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

The Assembly met in the Assembly Chamber, Shillong at 9 A.M on Friday, the 25th February, 1966.

PRESENT

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

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS STARRED QUESTIONS

(To which oral answers were given)

Re: Erosion caused by Jhanji River

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri) asked:

*4. Will the Minister-in-charge of Public Works Department

(Embankment and Drainage) be pleased to state-

- (a) Whether Government is aware that the Amguri town of Sibsagar Subdivision, is being eroded by Jhanji river and only a few feet are there to erode Amguri-Mockokchung Road, Kumar Gaon and Girls' H. E. School ?
- Whether Government have received petitions from the Town (b) Committee and others in this regard?
- (c) If so, what action is taken to protect the town at the earliest?

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY [Minister, Public Works Department (F. C. & I.)] replied:

4. (a) -Yes.

(b)—Yes.

(c)—The scheme for protection of Amguri Town as well as the reach near Girls' High School has been approved by Flood Control Board in its last meeting held on 29th January 1966 and the work is being taken up.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA (Jorhat): Sir, what is the

estimated cost of this project?

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: Sir, for one reach of 2180 ft. it will be about Rs.4 lakhs 36 thousand and for the portion to tackle the problem concerning the Girls' High School the estimated cost is about Rs.80 thousand. However these are subject to detailed estimate.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA: When Government propose

to take up the scheme, Sir?

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: Sir, the scheme was sanctioned only on 29th January last and we have asked for a detailed scheme. In the meantime we have taken steps for inviting tenders for collection of boulders, etc.

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

(To whice answers were laid on the table)

Amguri-Borghola Bund

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

- 6. Will the Minister, P. W. D., (E. and D.), be pleased to state-
 - (a) Whether Government is aware that Amguri-Borghola Bund was breached by last flood due to non-completion of the work in time?
 - (b) If so, whether this will be completely repaired this year before the monsoon starts?

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

6. (a)—The work could not be completed due to vehement public obstructions and early rain. The incomplete bund therefore breached due to inadequate section.

(b)-Yes.

Dr GHANASHYAM DAS: May I know if the repair work has been started by now for the completion of the bund?

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: So, far as the breach was concerned it was closed by the Department during the last flood season. The work has already been taken up and it is expected to be completed within March, 1966.

Re: Damage due to flood in North Bank of Goalpara Subdivision

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

- 7. Will the Minister, P. W. D., (F. C. and I.), be pleased to state-
 - (a) Whether Government is aware that the Lengtisinga and Santoshpur areas in the North Bank of Goalpara Sub-division were very badly damaged by flood during the last 2 years causing immense miseries to the public?
 - (b) If so, what protection measures Government propose to take in these areas?

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

- 7. (a)—Yes, to some extent.
- (b)—There is no proposal of construction of embankment beyond Lengtisinga and Langla at present to protect the areas downstream of these places from floods.

Dr GHANASHYAM DAS: May I know, why no proposal has been made for extension of the bund beyond Lengtisinga?

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: Sir, the technical advice is that the existing embankment cannot be extended to the Lengtisinga area beyond the P.W.D. road as the embankment has got to be kept at a safe distance from the river as severe erosion is going on in that place.

RAJA AJIT NARAYAN DEB (Kokrajhar): Have the Government found out any means for doing something to stop erosion in that place?

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: Sir, solution of no problem is technically impossible for human being provided the cost can be found out. With the meagre fund at our disposal we can only think of cheaper methods, possibly with the fund now at our disposal nothing more can be done immediately.

Re: Cultivators of Dibrugarh Subdivision

Shrimati LILY SEN GUPTA (Lahoal) asked:

- 8. Will the Minister, Agriculture be pleased to state-
 - (a) Whether it is a fact that Government propose to develop the present deplorable conditions of the cultivators of Dibrugarh Subdivision?
 - (b) If so, how?
 - (c) Whether Government has also taken up the Package Programme in Dibrugarh Subdivision?

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Agriculture)

replied:

- 8. (a)—The Agricultural Development Programme which Government have undertaken or propose to undertake is intended, amongst other things, to improve the conditions of the cultivators of the State as a whole, and Government do not think it necessary to have a special programme for the cultivators of Dibrugarh Subdivision.
- (b—A number of Development Schemes, for example, improved seed distribution, fertilizer distribution, plant protection, minor irrigation land reclamation, distribution of farm machineries and implements, green manuring are being implemented by the Government through the Anchalik Panchayats/Development Blocks. Through these schemes certain supplies necessary for Agricultural development and improvement are made and facilities offered and the cultivators, by taking advantage of these, and taking advice and instructions from the Extension staff can improve their agriculture and thereby better their economic conditions. A short institutional training for 10 days on improved agricultural practices is also given to the Progressive Farmers at the four Gram Sevak Training Centres at Jorhat, Khanapara, Upper Shillