

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
JANUARY 1954

TO THE HONORABLE
THE SENATE
OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
IN RESPONSE TO A RESOLUTION
PASSED MAY 12, 1953
RELATIVE TO THE
REVISION OF THE
BY-LAWS OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
PAGES 1-10

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

The Assembly met in the Assembly Chamber, Shillong, at 10 A.M. on Monday, the 10th March, 1958.

PRESENT

Shri Dev Kanta Borooah, B.A., LL.B., Speaker in the Chair, the eight Ministers, the two Deputy Ministers and seventy Members.

STARRED QUESTIONS

(To which oral answers were given)

Appointment of Shri Binoy Chaudhury as Senior Reader in Assam Government Press

Shri TARUN SEN DEKA (Nalbari-West) asked :

*34. Will the Minister-in-charge of Printing and Stationery be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether it is a fact that, in October 10, 1953 one Shri Binoy Chaudhury was appointed as Senior Reader in the Government Press, Shillong ?
- (b) Whether it is a fact that since the day of his appointment he is serving in the same post, but the post is kept temporary till date ?
- (c) Whether it is a fact that the said officer has submitted representation to the Minister-in-charge of Printing and Stationery to make the post permanent ?
- (d) If so, why the post has not been made permanent ?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister-in-charge of Printing and Stationery) replied :

34. (a)—Yes.

(b)—Yes.

(c)—No.

(d)—There are only six posts of permanent Senior Readers. All the posts are filled up from before Shri Binoy Chaudhury's appointment. The post he is holding is a temporarily created post.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA (Gauhati): Sir, have the officers-in-charge of different spheres of management of the Shillong Government Press any technical qualifications?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister, Printing and Stationery): This is altogether a different question which has no bearing on the main question.

Shri BHUBAN CHANDRA PRADHANI (Golakganj): Sir, what is the length of service of this officer in this post?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA: He has not yet completed 5 years.

(The Starred Question No.35 standing in the name of Shri Hari Narayan Barua was not put and answered as the Questioner was absent.

Land Settlement Operation in Assam

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS (Palashbari) asked :

*36. Will the Minister-in-charge of Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) Whether the previous district settlement operations of the State were held sub-divisionwise?

(b) Whether it is a fact that the previous settlement operation of Kamrup was held at Nalbari, Barpeta and Gauhati?

(c) Whether it is a fact that this time the settlement operation is going on in circle-wise?

(d) Whether it is a fact that this has caused great inconvenience for supervision?

(e) Whether it is a fact that circle-wise settlement operation will take much longer period than of subdivision-wise settlement operation?

(f) Whether it is a fact that this procedure will cause huge expenditure to the Government?

- (g) Whether it is a fact that immature settlement operation at Nowgong commenced in the year 1950 ?
- (h) Whether it is a fact that the complaints of the public can be settled in the field by the land records staff ?
- (i) Whether it is a fact that this operation is to be completed within 3 years ?
- (j) Whether it is a fact that as the settlement operation has been commenced in circle-wise the work has not been completed yet ?
- (k) Whether it is a fact that the land records staff have to visit every Dag of land ?
- (l) Will Government be pleased to see whether this can be revised ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Revenue) replied :

36. (a)—Not always.

(b)—The settlement offices were located in these places.

(c)—Yes.

(d)—No. Settlement Officer has been provided with a vehicle, and he can exercise proper supervision of the recess works as the roads to the circle offices are now motorable throughout the year.

(e)—It is not a fact.

(f)—It is not a fact.

(g)—Yes.

(h)—Yes.

(i)—If Kamrup is meant, then according to the timetable prepared by the Settlement Officer the operation is expected to be completed within 5 years.

(j)—It is not a fact.

(k)—Yes, they have to visit every field according to the programme prepared by the Settlement Officer.

(l)—It is not clear what is sought to be revised. If it means reverting to the system as noted in question (b) then it is too late now.

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS (Palashbari): Was the Nowgong settlement operation to be completed within 1953 ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Revenue): It could not be completed in 1953 ; it was completed in 1957.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA (Gauhati): Sir, was it the proposal of the Government to complete the Nowgong Settlement Operation by 1953, but it could not be completed until 1957 ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS: It was to be completed within 5 years, but it could not be done.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA: May I know, Sir, whether it was the intention of the Government to change the Settlement Officer of Kamrup in the midst of the Settlement Operation ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS: The service of the Settlement Officer was extended for 5 or 6 years and so he cannot be retained further, when his present term is completed another experienced officer will be appointed in his place.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA: Sir, do the Government realise that the change of personnel of a Settlement operation hampers the progress of the operation ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS: Yes, in some cases it does. But it is often very difficult to get experienced Settlement Officer. So, we intend to train some I. A. S. officers for the job.

Water Supply in Shillong

U JOR MANIK SYIEM [Nongpoh (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)] asked :

*37. Will the Minister-in-charge of Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether there has been a scheme for augmenting the water supply of Shillong ?
- (b) Whether plans and estimates for the scheme have since been prepared ?
- (c) If so, why implementation has not yet been started ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister) :
replied :

37. (a)—Yes.

(b)—Yes. A scheme at an estimated cost of Rs.30.55 lakhs has been approved by the Government of India, Ministry of Health under the National Water Supply and Sanitation Programme.

(c)—The scheme is under consideration of the Medical Department and it will take some time to implement as some formalities have yet to be gone through. The permanent scheme was therefore examined to see if any emergency scheme to relieve the water scarcity in the immediate future could be fitted in to the permanent scheme in the first phase. The Public Health Engineer, the Deputy Commissioner, United Khasi-Jaintia Hills and the Vice-Chairman, Shillong Municipal Board were of the opinion that it could not be done and so a separate Emergency Scheme at an estimated cost of Rs.2,78,000 was drawn up by the Public Health Engineer, Public Works Department who was consulted, advised that the infructuous expenditure which is likely to be Rs.1,43,000 should be reduced to minimum. The scheme has accordingly been revised by the Public Health Engineer and sent to the Shillong Municipal Board for acceptance in a meeting of the Board and for obtaining the professional approval of the Chief Engineer as required under the Rules. The Board's reply is awaited.

U JOR MANIK SYIEM [Nongpoh (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)]: Sir, was the plan prepared before the scheme was approved by the Government ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister): Preparation of a plan must precede Government approval.

(The Starred Question No.38 standing in the name of Shri Hari Narayan Barua, was not put and answered as the Questioner was absent).

Settlement of land to the villagers of Bokel Majgaon

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Saikhowa) asked :

*39. Will the Minister-in-charge of Revenue be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether Government has received a representation, dated 27th May, 1957 from certain landless indigenous cultivators of Bokel Majgaon of Lahoal Mauza in Dibrugarh Sub-division addressed to the Chief Minister requesting to provide them land permanently for cultivation in Grant No.6 of Bokel Tea Estate of Jokai (Assam) Tea Company ?
- (b) Whether it is a fact that one Member of this Assembly represented this matter to the Deputy Minister-in-charge of Revenue on 8th July, 1957 ?
- (c) Whether Government is aware that this matter was represented to the local Deputy Commissioner also ?
- (d) Whether Government propose to acquire a portion of the "Grant" in question and distribute the same amongst the applicants and other indigenous landless cultivators of that village ?
- (e) If not, whether Government have any other proposal to provide them with land ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Revenue) replied :

39. (a)—Yes.

(b)—It is not known if any representation was made to the Deputy Minister.

(c)—It is reported by the Deputy Commissioner, Lakhimpur that he received one representation in this regard.

(d)—In 1950, there was a proposal to requisition some land in Grant No.6 of Bokel Tea Estate, but the Land Settlement Advisory Committee dropped it as the land was not considered surplus to garden requirement. There is no proposal now to acquire land in that grant.

(e)—Bokel Tea Estate offered an area of 220 bighas, 4 kathas, 2 lessas of land in N. L. R. Grant No.31, which was requisitioned and allotted to deserving landless persons. There is no other proposal.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Saikhowa): Sir, do the Government know that it is impossible to cultivate the alternative land offered by the Tea Company, which is on the bank of a river unless a costly Bund is constructed ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Revenue): There may be some land on the bank of a river, but some people actually were settled there.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA: Do Government know that the tea garden authority took the plea of offering alternative plots for those cultivators with a view to evict them who were occupying a portion of Grant No.6 ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS: Government are not aware of this.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA: Do Government know that there are plenty of Grants owned by this Tea Company where a large number of cultivators can be settled by requisitioning certain portions of them ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS: Requisitioning has not been done in those areas, nor has Government any knowledge about it. It is for the local authority to do so in consultation with the Land Settlement Advisory Committee and the Tea Garden Management concerned.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA: Sir, did the Government issue instructions to the local Deputy Commissioner on the basis of the representations made to the Government by the local people to acquire Grant No.6 or a portion thereof ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Revenue): There was no representation made to the Government. A representation was sent to the Deputy Commissioner himself by those people.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Saikhowa): Is it a fact Sir, that the Government do not like to consider the case of those unfortunate indigenous cultivators to provide them with land ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS: It is not a fact.

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

(To which replies were laid on the table)

Upper Shillong Dairy Farm

Shrimati KOMOL KUMARI BARUA (Katonigaon) asked :

118. Will the Minister-in-charge of Veterinary be pleased to state—

(a) Whether Government is aware of the fact that huge amount of money is lying as arrears in the Upper Shillong Dairy Farm ?

(b) If so, what is the amount ?

(c) Whether it is a fact that most of the defaulters are high Government officials ?

(d) From which year the arrear is due and what steps have been taken by Government for realisation of the amount ?

(e) Whether Government propose to take serious steps against the defaulters ?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Veterinary) replied :

118. (a) & (b)—Yes. A sum of Rs.5,746 is lying as arrears.

(c)—All are not high Government officials. A list of Government servants is placed on the Library Table.

Name of Government Servant	(1)	(2) Designation and Address	Amount of Period of accumu- outstanding lation		Department to which
			(3) Rs. a. p.	(4) June, 1956	
1. Shri Sachin Bhatta	Agricultural Marketing Officer, Shillong.	50 0 0	..	Department of Agriculture.
2. Chandra Sekhar Das	H.A., Office of the Director of Agriculture, Assam, Shillong.	65 10 0	March, 1956	Do.
3. W. Phanwar	O. A., Office of the Director of Agriculture, Assam, Shillong.	23 12 0	July, 1956	Do.
4. D. M. Sen Gupta	Retd., Agriculture Service, Kalapa-har, Gauhati.	146 12 0	July, 1954	Do.
5. President Singh	O. A., Director of Agriculture Office, Shillong.	4 1 0	September, 1956	Do.
6. N. Marbaniang	Manager, Government Agriculture Farm, Upper Shillong.	120 2 0	June, 1956	Do.
7. K. N. Gogoi	Agricultural Inspector, Dibrugarh ..	50 11 0	October, 1955	Do.
8. U. N. Sarma	H. A., Basic Agriculture Training School, Upper Shillong.	29 4 0	March, 1956	Do.
9. I. Hussain	Botanical Assistant, Upper Shillong Farm.	24 2 0	May, 1956	Do.
10. A. B. Roy	Agriculture Extension Officer, Jowai	3 0 0	Do	Do.
11. Riswell	Fieldman Government Agriculture Farm, Upper Shillong.	12 4 6	September, 1957	Do.
12. A. N. Duarah	Subdivisional Agriculture Officer, Irrigation (Jorhat).	60 10 0	April, 1956	Do.
13. A. Bhattacharjee	H. A., Office of Extension Training Centre, Upper Shillong.	55 2 6	August, 1956	Do.
14. Nandadhar Bordaloi	Extension Officer, (Agri.), Tinsukia C. D. Block.	9 1 6	April, 1956	Do.
15. Ajit Choudhury	O. A., Office of the Director of Agriculture, Shillong.	21 4 0	October, 1951	Do.

[List laid on the Library table in reply to Unstarred Question No.118 (c)]

Name of Government Servant	Designation and Address	Amount of outstanding	Period of accumulation	Department, to which
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
		Rs. a. p.		
16. Shri Spinoza	Agricultural Inspector, Wakchang, Naga Hills.	16 0 0	May, 1949	Department of Agriculture.
17. Shri Rosendra Roy Talukdar ..	O. A., Director of Agriculture office, Shillong.	52 2 0	August, 1949	Do.
18. Shri Khalilur Rahman ..	Superintendent of Accounts, Director of Agriculture office, Shillong.	5 0 0	July, 1949	do.
19. Director of Agriculture office staff.	C. O., J. Duarah, Superintendent ..	24 9 6	June, 1949	do.
20. Shri Shron Singh ..	Assistant Agriculture officer, N. E. F. A., Shillong.	86 0 0	November, 1956	Department of Agriculture, N. E. F. A., Shillong.
21. Shri Sushil Bhattacharjee ..	H. A. to Agriculture officer, N. E. F. A., Shillong.	30 6 0	October, 1951	do.
22. Shri M. N. Das ..	Supervisor, Community Project, N. E. F. A., Shillong.	73 4 6	July, 1951	do.
23. Shri Hirannya Bhuyan ..	Director of Public Instruction, Shillong.	23 6 0	July, 1956	Education Department.
24. Shri J. Baruah ..	Private Secretary to Chief Minister, Shillong.	108 2 0	June, 1956	Civil Secretariat, Shillong.
25. Shri Gopikanta Barua ..	Retired Assistant Secretary, Laban, Shillong.	51 3 0	May, 1956	do.
26. Shri A. Hussain ..	Deputy Secretary, Medical Department, Shillong.	282 15 0	November, 1955	do.
27. Shri Moulovi Abdul Matlib Mazumdar (ex-Minister).	M. L. A., Shillong ..	57 15 0	November, 1952	do.
28. Shri T. Rahman ..	Under-Secretary, Revenue Department, Shillong.	5 12 0	December, 1956	do.

29. Shri J. C. Sarma ..	..	Additional Under Secretary, Finance Department, Shillong.	17 8 0	February, 1954	Civil Secretariat, Shillong.
30. Shri Feizur Rahman ..	..	Superintendent, Secretariat, Agriculture Department.	53 15 0	January, 1949	do.
31. Shri Roma Kanta Das ..	..	Special Officer, Finance (e) Department, Shillong.	34 11 6	January, 1950	do.
32. Shri Debnath Nath ..	..	Registrar Civil (R. & D.) Secretariat, Shillong.	30 0 0	December, 1949	do.
33. Dr. A. C. Borbara ..	..	Assistant Director of Public Health, Gauhati.	13 2 0	December, 1956	Department of Health Service.
34. Capt. H. Rahman ..	..	Director of Resettlement and Employment, Shillong.	57 8 0	August, 1956	Department of Employment.
35. Shri Hirendra Lal Bhattacharjee ..	..	Office of the Employment Exchange, Shillong.	145 15 0	October, 1952	Department of Employment
36. Shri L. Sarma ..	..	Deputy Commissioner, Dibrugarh	51 4 0	August, 1956	Commissioner of Division.
37. Shri S. N. Sarma ..	..	Superintendent, State Transport, Dhubri.	86 15 6	July, 1954	Transport Department.
38. Shri B. N. Hazarika ..	..	Livestock Inspector, Jazpur ..	38 14 0	September, 1956	Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Department (Livestock), Gauhati.
39. Shri B. C. Dey ..	..	Poultryman, Dibrugarh Dairy Farm	10 0 0	July, 1950	Do.
40. Shri Betharam Sarma ..	..	Milk Recorder, Upper Shillong Farm	29 0 0	September, 1956	do.
41. Shri Embahadur Sahi ..	..	Chowkidar, Upper Shillong Farm ..	40 1 0	April, 1956	do.
42. Shri P. N. Goswami ..	..	Ex-Livestock Inspector (on deputation).	7 3 0	November, 1954	do.
43. Shri Phatick Choudhury ..	..	Fodder Demonstrator, Upper Shillong Farm..	49 0 0	July, 1956	Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Department Physiologist Chemist, Assam, Khanapara.
44. Shri S. C. Roy Blah ..	..	Stockman Messenger, A. I. Centre, Shillong,	85 4 0	June, 1950	Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Department, Assam, Gauhati.
45. Shri A. Royce ..	..	Veterinary Assistant Surgeon, Malki, Shillong.	16 10 0	June, 1952	do.
46. Shri H. G. Pal ..	..	Assistant Accounts Officer, Accountant General's Office, Shillong.	89 15 0	June, 1956	Accountant General, Assam

[List laid on the Library table in reply to Unstarred Question No.118(c)—concl'd.]

Name of Government Servant (1)	Designation and address (2)	Amount of outstanding (3)	Period of accumulation (4)	Department, to which (5)
Rs. a. p.				
47. Shri Hirendra Roy Choudhury..	O/A., Accountant General Office, Shillong.	17 8 0	June, 1951	Accountant General, Assam.
48. Shri Mahendra Kumar Roy ..	Accountant to Deputy Inspector General of Police (C. I. D.) Shillong.	42 10 1	June, 1954	Police Department.
49. Shri O. Lyngdoh ..	Magistrate, District Council ..	177 9 0	December, 1950	District Council.
50. Shri I. Singh ..	Office of the District, Council, Jowai (C/O A. R. O., Jowai).	11 14 0	October, 1951	do.
51. Shri I. Hussain ..	O/A. Director of Publicity Office, Shillong.	6 8 0	September, 1951	Publicity Department.
52. Shri Srish Kumar Gupta..	H/A., to Silviculturist, Shillong	289 7 0	February, 1948	Forest Department.
53. Shri Doren Swer ..	Retired D. F. O., Mowkhar, Shillong.	13 11 0	April, 1950	do.
54. Prof. N. Misra ..	St. Edmund College, Shillong	124 11 0	February, 1954	Education Department.
55. Col. Chopra ..	Director of Health Services, Jammu and Kashmir.	15 0 0	August, 1951	Medical Department.
56 Mr. C. K. Bhuyan ...	Advocate, Shillong (Retd. A.D.M.)	16 14 0	May, 1950.	
Total ..		3,065 9 0		

(d)—From 1945-46. So far the Director, Veterinary, has taken steps in the shape of issuing reminders requesting the Heads of Departments to realise the amount from the pay of the staff under their control.

(e)—The Director, Veterinary, has already been instructed to take appropriate action immediately and also to submit a report fixing the responsibility of the officers concerned who allowed such heavy arrears.

Shrimati KOMOL KUMARI BARUA (Katonigaon): With regard to (a) and (b), may I know why it was difficult to realize the amount within last 13 years?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Veterinary): There was no difficulty except lapses on the part of the people concerned.

Shri BHUBAN CHANDRA PRADHANI (Golakganj): What were the causes of the arrears?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: Supplies were given on credit and the matter was not pursued diligently so that arrears accumulated could be realized from the Government servants and others.

Shri BHUBAN CHANDRA PRADHANI: Was it the practice to sell the milk on credit?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: It was the practice but not any longer.

Srimati KOMOL KUMARI BARUA: With regard to (e), when the instruction was given to the Director?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: Sometime in last year. The credit sale was stopped from 15th September, 1956.

Shrimati KOMOL KUMARI BARUA: Whether any time-limit has been given for realisation of the arrears?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: Yes, a time-limit was given, but since the money did not come, now all the Heads of Departments have been requested to take steps to deduct the dues of the Government from the pays of officers concerned.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA (Gauhati): It was said by the Minister that there was no other reason than the lapses on the part of some officers. Whether Government have taken any step against those officers due to whose lapses these arrears could not be realized?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Veterinary): Government is pursuing the matter and the Director has been asked to fix the responsibility on the individual officers concerned, but since the period is a long one it would take some time to find out the names of all these people.

Diversion of the National Highway from Bhulukadoba to Barpeta

Shri GHANASHYAM TALUKDAR (Sarbhog) asked :

119. Will the Minister-in-charge of Public Works Department be pleased to state—

(a) Whether Government propose to divert the National Highway from Bhulukadoba to Barpeta along with the Railway line *via* Sarbhog in Barpeta Sub-division ?

(b) If so, when this portion of the National Highway will be constructed ?

Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH (Minister, Public Works Department) replied :

119. (a) & (b)—Bhalukadoba and Howli are on North Trunk Road and Barpeta is connected with Howli by a Feeder Road. Neither Bhalukadoba nor Barpeta are on National Highway and there is no proposal at the moment to divert the National Highway (which runs from Buxirhat to Jogighopa *via* Gauripur and North Salmara to Jogighopa) along Railway line *via* Sarbhog.

If and when the proposed Brahmaputra Bridge is constructed at Amingaon-Pandu, the question of diverting the National Highway from near North Salmara to Amingaon will receive consideration.

Shri GHANASHYAM TALUKDAR : Why the question of diversion of the National Highway will not be considered before the construction of the Brahmaputra Bridge ?

Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH : Because there are so many other more important projects, and there is the question of funds and the availability of resources.

The answer is very exhaustively given. In the second paragraph it is stated if and when the Brahmaputra bridge is constructed at Amingaon-Pandu, the question of diverting the road will be considered.

Mr. SPEAKER : He wants precedence over construction of the Brahmaputra bridge.

Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH (Minister, P.W.D.): As I explained on the previous occasion the precedence depends upon the Assam Roads Communication Board's decision and of the Development Commissioner at the State level and finally during the planning concurrence of the Government of India will have to be obtained.

Dr. SHRIHARI DAS (Barpeta) : Whether fund will be available in this planning period ?

Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH : No.

Shri GHANASHYAM TALUKDAR (Sorbhog) : Whether any survey has been made for this diversion ?

Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH : No.

Construction of P.W.D. Road from Sorbhog to Odalguri

Shri GHANASHYAM TALUKDAR (Sarbhog) asked :

120. Will the Minister-in-charge of Public Works Department be pleased to state—

(a) Whether a Public Works Department Road will be constructed from Sorbhog to Odalguri *via* Sukhenjani Kamargaon in Barpeta Sub-division ?

(b) If so, when ?

Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH [Minister, P.W.D. (Roads and Buildings Wing)] replied :

120. (a) & (b)—The project is not included in any of the road programmes. This will be put up in the next meeting of the Assam Roads Communication Board for consideration. If and when the Scheme is approved the work will be taken up when funds become available for the purpose.

Construction of a P.W.D. Road from Gobordhana Chowk to Chukrungbari in Barpeta Subdivision

Shri GHANASHYAM TALUKDAR (Sarbhog) asked :

121. Will the Minister-in-charge of Public Works Department be pleased to state—

(a) Whether there is any proposal to construct a Public Works Department road from Gobordhana Chowk to Chukrungbari in Barpeta Subdivision ?

(b) If so, when the said road will be constructed ?

Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH [Minister, P.W.D. (Roads and Buildings Wing)] replied :

121. (a)—No.

(b)—Does not arise.

Proposals for Construction of Bridges over Desang at Nogolamora and at Bhojo on Rajgar Road

Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA (Thowra) asked :

122. Will the Minister-in-charge of Public Works Department be pleased to state—

(a) Whether Government feels the necessity of constructing a bridge over the Desang at Nogolamora as decided in the Road Communication Board held on 10th December, 1956, on Sepon-Chunpura Road ?

(b) If so, what steps have been taken on the matter ?

(c) Whether construction of the bridge over the Desang on Sepon Suffry Road will begin this year ?

(d) If not, when this will be constructed ?

(e) What is the position of constructing the bridge over the Desang at Bhojo ?

Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH [Minister, P.W.D. (Roads and Buildings Wing)] replied :

122. (a), (b) & (e)—As per recommendation of the Assam Roads Communication Board, the proposals for construction of Bridges over Desang at Nogolamora and at Bhojo on Rajgar Road, have been included in the programme of works for Central aid and have been sent to the Government of India for consideration and approval.

(c) & (d)—The work involves collection of hydraulic data and preparation of detailed plan and estimate which takes a considerable time. The work will commence after finalisation of plan and estimate and also necessary funds being provided by the Planning Commission.

Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA (Thowra): (a), (b) আৰু (c) ৰ প্ৰশ্নোত্তৰত কোৱা proposal টো কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰৰ approval ৰ কাৰণে কেতিয়া পঠিওৱা হৈছিল ?

Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH: ১৯৫৭ চনৰ জানুৱাৰী মাহতেই পঠিওৱা হৈছিল ; আৰু কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰে যোৱা নভেম্বৰ মাহত এটা উত্তৰো দিছে যে এই বিষয়টো কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰৰ বিবেচনাধীন হৈ আছে।

Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA: দ্বিতীয় পঞ্চবাৰ্ষিক পৰিকল্পনাৰ কাৰণে কৰা নিৰ্দ্ধাৰিত সময়ৰ ভিতৰত সেইটো final হব বুলি আশা কৰিব পাৰোনে ?

Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH: দ্বিতীয় পৰিকল্পনাৰ ভিতৰতে final হব বুলি আশা কৰিব পাৰি।

Cases detected under Liquor Prohibition Act in Barpeta Subdivision

Dr. SRIHARI DAS (Barpeta) asked :

123. Will the Minister-in-charge of Excise be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether Government are aware that in spite of prohibition, the number of persons taking alcohol or spirit are increasing ?
- (b) What are the reasons ?
- (c) How many cases under the Liquor Prohibition Act were detected in Barpeta Subdivision in the year 1956 and 1957 ?
- (d) How many of them tried and how many of them ended in conviction ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister-in-charge of Excise) replied :

123. (a)—Government do not think so.

(b)—Does not arise.

(c)—1956—171.

1957—175.

(d)—All the cases, *i.e.*, 346 were tried and out of these, 326 cases ended in conviction, 9 cases are still pending and the accused in 11 were acquitted.

SHRIHARI DAS (Barpeta): As regards 123. (a) will Government come forward to inquire about it ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS : We get the report periodically ; so there is no necessity for further inquiry.

Shri RAMNATH SARMAH (Lumding) : From 171 the number of detections increased to 175 in 1957. Does it mean that the number of persons taking alcohol also is increasing year after year ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS : That means the efficient manner of detecting cases.

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS (Palashbari) : Is it a fact that due to the transfer of the Superintendent of Excise from Kamrup to Darrang who was trained in Bombay in prohibition work, the number of addicts is increasing ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS : No. Detection is being made, therefore people generally think that addiction is increasing. Detection is being made very smartly.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA (Gauhati) : Is it a fact that there were addicts before as there are now but beforehand there were less number of detections, and now there has been greater number of detections, therefore apparently the number of addicts has increased, but really the number has not increased ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS : That may be so.

Shri MOHIKANTA DAS (Barchalla): With regard to (c), the number of detections was 171 in 1956 and it increased to 175 in 1957. The Hon'ble Minister replied that this indicated increased efficiency of the detecting officers. May I ask the Hon'ble Minister whether along with the increase of efficiency the number of cases are also increasing?

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Excise): Number of cases has increased as every breach of law is almost detected.

Shri KARKA CHANDRA DOLEY [North Lakhimpur (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)]: Prohibition area ব
ওচৰত থকা মহল বিলাকত বিক্ৰী বেচি হৈছে নে কি ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS: I require notice.

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS (Palashbari): What is the nearest liquor shop from Barpeta ?

Shri HARESWER DAS: I require notice.

Remission of Land Revenue in Itala Beel in Hailakandi Subdivision

Shri GAURI SANKAR ROY (Katlichera): asked

124. Will the Minister-in-charge of Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) Whether any public representation was received by him for remission of revenue on land in Itala Beel in Hailakandi Subdivision for loss of crop continuously for a few years last ?

(b) If so, whether Government is prepared to give any relief to the deserving people ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Revenue Minister) replied :

124. (a)—No such representation was received.

(b)—Does not arise.

Shri GAURISANKAR ROY : जब मंत्री महोदय
हैलाकान्दी गये थे, तब उन्होंने इटाला बिल देखा या नहीं !

Shri HARESWER DAS (Minister, Revenue): Somebody might have pointed out, but I do not remember anything now.

Emporium at Tihu

Shri BIRENDRA KUMAR DAS (Patacharkuchi : Reserved for Scheduled Tribes) asked :

125. Will the Minister-in-charge of Sericulture and Weaving be pleased to state—

(a) Whether an emporium will be started at Tihu ?

(b) If so, when ?

Shri MAHENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Minister-in-charge of Sericulture and Weaving) replied :

125. (a)—There is no such proposal at present as Government think that the Emporium started at Pathsala which is only a few miles from Tihu can serve the needs of Tihu also.

(b)—Does not arise.

Veterinary Assistant and I. D. D. Course

Shri NILMONEY BORTHAKUR (Dibrugarh) asked :

126. Will the Minister-in-charge of Veterinary Department be pleased to state—

(a) Who selects candidates for admission to the Veterinary Assistants and I. D. D. course ?

(b) Whether the Minister-in-charge himself sometimes selects candidates ?

M. MOIMUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Veterinary) replied :

126. (a)—The question is not clear as to whether it concerns the admission of candidates for Veterinary Assistant Surgeons or Veterinary Field Assistants in the course in Assam Veterinary College. In both cases the selection is made by a committee of the following members:—

1. Minister, Veterinary	...	...	..	Chairman
2. Secretary, Veterinary	...	...	...	Member
3. Director, Veterinary	...	...	...	Secretary
4. Principal, Assam Veterinary College	...	...	...	Member

As for I. D. D. course the selection of candidates to depute for training used to be made by Director of Veterinary Department but now no candidates are being deputed for training in I. D. D. course.

(b)—No.

Shri NILMONEY BARTHAHAKUR (Dibrugarh): Do Government contemplate to include non-officials in this Committee ?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Veterinary): It is not in contemplation now, but may be considered.

Shri RAM NATH DAS [Dergaon (Reserved for Scheduled Castes)]: When was that Committee constituted with the Minister, as Chairman ?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: In July, 1957.

Shri RAM NATH DAS: May I know whether there is any other Committee in respect of any other educational institution where the Minister concerned is the Chairman ?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: There is no other Department where things are in such a mess as the Veterinary Department.

Shri NILMONEY BORTHAKUR: If the Minister becomes the Chairman, to whom any appeal against the decision of the Committee shall be addressed ?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: There would be no necessity for appeal as there are about 20 seats still lying vacant.

Shri RAM NATH DAS: May I know from the Hon'ble Minister what are the reasons for which he says that no other Department is in such a bad condition as the Veterinary Department ?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Veterinary): It was found that there was no complete list of the people passing out. Correct lists were not supplied to the Department about people who had passed out. Therefore, in order to look into the whole thing the Minister had to step in the Committee, but he will not continue there long.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA (Gauhati): The Minister says that there are so many vacancies that there will be no disappointment or dissatisfaction against the decision of the Committee. If that is so, what is the necessity for a Board to select candidates? Every candidate may be admitted.

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: In fact every candidate was admitted. But as I said, in order to set right the irregularities committed in the past such a step had to be taken.

Shri RAM NATH DAS (Dergaon : Reserved for Scheduled Tribes) What were the irregularities?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: I have already mentioned them.

Shri NILMONEY BORTHAKUR (Dibrugarh): Is not the Principal competent enough to look into these matter?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : I think he will be competent when things will take a proper shape.

Ammonium Sulphate for Horticulturists in Nowgong District

Shri DHIRSINGH DEURI (Laharighat : Reserved for Schedule Tribes) asked :

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

(a) Whether the Government indented any amount of ammonium sulphate for the purpose of supplying to the horticulturists as manure on payment of cost for the District of Nowgong in 1957?

(b) If so, (i) What quantity arrived in time ;

(ii) What quantity was distributed ; and

(iii) What is the sale proceeds that came to the Government exchequer?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Agriculture) replied :

127. (a) —Yes. The general quota indented for the Nowgong District was available to the horticulturists also.

(b)—(i) An indent for 200 tons of ammonium sulphate was placed with the Regional Director of Food, Calcutta. The supply had to come from Overseas and no information of its landing in Indian ports has been received.

Another indent of ammonium sulphate was placed with M/S. Sindri Fertilisers, Limited, against it 177 tons 16 Cwts. of ammonium sulphate were received during 1957.

(ii) 177 tons 16 cwts.

(iii) Rupees 56,007.

Re : Doba Ali in Sibsagar Subdivision

Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA (Thowra) asked :

128. Will the Minister-in-charge of Public Works Department be pleased to state—

(a) What are the reasons for not taking over the remaining 2 miles of the Doba Ali, although the rest was taken over by 1954 ?

(b) Whether Government feel that it is better to complete the incomplete ones and to give them first preference ?

(c) If so, why this portion of road was not taken over even after 2 years ?

129. Will the Minister-in-charge of Public Works Department be pleased to state—

(a) Whether it is a fact that the budget allotment for improvement of the Doba Ali in Sibsagar Subdivision was already spent before it was passed by the House in the last Budget Session ?

(b) If so, will the Minister be pleased to visit that road to inspect the works done ?

Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH (Minister, Public Works Department) replied :

128. (a)—A length of 3.50 miles only was taken over by Public Works Department during 1954, for improvement. There is no proposal at present to take over the remaining 2 miles.

(b)—The proposal for taking over the remaining length will be placed before the next meeting of Assam Road Communication Board for their consideration.

(c)—Does not arise.

129. (a)—No.

(b)—The question does not arise.

Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA (Thowra): যোৱা বছৰ বাজেট গৃহীত হৈছিল জুলাই মাহত। সেই বাজেটত এই আলিটোৰ improvement ৰ কাৰণে টকা ধৰা হৈছিল। কিন্তু কামটো জুলাই মাহতে কৰিলে নে তাৰ আগতে কৰিলে ?

Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH: এই কামটো বাজেটৰ টকাৰেহে কৰিছে। বাজেটত টকা নহলে কৰ পৰা কৰিব ?

Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA: তেনেহলে এইটো 'মেই' মাহতে কেনেকৈ কৰিলে ?

Mr. SPEAKER: Order, order.

Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH: Sir, এই প্ৰশ্নটোত তেখেতৰ এটা কথা আছে যে গোটেই আলিটো চৰকাৰে কেলেই নললে। If you permit me, Sir, I may give a reply for the information of the House in general.

Mr. SPEAKER: I hope it will not be a long statement.

Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH: No, Sir, it will be brief but it will cut out further questions in future and thus economise time of the House.

All over Assam certain P.W.D. roads are half done or partially done in length. The reason is that the Road Communication Board perhaps under pressure from the

hon. Members of this House, included these roads in the projects to be executed but all the money necessary for implementation was not available. Since the total money available were distributed amongst different subdivisions and districts the allotment was not adequate for the work on the taken up roads in the respective subdivisions and districts. The result has been that a road may be seven miles in length but only five miles were done, the remaining two miles were left undone and there is no knowing when these will be done, because resources are not available. This is the crux of my Friend's question ; out of this road a length of $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles were taken over by the P.W.D. and two miles remain. But for these two miles there is no money.

Mr. SPEAKER: So it is a question of as far as money goes.

Shri RAMNATH SARMA (Lumding): At whose mercy will these remaining two miles remain ?

Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH (Minister, P.W.D.) As a matter of fact, Sir, for our inability to do the whole length of such roads, some of these are in a worse condition than they were before being taken over by the P.W.D. But I hope we will complete them in course of time though it will be difficult to do so within the Second Five Year Plan period.

Shri NURUL ISLAM (Dhing): Is it not a fact that a number of roads remain unfinished, such as the Moirabari Habibarangabari Road ?

Mr. SPEAKER: If the hon'ble Member agrees with the Hon'ble Minister, there is hardly any scope for putting any supplementary.

Shri BISWADEB SARMA (Balipara): May I know whether the Government propose to complete at least the earthwork of the unfinished roads ?

Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH: Government's efforts are always limited to resources at their disposal and I am sorry to inform the House that our sources are strictly limited ; we cannot even do the earthwork. You might have been pleased to observe, Sir, that when an hon. Member asked me whether we could carry on a survey of that particular road it pained me to say "No". We have

not got the wherewithal to do these things. For instance, this year—this is the third year of the Plan—we requested this year's quota of Rs.150 lakhs from the Centre, but the Central Government has been able to give us only Rs.80 lakhs. When we have projects of an order of $1\frac{1}{2}$ crores of rupees, we get only Rs.80 lakhs ; we have to manage with that as far as we can. Therefore, we cannot do the earthwork also.

Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA (Thowra): মই ১২৯ নং প্ৰশ্নৰ উত্তৰ স্মৰিছোঁ।। তেখেতে ১২৮ নং প্ৰশ্নৰহে উত্তৰ দিছে। মই স্মৰিছোঁ যে বাজেট allotment ত যি টকা ধৰা হৈছিল সেই টকা বাজেট গৃহীত হোৱাৰ আগতে কেনেকৈ খৰচ কৰিলে ?

Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH (Minister, P.W.D.): মইও ১২৯ নং প্ৰশ্নৰহে উত্তৰ দিছোঁ।। প্ৰশ্নটো হৈছে যে বাজেটত টকা ধৰাৰ আগতে খৰচ কৰিলে নেকি ? মোৰ উত্তৰ হৈছে যে নাই ক'বা, টকা কৰ পৰা পাব।

Mr. SPEAKER : That is an obvious truth.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Saikhowa): May I know whether it is a fact that due to late sanction by the Finance Department, the P.W.D. staff could not execute the work as efficiently as they ought to have done.

Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH: The hon. Member's information is not correct.

Public Works Department Road from Sorbhog to Barpathar via Panbari

Shri GHANASHYAM TALUKDER (Sorbhog) asked :

130. Will the Minister-in-charge, Public Works Department, be pleased to state—

(a) Whether Government will construct a Public Works Department road up to Barpathar via Panbari from Sorbhog in Kamrup and Goalpara district ?

(b) If so, when ?

Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH (Minister-in-charge, Public Works Department) replied :

130.(a)—This project is not included in any of the approved road programmes. This will be put up in the next meeting of A.R.C.B. for consideration. If the scheme is selected, the work will be taken up as and when funds are made available for this purpose.

(b)—Does not arise.

Shri GHANASHYAM TALUKDAR (Sorbhog): May I know whether Government do not consider the construction of this road essential ?

Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH (Minister, P.W.D.): My reply is the same. This project will be submitted to the Assam Road Communication Board and if it is approved by them and then the State Development Council and the Government of India, the project will be taken up.

Public Works Department Road from Sorbhog to Baghbar

Shri GHANASHYAM TALUKDAR asked :

131. Will the Minister-in-charge of Public Works Department be pleased to state—

(a) Whether a Public Works Department Road will be constructed from Sorbhog to Baghbar in Barpeta Subdivision ?

(b) If so, when ?

Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH (Minister-in-charge, Public Works Department) replied :

131.(a)—This is a new proposal, not included in any of road programmes. This has been included in the list of works to be put up in the next meeting of A.R.C.B. The work will be taken up if and when the scheme is selected and funds are made available for the purpose.

(b)—Does not arise.

Dr. Naba Krishna Pal practicing at Nilambazar in Karimganj Subdivision

Shri ABDUL HAMID CHOUDHURY (Karimganj—South) asked :

132. Will the Minister-in-charge of Medical Department be pleased to state—

(a) Whether there is one Dr. Naba Krishna Pal practicing at Nilambazar in Karimganj Subdivision ?

- (b) Whether he has got a doctor's diploma or licence entitling him to be a medical practitioner ?
- (c) If so, what are the particulars of his qualification ?
- (d) Whether Police ever seized his writing pads, etc. wherein he styled himself as a doctor ?
- (e) If so, what happened ?
- (f) Whether Government propose to enquire into the matter ?

Shri RUP NATH BRAHMA (Minister, Medical) replied :

132. (a)—Government have no information.

(b) & (c)—Do not arise.

(d)—Government have no information.

(e)—Does not arise.

(f)—Yes.

Dr. SRI HARI DAS (Barpeta): The reply to question 132(f) is "Yes". Will Government take steps against him if he is not a man of the medical profession, after enquiry ?

Shri RUP NATH BRAHMA: Yes, that may be done.

Nilambazar Local Board Dispensary

Shri ABDUL HAMID CHOUDHURY (Karimganj—South) asked :

133. Will the Minister-in-charge of Medical Department be pleased to state—

(a) Whether there was any proposal to convert the Nilambazar Local Board Dispensary in Karimganj Subdivision into a State Dispensary ?

(b) If so, when Government propose to take up the dispensary ?

(c) If not, whether Government propose to convert it into a State Dispensary ?

(d) If so, when ?

Shri RUP NATH BRAHMA (Minister, Medical) replied :

133. (a)—No.

(b)—Does not arise.

(c)—No.

(d)—Does not arise.

Khagail Subsidised Dispensary

Shri ABDUL HAMID CHOUDHURY (Karimganj—South) asked :

134. Will the Minister-in-charge of Medical Department be pleased to state—

(a) Who is the Medical Officer now in the Khagail Subsidised Dispensary in Karimganj Subdivision ?

(b) Whether Government is aware that the Khagail Subsidised Dispensary is without a doctor for the last six months ?

(c) Why there was no doctor so long ?

(d) When Government propose to place one doctor there ?

Shri RUP NATH BRAHMA replied :

134. (a)—Dr. Gaur Kumar Das.

(b)—Yes, during the period Dr. Das was on leave from 22nd July, 1957 to 30th November, 1957 as no qualified substitute was available.

(c) & (d)—Do not arise.

X-Ray Set in North Lakhimpur Hospital

Shri MOHANANDA BORA (North Lakhimpur) asked:

135. Will the Minister-in-charge of Medical Department be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether Government is aware that there is no man to operate the X-Ray set in North Lakhimpur Hospital and as such it is lying unused for the last one year ?
- (b) Whether Government had received any information that the people of North Lakhimpur town is submitting representation after representation to place an M.B.B.S. doctor with experience at North Lakhimpur as it is not possible for ordinary men to avail the benefit of bigger hospitals outside the Subdivision ?
- (c) Whether Government propose to remove immediately these just grievances of the people of this backward place ?

Shri RUP NATH BRAHMA (Minister, Medical) replied:

135. (a)—Yes, for want of persons trained in Radiography.

(b)—Yes.

(c)—A Radiographer is being appointed shortly and an experienced Assistant Surgeon I has been posted.

Shri MOHANANDA BORA: Will the Government inform what is the qualification of the present experienced Assistant Surgeon in the North Lakhimpur Hospital ?

Shri RUP NATH BRAHMA : The Assistant Surgeon in-charge is an L.M.P.

Shri MOHANANDA BORA : Sir, may I know whether there is any other Sub-divisional Hospital in the State where an L.M.P. is kept as an in-charge of the Hospital ?

Shri RUP NATH BRAHMA : I want notice of this question.

Shri MOHIKANTA DAS (Barchalla): The reply to question 135 (a) is—Yes. May I know whether in this one year's time whether the X-Ray set is not rusting for want of use ?

Shri RUP NATH BRAHMA (Minister, Medical): I have no such information but action is being taken to appoint a Radiographer there.

Shri MOHANANDA BORA: May I know why this set was purchased and kept there unused when there was no man to operate it ?

Shri RUP NATH BRAHMA: In some cases the doctors in the Hospital are not trained to operate this set. It has to be kept unused till the appointment of a Radiographer.

Shri RAM NATH DAS [Dergaon: (Reserved for Scheduled Castes)]: What is the period necessary for training a man in Radiography ?

Shri RUP NATH BRAHMA: I am sorry, I do not know the exact period but it takes some months.

Shri MOHIKANTA DAS (Barchalla): May I know whether any action has been taken for training persons in Radiography ?

Shri RUP NATH BRAHMA: A Radiographer is being appointed shortly.

Shri MOHIKANTA DAS: Have the Government taken any action to train some persons in Radiography so that their services can be utilised in this and other Hospitals as well ?

Shri RUP NATH BRAHMA: Yes, Sir, action is being taken with regard to this.

Protection of life and property of the inhabitants of the border of Naga Hills

Shri TANKESWAR CHETIA (Nazira) asked:

136. Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) What steps Government are taking to protect the life and property of the people living on the border of Naga Hills ?

- (b) Whether Government are aware of the threats given to the people of Borjan colliery and the Naganimara quarry by the Nagas to pay taxes for the last 3 years at the rate of Rs.3 per head ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister) replied—

136. (a)—The security measure like vigorous patrolling of of the borders by the Military and Police forces are continuing. A high ranking Military Officer is in overall charge of the activities of the Military and Police forces. In addition, the Village Defence Parties have been activated. The villagers have been urged to shed fear-complex and to co-operate with the Military and Police forces by reporting the arrivals of the hostiles in time.

(b)—Government have no information. It may, however, be pointed out that Borjan colliery and Niginimara quarry are within the Naga Hills District, which is now a separate administrative unit directly under the Government of India.

Shri TANKESWAR CHETIA (Nagira) : Are Government aware that some Nagas who come to the border areas for normal trade are hostile people or not ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA : Government are aware of the free movement of the Nagas and that some Nagas come down for trade purpose and also that there has been some efforts by some Naga gangsters to create troubles. In order to counteract such activities certain measures have been taken which will be found in my reply to question No. 136 (a).

Shri TANKESWAR CHETIA : Are Government aware that our village people are not given the value of the materials including C. I. sheets they supplied for constructing Military Camps ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA : Government are not aware of such things.

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI (Rampur) : Sir, I want to state that in reply to question 132 (a) and 136 (b) it is stated that Government have no information. On a point of order, I want to know whether it is not the duty of the Government to collect the information and to state definitely the fact instead of stating that the Government have no information ?

Mr. SPEAKER : I find that our entire method of question and answering is in some what primitive stage so long. I would like to make my observations in this regard before this House for its consideration. So the point of order raised by Shri Goswami will, I hope, wait till such a time when I make a more comprehensive statement.

Shri SARBESWAR BORDOLOI (Titabar): Regarding 136, is Government aware that carriage cost of food-stuff to the Military Camps are to be borne by the villagers?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister): I am not aware of this.

Shri SARBESWAR BORDOLOI : Is Government aware that the cost of carriage of food-staff supplied to the Military Camps are still born by the villagers themselves at Nagabat ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA : It is difficult to believe this because the Military have their own contractors to supply these things.

Shri SARBESWAR BORDOLOI : Will the Government enquire into it ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA : I want the hon. Member to give me definite instances so that I may cause an enquiry.

Shri CHATRA SINGH TERON [Mikir Hills-West (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)] : Is it a fact that one Military Officer-in-charge of the Dhansiri area received the information from the villagers after half an hour of the incident of hostile activities in that area but he did not take any action ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA : I want notice for this question.

Shri CHATRA SINGH TERON: Is it a fact that the Officer concerned pleaded that he was responsible only for protection of the Railway lines and not for the protection of lives and properties of the villagers there ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA : The hon. Member may please give me the full details, so that I can enquire and let him know.

Shri CHATRA SINGH TERON [Mikir Hills-West (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)]: Sir, is it a fact that the subordinate officers who were there were willing to pursue the gang of hostiles on receiving the information but this particular Army Officer prevented them from doing so?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister): I cannot reply without getting the details, so I hope the hon. Member will put a separate question. It may be a short notice question.

Kanuri-Binnychhara and Boxirhat-Jaldoba P.W.D. Road

Shri BHUBAN CHANDRA PRADHANI (Golakganj) asked :

137. Will the Minister of Public Works Department be pleased to state—

(a) Whether Government has any proposal for construction of Kanuri-Binnychhara and Boxirhat-Jaldoba Public Works Department Road ?

(b) If so, whether the work has been started and when it is to be completed ?

Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH (Minister, P. W. D.) replied :

137. (a)—No. There are no such proposals to construct the roads, mentioned by the hon. Member. There is however, a proposal to construct one Kanuri-Dimakuri Road (6.25 miles in length) under the 70 lakhs Petrol Tax Programme at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,60,000 which is in progress and is expected to be completed during the plan period.

(b)—Does not arise.

Shri BHUBAN CHANDRA PRADHANI: With regard to reply for 137(a) that there is a proposal to construct one Kanuri-Dimakuri Road, may I know in which year sanction was granted for this road ?

Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH [Minister, P.W.D. (R.&B. Wing)]: I do not possess the information at the moment but I will pass on the same to the hon. Member.

Shri BHUBAN CHANDRA PRADHANI (Golakganj): Will he admit that the work has not been taken up yet ?

Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH [Minister, P.W.D. (R.&B.) Wing]: The work is in progress.

Shri BHUBAN CHANDRA PRADHANI : Whether the Government is aware that this Road is very important in consideration of the fact that it is in the border area of the State ?

Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH : Government are aware of its importance ; so they have been taken it up under the Petrol Tax Programme.

The National Highway between Moran and Sibsagar Town near Dimow

Shrimati LILY SEN GUPTA (Lohowal) asked :

138. Will the Minister-in-charge of Public Works Department be pleased to state—

- (a) The reason of taking up repairing work of the National Highway between Moran and Sibsagar Town near Dimow during the rainy season ?
- (b) For how many days was the vehicular traffic on that road suspended ?
- (c) Whether Government propose to take appropriate steps against the Officers responsible for not maintaining such a road of importance in proper condition ?

Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH (Minister, P.W.D.) replied :

138. (a)—Perhaps the hon. Member refers to the earth-work done on this stretch of road to raise it above flood level. This earth-work was done before the rainy season.

(b)—This portion was closed to vehicular traffic from 9th August, 1957 to 15th August, 1957.

(c)—The matter is being enquired into.

Bridges over the Hakua and the Naljora

Shri GHANASHYAM TALUKDER (Sorbhog) asked :

139. Will the Minister-in-charge of Public Works Department (R. and B.) be pleased to state—

(a) Whether Government propose to construct bridges over the Hakua and Naljora near the Sorbhog-Kohitoma Road ?

(b) If so, when ?

Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH (Minister, Public Works Department) replied :

139. (a) & (b)-- These are not included in any Scheme. The proposal will be placed before the next Assam Road Communication Board meeting for their consideration and work will be taken up if and when this is recommended by them and funds are available for the purpose.

Sorbhog-Kahitoma and Chaphakamer-Kahitoma Roads

Shri GHANASHYAM TALUKDAR asked :

140. Will the Minister-in-charge of Public Works Department (R. and B.) be pleased to state—

(a) Whether Government propose to complete the work of the Sorbhog-Kahitoma and Chaphakamer-Kahitoma Roads in Barpeta Subdivision ?

(b) If so, when ?

Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH (Minister, Public Works Department) replied :

140. (a)—Yes.

(b)—These are plan projects and will be completed within the plan period.

Eviction of families in Sialmari and Dalgaon Mauzas

Md. MATLEBUDDIN (Dalgaon) asked :

141. Will the Revenue Minister be pleased to state—

- (a) How many families both from the Sialmari and the Dalgaon Mouzas holding periodic pattas have been evicted during the year 1957-58?
- (b) Of these evicted families how many belong to Dalgaon Mauza?
- (c) Whether Government have taken any measure to settle the land so found out by evicting the occupants ?
- (d) The reasons for eviction of such families from the Dalgaon Mauza and what action has been taken by the Government to provide the evicted families with lands ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Revenue Minister) replied :

141. (a)—There can be no question of eviction from periodic patta lands.

(b), (c) & (d)—Do not arise.

Exemption of tuition fees of Tribal Students

Shri TARUN SEN DEKA (Nalbari-West) asked :

142. Will the Minister-in-charge of Tribal Areas Department be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether it is a fact that the Government of Assam issued a circular letter to different High English and Middle English Schools, last year, directing the respective school authorities to exempt monthly fees of those tribal boys whose guardians' annual income is less than thirty thousand rupees ?
- (b) If so, whether any assurance was given by the Government to fill the loss so incurred ?

(c) If so, (i) What is the total amount so exempted, and (ii) what is the amount actually paid to fill the loss ?

(d) Whether Government is aware that some of the High English and Middle English Schools, particularly, in backward rural areas have been so much hard hit for compulsory exemption of fees and for non-allocation of fair amount of grant, that they are on the verge of being closed down ?

(e) If so, what steps Government propose to take in the matter of re-imbursing the Schools concerned ?

Capt. WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA (Minister, Tribal Areas Department) replied :

142. (a)—Yes. Orders were issued in October, 1956 exempting pupils belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes studying in Secondary, Vocational and Technical Institutions and in Arts and Science Colleges upto the Graduate Course from payment of tuition fees subject to the condition that this will be applicable only in the case of those Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes students whose parents/guardians annual income does not exceed Rs.3,600.

(b)—Yes.

(c)—(i) Rupees 8,72,522 in the year 1956-57 and (ii) Rs. 7,48,230 was paid as grants-in-aid in 1956-57 to Non-Government Schools and Colleges to compensate their loss of fee income. The loss of fee income involved in respect of Government Schools and Colleges was Rs.1,24,292.

(d)—Government has no information.

(e)—Does not arise.

Shri TARUN SEN DEKA (Nalbari-West): Is it a fact that realisation of tuition fees is made first and then the fees realised are again refunded to the students afterwards?

Capt. WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA: Sir, the order of Government was to exempt all Scheduled Castes and Scheduled

Tribes students from paying school fees from 1st April, 1956, but before the order was received by the institutions fees were realised from the students. That amount has to be refunded to individual students from the grant to be paid by Government to such institutions.

U JOR MANICK SYIEM (Nongpoh: Reserved for Scheduled Tribes): May I know Sir, whether private schools are also allowed this concession?

Capt. WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA (Minister, Tribal Areas Department): All private schools recognised by Government are allowed this concession.

U JOR MANICK SYIEM: Are Government aware that there are such private schools which have not been paid this compensatory grant?

Capt. WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA: No Sir, Government are not aware of that.

Shri LALIT KUMAR DOLEY (Morani: Reserved for Scheduled Tribes): When is the amount actually disbursed?

Capt. WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA: I cannot say off hand, Sir. But payment of compensation is made on representation of bills by individual institutions concerned without which no payment can be made.

Shri RADHIKARAM DAS (Palashbari): As it is the policy of Government to exempt all Tribal and Scheduled Caste students from paying tuition fees, will the Government be pleased to issue instructions to all institutions not to realise fees from such students?

Capt. WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA: Instructions have already been issued, Sir.

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS: Then why fees are still realised by certain institutions?

Capt. WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA: I am not aware of that. But if such instances are brought to the notice of Government, Government will certainly look into such cases.

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla): Sir, in reply to Question 142 (d) Government says "Government has no information". Is it not a fact that the Headmaster and Secretary of Tengakhat High School came here personally and submitted petition that they have not received arrears of the compensatory grants since October, 1956 with the result that the administration of the school is on the verge of collapse?

Capt. WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA (Minister, Tribal Areas Department): I am sorry, Sir, that has not come to the notice of Government.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Saikhowa): Whether Government know that many non-Government institutions realised fees from Tribal and Scheduled caste students in order to run their staff with the assurance that the tuition fees thus realised would be refunded at the end of the financial year when Government grants are received?

Capt. WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA: Government is not aware of that, Sir.

Dr. GHANASHYAM DAS [North Salmara (Reserved for Scheduled Castes)]: Will Government be pleased to enquire into this?

Capt. WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA (Minister, Tribal Areas Department): If specific instances are brought to the notice of Government, enquiries will be made, Sir.

Shri CHATRA SINGH TERON [Mikir Hills-West, (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)]: Whethere it is a fact that Government is contemplating to pay at the beginning of the financial year such amount as equal to 75 per cent of the total amount due as compensation for the preceding year with a view to tide over the difficulties of such schools?

Capt. WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA: Sir, Government have already issued instructions to the Director of Public Instruction to make *ad-hoc* grants to the institutions which amount will be adjusted at the time of final payment of grants compensating the loss of fee income to individual institutions.

Shri CHATRA SINGH TERON: At the begining of the financial year?

WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA (Minister, Tribal Areas Department): Payment can be made only after we receive bills from the schools concerned.

Shri RAMNATH DAS [Dergaon (Reserved for Scheduled Castes)]: Sir, with regard to realisation of fees from the scheduled caste and tribal students pending payment of Government grant, may I submit to the Hon'ble Minister-in-charge that it is a fact—he can take it from me that fees are realised from such students and that they are refunded when Government grant is received, this meant that it is not required to the poor parents. Therefore, may I submit

Mr. SPEAKER: Order. This has developed into an argument which is not admissible under the rules.

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI (Rampur): When the Minister in charge has issued instructions to all the schools concerned not to realise fees from the tribal and Scheduled Caste students, but many of them continue to do so, will Government refund the amount involved every month?

WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA: Yes, Sir, as replied certain instructions have been issued. We pay grants annually and not monthly. However fees realised from the Tribal and Scheduled Castes students, who are otherwise entitled to exemption of school fees, will be refunded.

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister): May I submit a few words, Sir, in this connection? Since this is a subject in which many hon. Members have no personal knowledge, Government will look into this matter and see how best the difficulties in this connection can be removed.

Mr. SPEAKER: Yes, this can be discussed at greater length on the general discussion of the Budget when Demand on Education comes.

Road from Tangobari to Kahitoma via Kalpani Bazar in Barpeta Subdivision

Shri GHANASHYAM TALUKDER (Sorbhog): asked?

143. Will the Minister of Public Works Department be pleased to state—

(a) Whether Government will construct a Public Works Department road from Tangobari to Kahitoma via Kalpani Bazar in Barpeta Subdivision?

(b) If so, when ?

Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH (Minister, Public Works Department) replied:

143. (a) & (b)—The road is not included in any of the road programmes. This will be put up in the next meeting of Assam Roads Communication Board for consideration. If the scheme is approved, work will be taken up as and when funds become available for the purpose.

Transport expenses to Government Officers and Pension Orders to Retired Officials

Shrimati LILY SEN GUPTA (Lahowal) asked :

144. Will the Minister-in-charge of Finance be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether he is aware that sanction for payment of transfer expenses to Government officers as well as pension orders to retired officials is received, in most cases, after a considerable lapse of time, sometimes amounting to more than a year ?
- (b) Whether Government are aware that such delay in sanctioning payment causes great hardship to the officers concerned ?
- (c) Whether Government propose to improve matters in this respect so that retired officials specially get their pensions immediately after retirement ?

Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH (Minister, Finance) replied :

144. (a)—(i) No hardship is caused on account of transfer expenses as in cases of necessity advance pay and advance travelling allowance are sanctioned to Government servants under orders of transfer.

(ii) It is a fact that pension cases were previously delayed, but it is not so now.

(b)—Yes. But in cases where delay is apprehended anticipatory pension is sanctioned.

(c)—Effective steps have already been taken to ensure prompt settlement of pension cases of retired Government servants. A separate unit has been set up to deal with pension cases delayed over 6 months and this unit is keeping constant watch and pursuing matters with the pension sanctioning authorities and the Accountant General to expedite sanction of pension. The position has now greatly improved.

Shrimati LILY SEN GUPTA (Lahowal) : মই জানিব পাৰোনে—কিয় কিছুমান অফিচাৰৰ ট্ৰান্সফাৰৰ পিচত দৰ্জহা পাবলৈ অধিক সময় লাগে ?

Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH (Minister, Finance) : ট্ৰান্সফাৰৰ পিচত পুনৰ নতুনকৈ Accountant General পৰা Pay Slip আহিব লাগে—আৰু এই খিনিতে সময় লাগি যায়। ভবিষ্যতে যাতে এই খিনি কাম সোনকালে হৈ উঠে তাৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰে যত্ন লৈছে।

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA (Gauhati) : এই Pay Slip বিলাক ওলাবলৈ কিমান সময় লাগে ?

Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH : দেবি হয়েই সেই কাৰণ বিভিন্ন বিভাগ কাম যাতে সোনকালে হয় তাৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰে নিৰ্দেশ দিছে।

Shri KARKA CHANDRA DOLEY [North Lakhimpur (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)] : যদি কৰ্মচাৰী বিলাকে ইমান দেবীকৈ দৰ্জহা পাব লগাহয় তেন্তে সেই কেই মাহ কি ৰাই জীয়াই থাকে।

(বিৰাট হৰ্ষ ধ্বনি)

Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH : কথাটো বৰ্ত্তমান বৰ ভাল হোৱা নাই। কিন্তু চৰকাৰে সেই আসোৱাহ বোৰ যাতে ভবিষ্যতে নেথাকে তাৰ বাবে যত্ন কৰিছে।

Shri KARKA CHANDRA DOLEY : চৰকাৰৰ এই যত্ন ফলৱতী হোৱাৰ আশা আছেনে ?

Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH : হয় সম্পূৰ্ণ আশা আছে।

Calling attention to urgent matters of public importance under rule 54, notice given by Shri Mohikanta Das on bus accident at Dubia

Mr. SPEAKER: There is a Notice calling attention by Shri Mohikanta Das under Rule 54 of the Assembly Rules and the Chief Minister will reply to it.

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla) : Sir, in the news item published yesterday, the 9th March, 1958 in *Natun Assamiya* we were shocked to know about the bus accident

which occurred on 8th March, 1958 in which Shri Joga Barua, a very good social worker and others were burnt alive under tragic circumstances. We are anxious to know the details of the accident under Rule 54 of the Assembly Rules. I desire to call the attention of the Chief Minister so that he may be pleased to enlighten the House about the details of the accident. I will read.....

Mr. SPEAKER: Not necessary to read.

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister):

Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is a shocking news. It is a tragic accident. In this connection I have so far received a telegram from the President of North Lakhimpur District Congress Committee in which he mentioned about the death of one of our best Congress workers Shri Juga Barua brother of our *Ex-M.L.A.* Shri Sarveswar Baruah, the telegram reads as follow.—“Juga Barua with four others burnt to ashes at marriage party bus accident near Kalabari”. Immediately on receipt of the telegram and after I had read the news I advised our Chief Secretary to contact the Deputy Commissioner by telephone but unfortunately the line was down. When the telephone line was out of order our Chief Secretary sent a telegram to the Deputy Commissioner, Darrang which reads as follows:—“Have learnt of most serious bus accident Chengamara AAA Immediately send full details by wireless and contact me ‘phone AAA Start enquiry by Magistrate’”. We are now awaiting the report from the Deputy Commissioner’ Darrang. I expect more details today at any time. As soon as I get a full report today or tomorrow I will come before the House with all the informations that may be available. Indeed, Sir, we are very sorry that such a tragic accident has taken place. I made mention of Shri Juga Barua only because his name was in the telegram, but there were others also in that unfortunate bus who lost their lives. Sir, most of us know about Shri Juga Barua. He was a social worker of repute, he was a man who wanted to help and share the miseries of the people. During the time when there were flood and earthquakes Juga Barua was to be found amongst the people in distress rendering all possible help to the people. We have lost a great friend. The State has lost a great friend of the poor. The cause of the accident is not known yet and I hope the report of the judicial enquiry for which I have already ordered will enable us to know fully about the accident. I may assure you, Sir, I will come before the House with all the informations as early as possible. Sir, before I close, I convey our sincere condolence to the members of the bereaved families.

Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH (Minister, Finance) : Sir, if it is in order, may I suggest that we all rise in our seats for a minute's silence in respect of the memory of late Jaga Barua who is known all over the State ?

Mr. SPEAKER: I think we will do it when the authentic report is received by the House, because till now our knowledge is based on information which is not authenticated as it could be.

Debate on Governor's Address

Shri TANKESWAR CHETIA (Nazira): Mr. Speaker, Sir, hon. Members have in the meantime spoken on many of the points in the Governor's Address and I also rise to give information on certain points. We are grateful to the Governor for his making mention about the food problem which is acutely felt all over the State. The measure taken so far have proved partly successful and the recent decision of the Government to make buffer stock in order to decrease inflationary pressures is also heartening. But, Sir, I may mention that unless definite and specific measures are taken to encourage the cultivators who actually produce foodgrains things will not improve much. In the matter of giving them lands to cultivate, due emphasis should be laid. The cultivators will not be in a position to produce more food without this. Sir, at present we have noticed that the people are hankering after lands. Most of them are going without lands, thousands of applications have been filed in the offices of the Sub-divisional Officers, Deputy Commissioners and other officers praying for land. Government have so far been unsuccessful in providing lands to the cultivators who are the real producers of food in the State. And further more, the techniques of the production which have been pursued by Government do not reach the real cultivators. Our people rarely see the Agricultural Demonstrators who can enlighten them on the modern technique of cultivation as also the proper use of manures, fertilisers etc. Sir, unless the real cultivators are acquainted with the modern techniques, and are provided with fertilisers, manures, good seeds, etc., how can the production can increase, I fail to understand. Sir, in this respect what I should like to suggest is that Government should take immediate measures to survey once for all, all the available surplus land in the reserve forests, Village Grazing Reserves and Pubic Grazing Reserves and settle the surplus land with the landless cultivators. Then Government should give emphasis on the modern technique of cultivation

such as provision of fertiliser, etc., which should be followed up. In the Governor's Address itself it has been pointed out that the target of food production fixed by the Planning Commission for our State is on the high side; so our State, that is the Agriculture Department of our State in their effort have fixed the target somewhat lower than what has been fixed by the Planning Commission. This event goes to prove that our food production will not be satisfactory inspite of the efforts made so far. Sir, the most tragic aspect of the village people is this, that unemployment is growing in its full dimension. The students who read upto class X or VII, who are unfit to secure job in any offices, have become unemployed. They cannot devote themselves to production or cultivation work for want of land. If Government could have reclaimed or introduced more reclamation projects and encouraged these half-educated people who are now out of schools and remaining idle at home, the unemployment problem would have been solved and at the same time production would also have increased. The cattle problem which is also intimately connected with agriculture, is not satisfactory. Our people cannot get bullocks to cultivate their land and the government loans that are being sanctioned *e.g.*, cattle loan—is far below the actual requirements. It will be surprising to know that in the Sibsagar Subdivision only Rs.20,000 had been sanctioned as cattle loan last year. You know, Sir, a pair of bullocks cost Rs.500 now a days and if Rs.20,000 is paid it will only meet the requirement of only 40 families. So it is very meagre. Government should rise up to the occasion and give more loans to the cultivators to meet their primary requirements such as purchase of bullocks, manures, seeds, etc. to enable them to increase their food production.

Next, I come to the question of education. Sir, in the Governor's Address the emphasis has not been given on education. This is the most vital problem of our country at present. In democracy, if the people are not fully educated they will not be prepared to accept anything that will go to improve their lot. They will be sceptical to adopt modern technique of cultivation, or adopt themselves to the changing conditions of the world. They will try to remain static. So education should come as the foremost subject, but no justice is being done on education and I am quite sorry for that. Although in the Second Five-Year Plan double the amount has been earmarked for education in our State no satisfactory progress is in sight. The basic education, as we all understand, has not achieved its desired place. Most of the teachers and pupils are

in a dilemma as to what will be the fate of this type of institutions ; whether the existing primary schools will continue or they will be converted into basic schools. There is an ideological conflict. This must be removed. This must be resolved at no distant date. Most of the Middle Vernacular Schools are running in a dilapidated condition. They do not get any aid from the Government and they are in a standstill position, at the same time our Government have provided no funds to take up all the venture schools which the people started by their own initiative. As regards the reorganisation of the secondary schools it is in the same state. Our Government have categorised the High Schools under Multipurpose Head, categorising it as (a), (b) and (c). But there also they are not sure what will be the fate of each of these categories of schools whether they will be high schools or they will be secondary schools. So far, our Government could not decide how many secondary schools will be taken over during the Second Five-Year Plan period. I recently asked the Departmental Head and he told me that some of the schools were on experimental basis. They say many things such as the suitability of staff, building conditions, etc., etc., for upgrading of high schools. In that case it may so happen that a number of schools may not come upto the mark which they have prescribed. They may insist on the roll strength of 500 or 600 students. There may be some schools which may not have such a strength and these schools will remain where they are. So the teachers are also in a dilemma as to what they have to do ; whether they should acquire more education and training in order to fit themselves in the new set-up of education or they are to continue as they are. Sir, the training facilities at present offered although good to meet some requirements, they are yet required to be expanded. At present there are facilities for the graduate teachers only and for very few under-graduate teachers. But in most of the schools at present there are matriculate teachers serving for a pretty long time, say 15 to 20 years and a number of under-graduate who have been serving for a pretty long time. I think Government should open such training centres to give them training for a short period, may be for one year or six months, so that their outlook may be widened and may be quite fit to take up the responsibilities imposed on them by the new set-up of our education.

Sir, as regards the new scales of pay very recently introduced, many of the High English Schools and Middle English Schools could not be benefited for various reasons such as enrolment, etc. There are certain areas which are backward,

the required number of students cannot be expected, but yet, such schools are being deprived of the enhanced rate of grant to give new pay scales. Nor has any promise been made to the effect that when minimum enrolment comes to such and such, they will be given new pay scales. So, the teachers of such schools are passing their days with great dissatisfaction. I therefore request the Government to look into this aspect of the question so that necessary help may be extended to all such schools.

Then I come to the question of communication. This is the worst aspect of our problems so far. Sir, in my own constituency, Namtiali is a very backward area, but at the sametime it is one of the most important places of the Sibsagar Subdivision. There is a Hospital, there is a High School, there is also a railway station, but there is no road worth the name. Many of our Ministers who visited this place, had to leave their cars behind in order to go to the places they went to visit. I am glad to say that they had submitted notes to Government requesting that Public Works Department should take up these roads. But unfortunately nothing has happened so far. I, therefore, beg to draw the pointed attention of the Public Works Department Minister so that he may be pleased to pass necessary orders for taking over all roads in Namtiali by the Public Works Department.

Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Laharighat): May I beg to say one thing with your permission Sir? When the Hon. Member is giving some suggestions, most of the Ministers are absent from the House. Is it fair, Sir?

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Judicial and Legislative, etc.): Hon. Member is not correct, Sir. I am here Sir, and taking notes of the hon. Member's points.

Mr. SPEAKER: I am glad that the Hon. Minister is taking notes of the hon. Member's suggestions. But for the information of the hon. Member who has raised this point, I may say that I propose to bring it to the notice of the Chief Minister.

Shri TANKESWAR CHETIA (Nazira): Then I turn to the Naga Hills problem. Sir, although Naga Hills has formed a separate administrative unit, yet, Sir, I think we cannot afford to completely wash off our hands as regards some of the problems affecting them at present, as we have certain amount of relationship still with them. In the border areas, these

Nagas come almost daily to the bordering plains for sale of their produce and purchase of their daily necessities of life. It is pleasing to note that though the Naga question has been solved, yet many of the Naga students are still reading in the bordering schools of the plains. I am told from the Government source that our Government are not taking any responsibility with regard to matters concerning the Naga Hills area, such as educational facilities, etc. But in the Namtiali High English School enrolment of Naga students is on the increase. Now their number in this school is about 250. Unless we can give them free education, I think it will be an injustice on our part towards these people if we neglect them now simply because that they have been separated from us by forming a separate administrative unit. In my opinion Government should take over the schools of this area and the same educational facilities as are extended to the tribal students of the plains should also be extended to them.

With these few words, Sir, I request the Government to give due consideration to the points I have just mentioned. Thank you, Sir.

Shri NILMONEY BARTHAHAKUR (Dibrugarh): Mr. Speaker, Sir, Governor's Address relates to a very important and critical period of the present time. This period is pregnant with dangers as well as possibilities. If we look at the picture of our State we will find, on the credit side we have the promise of the oil refinery, the new Railway zone with headquarters at Pandu and the assurance for a bridge over the Brahmaputra. But on the debit side, we have the rising spiral of prices, semi-starvation, short-fall in food production and supplies and continued poverty and backwardness of the people. If we catch the opportunities by the fore-lock and try to utilise them in the best possible way we can avert the dangers looming large on the horizon. In this period in the political stage of our State, we witness a very interesting sight. In the language of drama it may be described as "Exit Mr. Medhi and enter Mr. Chaliha." Mr. Medhi left us carrying with him the blessings not only from his friends and admirers but from many of his worst critics. After his exit a very popular man in the ruling party took over the reins of administration. We rubbed our eyes to see if really a Ram Raj has come into being. But to our great amusement we found that the protagonists of the separate Hills state whose tears for the miseries of the Hills People have flooded the whole country, are now sailing in the same leaky boat with the champions of United

Assam. It is certainly a sight for Gods to see. We however had faith in the personality of the Chief Minister and all of us expected that the Governor's Address will at least give us an outline of a vigorous policy to re-build our country and rejuvenate our people. But unfortunately, Sir, this is the only thing we miss in the whole Address. The Address appears to be a piece of routine broadcast from the All India Radio and the official commentator's version that is the speech of the hon. Mover of the Motion of thanks is just a school boy's paraphrase of the Address.

Shri MOHIKANTA DAS (Barchalla).

Mr. Speaker, can we describe the Governor's Address like that "as the routine broadcast from the All India Radio" and all that.

Mr. SPEAKER: Yes, everything provided it is relevant to the subject under discussion.

Shri NILMONEY BARTHAKUR (Dibrugarh) : This Government of Socialistic pattern which in reality is an alloy Government have either failed or refused to understand the basic problems of our State. It would be better to remember that they were returned to power because of their promising two principal things to our people. The first is their determination to advance towards a socialistic pattern of society and the second is their determination to execute the Second Five-Year Plan faithfully. The Government will be judged and I think should be judged by how they carry out this policy and how they move to redeem the pledges given to the people.

Now, Sir, the basic objectives of the Second Five-Year Plan both in the draft plan framed by Professor Mahalanovis and in its final form after it emerged from the Parliament are (1) rapid industrialisation of the country so as to increase our national wealth and (2) increase of national income so as to enhance the standard of living and reduction of the gap between the incomes of different groups and reduction of unemployment. To start with a comprehensive land reform measures were suggested by the Planning Commission, but what we find here? We find that the recommendations are respected more by rejection than by their acceptance. The volume of landless peasantry is swelling. The peasant families uprooted by the floods and erosion have not been fully and properly rehabilitated. In our State we have enough cultivable waste land

and unused land, but no attempt has been made to bring such cultivable waste land and unused land under the plough. A lot of non-arable land may be made arable by resorting to modern scientific methods. Most of the recommendations of the Planning Commission relating to land reforms have not been implemented, particularly the progressive part. Only the reactionary parts of the recommendations have been so far accepted by the Government as we find in some of the provisions of the Ceiling Act and the Adhiars Act.

The main core of the Second Five-Year Plan is the scheme for rapid industrialisation of the country so that the national wealth can be increased. But we must admit that we have in this respect miserably failed. There is no mention about industries which are proposed to build up the State. I will in this connection refer to page 8, paragraph 15 of the Governor's address.

“Along with its efforts to establish Major Industries and generation of power it is the intention of my Government to concentrate its efforts for the development of small scale and cottage industries, including weaving and Sericulture, Khadi and Village Industries.”

Now, Sir, what efforts have been made to establish major industries we have not been able to understand.

We should all congratulate the people of Assam for their brave and magnificent struggle which has brought us a refinery from the rather reluctant hands of the Central Government. But still now the decision as to its size and location is yet to be made. From the newspaper reports we understand that the refinery will be of the order of about one million tons or may be even less. But we want a refinery of a capacity which can process the bulk of the crude oil tapped from the new oil fields of Assam. The people of Assam will not be satisfied with a baby refinery. The size of our refinery should at least be of the capacity of 2.5 million tons. We will do well to remember that the people do not want a refinery for the sake of a refinery. The refinery by itself will not solve our problems. The refinery is necessary to break the industrial inertia of the State and so its location and size is of great importance to us. If the refinery is located in the neighbourhood of the oil fields then our entire transport system of the State must needs be developed. The development of our transport system is the basic and key problem of our State and unless our

transport system is developed no plan is going to succeed. Our State has possibly the biggest water power potential in the whole of India. We have practically all the raw materials for all industries except metallurgical industries, but we have a very weak and underdeveloped transport system.

Of course we have now got a separate Railway zone with its headquarters at Pandu. We wanted it so that the railway system in Assam can be further improved, and extended and stabilised and not merely for providing jobs for a few clerks. We are very glad that Link line is going to be stabilised very soon. But we want that the railway system in the State should be stabilised without any further delay. We are also happy to learn that a railway bridge is going to be constructed over the Brahmaputra.

The British Steamer Company always holds a threat to close down their business, and but our Government are yielding to their threat. The river route has not been shortened up to Desangmukh and the Ghat at Dibrugarh has practically been closed down. The Brahmaputra is our life line and is also the biggest natural point line of the State. Government have not taken any practical steps to develop this important water channel and to maintain it in a proper order. In this connection I would like to offer a suggestion to the Government. Whereas a part of this Brahmaputra runs through Pakistan the Government may take into consideration a proposal for having a joint steamer company with Pakistan and India as participants. The State Government may discuss this issue with the Central Government and may offer a suggestion that the canal water dispute and river transportation on the Brahmaputra may be taken up together for a solution beneficial to both the countries. By a solution of this nature the British Company's idiosyncrasies can be circumvented.

We have enormous reserves of timber and soft wood. On a very conservative calculation I can inform the House that we have at least 600 millions cft. of timber which is lying unutilised in our forests of the State. We have also a vast reserve of unused bamboo which can be used for a big paper pulp and rayon industry. We can produce all the paper that may be required for whole of India by the end of the Second Five-Year Plan period with the raw materials at our disposal provided the machinery and transport are made available to us. But the Government have not taken any steps to explore possibilities of this big industry. Of course negotiations are being

carried on with several companies for leasing out a part of our bamboo reserve forests for a pulp industry. We are informed that three companies, namely, Balmer Lawrie and Company, Sahu Jain Company (Dalmia) and Birlas, are vying with one another for a contract for a paper pulp industry and our Government appears to be flirting with each of them. But no decision has been arrived at as yet.

We have enough materials to have a rayon industry in our State. We know that a Japanese team of experts suggested to the Central Government that a rayon factory can be established at Badarpur in our State in the public sector and the Japanese Government were prepared to advance loan for the purpose and to give all technical help for the establishment of that industry. They were also prepared to train our youngmen in Japan and India for the purpose.

We have enough soft wood which may serve as raw material for a big newsprint industry which can supply a big quantity of newsprint to India. But no step has been taken by the Government. Mr. L. V. Burns of the F. A. O. has submitted a report regarding this industry, but we do not know what the Government did with it. Unless the transport system of the State is properly developed, no big industry can spring up. Our railway system therefore must be developed. The Government should have pressed the Central Government to take urgent and adequate steps to develop our transport system and this could have been done unitedly as they did in West Bengal in the matter of allocation of Central finances. Our Government is satisfied with a few Central Grants here and there up to a few thousands of rupees under Article 275 or under this or that head. We should categorically place before the Central Government that unless our transport system is developed we will always remain backward. Our industries, primary or ancillary cannot spring up unless we have a fully developed railway and river transport system. The development of transport must precede the development of industries. Transport industries is the Key to the modern industrial development.

We are glad that a co-operative sugar factory is being established at Dergaon and its work is progressing with the co-operation of the local people. But Government have not taken any measures to maintain a regular supply of sugarcane to that mill. Attempts should have been made to cultivate sugarcane in areas from which supply can be easily maintained to the sugar mill. But no such scheme appears to have been taken up.

The cement factory is under discussion and we are told that it is the Khasi people who are standing in the way of

an early establishment of the cement factory. But we should also respect the sentiments of our hill people. If a factory is established in the hills the advantage of that factory will of course accrue to the entire State but it is the local people who will have the major share of that. Therefore, while respecting their sentiments this aspect of the matter should be held before them. The Government's sentiments towards the hill people can best be best judged from the way in which they have given vent to their suppressed feeling of satisfaction at the so-called solution of the Naga problem. Sir, what was the core of the Naga problem? Whatever may be the content and connotation of the demand for an independent Naga land may be it is certain that most of the Naga people wanted a greater measure of autonomy. Now, what was the approach of our Government? Instead of trying to understand their feelings, we took up the attitude "All right, you do not want to remain within the State of Assam, go to the Centre". But what has been the nature of the solution? The Naga people have not received their autonomy, and we have been separated from our brothers. If this is called a "solution", then the word "solution" must have been used in the chemical sense!

Sir, several members have referred to the North East Frontier Agency. We have a direct link with North East Frontier Agency. This link has been a traditional one. In the present financial condition of our State it may not be possible on our part to develop that territory and so we may not have any objection to the Centre's taking over the responsibility for its development. But the development of the North East Frontier Agency should not proceed on lines so as to make its integration with Assam difficult. The Assamese officers are now squeezed out of North East Frontier Agency, the Assamese language is also sought to be squeezed out from the North East Frontier Agency. These attempts must stop. The people of the North East Frontier Agency are our brethern. We have cultural and linguistic ties with them; we have economic links with them and in certain cases we have blood relation with them. The Misings or the Miris are said to be of the same stock as Abors; the Chutias, the Matakas, the Singphos, the Khamties, the Mishmis and the Digarus might have descended from the same stock. They are the flesh of our flesh and the blood of our blood. So, this matter should be discussed dispassionately and given proper consideration and due weight should be given to by the State Government. Government have not taken any steps for the development of the languages of the tribal people, either in side our State or in the neighbouring State. They have not taken any steps even to develop the local

languages. To give encouragement to the writers the Government could have set up a co-operative publicity bureau. But no attempt has been made in that direction. Government have completely failed to develop the cultural life of our indigenous people.

Then, Sir, if one goes to the other aspect of the Plan, *viz.*, the reduction of inequalities of income, one will find that Government have totally failed in this respect. Since the Congress has been in office we find that the inequalities have increased. The Congress leaders may consult their donation books and see from where their best donations come. In recent years, the Congress has failed to collect donations from the common people. Their donors are mainly shady contractors, smugglers, black-marketers and liquor sellers and it is those people who pay the piper and call the tune. We have found that the rich have become richer and the poor more impoverished. Are we then moving in the right direction to retain and fulfil the objective of the Plan towards a Socialist pattern of Society? Sir, the most important thing we notice is the rising spiral of prices which is going to defeat the entire purpose of the Plan. Prices, particularly of consumer goods, are rising up. If prices continue to rise like this I think the whole Plan will go to pieces because the estimates, which have been prepared in 1955-56, or 1956-57 or 1957-58, for different works will mount up to double or treble when the projects will be up for execution, say, in 1958-59 or 1959-60. So, the whole plan will go to pieces. If we cannot check this rising spiral of prices we will not be able to maintain even the core of the Plan. Therefore, this principal problem—the problem of rising prices—must be tackled by the Government. But in the whole Address, the Governor did not mention what measures the Government contemplate to take to check this rise in prices. We find Government is practically indifferent to this rise of prices. Government have issued a Press Note regarding scarcity of sugar saying that they have nothing to do in the matter; they can only provide wagons and ask the sugar mills to supply sugar. Beyond this they can do nothing because they say sugar is a decontrolled commodity. The Government's attitude is one of indifference and callousness. If Government maintain such an attitude, what else can we expect, Sir? Government should have realised that a few speculators have been forcing up prices by taking advantage of the short-fall in supply and difficulties in transport and therefore action against these people should have been taken. Sir, the most serious problem in our State at the present moment is that prices are going up due to short-fall in production and short-fall in supply. But we do not find any

indication in the Governor's Address what the Government contemplate to do to meet the situation except keeping a close watch over it. Unless far-reaching measures are taken to tackle the situation it will not be possible for us to solve the food problem. This cannot be done in a haphazard and half hearted way. It will be worth while to remember in this connection, that even the responsible leaders of the Indian National Congress have come to realise that this basic problem must be solved in order to make a head way with the schemes and plans. In the Second Five Year Plan, emphasis was laid on industrialisation. But for our failure to solve this food problem it has now become the principal problem of the Second Five Year Plan. I would quote an extract from the Presidential address which was delivered by the President of the Indian National Congress at the 63rd session of the Congress. He said, "In my opinion the fulfilment of our Plan in relation to its core even if we receive the necessary foreign exchange, is linked up with the other question of self-sufficiency in food and agricultural surpluses and mobilisation of internal resources. This in fact should be considered as the real core of the Plan". But such an emphasis has not been laid by our Government. The Government are of course making every effort to hoodwink the people and to lull them to sleep. But no serious steps to solve this problem has yet been taken. Let us take procurement, for instance. Government decided to procure paddy in the month of November, but the actual procurement started in the month of February ; thereby, the Government have given ample time and scope to the greedy speculators to corner the entire marketable surplus and speculate in foodgrain and mint money overnight. Government have miserably failed here. Government had given us to understand that cheap grain shops would ease the problem. But we know, Sir, there is no supply in cheap grain shops now. The holders of modified ration cards are not getting any supply of rice from these shops. In the two districts of Upper Assam many shops have been closed down due to lack of supply. It is no use opening cheap grain shops unless supply to them is maintained.

The market price of rice that is the ruling price of rice can only be forced down if supplies from the cheap grain shops are maintained at an even level. The basic objective of maintaining cheap grain shops is stabilisation of market price and to achieve that objective the supply must be regular and adequate. If the Government maintain a regular and adequate supply at a price lower than the market price, then the merchants will be forced to sell their merchandise at a lower price. That is why a steady supply is essential. But the Government have done nothing of the sort, and as a

result prices have gone beyond the reach of the people who are therefore, starving or half starving. Even in Shillong vegetable sell at Re.1 to Re.1-2-0 per seer, sugar at Re.1-10-0 to Re.1-12-0 per seer and rice at Rs.26 to Rs.29 per maund. Now, if price of food-stuff goes up like this and if people have to starve then how can we expect to make our Five-Year Plan a success. People are not interested in the tall talks about the Five-Year Plans or the appointment of Ministers and Deputy Ministers but they are interested in procuring food-stuff at a price not beyond their means. But the present Government have not taken any steps whatsoever in this direction.

Now, if we come to the other aspect of the question, which we referred to in the last Budget Session, *i.e.*, the question of curbing the activities of the speculators, and dealers in food-stuff who force up the food prices under various pretexts. Unless these speculators, hard-hearted merchants and black-marketeers who deal in food-stuff are kept at bay, peoples' food will remain beyond their reach. In the last Congress Session at Pragjyotishpur, it was evident that these unscrupulous people, these speculators black-marketeers, liquor sellers and greedy contractors paid the highest contributions for the success of the Congress. These people have spent lakhs of rupees to corrupt the Governmental machinery. Because of their money Government cannot stop them from taking recourse to corrupt methods and practice. The Government it appears are content with the opening of the Anti-Corruption Department and Organisation and Method Division but these anti-social elements know how to set up counter-mechanism to defeat these. Unless, the whole machinery is overhauled, we will not succeed in checking their nefarious activities. Last time when we suggested that inflationary tendency has manifested itself the Government rolled up their sleeves. Now, we are glad to find that this manifestation of inflationary pressure is recognised by the Government. But are the Government taking any measure to check this inflation? Or are they suggesting any such measure to the Centre? No mention has been made about it in the Governor's Address. I am of opinion that faulty planning is responsible for this inflation. The plan should have based on phased production and not on phased investment as at present. The extra money that has been injected into the market through the expenditure on developmental work, but which is not balanced by a proportional and equal increase in the goods and services, has contributed to this inflation. The Government do not appear to have grasped this aspect of the problem. Thus the Government have either failed or refused to apply their mind to the basic problems of the State.

Shri NARENDRA NATH SHARMA (Dergaon) :

মহোদয়, ৰাজ্যপালৰ ভাষণৰ প্ৰত্যুত্তৰত মোৰ বন্ধু শ্ৰীযুত গোস্বামী ডাঙৰীয়াই যিটো শলাগনী প্ৰস্তাৱ ডাঙি ধৰিছে, মই সেই প্ৰস্তাৱটো সমৰ্থন কৰি দুৰাৰমান কৰ খুজিছো। ৰাজ্যপালৰ ভাষণ প্ৰসঙ্গত কোৱা হৈছে যে ১৯৫৭ চনটো এটা সমস্যাবহুল বছৰ। এই বছৰটোত ভালেমান সমস্যাই দেখা দিছিল আৰু তাৰ ভিতৰত তেলশোধনাগাৰ সমস্যা প্ৰধান আছিল। এইসমস্যাৰ পৰা, অৱশ্যে, আমি হাত সাৰিছো যিহেতু আমাৰ অসমতো এটা তেল শোধনাগাৰ স্থাপন কৰিবলৈ চৰকাৰে স্থিৰ কৰিছে। দ্বিতীয়তে, আমাৰ দেশখন আগবাঢ়াই নিবৰ বাবে দ্বিতীয়, পঞ্চ বাৰ্ষিক পৰিকল্পনাৰ যোগে যি প্ৰচেষ্টা চলোৱা হৈছে, সেই প্ৰচেষ্টা যাতে কাৰ্য্যকৰী হয় তাৰ বাবে যত্ন কৰা আমাৰ সকলোৰে কৰ্তব্য; বিশেষকৈ এই পৰিকল্পনা কাৰ্য্যকৰী কৰিবৰ বাবে যিটো অৰ্থনৈতিক সমস্যাৰ সৃষ্টি হৈছে, সেই অৰ্থনৈতিক হেচাবপৰা হাত সাৰিবৰ বাবে ব্যৱস্থা কৰাটো এটা প্ৰধান কৰ্তব্য হৈ পৰিছে।

আমাৰ অসমৰ এতিয়া প্ৰধান সমস্যা হৈছে খাদ্য সমস্যা। সাধাৰণৰ বাবে যিবোৰ আঁচনি লোৱা হৈছে সেই আঁচনিবোৰ সফলতাবে কাৰ্য্যকৰী কৰাতেই ইয়াৰ কৃতকাৰ্য্যতা নিৰ্ভৰ কৰিছে। অধিক শস্য উৎপাদনৰ বাবে আমাৰ চৰকাৰে কেন্দ্ৰীয় গভণমেণ্টৰ অনুমোদন ক্ৰমে সম্পূৰ্ণ ১২ খন আঁচনি হাতত লৈছে। সেই আঁচনি কেইখন কাৰ্য্যকৰী কৰাৰ ওপৰতহে অধিক গুৰুত্ব দিব লাগে, কাৰণ এইটো কথা সকলোৰে উপলব্ধি কৰা উচিত যে অসমৰ সমস্যাবোৰ সমাধান কৰিবলৈ পঞ্চবাৰ্ষিকী পৰিকল্পনাত যিবোৰ আঁচনি লোৱা হৈছে সেইবোৰৰো সফলতা নিৰ্ভৰ কৰে এই খাদ্য সমস্যাৰ ওপৰতো। সেইকাৰণে অধিকশস্য উৎপাদন কৰাৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত অধিক গুৰুত্ব দিব লাগে। আৰু তাৰ বাবে খেতিয়ক সকলক বেচি সুবিধা দিব লাগে। আমাৰ চৰকাৰী বিষয়া সকলে নতুন দৃষ্টিভঙ্গিৰে জনসাধাৰণৰ লগত সংযোগ ৰখা উচিত আৰু খেতিয়ক সকলক আৱশ্যকীয় সকলো সহায় সুবিধা কৰি দিয়া উচিত।

আমাৰ খেতিয়ক সকলক ঋণ-মুক্ত কৰিবৰ বাবে সমৰ্থনৰ যোগে টকা দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিছে। এইটো এটা নিচেই সৰু কথা হলেও দেখিবলৈ পোৱা যায় যে তেওঁলোকে সময়মতে সেই টকা লোৱায়। টকা তেওঁলোকৰ হাতত পৰেমানে সময় উকলি যায়। অধিক শস্যউৎপাদন কৰিবৰ কাৰণেও এহেজাৰকৈ টকা দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিছে। এইটো বৰ ভাল কথা। কিন্তু এটাকথা চাবলগীয়া যে আজি আমাৰ মানুহৰ সমৰ্থন অনুষ্ঠানৰ ওপৰত আস্থা নাইকীয়া হৈছে। ইয়াৰ বাবে কাৰণ হৈছে এই সমৰ্থন বিভাগৰ ঘূৰ্ণ লগা ইতিহাস। এই বিভাগত বেমেজালি হোৱাৰ বাবেই জনসাধাৰণৰ বিশ্বাস হেৰাই গৈছে। সেইকাৰণে আগৰ সমৰ্থন অনুষ্ঠান বোৰৰ বেমেজালিবোৰৰ এটা স্ৰমীমাংসা কৰা চৰকাৰৰ পক্ষে বৰ আৱশ্যক হৈপৰিছে। সেইবোৰৰ স্ৰমীমাংসা হলেহে ৰাইজৰ বিশ্বাস ধুৰি আহিব আৰু জনসাধাৰণে সহযোগ কৰিব।

বানপানীৰ বিষয়েও ৰাজ্যপালৰ ভাষণত উল্লেখ কৰা হৈছে আৰু কোৱা হৈছে যে বানপানী আৰু গৰাখহনীয়া আগতকৈ ভালেখিনি কম হৈছে কিন্তু কিছমান অঞ্চলত-বিশেষকৈ মাজুলীত গৰাখহনীয়া বেচিহে হৈছে। কাজিৰঙাৰ এটা অংশও খহাই কৰাটো চৰকাৰৰ প্ৰধান কৰ্তব্য। সেইকাৰণে কাজিৰঙাৰ খহনীয়াৰ প্ৰতি লক্ষ্য কৰিবলৈ চৰকাৰক অনুৰোধ কৰিলো। তাৰোপৰি বোকাখাটৰ মৰীয়া হোলাত মঠাউৰী ভাগি সাহায্য আৰু সুবিধা কৰি দিবৰ বাবে জিলাধিপতি আৰু মহকুমাধিপতি সকলক নিৰ্দেশ দিবৰ বাবে চৰকাৰক অনুৰোধ কৰিলো। বৰ্তমান দেশৰ বিভিন্ন মহকুমা আৰু জিলা সমূহত যি বিলাক বান পানী আৰু গঢ়া-খহনীয়া মানুহ আছে সেইবিলাকক সোনকালে মাটি দিবৰ কাৰণে বিশেষ ব্যৱস্থাৰ আয়োজন কৰা আমাৰ (Government) গৰ্ভণমেণ্টৰ অতি প্ৰয়োজনীয় কৰ্তব্য।

আজি সবহ শস্য উৎপাদনৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত আমি আশানুকূপ ফল লাভ কৰিব পৰা নাই। এইবিষয়ে প্ৰধানকৈ দুটা কথাটোৱেই আমি মনোনিবেশ কৰিব লাগিব।

প্ৰথমতে, Land Reform সম্বন্ধে দ্বিতীয় পঞ্চ বাৰ্ষিক পৰিকল্পনাত যথাযোগ্য আঁচনি লোৱা হৈছে। এই আঁচনি কাৰ্য্যত পৰিণত কৰাতহে আঁচনি সফল কাম হোৱা নিৰ্ভৰ কৰিছে। কিছুমান আইন সজ্ঞত হকা-বধা জন্মিছে। উদাহৰণ স্বৰূপে মই মাটিহীন খেতিয়কৰ মাজত মাটি বিতৰণ কৰা সম্পৰ্কেই কব পাৰোঁ। বৰ্ত্তমান আইনৰ আঁহকালৰ কাৰণে মাটিবিলাক প্ৰকৃত খেতিয়কে পোৱা নাই। ফলত খেতিয়ক সকলে খেতি কৰাৰ পৰা বিবত হবলগা হৈছে।

যদি এই মাটি সমস্যা সমাধান নহয় তেন্তে আমাৰ খাদ্য সমস্যা সমাধান হোৱাও দুৰূহ। সেইকাৰণে আইনৰ হকা-বধাবিলাক দূৰীকৰণ কৰাটো নিতান্ত প্ৰয়োজন। যিবিলাক Grazing Reserve Grazing ৰ কাৰণে অনুপযুক্ত সেইবিলাক খুলি তাৰ মাটিবিলাক প্ৰকৃত খেতিয়কক দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা চৰকাৰে সোনকালে কৰিব লাগে।

এই ভূমিসংস্কাৰ আৰু বিতৰণৰ বিষয়ে যোৱা আখিল ভাৰত কংগ্ৰেছৰ খাদ্য সম্পৰ্কত লোৱা এটা প্ৰস্তাৱত কোৱা হৈছিল যে সবহ শস্য উৎপাদনৰ অৰ্থে ৰাজ্যৰ এনেয়ে পৰি থকা মাটিবিলাক প্ৰকৃত খেতিয়কক দিবলৈ যত্ন কৰিব লাগে। ইয়াৰ বাবে আইনৰ মেৰপাক সহজ কৰি দিব লাগে।

তাৰ পিচত দ্বিতীয় পঞ্চ বাৰ্ষিক পৰিকল্পনাৰ যিটো মূল উদ্দেশ্য সেই বিষয়ে আমাৰ জনসাধাৰণ একেবাৰে অজ্ঞ। এই উদ্দেশ্যটো যদি ৰাইজৰ মাজত প্ৰচাৰ কৰি ভালকৈ বুজাই দিব পৰা নহয় তেন্তে আমাৰ পৰিকল্পনা কাৰ্য্যকৰী কৰাত আমাৰ জনসাধাৰণৰ সহানুভূতি পোৱা টান হব।

প্ৰথমতে আমাৰ খেতিয়ক সকলক ভালকৈ বুজাব লাগিব যে কেনেকৈ তেওঁলোক কৰ্ম্মক্ষম আৰু আত্মনিৰ্ভৰশীল হব পাৰিব। চৰকাৰৰ পক্ষৰ পৰা আমাৰ জনসাধাৰণক ভালকৈ উপলব্ধি কৰাব লাগিব যে আমাৰ দ্বিতীয় পৰিকল্পনাটো নো কি কাৰণে কৰা হৈছে আৰু কাৰ কাৰণে কৰা হৈছে। এই পৰিকল্পনা যে কেৱল জনসাধাৰণৰ মানদণ্ড বঢ়াবলৈহে কৰা হৈছে সেইটো আমাৰ জনসাধাৰণে বুজা নাই। সেই কাৰণে আমাৰ মানুহে ইয়াৰ প্ৰকৃত উদ্দেশ্যটো বুজিব পাৰিলেহে আমি আমাৰ পৰিকল্পনাৰ শেষ লক্ষ্যত উপনীত হবলৈ সক্ষম হম।

মহাত্মা গান্ধীয়েও কৈছিল যে সকলো আঁচনিতেই জনকল্যাণৰ আঁচনি হব লাগে আৰু জনসাধাৰণৰ সহানুভূতিৰ দ্বাৰা সেই আঁচনি কৃতকাৰ্য্য হলে প্ৰত্যেকে তেতিয়া ভাবিব পাৰে যে এইটো তেওঁৰ নিজৰ কাম আৰু গভৰ্ণমেণ্টে সেই কামত সহযোগ আৰু সহায় কৰিবলৈ বাধ্য হব।

মই এটা কথাটো চৰকাৰৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰিব খোজোঁ। আজি কোৱা হৈছে যে আমাৰ নগা সমস্যা সমাধান হৈছে। ইয়াতে মই কওঁ যে নগা ভাই সকলৰ লগত অসমৰ বাকী অংশৰ সৎভাৱৰ আদান প্ৰদান নোহোৱালৈকে আমাৰ নগা সমস্যা সমাধান হোৱা বুলি কোৱা বাহুল্য মাত্ৰ। অকল সেয়ে নহয়, আমাৰ যিবিলাক সীমান্ত অঞ্চল আছে তাৰ লগতো যাতে আমাৰ সমন্ধ অক্ষুণ্ণ থাকে, অসমীয়া অফিচাৰ সকলৰ ওপৰত সেই অঞ্চল বোৰত যি অবিচাৰ কৰা হৈছে সেই সকলোবিলাকৰ কাৰণে কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰৰ আমাৰ চৰকাৰৰ লগত বুজাপৰা হব লাগে।

ইয়াৰ বাহিৰেও আমাৰ চৰকাৰে আৰু কিছুমান বিশেষ ধৰণৰ কথাটো মন কৰিব লগীয়া হৈছে। সেই বিলাক হ'ল, অসমৰ সাহিত্য, কলা-কৃষ্টি, নৃত্য। এই সম্পৰ্কে যি-বিলাক ব্যৱস্থা হাতত লব লাগে গভৰ্ণমেণ্টে সেই বিলাক প্ৰকৃততে লব পৰা নাই। অকল দিল্লীলৈ কিছুমান মানুহক পঠালেই কলা-কৃষ্টিৰ প্ৰকৃত উন্নতি সাধন নহয়; ইয়াৰ উৎকৰ্ষ সাধন কৰিবলৈ প্ৰথমে আমাৰ সেই ধৰণৰ যিবিলাক অনুষ্ঠান আছে, সেই বিলাকক যদি উপযুক্ত পৰিমাণে সহায় কৰা নহয় তেন্তে কলা-কৃষ্টিৰ উন্নতি হওক চাৰি সময়ত সেইবিলাক নাইকীয়া হব। যেনে একালত আমাৰ হাজোত আমাৰ সত্ৰবোৰত শঙ্কৰী আৰু প্ৰাগ-শঙ্কৰী যুগৰ বহুতো সামাজিক নৃত্য আছিল, আমাৰ অৱহেলাৰ কাৰণে লাহে লাহে সেইবিলাক নাইকীয়া হব ধৰিছে। মই চৰকাৰক অনুৰোধ কৰো যাতে আমাৰ প্ৰাচীন এনে ধৰণৰ নৃত্য-কলা গীত বিলাক সজীৱ থাকে তাৰ চেষ্টা কৰে।

তেনেকৈ আমাৰ সাহিত্যৰ উৎকৰ্ষ সাধন কৰিবলৈ সেই সম্বন্ধীয় অনুষ্ঠান বিলাকক বিশেষকৈ অসম সাহিত্য সভা আদিক উপযুক্ত পৰিমাণে সহায় কৰিব লাগিব। আমাৰ সাহিত্যৰ প্ৰসাৰৰ কাৰণে ভাৰতৰ বিভিন্ন ঠাইলৈ আমাৰ সাহিত্যৰাজী য়েই সেই ভাষাত লিখাৰ ব্যৱস্থা হলে আন ৰাজ্যৰ লোকবোৰ ইয়াক জনাব এটা আগ্ৰহ হয়, চৰকাৰৰ পক্ষৰ পৰা তেনে ধৰণৰ বিশেষ চেষ্টা হাতত লব লাগে।

বৰ্ত্তমান গাওঁবিলাকত একবকমৰ নিম্নশিক্ষা সমস্যাই দেখা দিছে। ইয়াৰ প্ৰধান কাৰণ হ'ল আমাৰ গাওঁবিলাকত কাৰিকৰী শিক্ষাৰ অভাৱ। এই কাৰিকৰী বিদ্যা বঢ়াই কেনেকৈ গাওঁবিলাকৰ উন্নতি সাধন কৰিব পাৰি তাৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰ যত্নবান হব লাগে। নিম্নশিক্ষা সমস্যাৰ বাবে কুটীৰ শিল্পৰ প্ৰসাৰো নিতান্ত প্ৰয়োজনীয়।

ইয়াকে কৈ মই মাননীয় ৰাজ্যপাল মহোদয়ৰ ভাষণৰ কাৰণে আগবঢ়োৱা শলাগনীয় প্ৰস্তাৱ সমৰ্থন কৰিছো।

Shri BHUBAN CHANDRA PRADHANI (Golakganj):

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the motion of thanks to the Governor for his Address moved by my Friend, Shri Goswami. Sir, in my opinion the Governor has delivered an Address which is very illuminating and inspiring for us. Of course the Address may not be elaborate and have not fully dealt with all the problems of our State but at any rate it is comprehensive and has in a nutshell touched all the burning problems of our State. Sir, the Address of the Governor is a statement of the policy and principles pursued by the Government. We all admit, Sir, our State is very problematic and backward State. In almost all districts there are many languages with difference of cultures, but in spite of that we have been able to maintain our integrity together with the sense of responsibility. Sir, unity in diversity is the main feature and characteristics of the Indians for its strength and integrity.

Sir, in frank confession the Governor has clearly stated about the food problem of our State. Due to natural calamities like drought and floods which are beyond our control there has

been scarcity of food in our State. Due to drought food crops could not grow well in many areas in spite of earnest endeavour of our people. Our Government has tried to meet the food scarcity with the help of the Central Government and by making all arrangements for local procurement of food grains. Sir, the Governor's Address has mentioned about the many fold developmental works undertaken by the Government including development in education, agriculture, etc., and the Second Five-Year Plan also conveys high hopes in the minds of the mass people. Sir, as I have said, our Government has been taking steps for development of agriculture in various ways by organising tillers field-wise and entrusting them with more responsibility. But I must say that agriculture must get more practical and pointed attention of our Government. If we really desire to uplift the condition of our agriculturists, we should be up and doing in the practical field. Sir, a handful of foodstuff in my opinion is far more valuable than millions of coins. In this connection National Extension Service Blocks can play a very important role in the matter of development of agriculture particularly in the backward areas. But, Sir, the consideration of contiguity in selection of area for National Extension Service Blocks and Community Project has arrested the development of backward area. In my opinion, the consideration of backwardness of an area should be prepared and receive justice from the authority.

Along with development of agricultural schemes, the efforts of the Government for the development of small scale and cottage industries have brought high hopes in the minds of people particularly of middle class and in rural area which are the main features of India. Now Sir, I would like to say a few words regarding the administrative machinery which requires immediate reformation. We all admit that administration has deteriorated to such an extent that it cannot satisfy the sentiment of the people. After independence people expect that justice should be shown to all equally, but that is not so, the same old administrative machinery is still there and therefore our people do not feel happy for such things. Sir, reform has become very essential and urgent and I hope Government will see their way to consider this view point very seriously. Shri Bhattacharjee has spoken enough in this regard and I hope Government will take up the matter and bring about reformation and reorganisation in the administrative machinery which has been felt to be

urgently necessary. The steps so far taken by Government to impart training on the officials and other necessary changes of procedures are no doubt encouraging.

Sir, these are days of science and therefore, we should try to introduce scientific developments in our State also. In this respect also, our State is progressing day by day. I quite agree that in comparison to other States, our progress is not very satisfactory. Umtru Project has no doubt removed the great inconveniences which the people of Gauhati and suburban areas have so long felt very much in the matter of supplying electricity, whereby small scale industries at Gauhati may prosper because of electrical energy the people are now getting.

Sir, Government are now installing electrical projects in rural areas ; this has given a new life to the people of the whole State.

Sir, the Governor has also mentioned in details about the necessary steps to ameliorate the present condition of the border areas ; it is a great consolation to us all, but I hope this thing will not be confined within the border of the Khasi Hills only but it should be extended to the whole borders of the State, particularly the borders facing East Pakistan. In this connection, Sir, I would also like to take up the district of Goalpara, the western portion of the State facing Pakistan, where the people are suffering very much. The major section of the people residing in this part of the State belong to very backward Raj Bongshi community. The Raj Bongshi community are very backward in all respects. The people of this community living on the other side of the border in West Bengal and in Pakistan are much better off than the people living in Assam State. They being of the same stalk and having same culture, tradition, etc., are getting much more privileges from the West Bengal as well as Pakistan Government than our people living in Assam although the people belong to the same race, habit and backward development. These backward people living in Assam do not get any privilege in Assam although the Backward Commission recommended the same privileges to them also. I hope Government will consider this view point also so that Raj Bangshi backward community living in Assam get the same privileges as recommended by the Backward Commission. With these few words, Sir, I support the Motion moved by Shri S. C. Goswami.

Shri HIRALAL PATWARI (Panery) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, আমাৰ মাননীয় গোস্বামী দেৱে যিটো Motion আনিছে তাৰ ওপৰত চমুকৈ কিছু কথা কব খুজিছো।

দ্বিতীয়বাৰ আমি এই সদনত আমাৰ ৰাষ্ট্ৰনীতি আলোচনা কৰিবৰ কাৰণে সুযোগ পাইছো। যোৱাৰাৰ আমাৰ ৰাষ্ট্ৰনীতিৰ মূল সমস্যা আছিল নগা-নীতি। আমাৰ গৰ্বণৰে তাৰ যি ইঙ্গিত দিছিল, S. R. C. বিপৰ্য্যত যি ইঙ্গিত পাইছিলো আৰু তেতিয়াৰ মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰীৰ ভাষণত যি ইঙ্গিত পাইছিলো তাৰ পৰা আমি ভাবিছিলো যে নগা-সমস্যাটো লাহে লাহে সমাধান হৈ যাব আৰু তাৰ কাৰণে বেচি চিন্তা কৰিব নালাগিব। কিন্তু সেই সময়্য সমাধানৰ ফলত তিনিজন প্ৰতিনিধি আমাৰ লগৰ পৰা আঁতৰ হৈ গল। যিজন মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰীয়ে আমাক assurance দিছিল তেখেতো আজি আমাৰ মাজত নাই। তেনেস্থলত সেই আলোচনা আজি কাৰ ওচৰত কৰিম?

আজি ব্যক্তিগত ভাবে আমি দেখিবলৈ পাইছো যে আমাৰ ৰাষ্ট্ৰনীতি কাৰ্য্যকৰী কৰাৰ আগতে আমাৰ জাতীয় একতা স্থাপন কৰাৰ আৱশ্যক হৈ পৰিছে। আমি নিজ চক্ষুৰ আগতে দেখিবলৈ পাইছো আৰু আমাৰ বুৰঞ্জীয়েও কয় যে ভাষাৰ কাৰণে কেতিয়াও ৰাষ্ট্ৰীয় একতা নষ্ট নহয়—নষ্ট হয় কিছুমান ব্যক্তিগত স্বার্থৰ কাৰণে আৰু নষ্ট হয় কিছুমান ৰাজনৈতিক দলৰ সৃষ্টিত। তাৰ প্ৰমাণ স্বৰূপে বদৰপুৰ Constituency ত যি উপনিৰ্ব্বাচন হৈ গল তাৰ ফলাফল বিবেচনা কৰিলে নিশ্চয় তাৰ পৰাই আমি উদাহৰণ লব পাৰো। যে যদি আমাৰ সংসাহঁস থাকে তেনেহলে আমাৰ ৰাষ্ট্ৰীয় আৰু জাতীয় একতা অতি সোনকালে হব। অৱশ্যে আমাৰ ৰাজ্য চলাবলৈ এটা ভাষা আৱশ্যক। আজি আমাৰ ৰাজ্যত যি একতা লাহে লাহে নষ্ট হব ধৰিছে, আমাৰ মাজত যি ভাবৰ আদান-প্ৰদানৰ ক্ৰটি ঘটিব ধৰিছে, পোণ প্ৰথমে আমাৰ ৰাষ্ট্ৰনীতিত সেইটোকেই প্ৰথম স্থান দিব লাগিব। আজি জাতীয় একতা গঠন কৰিবৰ কাৰণে আমাৰ পৰিকল্পিত নীতি অনুসাৰে সত্য আৰু অহিংসাৰ ওপৰত ভিত্তি কৰি যি নীতি গঠন কৰিবলৈ ওলাইছো আৰু লগে লগে শাসননীতি আৰু সমাজনীতি পৰিবৰ্ত্তন কৰিবলৈ বিছাৰিছো, যদি সত্য আৰু অহিংসাৰ ওপৰত ভিত্তি কৰি আমাৰ সমাজবাদৰ পৰিকল্পনা কৰিবলগীয়া হয় তেনেহলে আমাৰ প্ৰত্যেক কাম ঠিক তেনে ধৰণৰ হব লাগিব। আমাৰ সমাজবাদৰ বিচাৰ ধাৰাৰ (Policy) বিষয়ে যিখিনি জানোঁ, তাৰ পৰাই কব পাৰো যে সমাজবাদ শাসনৰ মূলনীতি হৈছে সমাজৰ ভিতৰত একতা স্থাপন কৰা ব্ৰাতৃত্ব, স্থাপন কৰা। আমাৰ ভিতৰত বন্ধুত্ব স্থাপন কৰা দেখা যায়; কিন্তু বন্ধুত্ব অস্থায়ী। সেইকাৰণে আমি পোন-প্ৰথমে ব্ৰাতৃত্ব স্থাপন কৰিব লাগিব। তাৰ লগে লগে সমাজৰ যি স্বাস্থ্য, সেই স্বাস্থ্য উন্নত কৰিব লাগিব।

সমাজবাদী বিচাৰ ধাৰা অনুসাৰে শাসন স্থাপন কৰিবলৈ হলে আমাৰ বেতনৰ যি মানদণ্ড তাৰ নিম্নতম আৰু উচ্চতম হাৰ বান্ধি দিব লাগে আৰু তাৰ লগে লগে আমি চিন্তা কৰিব লাগিব যে নিম্নতম বেতন এনে ধৰণৰ হোৱা উচিত যাৰ দ্বাৰা এজনে জীৱিকা নিবৰ্ব্বাহ কৰিব পাৰে। অৰ্থনৈতিক সমস্যা সমাধান কৰিবৰ কাৰণে এই বেতন বান্ধি দিয়াৰ পৰিকল্পনা গ্ৰহণ কৰিব লাগিব।

এইবিলাক কাম কৰিবলৈ হলে আমাৰ এটা সবল শিক্ষানীতিৰ আৱশ্যক। যদি আমাৰ শিক্ষানীতিত ভুল থাকে তেন্তে কোনো পৰিকল্পনা কাৰ্য্যকৰী হৈ উঠিব নোৱাৰে। আমাৰ ৰাষ্ট্ৰনেতাসকলে উপলব্ধি কৰিছে আৰু আমিও উপলব্ধি কৰিছো যে এই শিক্ষা-নীতি পৰিবৰ্ত্তন কৰিব লাগিব। যদি আমি শিক্ষাৰ এটা সুস্থনীতি গ্ৰহণ কৰাৰ কামত আগ নাবাটো তেনেহলে মাথোন ধনৰ অপব্যয় হব আৰু লগে লগে নানা সমস্যা আহি যাব। আজি আমি যিবিলাক সমস্যা সমাধান কৰিবলৈ আগ ৰাঢ়িছো সেই সমস্যাবিলাক

লাহে লাহে জটিল হৈ উঠিছে। আমাৰ শিক্ষানীতি সবল কৰিবলৈ হলে পোনপ্ৰথমে আমাৰ শিক্ষাৰ বিবোৰ মূল বিচাৰ ধাৰা সেইবোৰ ঠিক কৰি লব লাগিব। যদিহে আজি আমি শিক্ষানীতি সুস্থ আৰু সবল কৰিবলৈ যাওঁ তেনেহলে আমাৰ শিক্ষাক স্বাৱলম্বী কৰিব লাগিব। শিক্ষাক স্বাৱলম্বী কৰিব নোৱাৰিলে আমাৰ ৰাষ্ট্ৰখনকো স্বাৱলম্বী কৰিব নোৱাৰিম। সেই কাৰণে শিক্ষাৰ অনুষ্ঠান বিলাকক মাটি দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগিব।

যিবিলাক টাউনৰ স্কুল বা টাউনৰ শিক্ষা অনুষ্ঠান আছে সেইবিলাক স্বাৱলম্বী কৰিব লাগিব। তদুপৰি স্কুলৰ শিক্ষকসকল, যাৰ ওপৰত দেশৰ সমাজ, জাতি গঠন নিৰ্ভৰ কৰে তেওঁলোকৰ মানদণ্ড ওপৰলৈ তুলিব লাগিব—আৰু তেতিয়াহে শিক্ষাৰ মান দণ্ড উন্নত হোৱাৰ আশা কৰিব পাৰি। বৰ্তমানে যিবিলাক বেমেজালি চলি আছে সেইবোৰ অতি শীঘ্ৰে দূৰ কৰিব লাগিব। বেমেজালিৰ সাধাৰণ উদাহৰণ স্বৰূপে কব পাৰো অলপতে তেজপুৰত একেটা কামতে তিনি গৰাকী শিক্ষয়িত্ৰী নিয়োগ কৰা হৈছে। এজনক নিয়োগ কৰিলে ইন্সপেক্টৰে, এজনক ডি-আইয়ে আৰু এজনক এচ, আইয়ে। এনেকুৱা বেমেজালি ঘটিলে কি অৱস্থা হয় আপোনালোকে ভাবি চাওক। তাৰ পাছত বহুত ক্ষেত্ৰত দেখা যায় কিছুমান স্বাৰ্থবাদী মানুহে শিক্ষক নিয়োগ ক্ষেত্ৰতো কৰ্তৃপক্ষক শিক্ষকতাৰ অনুপযোগী মানুহ শিক্ষক পদত নিয়োগ কৰিবৰ বাবে কৰ্তৃপক্ষক influence কৰে। ইয়াৰ দ্বাৰা শিক্ষকৰ মানদণ্ড ওপৰলৈ নিবলৈ হলে তেওঁলোকক living wage দিব লাগিব। আন আন ৰাজ্যত শিক্ষকৰ মানদণ্ড বহুত ওপৰলৈ নিছে।

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister):

If the hon. Member has no objection, he may kindly let me know the name of the particular school in which 3 persons have been appointed for one post, as mentioned by him in his speech.

Shri HIRALAL PATWARI (Panery): I do not know the name of the particular school, Sir, but it is under the Tezpur School Board.

Mr. SPEAKER : আপুনি নামটো কব পাৰে নেকি ?

Shri HIRALAL PATWARI : তেজপুৰত। মই ভাৰতবৰ্ষৰ আন আন প্ৰদেশত নিজে দেখিছো প্ৰায়বোৰ প্ৰদেশতে শিক্ষকৰ মানদণ্ড বঢ়োৱাৰ প্ৰতি বিশেষ মনোযোগ দিছে। এইটো কথাৰ প্ৰতি আমাৰ অসম চৰকাৰেও মন দিব বুলি আশা কৰিলো। আন আন প্ৰদেশত শিক্ষকৰ Basic Pay আমাতকৈ বেছি বুলি মই যোৱা অধিবেশনতো কৈছিলো। এইটো সকলোৱে জানে যে আন আন প্ৰদেশৰ তুলনাত আমাৰ অসমত খাদ্য বস্তু বা আন আন লাগতীয়াল সকলো বস্তুৰে দাম বেছি। আমি যি শিক্ষকৰ জৰীয়েতে ৰাষ্ট্ৰ ৰচনা কৰিম সেই শিক্ষকৰ প্ৰতি লক্ষ্য ৰখা আমাৰ কৰ্তব্য নহয় জানো ? ইয়াৰ লগতে মৰগীয়া বানচৰ কথা আহি পৰে। কলিকতাত বহা All India Primary Teachers' Federation ত এই বিষয়ে জোৰ দাবী চলিছিল। এই বানচ আমাৰ তুলনাত আন আন প্ৰদেশত বহুত বেচি,—যেনে :—বোম্বাই ৪৫—গুজৰাট—৪৫, মাদ্ৰাজ—৪০, মহীশূৰ—৪০, হায়দাৰাবাদ ৩৬, বিহাৰ—২২ আৰু মধ্যভাৰত—৩৩।

আমাৰ চৰকাৰেও অসমৰ প্ৰাইমাৰী শিক্ষক সকলক ১০ টকাকৈ দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিছে আৰু চৰকাৰৰ তৰফৰ পৰা যোৱা ১লা এপ্ৰিল ১৯৫৭ তাৰিখৰ পৰাই ৫ টকাকৈ মৰগীয়া বানচ দিব বুলি প্ৰতিশ্ৰুতি দিছিল কিন্তু সেই প্ৰতিশ্ৰুতি আজিলৈকে কাৰ্য্যকৰী

হৈ উঠা নাই। ইয়াৰ দ্বাৰা বাজ্যত বিশৃঙ্খলতা হোৱাৰ আশংকা নাই নে? চৰকাৰক অনুৰোধ জনাও যে এই বিষয়ে যাতে চৰকাৰে মনোযোগ দি তেওঁলোকৰ প্ৰাপ্য খিনি সোনকালে দিয়াৰ দিহা কৰে।

Mr. SPEAKER : মাননীয় সদস্যক মোৰ বাধা দিয়াৰ ইচ্ছা নাই, কিন্তু গৰণৰ ভাষণৰ ওপৰত আলোচনা কৰোঁতে প্ৰধান নীতিৰ ওপৰত হে আলোচনা কৰা ভাল।

শিক্ষা শিতানত আপুনি দীঘলীয়াতকৈ আলোচনা কৰিব পাৰিব।

Shri HIRALAL PATWARI (Panery) : ভাল বাক, তেতিয়া মোৰ আৰু বহুত ক'ব লগীয়া আছে। বিহওক প্ৰাইমাৰী শিক্ষা তথা শিক্ষকসকলৰ মানদণ্ড ওপৰলৈ নিয়াৰ বিষয়ে মই চৰকাৰ বিশেষ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰিলো।

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, ইয়াৰ পিচত মই খাদ্য সমস্যা সম্পৰ্কে অলপ কওঁ। খাদ্য সমস্যা সম্পৰ্কে বহুতো মাননীয় সদস্যই আলোচনা কৰি গৈছে যদিও কেনেকৈ এই খাদ্য অনাটন সমস্যাৰ সমাধান ঘটাব পাৰি তাৰ বিতং আলোচনা কৰা নাই। এই প্ৰসঙ্গত মই কওঁ যে খাদ্য অনাটনৰ প্ৰধান কাৰণ হৈছে উৎপাদনৰ পৰিমাণ কম হোৱাৰ কাৰণে। উৎপাদন কম হোৱাৰ প্ৰধান বাধা হৈছে আমাৰ চৰকাৰে irrigationৰ নামত বন্ধা মঠাউৰি বিলাক। এই মঠাউৰিবিলাকে এফালে উপকাৰ কৰিলেও আনফালে খেতিৰ উপযোগী মাটিবিলাক নষ্ট কৰি পেলাইছে। কাৰণ তালৈ-পানী সোমাব নোৱাৰে—আৰু তাৰ ফলত মাটিৰ উৎপাদিকা শক্তি সংক্ৰম হ'ব পৰা নাই। এই প্ৰসঙ্গত এবাৰ গোহাটীত কেন্দ্ৰীয় প্ৰধান মন্ত্ৰীয়ে ইয়াৰ উপকাৰীতা সম্পৰ্কে কওঁতে মই প্ৰতিবাদ কৰি কৈছিলো যে এই irrigation ৰ কামবিলাকৰ দ্বাৰাই এনে পৰিস্থিতি উদ্ভব হৈছে। মোৰ মনেৰে আমাৰ চৰকাৰৰ এই irrigation সম্পৰ্কীয় নীতি সবল আৰু সূষ্ঠ হ'ব লাগিব কাৰণ—ই ঠিক নহলে উপকাৰ কৰিবলৈ যাওঁতে অপকাৰহে সাধন কৰিব। সেই কাৰণে irrigation ৰ উপৰিও খেতিৰ সময়ত যেতিয়া খেতিৰ ওপৰত পোক পৰে—তাবো স্বংস কৰাৰ উপায় উদ্ভাৱণ কৰি আৱশ্যকীয় কাৰ্য্যকৰী পন্থা হাতত ল'ব লাগিব। কাৰণ আন বিলাক বাধা বিধিনি অতিক্ৰম কৰি যি অলপ খেতি হয় তাতো যদি পোক পৰে—তেন্তে সেই খেতি একেবাৰেই নষ্ট হৈ যায়। যোৱা বছৰ মোৰ সমষ্টিত মাত্ৰ ৩ লাখ মোন ধান খেতিয়কৰ ওপৰঞ্চি হ'ল। ১৯৫৬ চনত যেতিয়া ভূতপূৰ্ব মুখ্য মন্ত্ৰী শ্ৰীযুত মেধি ডাঙৰীয়াৰ ওচৰলৈ এই সম্পৰ্কত এটা সজাঁতী দল আহিছিল—তেওঁলোকক তেখেতে খেদাই দিছিল। কিন্তু নতুন ...

Mr. SPEAKER : এই বিষয়ে আৰু আলোচনা নকৰিব—কাৰণ অনুপস্থিত কোনো লোকৰ বিপক্ষে আলোচনা কৰা উচিত নহয়।

Shri HIRALAL PATWARI : মুঠৰ ওপৰত চৰকাৰৰ কৃষি সম্পৰ্কীয় সবল আৰু সূষ্ঠ নীতিৰ অনুপস্থিত আমাৰ খেতিয়ক সকল জুৰুলা হৈ পৰিছে আৰু চৰকাৰৰ কোনো ব্যৱস্থাই খেতিয়ক সকলৰ কামত অহা নাই। ই অকল এঠাইতেই নহয় অসমৰ বিভিন্ন জিলাৰ যতে এনে ব্যৱস্থা লোৱা হৈছে ততে এই দুৰৱস্থাই দেখা দিছে। বিশেষকৈ নগাঁওত—মই মঠাউৰিটোৰ নাম পাহৰি গৈছো প্ৰয়োজন হলে দিব পৰা হ'ব পিচত। এই মঠাউৰিটো নগাঁওত চৰকাৰদ্বাৰা নিশ্চিত হৈছিল। এই বিলাক নিৰ্মাণ কৰাৰ পূৰ্বে ভালকৈ পৰিকল্পনা কৰা দৰ্কাৰ যাতে ইয়াৰ দ্বাৰাই উপকাৰ কৰিবলৈ যাওঁতে যেন অপকাৰ সাধন নহয়। এই কথা সকলো সৰু-বৰ projectতহে খাটে।

অধ্যক্ষ ডাঙৰীয়া, ইয়াৰ পিচত মই আন এটা কথাৰ অবতারণা কৰিব খোজো যত ৰাজ্যপাল ডাঙৰীয়াই কোনো কথা কোৱা নাই। সেইটো হৈছে মদ নিবাৰণী (Prohibition of liquor)। খাদ্য উৎপাদনৰ আৰু খাদ্য অনাটন সমস্যাৰ লগত ইয়াৰ বিশেষ ভাবে সম্বন্ধ আছে। সেইটো হৈছে চৰকাৰে Prohibition ৰ কাম কৰিছে যদিও লাওপানী তৈয়াৰ কৰোঁতে আমাৰ খেতিয়ক সকলৰ উৎপাদনৰ শতকৰা ৪০ ভাগ নষ্ট হৈ যায়। ইয়াৰ দ্বাৰাই অকল উৎপাদিত শস্যই নষ্ট নহয় ই মানুহৰ শাৰীৰিক, মানসিক আৰু আৰ্থিক অৱস্থা ক্ৰমে বেয়াৰ পৰা পতনলৈ লৈ যায়। এই নীতি সম্পৰ্কে ৰাজ্যপালে একো উল্লেখ কৰা নাই। আশাকৰো চৰকাৰে এই কথা ভালকৈ ভাবি চাব আৰু আৱশ্যকীয় সবল আৰু সুষ্ঠু নীতি গ্ৰহণ কৰি আমাৰ খেতিয়ক সকলৰ অৱস্থাৰ টনকিয়াল কৰিব। তাৰ পিচত মই বেকাৰ সমস্যা সম্বন্ধে এই কথা কব খোজো যে এই সমস্যা সমাধান সম্পৰ্কে চৰকাৰে বিশেষ নীতি লব নোৱাৰাটো বৰ দুখৰ কথা। কুটীৰ শিল্প আৰু অন্যান্য বৃহৎ শিল্পৰ জৰিয়তে এই সমস্যাৰ সমাধান কৰাটো বৰ জৰুৰী কথা। দেশবাসীৰ এটা বৃহত অঙ্গই যদি বেকাৰ জীৱন যাপন কৰি হাঁহাঁকাৰ কৰি দিন কটাব লগাত পৰে, তেন্তে চৰকাৰৰ পৰিকল্পনাৰ পিচত পৰিকল্পনাৰ প্ৰয়োজনৰ অৰ্থ বুজি নপাওঁ।...

(টিলিঙা বাজে)

Mr. SPEAKER: শ্ৰী পেণ্ড।

Shri MOHIDHAR PEGOO (Jorhat: Reserved for Scheduled Tribes): মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মাননীয় ৰাজ্যপাল ডাঙৰীয়াৰ ভাষণত তেখেতে ২৫ টি অনুচ্ছেদেৰে গত বছৰৰ আৰু অহা বছৰৰ গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টৰ কাৰ্য্যৱলীৰ যি বিবৰণ দাঙি ধৰিছে সেই সম্পৰ্কে মই দু আঘাৰ কথা কবলৈ আগবাঢ়িলো আৰু এই ভাষণৰ ওপৰত শ্ৰীযুত শৰৎচন্দ্ৰ গোস্বামী দেৱে যি শলাগনী প্ৰস্তাৱ উত্থাপিত কৰিছে তাক সমৰ্থন কৰোঁ। ৰাজ্যপাল ডাঙৰীয়াৰ ভাষণৰ ৪ৰ্থ অনুচ্ছেদত যি খিনি কথা প্ৰকাশিত হৈছে তাৰ পৰা আমাৰ মনত আশাৰ ৰেখা স্পষ্ট ভাবে উদয় হৈছে। তাত, অসম বাসীয়ে দীৰ্ঘ দিন ধৰি হাবিয়াস কৰা অসমত খাকৰা তেলৰ শোধনাগাৰ প্ৰতিষ্ঠা, অসমত সুকীয়া Railway Zone পতা আৰু ব্ৰহ্মপুত্ৰৰ ওপৰেদি পাণ্ডু-আমিনগাঁও দলং সজাব কথা কোৱা হৈছে। ইয়াৰ বাবে মই তেখেতক ধন্যবাদ জনাওঁ। আৰু এটা সুখৰ বিষয় সেই ভাষণৰ পৰা জনা গৈছে যে বহুদিন ধৰি অসন্তোষৰ সৃষ্টি কৰি থকা আমাৰ নগা সমস্যাটোৰ সমাধান ঘটিছে আৰু ইয়াৰ দ্বাৰাই হবলগীয়া হয়তো বহুতো বিশৃঙ্খলাৰ অৱসান ঘটাইছে।

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, ৰাজ্যপালৰ ভাষণত আৰু এটা সুখৰ বিষয় উল্লেখ কৰা হৈছে, সেইটো হৈছে অসমৰ দৰে এখন কৃষি প্ৰধান ৰাজ্যত খাল আৰু মঠাউৰিৰ দ্বাৰা কৃষি উন্নয়নৰ কাৰণে সেই বিভাগৰ যি পৰামৰ্শ কমিটি গঠন কৰা হৈছে তাৰ দ্বাৰাই খেতিয়ক সকলক সহায় কৰি কৃষিউন্নয়নৰ পথ দেখুৱাব পাৰিব আৰু তাৰ দ্বাৰাই অচিৰে খাদ্য সমস্যাৰ সমাধান হব বুলি আশা কৰা যায়। তাৰ পিচত ৰাজ্যপালৰ ভাষণৰ ৭ম ছেদত খেতিয়ক সকলৰ সহায়ৰ কাৰণে কৃষিক্ষেত্ৰ আৰু আত্মসাহায্য মূলক ঋণ প্ৰভৃতিৰ কথা উল্লেখ কৰি চৰকাৰে কিমান দূৰ এই কামত আগবাঢ়িব পাৰিছে, কিমান সফলতা লাভ কৰিব পাৰিছে— তাৰ কথা কৈছে। কিন্তু এই প্ৰসঙ্গত কৃষি সম্পৰ্কে মই ইয়াকে কব খোজোঁ যে চৰকাৰৰ আঁচনি অনুসৰি অসমৰ যিমানখিনি ভূমিহীন খেতিয়ক আছে তেওঁ লোকক ভূমি দিয়া আৰু পুনৰ সংস্থাপন কাৰ্য্যত কিমান দূৰ চৰকাৰ কৃতকাৰ্য্য হব পাৰিছে—ইয়াৰ স্পষ্ট ইঙ্গিতহে পোৱা নগল। ৰাজ্যপালৰ ভাষণত একাধিক ঠাইত এই কথা উল্লেখ কৰা হৈছে যে অধিক শস্য উৎপাদনৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰে বিশেষ ভাবে চকু দিছে।

(For lunch)

Adjournment

The Assembly was taken adjourned for lunch till 2 P. M. after lunch.

(After lunch)

Shri MOHIDHAR PEGOO (Jorhat : Reserved for Scheduled Tribes) : অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আমাৰ অসম এখন কৃষি প্ৰধান দেশ। ইয়াত শতকৰা ৯০ জনেই কৃষিৰ ওপৰত নিৰ্ভৰ কৰে। তেনেস্থলত ভূমি সংস্কাৰ কিমান প্ৰয়োজন সেই কথা কোৱা নিশ্চয়োজন। কিন্তু ৰাজ্যপালৰ ভাষণত আমাৰ থলুৱা ভূমিহীন লোকক মাটি দিয়াৰ বাবে কোনো ব্যৱস্থাৰ উল্লেখ স্পষ্টকৈ দেখা পোৱা নেযায়। কৃষি প্ৰধান দেশৰ একমাত্ৰ উন্নতিৰ সম্বল স্বৰূপে কৃষিৰ ওপৰত বেচি গুৰুত্ব দিয়া দেখা গৈছে যদিও যোৱা দহ বছৰৰ ভিতৰত চৰকাৰে যদিও বিভিন্ন আঁচনি আৰু পৰিকল্পনা হাতত লৈছে, তথাপি এই ক্ষেত্ৰত উল্লেখ যোগ্য ভাবে আগ বাঢ়িব পাৰিছে বুলি কবলৈ অলপ টান পাইছোঁ। সি যিকি নহওঁক, এটা কথা উল্লেখ কৰিব পাৰি যে ৰাজ্যপালৰ ভাষণৰ অষ্টাদশ অনুচ্ছেদত ভগনীয়া সকলৰ পুনৰ বসতিৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰে যি বিলাক কাম হাতত লৈছে সেই বোৰৰ উল্লেখ কৰা হৈছে। এই বিষয়ত চৰকাৰে ভাগনীয়া সকলক যথেষ্ট আৰ্থিক সাহায্য কৰিছে। আৰু তেওঁলোকৰ পুনৰ বসতিৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিছে। সেই বাবে আমি বৰ সন্তোষ পাইছোঁ। কিন্তু আনহাতে আন এটা কথা উল্লেখ নকৰি নোৱাৰি যে অসমৰ খিলঞ্জীয়া লোক সকলৰ বাবে যি সকলৰ মাটি ব্ৰহ্মপুত্ৰৰ বুকুত লীন গৈছে সেই সকলৰ বাবে যদি মাটিৰ ব্যৱস্থা নকৰে তেনেহলে তেওঁলোকে ঘৰতে প্ৰবাস খাটিব লাগিব।

ৰাজ্যপালৰ ভাষণত এটা অতি গুৰুত্বপূৰ্ণ কথা নীহিত আছে। সেইটো হৈছে শাসন যন্ত্ৰৰ উন্নতি। শাসন যন্ত্ৰৰ উন্নতিৰ বাবে ইতিমধ্যে চৰকাৰে কাৰ্য্য কৰী আঁচনি গ্ৰহণ কৰিছে। এইটো বৰ সুখৰ কথা আৰু বৰ দৰকাৰী। শাসন যন্ত্ৰৰ বিকৃতি ঘটাৰ বাবেই আজি বিভিন্ন সমস্যা বিলাক সমাধান কৰাত ঘনে ঘনে বাধা জন্মিছে। আজি অসমৰ জনসাধাৰণে অসীম সহিষ্ণুতা আৰু ধৈৰ্য্যৰে সৈতে এই শাসন যন্ত্ৰৰ সংস্কাৰৰ বাবে বাট চাই আছে। আশাকৰো শাসন যন্ত্ৰৰ দ্ৰুত উন্নতিৰ বাবে আমাৰ চৰকাৰে যথোচিত ব্যৱস্থা হাতত লব। অৱশ্যে এই কাম অতি সহজে সমাধান কৰাটো বৰ সহজ কথা নহয়। গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টে এনে এটা উপায় অৱলম্বন কৰিব লাগিব যাৰ দ্বাৰা বিনা বাধাই এই জীণ শীণ শাসন যন্ত্ৰ উপযোগী ভাবে সংস্কাৰ কৰি জনসাধাৰণৰ মঙ্গল সাধন কৰিব পাৰিব।

ৰাজ্যপালৰ ভাষণত কৃষিৰ ওপৰত বিশেষ গুৰুত্ব দি খেতিয়ক সকলক বিভিন্ন উপায়ে উদগৰ্ণী আৰু সহায় কৰাৰ কথা উল্লেখ কৰিছে। চৰকাৰে যদিও যথেষ্ট ব্যৱস্থা হাতত লৈছে, তথাপি তাৰ দ্বাৰা খেতিয়ক সকল কিমান লাভবান হৈছে সেইটো সন্দেহ জনক। চৰকাৰে অতি আগ্ৰহেৰে আগবঢ়োৱা সহায়ো আজি আমাৰ ৰাইজে গ্ৰহণ কৰি তাৰ ফল উপভোগ কৰিব পৰা নাই, অথবা সেই সুযোগ সুবিধা বিলাক গ্ৰহণ কৰিবলৈ অপাৰগ হৈছে; তাৰ কাৰণ শাসন যন্ত্ৰত কেইটামান মৌলিক দোষ বৈ গৈছে বুলি আমাৰ বিশ্বাস আৰু তাৰ বাবেই এনেবিলাক বাধা জন্মিছে। এনে অৱস্থাৰ সৃষ্টি হোৱাৰ কাৰণ হয়তো বহুত। তাৰ ভিতৰত তিনটা প্ৰধান কাৰণ আমি আঙুলিয়াব খোজোঁ, যেনে (১) শাসন যন্ত্ৰৰ দোষ; (২) জাতিৰ নৈতিক অৱনতি; আৰু (৩) প্ৰচলিত শিক্ষাৰ দোষ। শাসন যন্ত্ৰৰ আঁঠোৱাহৰ কথা আজি সকলোৱে অনুভৱ কৰিব পাৰিছে আৰু লগতে জাতিৰ নৈতিক অৱনতি হোৱাৰ বাবে ৰাইজ আৰু চৰকাৰী বিষয়াসকলৰ মাজত প্ৰীতি ভাৱ গঢ়ি উঠা নাই বা উঠিবৰ উপায়ো নাই। তদুপৰি যদি দেশৰ লোক সকলৰ ইজনে সিজনক সন্দেহ কৰে, আনকি আজি বিধান সভাৰ সদস্য সকলকো ৰাইজে আন্তৰিকতাৰে সৈতে চাবলৈ সক্ষম হোৱা নাই, ইয়াৰ একত্ৰ কাৰণ বিচাৰি উলিওৱা বৰ সহজ নহয়। যি কি নহয়ক ওপৰত উল্লেখ কৰা

মতে শাসন যন্ত্ৰৰ সংস্কাৰ, জাতিৰ নৈতিক উন্নতি সাধন আৰু প্ৰচলিত শিক্ষাৰ আমূল পৰিবৰ্ত্তনৰ বাবে যাতে বিশেষ ভাবে চকুদিয়ে তাৰ নিমিত্তে চৰকাৰৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰিলেঁ।।

ৰাজ্যপালৰ ভাষণত সমবায়ৰ বিষয়ে যি ইঙ্গিত দিছে সি নিতান্ত সন্তোষৰ কথা। আমাৰ দৰে এখন দুখীয়া দেশত কেৱল সমবায়ৰ জৰিয়তে হে দুখীয়া বাইজৰ মাজত সংহতি আনি সিবিলাকক আগুৱাই নিব পাৰিব লাগিব, তাক কোনেও নুই কৰিব নোৱাৰে। ৰাজ্যপালৰ ভাষণ অনুযায়ী বিশেষকৈ স্বায়ত্ব শাসিত জিলা কেইখনৰ বাবে যি ব্যৱস্থা কৰিছে তাত আমি বৰ সন্তোষ পাইছোঁ। কিন্তু ৰাজ্যপাল মহোদয়ে ভৈয়ামৰ জনজাতি সকলকহে পাহৰি গৈছে যেন লাগে। কোৱা বাহুল্য যে ভৈয়ামৰ জনজাতি সকলৰ দৰে দেশৰ এক বিৰাট অংশক বাদ দিলে জাতিটো তেনেই বিকলাঙ্গ হব। তেওঁলোকৰ প্ৰতি যাতে চৰকাৰে দৃষ্টিপাত কৰে তাৰ বাবে মই চৰকাৰক অনুৰোধ কৰিছোঁ।

মাননীয় ৰাজ্যপাল মহোদয়ৰ ভাষণ চমু হলেও তেখেতে দেশৰ বিভিন্ন বিষয়ৰ আভাস দি গৈছে। আমি জানো যে দেশৰ ভূমি সংস্কাৰ, পুনৰ্বৰ্গসতি, আৰু শিক্ষাৰ উন্নতি সাধনৰ অৰ্থে চৰকাৰে যথাযোগ্য প্ৰচেষ্টা কৰাটো নিতান্ত প্ৰয়োজন। কিন্তু এই গুৰু বিষয় বিলাকত বিশেষ জোৰ দিয়া যেন দেখা নগল।

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আজি অসমৰ পুৰ প্ৰত্যেক লোকেই অভাৱগ্ৰস্ত; বিশেষকৈ যিবিলাক ভূমিহীন লোক, যিবিলাকৰ মাটি বাৰী বৃক্ষপুত্ৰৰ গড়াখহনীয়াই লৈ গৈছে, পুৰল বানপানীয়ে চিনচাক নাইকীয়া কৰিলে বা বলুকা পেলাই পোতি পেলালে তেওঁলোকৰ পুনৰ্বৰ্গসতিৰ কোনো আঁচনি চৰকাৰে লোৱা যেন দেখা নাযায়। মই বহু হেজাৰ অসমীয়া মানুহৰ কথা জানো, তেওঁলোকে আজি বহু বছৰে চেষ্টা কৰিও নিজক প্ৰতিস্থ কৰিব পৰা নাই, অন্যপিনে গভৰ্ণমেণ্টৰ ওচৰত বহু আবেদন নিবেদন কৰিও কোনো সাহায্য পোৱা নাই। এই লোকসকল ভীষণ সমস্যাৰ সন্মুখীন হব লগা হৈছে।

এই কথা স্বীকাৰ কৰিব লাগিব যে আমাৰ ৰাজ্যখন অৰ্থনৈতিক ক্ষেত্ৰত নিচেই ঢাল কীয়া। কিন্তু মানুহ হিচাবে জীয়াই থাকিবলৈ যিখিনি সামগ্ৰীৰ দৰ্কাৰ সেই খিনি সংগ্ৰহ কৰিবই লাগিব। অনেক ক্ষেত্ৰত বাইজে যেতিয়া নিজৰ জীৱন নিবৰাহৰ সামগ্ৰী যোগাব কৰিবলৈ নিতান্ত অসমৰ্থ হয় তেতিয়াহে চৰকাৰৰ ওচৰত হাত পাতে। সেইফালৰ পৰা গভৰ্ণমেণ্টে বাইজৰ পৰা অহা সেই আবেদন বিলাক অমূলক বুলি ভৰাটো ভুল হব। বিধবস্ত জনসাধাৰণৰ পুনৰ্বৰ্গসতি স্থাপনৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত উচিত বিচাৰ হোৱা নাই। চৰকাৰে যদি নিৰ্দিষ্ট আঁচনি এটা লৈ ভূমিহীন লোকসকলক প্ৰতিবছৰে অলপ অলপকৈ হলেও পুনৰ্বৰ্গসতি স্থাপনৰ কাৰণে চেষ্টা কৰিলেও বাইজৰ সোনকালেই সেই সমস্যাৰ সমাধান হ'লহেতেন।

বৰ্ত্তমান অসমত যিখিনি পতিত আৰু উপকৰা মাটি আছে, সেই খিনিকে সকলে ভূমিহীন লোকক আৱশ্যক অনুসৰি মাটি দিবলৈ নাটে; তেনে ক্ষেত্ৰত যিবিলাক মানুহক খেতিৰ মাটিদি জীৱিকা নিবৰাহ আৰু খাদ্য উৎপাদন কামত নিয়োগ কৰিব পৰা নহয় সেইসকলক ৰাজ্যপালৰ ভাষণত উনুকিওৱাৰ দৰে কুটিৰ শিল্পৰ যোগেদি কামত লগালেও আমাৰ আঁচনি বিলাক কাৰ্য্যকৰী হ'ব বুলি মোৰ বিশ্বাস। তাৰ দ্বাৰাও আমাৰ নিবনুৱা সমস্যাৰ বহু খিনি সমাধান হ'ব। লগতে চৰকাৰে জনসাধাৰণৰ সহানুভূতিও সহজে পাব বুলি বিশ্বাস।

এনে এটা আঁচনিৰ মাজেৰে কাম কৰিলে আমাৰ সকলোৰে হেৰোৱা আশ্ৰয়স্থান নিশ্চয় ঘূৰি আহিব। আশাকৰো সেইবাবে চৰকাৰে মনোনিবেশ কৰিব। আমাৰ পৰিকল্পনা-বলাক যাতে কৰ্য্যকৰী হয় তাৰ বাবে যথাযোগ্য ব্যৱস্থা ল'ব বুলি মই আশাকৰো।

এতিয়া মই বিদ্যুৎ উৎপাদনৰ বিষয়ে এটা কথা কব খোজো। এটা জাতিৰ উন্নতিসাধন কৰিবলৈ হলে অকল খেতিৰ ওপৰতে হব নোৱাৰে। শিল্পৰ ওপৰতো জোৰ দিব লাগিব। এই শিল্পৰ উন্নতিসাধন কৰিবলৈ বিদ্যুৎ শক্তিৰ বিশেষ প্ৰয়োজন। আমাৰ অসম নদীনলাবে ভৰপূৰ। এখন ঠাইতহে মাত্ৰ বিদ্যুৎশক্তি উৎপাদন কৰা হৈছে। সেইটো হল উমট হাইড্ৰো ইলেকট্ৰিক প্ৰজেক্ট। ইয়েই যথেষ্ট নহয়। ইয়াৰ বাহিৰেও অন্যান্য জলবিদ্যুতৰ আঁচনি বিলাক সোনকালে হাতত লব লাগে। তাৰ পৰা আমাৰ কৃষক সকলৰো বহুবকমে সহায়তা হব। আমাৰ কৃষক সকলৰ কৃষিত সহায়তা কৰিবলৈ মথাউৰি বন্ধা, খাল খন্দা আদি বৈজ্ঞানীক পদ্ধতিৰে হব লাগে। ৰাজ্যপাল মহোদয়ে তাৰ এটা আভাস দিয়াটো সন্তোষ জনক কথা হৈছে। গিয়েই যাতি সোনকালে কাৰ্য্যকৰী হয় তাৰ বাবে মই চৰকাৰৰ দৃষ্টি আকষণ কৰো। আমাৰ Public Works Department আৰু Embankment and Drainage বিভাগৰ ওপৰত চোকা দৃষ্টি ৰাখি চৰকাৰে এই সকলো কাম সূচাৰুৰূপে কৰাব লাগে যাতে সকলো কামতে জনকল্যাণৰ মূল উদ্দেশ্য নিহিত থাকে।

আজি সকলোতকৈ ডাঙৰ কথা হৈছে আমাৰ জাতিৰ নৈতিক অৱনতি হয়তো ইয়াৰ মূল কাৰণ বহু কাল ধৰি আমাৰ ওপৰতে জাপি দিয়া আমোলাতাত্মক বিদেশী শাসন। কিন্তু এই অজুহাত লৈ বহি থাকিলে আমি কেতিয়াও উন্নতি কৰিব নোৱাৰো। এই অৱনতি দূৰ কৰিবলৈ আমি আগ বাঢ়িবই লাগিব। তাকে কৰিবলৈ হলে প্ৰচাৰ কাৰ্য্য আৰু উপযুক্ত শিক্ষা আদিৰ দ্বাৰা আমাৰ লোকসকলক নৈতিক বলত বলীয়ান কৰিবলৈ অহোপুৰুষাৰ্থ কৰিব লাগিব। ইয়াৰ কাৰণে বুনিয়াদি শিক্ষাৰ প্ৰচলনৰ প্ৰতি বিশেষ মনোযোগ দিব লাগিব।

আমাৰ দেশত শিক্ষিত লোকৰ সংখ্যা নিচেই তাকৰ। দেশত শিক্ষিত লোকৰ সংখ্যা প্ৰায় শতকৰা এজনৰ বেচি নহয়। জন কল্যাণ কাৰী ৰাষ্ট্ৰ এখন গঢ়ি তুলিবলৈ হলে যদি সৰ্বসাধাৰণক শিক্ষা বিষয়ত আগবঢ়াই নিয়া নহয় তেন্তে আমাৰ উদ্দেশ্য ব্যৰ্থ হব।

তাৰ কাৰণে আমাৰ প্ৰাইমেৰী শিক্ষাতো বিশেষ জোৰ দিব লাগিব। আমাৰ বৰ্তমান যিবিলাক প্ৰাইমেৰী স্কুল আছে তাৰ প্ৰায় শতকৰা ৯৯ খন স্কুলৰেই আবশ্যকীয় সাজ সজুলী অৰ্থাৎ মেপ, ব্লেক বোৰ্ড আদি নাই। প্ৰাথমিক শিক্ষাই হল প্ৰথম আৰু প্ৰধান শিক্ষা যাক উচ্চ শিক্ষাৰ ভেটি বুলিব পাৰি। তেনে শিক্ষাৰ প্ৰতি বেচি মনোযোগ দি উপযুক্ত সাহায্য আদি দিব হুঁলি মই আশা কৰিলো।

ইয়াকে কৈ মই মাননীয় ৰাজ্যপাল মহোদয়ৰ ভাষণৰ ওপৰত আমাৰ মাননীয় সদস্য শ্ৰীশৰৎ গোস্বামীয়ে অনা শলাগনী পুস্তাৰটো সাদৰেৰে সমৰ্থন কৰিছে।

Shrimati KAMAL KUMARI BARUA (Katonigaon):
Mr. Speaker, Sir, in supporting the motion moved by Shri Goswami on the Governor's Address, I beg to state, that though the year 1957 was not at all satisfactory from the political and economic points of view, still the Governor has rightly pointed out the glorious achievements of Assam under such unsympathetic circumstances.

Our national demand for location of the oil refinery in Assam has been fulfilled. Assam will get her refinery which, we hope, it will help our State in her industrial and economic

development, solve the problem of unemployment and increase the revenue of the State. As a result the standard of living of our people will be raised to some extent. Other achievements of the year are the creation of the Railway Zone and the bridge over the mighty Brahmaputra, which will improve the present transport system and make our relations to other parts of the State nearer and closer and the transport charges to Assam will be lowered and accordingly the price of our commodities will be less.

Sir, the Governor has mentioned about the Naga Hills. Assam consists of beautiful hills and plains. The relations between the people of the hills and plains were very sweet and cordial from time immemorial. The feelings of the Ahom Kings and the Tribal Kings can be illustrated from their own versions. In Jayantia Buranjī it is stated more than once that “কাক কলা গুটি বগা হব—লুইত উজায় বব—বেলি পশ্চিমে ওলাব, তথাপিও গড়গাঁও জয়ন্তী দুই নহয়”। that means a black crow may turn into white, the Brahmaputra may change its course, that it may flow to opposite direction, the Sun may rise in the West, but the friendly sweet relations of the people of Gorgaon, the Assamese people under the Ahom Kings, with the Jayantia people will not be changed. So was the relation with other Hills also. Sree Sankardev, the great reformer and the preacher of Vaishnabism in Assam and the father of Assamese culture and literature, made our relation with the hills people closer and sweeter. His beloved disciples Narottoma who hails from Naga Hills, and Gobinda from Garo Hills show how sweet was the relation of the people of the plains and the hills. It is said that there is a Satra established by the devotee Narottoma till now in the Naga Hills. The disciples of that Satra resemble our Vaishnab disciples. Though unfortunately now the people of the Naga Hills are separated from us so far as administration is concerned, they will always receive the good-wishes and co-operation of the people of Assam. They cannot be separated from the minds of the Assamese people.

In this connection, Sir, I beg to submit that at present the North-East Frontier Agency and Assam have become two water-tight compartments—though they were like brothers and sisters of same family and were inter-dependent on each other from ancient days. Now, the Assamese people are not allowed to enter the N.-E. F. A. Really it pains us like anything. We feel that such mentality of the administration of N.-E. F. A. will be a stumbling block on the path of our progress. We hope and appeal that arrangements should be made

so that such mentality cannot grow in Naga Hills and the serious injustice and irregularities to the Assamese people in the N.-E. F. A. will be eradicated.

Sir, Assam is rich in her flora and fauna ; her rivers are full of rich potentialities ; her soil is fertile. But in spite of her rich natural resources, her economic condition is not at all satisfactory and standard of living is very low. To tackle and solve the problem, mobilisation of all resources for the development of the industrial-cum-agricultural economy, remodelling the mode of distribution of the wealth of the State and reforming and reconstructing the present administrative machinery, which is full of defects, become highly essential. Unless and until all the resources of the country including man-power are mobilised and properly utilised the targets of our plans cannot be achieved. The Governor has hinted that due to foreign exchange shortage, etc., the Second Five-Year Plan has to face great difficulties and pruning of the same may become necessary. In these circumstances if our people, who were once self-dependent, instead of depending on Government for everything come out with patriotic zeal and enthusiasm in their heart, to co-operate and help in the implementation of schemes and projects for the upliftment of the people at large, many of our problems will be solved creditably.

Sir, the Governor has paid importance to the food situation of the day. We hope more effective measures will be taken for the improvement of our agriculture, irrigation, drainage and embankment system. It seems that the present methods adopted by these Departments are not adequate and satisfactory. Some defective embankments seem to be responsible for the drought in some parts of our State. Sir, along with the campaign of grow more staple food like rice, I hope Government will pay importance to our vital food, *i. e.*, milk. As milk is the vital food and the basic necessity of the people, including the old, sick, children and mothers and if schemes are adopted for improvement of P. G. Rs. this problem will be solved to a great extent. In the name of grazing reserves, vast areas are now lying vacant and without proper utilisation and care.

Sir, we are thankful to the Governor that the programme of community development has received his attention and for achieving democratic decentralisation he intends to fall in line with the recommendations of the Study Team for Community Projects and National Extension Service blocks headed by Shri Balwantray Mehta, M. P. From our practical experiences,

Sir, it can be said that the success of the plans and schemes of the Community Development or the N. E. S. blocks mainly depends upon the adjustment of Government officials with the mass people. If the Government officials, with the spirit of social service, can adjust themselves with the village people in the true sense of the term, the plans and schemes will be successful and the aim of these blocks will be achieved.

Apart from this the Governor also pointed out the development schemes in the field of cottage and small scale industries, co-operative movement, etc. Regarding the nation-building departments like Education, Medical, Public Health, Labour Welfare, Transport, etc., he has said that their development according to the Second Five Year Plan is proceeding apace.

But, Sir, without discussing other matters, with due respect to all, I beg to submit some facts so far as our educational development is concerned, which is the most vital one. It is a fact that of the many tasks which faced India immediately after the attainment of independence, one of the most stupendous was the reconstruction and expansion of her system of education. Steps had to be taken to provide free elementary education for all children of school going age and ensure that they were not denied the facilities which their parents did not get. Steps had also to be taken to reorganise secondary and higher education and rapid expansion of scientific and technical education for the development of the industry and agriculture. The task of educating the illiterate adults and enriching the cultural life of the nation also cannot be ignored. For two hundred years India's cultural contacts had been confined almost solely to Great Britain, but an independent India could not remain isolated in a continuously contracting world. So, the revival of relation with the neighbouring countries of East and West, to establish contact where none existed before became necessary.

The Constitution of India has declared that there shall be equality of status and opportunity for all citizens and laid on the State the obligation to promote the interests of those who suffer from social, economic or educational handicap. Accordingly, extensive programmes of social education, which seek to remove the handicaps from which the illiterate adult is liable to suffer, was adopted. This can be said to be a part towards the democratization of opportunity. Special efforts are also being made to increase facilities to girls and women. The number of girl students on the role of various types of educational institutions is also increasing.

For equalizing educational opportunity, apart from scholarships granted on merit, special schemes have been introduced to help poorer and more backward sections of the community to take advantage of educational facilities.

Sir, everybody will realise and admit that all educational progress depends ultimately on the quality of teacher. The future of a nation depends on the quality of younger generation and this quality depends on the quality of teachers.

Sir, economic factor is the most important factor to a person or a nation. No doubt, after 1947 the scales of pay of the teachers have been improved a bit but still it is very poor of what is needed to attract the right type of men and women to the teaching profession. There is a big gulf between the teachers of Government institutions and the teachers of private or Government aided institutions. Apart from the differences in their salaries, to speak the truth, the security of service of the teachers of aided institutions are at stake. They are completely at the mercy of the Managing Committees or Governing Bodies where in some cases proper justice and equality is lacking. It is true that Government cannot take all the schools and Colleges of Assam, but still some sort of security in their service should be assured by the Government. Majority of the schools belong to this category—so if something is not done for the improvement of the fate of these poor teachers and more provision to train up teachers is not adopted, our future generation cannot be brought up properly.

Sir, it is true that the old type of mainly literary and academic instruction at the elementary level is being gradually replaced by the system of national basic education. The essential point in conception of basic education is that education should be integrated with life and built up round some socially useful activity like a craft. Instead of treating the different subjects in the school curriculum as distinct and isolated items, attempt must be made to bring out their co-relation and unity. Students should be taught to live as members of a co-operative community. Our Government has accepted the principle of basic education and number of basic schools has also increased. But from the practical point of view the progress cannot be said to be satisfactory and rapid.

Education for children must be the first call on the nation's resources. So more importance should be given to the education of the children. For it is the time for the building up the character of a person. As psychologists say that the impression which

a child gets up to his age of six will influence his whole life. This refers that unless and until our mothers are not properly educated, we cannot expect good children from them. Mothers are the moulders of children's character and education. That is why Napoleon once said, "Give me good mothers I shall give a good nation". In India also in ancient time, *i. e.*, in the times of the Aryans, the education of the children was given by the females, especially by the wives of the Aryan sages and scholars. Therefore, it shows that more importance should be given to the female education of the State from the Primary level to University. In this connection, Sir, I beg to submit that a woman of the day has got to play a dual part. Though she takes active parts in political and social activities she cannot neglect her main duties of home, *i. e.*, the management of domestic affairs and bringing up her children. So, I think, it is the high time for our State to make provision of such training in their student life. That is to say along with other subjects, subjects like Home Economics should be introduced in the Girls' Colleges and Colleges with co-education. I hope, our Government will give proper importance to this point and correspondence will be made with the Gauhati University for its implementation.

Apart from these, we hear often about the indiscipline among our students community. Students are not alone responsible for their indiscipline activities. The people, and our society is also responsible for it. I hope, Government will pay great importance to do away with this and for the improvement of our educational system.

Sir, if we really want to proceed towards the attainment of a Welfare State—socialistic pattern of society, without improvement on education these will not be fulfilled. Success on democracy depends entirely upon proper education of our people. No scheme, no plan will be successful unless our people become conscious and educated. So, Sir, I hope, great importance would be given to this Department.

Sir, a nation lives on its culture. Development of culture of a nation shows how developed the nation is. I hope, Government will pay due importance for its development. Provision should be made for assistance to the writers, and artists. Assam was rich in her culture and literature. During the Vaisnaba period it reached its summit under Sree Sankardev. History tells us that Assam was the pioneer in the field of prose and history writing among other States of India. Sir, Sankardev introduced prose in his dramas first and after him in

the hands of the great scholar, Baikuntha Nath Bhattacharjee, Assamese prose literature reached the highest point of development in the days when there was no prose writing at all except Hooker and Latimar. This was rightly pointed out by Acharya Prafulla Chandra Roy.

But, Sir, Assamese culture and literature is lagging behind. So great importance should be given for its development. Under the patronage of the Koch Kings of Kamatapur, Assamese culture and literature could flourish to such an extent. So, we hope, our Government will come forward to help and develop our culture and literature by providing financial assistance to the cultural organisations and organisations like the Assam Sahitya Sabha. Because neither the teachers nor the artists can function their duties, culture, their natural faculties with the fire of hunger in their stomach.

As many of the main points have already been discussed by some hon. Members of the House, I do not want to take the valuable time of the House and with these few words, I support the Motion and resume my seat.

Shri LARSINGH KHYRIEM (Jowai: Reserved for Scheduled Tribes): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Governor in his Address started addressing the House that the State has been going through various difficulties and ended with an appeal for unity and co-operation of all sections of the people for building up prosperity and happiness of the State. But, Sir, the Governor in his speech did not formulate any policy that would solve the difficulties. Particularly, the Governor in his Address did not make any mention about the Indo-Pak boundary. Our people are very serious about this. The people are very much against the action taken by the Survey Parties of both the Dominions. According to the present demarcation most of our lands which are under cultivation are to be included within Pakistan. To this effect, Sir, representations were made to the Government but no action has been taken on them as yet by the Government. The feeling of the people is that our Survey Party agreed to whatever was done by the Survey Party of the Pakistan. In the last Budget Session, I put a question to this effect. The then Chief Minister was pleased to call me, the Chief Secretary and others and after discussion it was decided that some men of the Survey Party will be sent to Dawki and some other places, but I am sorry to point out that a year has elapsed, nobody from the Survey Department went there. As I have said just now, people in the border areas feel that Government

is not taking any step to see that their lands should not be included within Pakistan. I, therefore, Sir, urge upon Government to take this matter very seriously and see that our lands do not go to Pakistan. I had pointed out last time also that the boundary-pillar was fixed just in the middle of Dawki Bazar. This led to our people suspecting that those surveyors of ours were either bribed by the Pakistani Government or were afraid to disagree with the Pakistani surveyors and therefore agree with whatever they do. That boundary pillar, Sir, as I have said, was fixed right in the middle of Dawki bazar which from time immemorial belongs to our district. At the same time many parts of Dawki are according to the latest demarcation line falling now within Pakistan. This affected the lands lying all along the border from Dawki to Narpuh—according to reports received from the local people the boundary line has been shifted towards Jaintia subdivision. For this reason I urge upon Government to see that our lands are not at any cost included in Pakistan.

Then another thing Sir. That is with regard to the National Extension Service Blocks. For this purpose Government have earmarked Rs.4 lakhs for Jowai National Extension Service Block. Now, the other day in answer to a question of mine it is stated by Government that for buildings alone they have already spent about 80 or 90 thousands of rupees and for establishment about 4 thousand rupees per month. Up till now there are two more buildings under construction. If we take into consideration all these factors you will see, Sir, that out of 4 lakhs of rupees in five years time people will enjoy the benefit only 70 or 80 thousands of rupees or at most 90 thousand rupees the rest will be spent for buildings, establishment and such other things. I do not know whether similar conditions also prevail elsewhere where these National Extension Service Blocks are situated; but what I would like to point out is that if so much money is spent for buildings and establishment alone then I see no help at all for the people.

Then, Sir, with regard to money earmarked or given by Government for any specific purpose, it is found that money was given in January or February and the order is that the money should be spent within the financial year which is simply impossible when such money many a time involves lakhs of rupees. So I urge upon Government to see that in future money is given to the Departments concerned in time in order that they can finish the work meant for a particular period.

Another thing, Sir, as you know we are not self-sufficient in food. In the matter of foodstuff we are to depend on others. To help in solving the food problem I appeal to Government to give money liberally to those people who can really convert wastelands into permanent cultivable lands so that they can maintain and stabilise the productivity of the land. In this connection, Sir, I would like to point out that there is a very big valley in my subdivision called 'Letein' Valley comprising about 6,000 acres. If this valley can be reclaimed by irrigation and such other methods, food can be grown in it and so the food problem can be greatly solved.

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA: (Chief Minister)
What is the name of the Valley my hon. Friend is mentioning?

Shri LARSINGH KHYRIEM (Jowai Reserved for: Scheduled Tribes): It is Letein Valley, Sir. As I have said, if this valley can be converted into wet cultivation land, at least 1/4th of the cultivation can be easily fed from it. Besides that, the lands around this valley have many potentialities and resources. Another thing Sir, with regard to test Relief and Self-Help. The Governor in his Address said that "My Government have also felt that test relief and self-help work should from now onward be directed towards productive activities as far as possible". Sir, I whole-heartedly support with what the Governor said in his Address. But with regard to border areas, the question should be dealt in a different angle, because the border areas are quite different from the up lands in the hills. With these few words, Sir, I resume my seat.

Shri BISHNU LAL UPADHYAYA (Gohpur) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, we are all very thankful to the Governor for delivering his speech in this House on the 24th February last. In his speech we find clear indications in formulating the policy of the Government for national development and for that purpose we must derive the experiences of the past. The Governor at the outset mentioned some of the main obstacles in the way of progress in the Second Five Year Plan, at the sametime he advised us not to shrink but take these difficulties as spuronly. He has also made mention about our transport needs and he has said that the Government of India are also sympathetic towards our needs and this is seen from the creation of a new Railway Zone with headquarters at Pandu. We have also the Umtru Project which is giving real service to

many parts in our country as well as the location of the first Oil Refinery in Assam has given all-round satisfaction in the State which is hitherto still undeveloped. These are no small achievements, these have fulfilled our aspirations to a great extent, therefore, we should now approach to our problem with more liberality and democratic view so that our underdeveloped State may be developed shortly. Now, Sir, I want to refer to the most burning problem of the State and that is the food problem. We have seen that everywhere there is no rainfall and in some places there is flood and drought for which we cannot raise any food crops ; therefore, we would like that our Government should see to all these things and take such measures to ensure food production in order to protect the people from starvation. Therefore, Sir, when we are now living in the age of science, in the new world, we have to learn to-day that for the development, etc., we have to depend on the advice of our experts and technicians, because we are now living in an age of experiment. So we should give full advantage to our experts, technicians and officers to think over this matter, so that they may find out permanent solutions. Sir, our Government have already set up Drainage and Embankment Committee in order to go into the details of the rivers and their tributaries and their velocity to suggest some solutions so that these rivers can no more do damage to the crops. Sir, with the help of test relief, self-help grants and agricultural loans, etc., it is expected that the Community Projects, N. E. S. Blocks and Panchayats will go a long way to carry on developmental activities. Sir, we have also seen of the supply of food grains from the Centre but so long our people are not encouraged to take up the improved methods of cultivation, this meagre supply from the Centre will only serve as a first aid to the injured persons. So, Sir, I say that our man-power should be mobilised and it is now the duty of the Government to take serious step so that the Grow More Food Campaign may be successful. Then again, Sir, change of food habit as already suggested is more essential, because at present we prefer tea, biscuit, omellete and pudding instead of soft rice, Gur and Dohi. We are also accustomed to Kata and Chamus. But our main food is rice and I think it is not difficult for us to change this habit, and why can't we take a little of broad chapati and fruit and vegetable while eating rice ? When it is thought a necessity it is to my mind as easy as anything. According to doctors this change of our Indian food is more important for formation of human intellectual power.

Regarding administrative machinery Government should take steps to make the administrative machinery more efficient; but

the Government admit that they have been unsuccessful so far in this regard. What we want is new wine in old bottles, if new bottle are not available at all but not old wine. We want academic change in the administrative machinery. Government have in the meantime set up many Committees and Commissions, Boards and Blocks, schools and institutions in order to train our personnel so that the administrative machinery may be improved, so that the Government officials may attend to their duties sincerely and dutifully in order to build up our nation. But any act of breach of discipline for intentional purposes should not be spared, at the sametime we should try to give them full scope so that they can think independently and find out permanent solution for all our difficulties, at the sametime we should refrain from approaching for our personal interests, otherwise our hopes will be just like those people who were disappointed to see a small mouse coming out of the hole as a new born issue of a huge mountain. Some of my friends have spoken of the difficulties of the border people of the hills areas, about the primitive condition of Abor and Mismis and the backwardness of some other communities in our State. It is very excellent idea to come to their help, but how many of us have visited these areas and how many of us have the scope to go to those places in order to come in contact with their habits and behaviour, customs and traditions, language and culture. We must go round these places to have a comprehensive idea of their hopes and aspirations. We must come in close contact with each others. I take the opportunity to request our Government to give all possible facilities to the Members of the House to go round these places because we have many things to give and take. At the same time I should like to request my brethren in the hills to give up their separate identity and to accommodate with the existing order of things. They should have understanding with other communities. They should not live in obscurity for all the time. If there be any misunderstanding that should be removed and we all should come in close association. Lastly, the one phase of our glorious national history is over and a new history has now begun with the attainment of Swaraj. It is time we must find ways and means to develop our country and bring about prosperity in the country. How long can we live, in the name of Mahatma Gandhi? Should we always live on the charity of friendly nations? No. We must be fit for the work. We must respond to the call of the time. We must see things in true perspective. So let us all—peasants, workers, teachers and the taught, scientists and artistic, public representatives, and officials—should come close to each other and discharge our responsibilities for the good of one and all.

With these words, Sir, I request the Members to kindly withdraw the amendment Motions and to support the motion of thanks to the Governor.

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS (Palashbari): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I offer my thanks to the Governor for delivering the illuminating speech on the floor of the House. I also oppose the amendments moved by my Friends on the side of the Opposition. Sir, the Governor has rightly suggested that close attention should be given to the food problems and he has also further suggested that in the Second Five Year Plan the programme of growing more food should assume the highest priority. Besides that in the Second Five Year Plan there should be a reduced target of Rs.3.78 lakhs or 22 per cent increase over the basic production of our State. Sir, to achieve this, in my opinion, two things are necessary. Firstly land reforms and secondly development of agriculture. In the land reform there should be a feeling in the minds of the tillers that they are the owners of the land. They must feel and they must act with their hearts that the land belongs to them and in that case only they have the hearts to grow more food, to make more production in the land. But, Sir, to-day is the 11th year of our independence and even in the 11th years of independence the tillers are still suffering the tyranny of the landlords. The tillers have not been made the owners of the land. Some Acts have been passed by our State but my submission is that these are merely a show. In this respect, we are lagging behind the other States. Sir, according to the Planning Commission even in the First Five Year Plan the intermediaries should have been abolished, the tillers should have been made the owners of land. Now although the fixation of Ceiling Act was passed two years ago, the effect was only given with effect from the 15th February, 1958 and to give practical effect, it may take one or two years more and as a result the main purpose of passing that Act is frustrated. The land-lords who have got more lands have sold their land to some persons and as a result the tenants in occupation of those lands have been affected and in Gauhati there are lots of such litigations pending before the Court. So the main purpose of passing that Act is ineffective. Besides by the fixation of Ceiling Act another class of intermediary has been created, as it is not possible for a family of 4 or 5 members to cultivate 150 bighas of land so these lands have to be let out to tenants, and in this way a new class has been created by this Act. Secondly, besides that there are about 10 to 12 lakhs bighas of Nispikhiraj land which do not come within the purview of the Ceiling Act. These Nispikhiraj land-holders do not keep

a record of rights of the tenants and so one tenant is evicted in one year and the other in the next year, as they have no record of rights.

So with regard to that also some Act should have been passed. The big landlords with hundreds and thousands of bighas of land in their possession, are harassing their tenants. Sir, a suggestion has been made on the floor of this House that even with regard to town lands fixation of ceiling should be forthwith introduced. But unfortunately with regard to this also nothing seems to have been done. After the lapse of five years the Hindu Religious Endowment Bill has been brought before the House, and that Bill has been circulated for eliciting public opinion and we do not know when that will again be brought before the House. So with regard to land reforms I am sorry to say that practically nothing has been done as yet. Tillers are still suffering at the hands of the landlords.

Sir, with regard to agriculture the least said is better, because the cultivators have not yet been able to feel that there is a department which we hear at Shillong called Agriculture Department. The main purpose of this Agricultural Department is for the improvement of agriculture and the improvement of the economic conditions of the cultivators. They should be made to feel that. At present this department is not co-operating with the villagers. Now, Sir, there should be a feeling of co-operation between officers of the department and our villagers. The villagers must feel that the officers are not their masters but that they are there to serve the people. There must be a feeling like that in their minds. In that case only there can be real development of agriculture. The people should also be asked to use fertilisers because ours is an agricultural country ; 80 per cent of our people live on agriculture. But we have not got so much land at our disposal. So we should ask them to grow more food for the development of our economy which mainly depends on agriculture. Therefore it is necessary that the Agriculture Department should come forward with its helping hands to the cultivators so that more food may be grown by them. Now in that respect also I must frankly confess that the Agricultural Department has hopelessly failed. In the Governor's Address there is a mention of Rs. 39 lakhs being given as grant for Growd-More Food Campaign. Sir, this money had been given towards the latter part of February and will have to be distributed by the middle of March. And there is also a condition that money should be spent for fertilisers and for seeds. Sir, it is the House to consider whether it is possible for the State of Assam to distribute such a huge amount to the cultivators in the manner it is sought to be done.

Then about agricultural loans, Sir, it has been found that several complaints have been made on the floor of the House by several members that cattle mortality in our country is increasing and that the people have been experiencing great difficulty in obtaining plough cattle for want of money. So if fertilisers and seeds are made available to them without plough cattle what will they do? So, in my opinion, that amount should have been given to them to purchase cattle instead of fertilisers and seeds. And even in that respect also, Sir, I find equal and fair distribution has not been made. I do not know on what basis the money has been distributed. For example, in Gauhati Subdivision where there are 42 Mauzas only one lakh 75 thousand rupees have been given.

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Agriculture Minister): For the information of the Hon. Friend, Sir, I may say that there are separate provisions of money for Community Project areas. My Friend does not seem to have added that money given to Community Project areas, and that is why distribution of money seems to be unfair to him.

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS (Palashbari): In Gauhati Subdivision, Sir, there are 58 Mauzas in all of which 16 Mauzas come under National Extension Service Block. Then in Barpeta Subdivision 16 Mauzas are in National Extension Service Block out of 26 Mauzas. Now coming to distribution of money for 42 Mauzas of Gauhati Subdivision a sum of Rs.1 lakh 75 thousand has been provided and for the 10 Mauzas in Barpeta Subdivision a sum of Rs.1 lakh 75 thousand has been provided. I do not see the least shade of equality or fairness in such a distribution. I have already stated, Sir, and I repeat it again that there should not be such unequal distribution. We raised this point in our Subdivisional Development Board meeting but the Deputy Commissioner, Kamrup stated that it is the order of the Government and that he could not do anything about it. So I say I do not know how they are going to develop agriculture in our country where the people have so many handicaps, where they do not have even the primary thing, money to purchase plough cattle. These are the reasons why development of agriculture is so much lacking. I do not know how there will be grow-more food in our country, how there will be increase in production in our State. In the first part of the Five Year Plan we saw some improvement but afterwards we find that the tempo has gradually died down and the country is faced with food problems.

Next I want to speak a few words with regard to procurement policy. Although the previous policy before 1950 was a policy of tyranny my request to the Government is that the same thing may not be repeated, because the procurement is made in such a way that there is an apprehension in the mind of the people that same thing may be repeated. Previously Mangaldai subdivision and Kamrup District were combined into one zone. Kamrup is a deficit area and Mangaldai is a surplus area. Now we find that in Kamrup District alone there is one zone. Now, if a deficit area is made a zone and the people are not allowed to purchase paddy from another zone then it will be impossible for them to live on, Sir, at the time of making the zone the Government should have considered the production side of each district. But the Government have considered each district as a surplus one. It was announced on the floor of this House that excepting Lakhimpur and Sibsagar districts all other districts are deficit districts. So, if there be a zone in a deficit district the responsibility lies with the Government to feed the people of that district. It is my request to the Government that whenever any procurement policy is taken it should be their duty to open as many cheap grain shops as are required so that there may not be starvation in that district.

Now, Sir, I will speak a few words with regard to the present administrative machinery. I dealt with it a few days ago, but I now want to give one or two examples how our subordinate officers defied orders of the Government. A petition was submitted before the Forest Minister and that petition with the order of the Minister was sent to the Divisional Forest Officer of Kamrup Division. But the Divisional Forest Officer did not carry out the order. On the other hand he wrote to the Forest Minister that that order had not been carried out as it is not proper (*laughter*). If this is this procedure then how can there be administration? Then, Sir, I want to point out another thing. The Revenue Minister passed an order that there should be eviction at the Bagbar area, but the Deputy Commissioner of Kamrup wrote to the Subdivisional Officer that the eviction should be stayed. I do not know under whose instruction he did so. Later, we heard that on account of this a murder took place at Bagbar area. Here, also, I submit that if the subordinate officers do not carry out Government orders then there can be no administration. I, therefore, request that Government should take strong measures against such officers who do not carry out Government orders.....

Shri RUP NATH BRAHMA (Medical Minister): Sir, with regard to the order passed by the Forest Minister to which my Friend Mr. Das referred I may inform the House that my Friend himself appeared before me with a petition and requested for a stay order, but it was not possible for the Divisional Forest Officer concerned to carry out the order due to some technical difficulties which were subsequently pointed out to me.

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS (Palashbari): Sir, I took the petition before the Minister and the Minister passed an order that the Divisional Forest Officer's action should be stayed, but the latter did not carry out that order and on the other hand he wrote back to the Minister that his order was not legal and when one of my Friend enquired into this matter the Conservator of Forests said that "as this is a Jungli Bibhag our system of work and rules are also Jungli" (*laughter*). Sir, can anybody tolerate this? I appeal to the Chief Minister to enquire into this instance which I have just now stated. If this is the position then there cannot be good administration in the State.

Sir, our State is called a welfare State and in a welfare State the people want to live in happiness and prosperity. But what happens at Palasbari? The erosion in 1954 washed away 2-3rd of the town, but no protection measures had been taken. There was a proposal in 1954 that a new township would be started, but the people have been disappointed. A public meeting was held under the Chairmanship of the then Chief Minister Shri Medhi for the protection of this town (a voice: You were also present as a local M. L. A.) Yes, I was there as a local M. L. A. Even the Governor and Shri M. M. Chaudhury President A. P. C. C. hold meeting and assured the people of Government help. But I am sorry to inform the House that nothing was done up till now. Sir, Palasbari is a commercial town and it is a business centre of the Gauhati subdivision. The people of Palasbari pay sales-tax to the tune of 2 lakhs of rupees and yet nothing was done to protect this town, and nothing has been done to protect the interest of the people and as a result the erosion went on and the people did not get proper shelter. In the current year also there was erosion and many families lost their homes and homestead lands. These erosion-affected people prayed for help and loan. The Deputy Commissioner recommended for giving them gratuitous relief, loans, etc. But those recommendations are still lying in the Shillong Revenue Office without any action being taken. Secondly, rehabilitation and agricultural loan amounting to Rs. 2 lakhs were sanctioned on condition that they must give their land on mortgage. Sir, is it possible for them to keep land on mortgage? The present Chief Minister who was then the President

of the Provincial Congress Committee wrote a letter to the Revenue Minister to allow them to take loan on personal security, but nothing has been done as yet. That money was lying for more than 15 months or so, but this will lapse this year and in the meantime the suffering of the people increased. If that is so, can we call it a welfare State, or are we living in a welfare State? I therefore request the present Chief Minister to look into this and do the needful.

Another thing I want to point out is that about 4 or 5 years ago some 3 or 4 thousand bighas of Barduar tea garden land were requisitioned by the Government and it was understood that some of this land would be allowed to be occupied by the eroded people. But up till now no action has been taken. Recently when it was stated in the Assembly that all the marshy land under forest reserves would be given to the people for Buro cultivation, some people out of sheer necessity were forced to occupy a portion of marshy land at Rani. They were not allowed to do so by the Forest Department. They cleared jungles and constructed certain huts, but those huts were set on fire. Sir, can we say that we are living in a welfare State?

Sir, to-day I do not need to say more, but I request the Government, specially the present Chief Minister, to see to these, to devise measures to improve the administration and to see in what manner the Government orders are carried out by the subordinate officers and I also request him to take strong measures against the officers who disobey Government orders.

Shri BISHWANATH UPADHYAYA (Patharkandi):

माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय ।

सबसे पहले मैं राज्यपाल महोदय के भाषण के उस अनुच्छेद की ओर आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ जिसमें उन्होंने हम सब लोगों के सहयोग की अपील की है। यह सही है कि बिना हमारे सहयोग के राष्ट्रनिर्माण का कोई भी कार्य सफल नहीं हो सकता। इस संबंध में मैं आप को यह विश्वास दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि राष्ट्रनिर्माण के सभी कामों में हम अपना हार्दिक सहयोग देने के लिये सहर्ष तैयार हैं। किन्तु यह बड़े अफसोस की बात है कि हमारे मंत्री महोदयगण तथा हमारे सरकारी अधिकारी इस सहयोग की अवहेलना करते हैं। उदाहरण के तौर पर मैं हाल ही की एक घटना की ओर आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। हमारे एक मंत्री महोदय काछाड़ जिले में गये थे। उस अवसर पर कलकलीघाट में एक सभा हुई थी। काछाड़ जिले की समस्याओं पर विचार-विमर्श करने के लिये तथा उनका उचित समाधान करने के लिये हमलोग मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहते थे। हमलोग अपनी दिक्कतों को उनके सामने रखना चाहते थे। व्योंकि हमने देखा है कि काछाड़ जिले के उन्नयन कार्य के लिये काफी रुपये खर्च किये जा रहे हैं। किन्तु केवल रुपये खर्च करने से ही कोई काम सफल नहीं हो सकता। रुपये खर्च करने से ही जनता की भलाई होनेवाली नहीं है। जनता की भलाई तभी होगी जब कोई अच्छी योजना हो। किन्तु हमने देखा है कि सरकार के

पास न कोई अच्छी योजना है और न सरकार जनता की सलाह-मशविरा लेकर ही अपना काम करती है। इस तरह हमारे रुपये बेकार खर्च हो रहे हैं। उससे जनता की कोई विशेष भलाई होनेवाली नहीं है। सरकार की कोई भी योजना ठीक नहीं चल रही है। इन बातों से मंत्री महोदय गुस्से में आ गये। हमने यह देखा है कि हमारे मंत्रीगण जनता के बीच जाते हैं तो उनके मालिक के रूप में जाते हैं। जनता के सेवक के रूप में तथा सेवा की मनोवृत्ति लेकर वे जनता के बीच नहीं जाते हैं। वे जनता के मालिक के रूप में जाते हैं। यह गलत तरीका है। इस तरह न वे जनता की भलाई कर सकते हैं और न वे जनता का विश्वास प्राप्त कर सकते हैं। आज वह जमाना नहीं है कि हम जनता के मालिक के रूप में उनके बीच जायें। हमें उनकी सेवा करने के लिये तथा सेवा की मनोवृत्ति लेकर ही उनके पास जाना होगा। इसलिये हमें आशा है कि मंत्री महोदय अपने उन शब्दों को वापस लें। हम इस राज्य की सर्वांगीण उन्नति चाहते हैं तथा इस संवन्ध में सभी प्रकार का सहयोग देने के लिये तैयार हैं। अगर हम सेवा की मनोवृत्ति लेकर यह काम करें तभी जनता का सहयोग प्राप्त होगा; और इस प्रकार ही हमारे राष्ट्रनिर्माण के कार्य सफल होंगे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय ! उद्वास्तु-समस्या के बारे में भी मैं चन्द शब्द कहना चाहता हूँ। अपने निर्वाचन-क्षेत्र में ही मैंने यह देखा है कि एक टीली जमीन पर शरणार्थी भाइयों को बसाया जा रहा है। यह जमीन ऐसी है कि न वहाँ कोई खेती हो सकती है और न उसमें-जीविका निर्वाह के दूसरे साधन प्राप्त हो सकते हैं। इसके अलावा शरणार्थियों को जो ऋण दिये जाते हैं वह कई बार यानी कई किस्तों में दिये जाते हैं। इस तरह कई किस्तों में यह ऋण देने से शरणार्थी भाइयों को कोई फायदा नहीं हो रहा है। ऋण की यह रकम एक ही मुश्त देनी चाहिये। अगर किस्त व किस्त रुपया दिया जाय तो शरणार्थी भाइयों का कोई भला नहीं होनेवाला है। क्यों कि रुपया उनके हाथ आता है तो उस वे खा जाते हैं। किन्तु एक ही मुश्त रुपया मिलने से ये शरणार्थी लोग उसका सदुपयोग कर सकेंगे तथा अपने पुनर्वसन में कोई स्थायी काम कर सकेंगे। इसलिये हमारा सुझाव यह है कि एक ही मुश्त शरणार्थियों को कोई मोटी रकम दें ताकि वे उसका पूरा लाभ उठा सकें। एक ही मुश्त यह रुपया देने से उन्हें विशेष फायदा होगा और उनके पुनर्वसन की समस्या का उचित समाधान होगा। जहाँ तक जमीन का सवाल है उन्हें ऐसी जमीन दें जहाँ खेती वाड़ी की पूरी सुविधा हो। इस बारे में हमारा सुझाव यह है कि अपने यहाँ के चाय बगानों में काफी जमीन पड़ी हुई है। शरणार्थियों के लिये चाय बगानों के रिजर्व खोल दें।

श्रमिकों की समस्या के बारे में भी मैं दो-चार बातें बताना चाहता हूँ। आपको मालूम होगा कि सन् १९५२-५३ के चाय-संकट के समय चाय बगानों के बहुत से श्रमिकों को छांट दिया गया। इन छांटे हुवे श्रमिकों का हाल बहुत ही दयनीय है। इनके पास न कोई काम-धंधा है और न खाने के दाने। न इनके पास रहने का घर है और न कोई जमीन। इस हालत में ये लोग भूखों मर रहे हैं। इन अभाग्य भाइयों के पुनर्वसन के लिये भी सरकार को कोई उचित व्यवस्था करनी चाहिये। इस विधानसभा के पिछले अधिवेशन के अवसर पर भी मैंने सरकार को यह सुझाव दिया था कि इन छांटे हुवे श्रमिकों के लिये सरकार किसी कुटीर-शिल्प की व्यवस्था करें। उस समय हमारे मंत्री महोदय ने हमें यह आश्वासन दिया था कि इस बारे में कोई ठोस कदम उठाया जायेगा। मुझे पता नहीं कि सरकार ने कौन सा कदम उठाया है और इस दिशा में कौन सा काम किया है। सरकार से मेरा विनम्र निवेदन है कि इस समस्या का उचित समाधान करने के लिये जल्द-से-जल्द कोई कार्य करें। इन छांटे हुवे श्रमिकों की जीविका-उपार्जन का कोई साधन दें। उन्हें कुटीर-शिल्प की शिक्षा दें, और कुटीर शिल्प की शिक्षा देने के लिये किसी अधिकारी को नियुक्त करें।

इन छांटे हुवे श्रमिकों के पुनर्वासन की समस्या की उचित व्यवस्था न होने से उनमें बड़ा अप्रसन्नता फैला हुआ है। अगर उनका हाल यही रहा और उनके पुनर्वासन की कोई उचित व्यवस्था नहीं हुई तो एक बहुत बड़ी क्रान्ति होनेवाली है। क्यों कि ये लोग भूखों मर रहे हैं।

भूखा क्या नहीं करता। भूखा रहकर वे कब तक बर्दास्त कर सकते हैं। सरकार इन अभागों भाइयों के लिये जल्द-से-जल्द कोई उचित व्यवस्था करें। उन्हें जमीन दें और खेती-बाड़ी तथा कुटीर-शिल्प की सुविधा दें। उन्हें बचायें। बिना उसके इन अभागों भाइयों का हाल पूर्वी पाकिस्तान से आये हुवे उद्वास्तुओं से भी बदतर हो रहा है। उनका हाल सुधारने के लिये हमारी सरकार को जल्द-से-जल्द उचित व्यवस्था करनी चाहिये।

अभी-अभी इस सदन में हमारे मित्र श्रीराधिका राम दास जीने कहा था कि कई सरकारी अधिकारी सरकार के आदेश की अवहेलना करते हैं। ऐसा उदाहरण हमारे पास भी है। मेरे ही निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में एक चाय बगान है विद्यानगर चाय बगान। पहले इसकी व्यवस्था एक कंपनी के हाथों थी। अब इसको सरकार ने ले लिया है और सरकार की ओर से कोई आपवार्डस द्वारा इसकी व्यवस्था होती है। कंपनी की तरफ से इस बगान के श्रमिकों को जमीने दी गयी थीं। किंतु यह बड़े खेद की बात है कि बगान का-नायब श्रमिकों को वंचित करके दूसरे लोगों को यह जमीन दे रहा है। यह नायब लोगों से २००-३०० रुपये घूस ले-लेकर लोगों को जमीन दे रहा है; और साथ ही अपने सगे-संबन्धी तथा रिश्तेदारों में जमीन बांट रहा है। आशा है सरकार इस बारे में जांच करेगी तथा इस भ्रष्टाचारको रोककर भ्रष्टाचार करनेवाले इन अधिकारियोंपर उचित कारवाई करेगी।

खाद्य-समस्या पर भी मैं दो-चार बातें कहना चाहता हूं। यह एक बहुत बड़ी तथा विकट समस्या है। अगर इस समस्या का उचित समाधान न किया गया तो हमारे प्रान्त के रहनेवालों को बहुत सी मुसीबतों का सामना करना होगा। इस बारे में मेरा सुझाव यह है कि हमारी सरकार काश्तोकारों को खेती के औजारों तथा अन्य आधुनिक प्रणालियों की सुविधा दें। जमीन का उचित बंटवारा हो। सरकार उन सभी आधुनिक कृषिविज्ञान की प्रणालियां काममें लें जिससे हमारे देशमें अच्छी फसल हो और देश की उपज बढ़े।

नागा-समस्या के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूं। नागा पहाड़ हमसे पृथक् हो गया। यह हमारे लिये बड़े दुख की बात है। किंतु नागा पहाड़ हमसे क्यों अलग हुआ? क्या कारण है कि हमारे नागा भाइयों ने हमसे पृथक् हो जाने की मांग की। वे क्यों हमसे नाखुश रहे? और वे केन्द्रीय सरकार के अधीन होकर क्यों खुश हैं? इसका कोई-न-कोई कारण अवश्य है। मैं समझता हूं कि हमारा वर्तानु उनके प्रति ऐसा रहा होगा कि वे हमसे नाखुश रहे। हम ने उनसे ऐसा वर्तानु किया होगा जिससे वे नाराज थे। हमारा वर्तानु उन्हें पसन्द नहीं था; और इसीलिये उन्होंने अलग हो जाने की आवाज उठायी। उन्होंने हमारे खिलाफ जाने की सोची। इस बारे में मैं यही कहना चाहता हूं कि हम अपने पहाड़ी भाइयों के प्रति ऐसा वर्तानु न करें जो उन्हें बर्दास्त न हो। ऐसी मनोवृत्ति का पोषण न करें जिससे वे हमसे नाखुश हो। उनके प्रति हमेशा प्रेम का ही वर्तानु होना चाहिये।

आखिर में अपनी सरकार को यह सुझाव देना चाहता हूं कि वे इस विधान सभा के सदस्यों को प्रान्त के अलग अलग स्थानों के उन्नयन मूलक कार्यों को देखने तथा उनसे शिक्षा लेने और अपनी जानकारी को बढ़ाने के लिये मौका दें जिससे वे अपने

अपने निर्वाचनक्षेत्र में भी उन कार्यों को करने के लिये लोगों को बढ़ावा दे सकें। मुझे विश्वास है कि इन विकास योजनाओंको देखकर हम अपनी जानकारी को अवश्य बढ़ा सकेंगे और उसका लाभ जनता को दे सकेंगे। अभी हाल ही में मैंने अखबार में पढ़ा था कि पश्चिमी बंगाल की सरकारने कम आय वालों के लिये ऐसी व्यवस्था कर रही है। हमारी सरकार भी केन्द्रीय सरकार से इस बारेमें लिखापढ़ी करे ताकि हमारे सदस्यों को ऐसी यात्रा के लिये रेल की सुविधायें मिल सकें। इतना ही कहकर मैं संशोधनी प्रस्तावों का हार्दिक समर्थन करता हूं।

Shrimati LILY SEN GUPTA (Lohowal) : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, नानान समस्या बहल असमर सर्वाङ्गीन उन्निति हके बाज्यपाले तेथेतब भाषणत चवकाव प्राय आटाईबोव नीतिके सन्निहित कवा देखिबलै पाईछे—विशेषकै uneconomic आक mis-managed चाह बागिछाबोव यि दुरवस्था हैछे, सेई दुरवस्था कथा बिषदभावे उल्लेख कबि तेथेतक मोव धन्याद जनाईछे। आगिदेखिबलै पाँउं ये, किछमान सक सक बागिछात बनुरासकले नाना बकम यांतना भोग कबिब लगा हैछे। चवकावे एई बागिछाबोव प्रति लक्ष्य कवा उचित। डिब्रुगढ मदावखाट बागिछात देखिबलै पाईछे ये बागिछाखन केईवाटाँ भगत बिभक्त कबिपुतेक बोराबीयेक आदिब नामत देखुराव फलत बनुरासकले निजब सकलो न्याय प्राप्य पवा बक्षित हब धरिछे। बागानत लात होरा नई बुलि मालिके एई ठाईत शाक-पाचलीब बागिछा खुलिछे आक आन ठाईत डिष्टिलेबी खुलि एके मूल धनर पवा बनुराक भाग भाग कबि खटाईछे। सेई कारणे बनुरासकले, चाह कर्गचाबी सकले तेँलोकब सा-सुबिधा पाव पवा नई। सेईबोवब विषये मालिकक कले तेँल मीमांसाब बावे कथा हबलै मन नकवे—टानहे पाय। एने किछमान विशृङ्खल सदाय है थाके य बनुरासकले धैर्य धवाँ टान है पवे। मदावखाट बागिछाब बनुरासकले दरमहाके नियममते नेपाय। १९५४ चनर बनाचो पौरा नई। बनुराब थका घबब अरुवाँ वब बेया। बबभूणब दिनत घबब भितबते छाँटि लै थाकिब लागे। अन्यान्य बागिछातो बाष्टीय मजदूर कंग्रेछब प्रस्ताव मते घब सजा देखा नई। ताब उचबते तामोलबाबी बागिछात मालिके गोलमालब सृष्टि कबि बनुरासकलक काचाबिलै अना निरा कबि हावा गान्ति कबिछे। सामान्य दोषब बावेँ बनुराक बबखान्त कवे। एनेबोव बेमेजालिब प्रति यदि चवकाव सजाग नहय तेनेहले बनुराब प्रति कि सुव्यवस्था कबिब पाबिब कोरा टान। तात बह बहबब पुवणा किछमान कलम, कटाबी, कोब आदि दिछे यिबोवब न्नाब ताल काम कवा असम्भर। सेई बेया कटाबीबे काम कबिबलै बाध्य बनुराई, कामब निबिख २ दिनतो पुवाबलै अपवाग हय। फलत दैनिक हाजिबा दिया नहय। एने अरुवात मालिकक अनुबोध कवा हैछिल ये उभय पक्ष मिलि एटा मीमांसा कवा हउक। किन्तु तेँलोकके सुमीमांसाब पबिबर्ते काचाबिलै याबलैहे ताल पाय। आनकि शृङ्खलाबद्ध मजदूर सञ्चर चिटि पत्र नाना छलेबे प्रत्याख्यान कवे। पुलिच बा कछाबीब कर्गकर्ता सकलेँ मालिकब ईक्षितमते पबिचालित होरा देखा याय। बनुराक आक ईडनियनक दोषी साबास्त कबिबलै मालिकब सुबिधाबे सजा साक्षी प्रमाण संग्रहत तेँलोकब यत्नर अन्त नई। कोनो जिलात बनुराब बिबादबोव लेबाब अफिचार बा इन्सपेक्चरक दाखिल कबि प्रतीक्षा करि माहब पिचत माह अधैर्य हब लगा हय। तेथेत सकलेसकलो बागिछाब बिबादबिलाक बिचार कबिबलै समयेई नेपाय।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, फुलबाबीबागिछाब दुर्घटना कथा प्राय सकलोरे जाने। एई घटना केन्द्रीय चवकाव आनकि भारतब बाहिबत एई मालिक सकले नाना बहन गानि बनुराक आक आमाब मजदूर ईडनियनक अभियुक्त कबि प्रचार कबिछिल।

কিন্তু প্রকৃত ঘটনা কোনোবাই তদন্ত কৰিছিলনে? বনুৱাক নানাভাবে নিৰ্যাতন কৰি বাতি লাইনে লাইনে গৈ মহিলাক নানা ধৰণেৰে উত্তেজিত কৰা নাছিলনে? দুখৰ বিষয় শান্তি আৰু শৃঙ্খলা প্ৰিয় ৰাষ্ট্ৰীয় মজদুৰ কংগ্ৰেছ কৰ্মীসকলে যাতে এনে দুৰ্ঘটনা অশান্তি নঘটে তাৰ বাবে আত্মপ্ৰাণ চেপ্টা কৰি আছে। কিন্তু কাৰ্য্যত দেখা যায় যে, বনুৱা আৰু ইউনিয়ন কৰ্মীৰ ওপৰত সকলো দোষ তুলিবৰ কানখে বাগিচা কৰ্তৃপক্ষই না না ঘড়ঘড়ত লিপ্ত থাকে, তাক পুলিচ বিভাগ, চৰকাৰী লেবাৰ অফিচাৰ আদিয়েই তাকে কৰিবলৈহে বেচি আগবঢ়ে।

অকল সেয়ে নহয়, ডিব্ৰুগড়ৰ কুলবাড়ী বাগিছাৰ সেই একে ঘটনাই এইদৰে সদায় ওচৰে পাজৰে থকা পৃথুনগৰ আদি সৰু সৰু বাগিছা বিলাকতো চলিবই লাগিছে। ই নব গুৰুতৰ কথা। এইখিনিতেই মই কব খোজোঁ যে, যদি বাগিছাৰ কৰ্তৃপক্ষই বাগিছাৰ শৃঙ্খলা অটুত ৰাখিবলৈ অসমৰ্থ হয় বা বাগিছা চলাব নোৱাৰে তেন্তে তেওঁলোকে চৰকাৰৰ সহায় লৈ তাৰ এটা সুশীৰ্ষাংসা কৰিব লাগে।

Uneconomic চাহ বাগিচা বিলাক আবশ্যক হলে চৰকাৰে টকা পইচাৰে সহায় কৰা নিতান্ত আৱশ্যক কিন্তু তাৰ আগতে সুক্ষ্ম আৰু নিখুট তদন্ত কৰিব লাগে, সচাকৈয়ে চাহতে এই টকা খটাব নে চাহৰ নাগত অন্য ব্যৱসায় নব?

চৰকাৰী বিষয়াৰ সংখ্যা বৰ কম। যি দুই এজন Labour Welfare Officer দিছে তেওঁলোকেও তেওঁলোকৰ কৰ্তব্য কৰা নাই। মোৰ বোধেৰে তেওঁলোক বনুৱাৰ তত্ত্বাবধান কৰা হলে আজি বাগিছাৰ লৰা-ছোৱালীয়ে খেল-ধেমালীৰ ব্যৱস্থা স্কুলত যোৱাৰ আবশ্যকতা, ভালপানী খোৱাৰ ব্যৱস্থা, লাইনৰ আবজৰ্জনাৰ বন্ধ হৈ থকা নলা আদিত মহাব উৎপাত নাই, পৰিষ্কাৰ পৰিচছনৰ অলপ উন্নত অৱস্থা আমি দেখিব পাৰ লাগিছিল।

মই এতিয়া বাগিছাৰ চিকিৎসাৰ ব্যৱস্থাৰ বিষয়ে দুঘাৰ কওঁ। বাগিছা বিলাকত যি চিকিৎসাৰ ব্যৱস্থা বৰ্তমান আছে সি মাত্ৰ নামতহে কামত নহয়। তাৰ নমুনা হিচাবে মই ডিব্ৰুগড়ৰ এখন বাগিছাৰ কথা কওঁ। তাত এগৰাকী মহিলাৰ পেটৰ যন্ত্ৰণা হৈ বিশম কষ্ট ভোগ কৰি বাগিছাৰ চিকিৎসকৰ ওচৰ চপাত তেওঁ চাই একো হোৱা নাই বুলি মহিলা গৰাকীক কামত পঠিয়ায়। অস্বস্থতাৰ বাবে দুই এদিনৰ পিচত কামলৈ যাব নোৱাৰি সেই মহিলা গৰাকীক আমি মেডিকেল কলেজত দেখুৱাত কলেজে Operation কৰিব লাগিব। আৰু তৎক্ষণাত admission লব লাগে নহলে ভাল নহয়। এয়ে হৈছে বাগিছাৰ চিকিৎসাৰ ব্যৱস্থা।

বাগিছাত যিবিলাক Midwife আছে, তেওঁলোকৰ অনভিজ্ঞতাৰ কাৰণে ঠিক মতে কামো কৰিব নোৱাৰে বা নোৱাৰে। ইয়াৰ কাৰণ হল, কৰ্তৃপক্ষই কম টকাতে কিছুমান অনভিজ্ঞ লোকক ৰাখি থৈছে।

চৰকাৰে বনুৱাৰ উন্নয়নকৰণে কিছুমান পৰিকল্পনা হাতত লৈছিল। কিন্তু চৰকাৰৰ সদিচ্ছা স্বত্বেও আজিও বনুৱাৰ কোনো উন্নতি হোৱা আমি দেখা নাই।

চৰকাৰৰ Labour Welfare Officer বিলাকে বনুৱাৰ উন্নতিৰ কাৰণে কোনো চকুকান নিদিয়।

বনুৱাৰ লবা-ছোৱালীৰ শিক্ষাৰ বিষয়েও সেই একে ব্যৱস্থা। নামত হয়তো স্কুল এখন আছে কিন্তু তাত লবা-ছোৱালীৰ শিক্ষা হলে হোৱা নাই। কিয় শিক্ষা হোৱা নাই তাক Labour Officer বিলাকে চোৱা নাই। সেই বিষয়ে তেওঁলোকক কলে, কয় যে সেইটো এটা দলৰ কথা; দলগত হিচাবে তেওঁলোকে কোনে কাম কৰিব নোৱাৰে। মই কব নোৱাৰো যে তেওঁলোকৰ কৰ্ত্তব্য কৰিবলৈ উনুকিয়াই দিলে কেনেকৈ দলগত কথা হয়। এজন বনুৱা যদি কোনো কাৰণ কৰ্ত্তৃপক্ষক কোনো অসুবিধাৰ কথা জনাই, তেওঁলোকে নানা সাক্ষী সংগ্ৰহ কৰি তাক খেদি দিয়ে। এনে ধৰণৰ কিছুমান কাম আমি দেখিবলৈ পালে দুখ পাওঁ।

ইতিপূৰ্বেৰ বাগিছাৰ চাৰিওফালে হাবি আছিল, বনুৱাই আজৰি সময়ত তাৰ খৰি আনি ব্যৱহাৰ কৰিছিল। কিন্তু এতিয়া সেই Forest Reserve বিলাকখুলি নতুন নতুন বাগিছা খোলাৰ কাৰণে আফ্ৰি বনুৱা বিলাকে খৰি নেপায়। ফলত তেওঁলোকে দূৰলৈ খৰি আনিবলৈ যাৱ লাগে। আৰু তাৰ কাৰণে হয়তো সপ্তাহত কাৰবাৰ এদিন কাম বন্ধ হয়। তেতিয়া সেই বিলাক বনুৱাই হাজিৰা নেপায়। এই বনুৱা বিলাক দুখীয়া, খৰি কিনি খোৱা তেওঁলোকৰ পক্ষে দুকুহ। গতিকে ভাবি চাওক এই বনুৱাসকলৰ কিমান অসুবিধা। তেওঁলোকক পাল পাতি অন্ততঃ এদিন সপ্তাহত বেহাই দিলেও হয়।

বনুৱা সকলে এনে ধৰণৰ অসুবিধা বিলাক দূৰ কৰিবৰ কাৰণে বহুতো অনুনয় বিনয় কৰি থাকে, কিন্তু কৰ্ত্তৃপক্ষই তালৈ ভ্ৰক্ষেপ নকৰে। বৰং বনুৱা সকলৰ অনুনয়ৰ বিষয়ৰ পৰিবৰ্ত্তে কৰ্ত্তৃপক্ষই তেওঁলোকৰ প্ৰতি উত্তেজিত হৈ খেদি দিয়ে।

চৰকাৰে ত্ৰিদেশীয় সম্মিলন পাতি বনুৱাৰ সুবিধা কৰিবলৈ যত্ন কৰিছিল। বহু সুবিধা হোৱা বুলি প্ৰচাৰো কৰিলে; কিন্তু আজিলৈকে বনুৱাৰ কিবা ভাল ব্যৱস্থা হৈছে বুলি কব নোৱাৰি। আৰু এই ব্যৱস্থাত যে কিবা হব তাত আমাৰ যথেষ্ট সন্দেহ আছে।

বাগানৰ কৰ্ত্তৃপক্ষই সদায় কয় যে বনুৱা বিলাক ঠিকমতে কামলৈ নাহে। কিন্তু কিয় নাহে, কি অসুবিধা হৈছে সেই ফালে তেওঁলোকৰ ভ্ৰক্ষেপ নাই, চৰকাৰৰ Labour Welfare Officer কেইজনৰো কোনো খবৰ নাই। ই বৰ পৰিতাপৰ কথা।

যোৱা বাৰ শ্ৰীবিম্বদেৱ শৰ্ম্মা দেৱে কৈছিল যে Industrial Labour বিলাকৰ কিমানে Influenza ত ভুগিছে, তাৰ এটা Census কৰি চিকিৎসাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগে। তাতো এই চাহ বনুৱা সকল অন্তৰ্ভুক্ত নহল। চৰকাৰে কব খোজে নেকি যে কোনো চাহ বনুৱাৰ Influenza হোৱা নাছিল? এনেকৈ এই বনুৱা সকলক সকলো মঙ্গল জনক ব্যৱস্থাৰ পৰা বাদ দিয়া হৈছে। সাধাৰণ জ্বৰ বেমাৰত বনুৱাক বেমাৰী বুলি ডাক্তৰে হাস্পাতালৰ বেজিষ্টাৰ বহীত নামভুক্ত নকৰি গড় হাজীৰা বহীত ভৰ্ত্তি কৰি থয়। আনকি উপৰোক্ত কাৰণ বিলাকত কোনো বনুৱা কামত অনুপস্থিত থাকিলে, কৰ্ত্তৃপক্ষই প্ৰচাৰ কৰে যে তেওঁলোকে মদ আদি খাই কামলৈ অহা নাই। এই অজুহাত দেখুৱাই তেওঁলোকক Bonus আদিৰ সুবিধাৰ পৰা বঞ্চিত কৰা হয়। আৰু তেওঁলোকৰ চৰিত্ৰত চেকা লগোৱা হয়।

বনুৱা সকলেই চল চাহ শিল্পৰ ধৰণি সেই লোকসকলৰ মঙ্গলজনক কামত আওকান কৰিলে আমাৰ আৰু চৰকাৰৰ কৰ্ত্তব্য কৰা নহব। মই এই কথা বিলাকলৈ চৰকাৰৰ তীক্ষ্ণ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰিছো যাতে অতি সোনকালে এই লোকসকলৰ উন্নতিকল্পে এটা সক্ৰিয় ব্যৱস্থা গ্ৰহণ কৰে।

ইয়াকে কৈ মই গোস্বামী দেৱে অনা প্ৰস্তাবটো সমৰ্থন কৰো।

Half an hour discussion under Assembly Rule 49 on matters arising out of Unstarred Question No.44 asked by Shri Birendra Kumar Das on the functions of Advisory Board of Community Project

Mr. SPEAKER : Half an hour discussion has been allowed under rule 49 of the Assembly Rules on the Notice given by Shri Jahanuddin Ahmed and Shri Ghanashyam Talukdar. To acquaint the hon. Members of the House, I may state that the Mover of the Motion will make a statement for 10 minutes and the Hon'ble Minister-in-charge will give reply for 10 minutes and another five minutes will be reserved for any clarification that the Mover of the Motion may require.

Shri GHANASHYAM TALUKDAR (Sorbhog) :
Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want some clarification to Unstarred Question No.44, regarding the functions and duties of the Advisory Board of the Community Projects, which was put by my Friend, Shri Birendra Kumar Das. The Minister-in-charge in reply to the question of Dr. Srihari Das, "If a scheme is not approved by the Advisory Committee will it be implemented?" said "If it is not approved by the Committee how can it be implemented". But in this connection I may inform the House that the budget of the Gobardha N. E. S. Block, Kamrup, was not approved by the Advisory Committee as there was no President in the meeting. How can a budget be passed when there is no President? The budget should be cancelled by the Government but it was implemented by the Project Executive Officer. Another thing, Sir, I want to bring to the notice of the House about the behaviour of the Project Executive Officer, Jalah, C. D. Block, Kamrup. While there was a meeting of the Sub-divisional Development Board, Barpeta, couple of months ago the Project Executive Officer of the Jalah C. D. Block, carried in his jeep only Shri Surendra Das, a Congress M.L.A. but refused to carry Shri Birendra Das, M.L.A., a non-Congress party man. We have seen that the Project Executive Officer is working under his own wish without taking the advice of the members of the Advisory Board, and that is why the power of the Advisory Board has been neglected by the Project Executive Officers. That is why I want half an hour discussion on this point to clarify whether the power of the Project Executive Officer should be increased and the Advisory Board abolished or whether the power of the Advisory Board should be increased.

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister):

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the object of forming the Project Advisory Committee is to associate the non-officials to the development work. So far Government is concerned, it was made quite clear that we want the Project Advisory Committees to function effectively. With your permission, Sir, it will be advisable for me to read out extract from the circular issued by the Development Commissioner, Shri R. B. Vaghaiwalla, dated 19th September 1957. "The Project Advisory Committees should not be allowed to become mere 'rubber stamps' but should be deliberately and consciously so built up and utilised by frequent meetings, informal contacts, etc., as to take the lead in generating forces of real advance on production, income, employment, investments, savings and other fronts (including the social and the psychological). Only then and thus, we shall go some way to achieve the real objective of our movement. And only then, the description of our movement as a people's programme with Government participation (instead of Government programme with only nominal association and participation by the people) will be justified and not remain a pious hope or an ideal on paper only".

Sir, it will be clear from what I have read out to the House the real intention of the Government. In certain cases it may be that the Project Executive Officers have not been able to follow the spirit behind this circular but I am sure they will become conscious and work with the spirit of the circular. So far the Government intention is concerned, I want to repeat that Government desire that the Project Executive Committees should take effective part in shaping the development of the particular areas concerned. The functions of the Advisory Committees, and the Project Executive Officers and also the Gram Sevaks were raised and discussed in relation to a question on the subject. I have with me long notes on the subject but I don't think I should take the time of the House and read out the whole thing. With your permission, Sir, I want to place these notes on the Table of the House so that the hon. Members may go through and give their suggestions. As a matter of fact, we are anxious for greater co-operation of the hon. Members. In case there be any defect on the part of the Project Executive Officers, the hon. Members are at liberty to draw the attention of the Government to such cases. Sir, I know personally that many Project Advisory Committees have been functioning effectively and well in co-operation with the Project Executive Officers.

The defects that have been mentioned by the hon. Members are appreciated by the Government, and that is why, the Mehta Committee was appointed, and the Committee in the meantime has submitted their report. It has been made clear in the speech of the Governor that it is the intention of the Government to implement the recommendations of the Mehta Committee, as far as practicable. When that is done these Project Executive Officers and all the resources of the Community Projects will be placed at the disposal of a Statutory Body—the Block Panchayats. The Block Development Officer will function under the Block Panchayats. Therefore I request the hon. Members to kindly appreciate that in a developing institution like this, it needs experience. Government, the Project Executive Officers, the Members of the Project Advisory Committee—all have to gain experience. I request the hon. Members, particularly the hon. Member who has raised this question that it was never the intention of the Government a Member is to be ridiculed or ignored by any body, no matter whatever his political affiliation is. Unless we are guided by that spirit of unity, irrespective of political differences, we cannot go ahead. Therefore I submit that if there is any omission or commission or if any particular officer has not been able to do full justice to his responsibility and has not behaved properly, the attention of the Government may be drawn to these and we shall see that these are corrected. I hope the hon. Member will kindly appreciate our stand in this respect and the hon. Members will continue to give their full co-operation so that this great work, which is going on all over the country, may do real good to the people.

Shri GHANASHYAM TALUKDAR (Sorbhog) : May I know, Sir, where are the rules and procedure in the matters of selection of Members of Advisory Committees and of conducting the deliberations of these Advisory Committees ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister) : Sir, with your permission, I would like to read out the portion concerning this point. It says—"The primary object of the formation of the Block Advisory Committee is to co-ordinate the work of the various agencies concerned with the development work and to associate with this work, the representatives, non-officials and others who may be in a special position to assist within the Block Areas. The Block Advisory Committee are broadly designed to associate representatives of various sections of the people with development work."

That is the broad scheme under which the selection is made. With regard to the powers of these committees and also of the Project Executive Advisory Officers I am laying comprehensive note on the table of the House so that the hon. Members may go through it.

Shri GHANASYMA TALUKDAR (Sorbhog): In reply to a question of Shri Sarbeswar Bordoloi, as to if there is any rules of procedure to guide the deliberation of the Project Advisory Committees, the Minister replied that it would be placed on the table of the House, but I have not seen it.

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister) : I am laying a comprehensive note of the whole thing on the table of the House. The note deals with the function of the Project Advisory Committee.

Adjournment

The Assembly was then adjourned till 10 a.m. on Tuesday, the 11th March, 1958.

Shillong:

The 26th December, 1958.

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

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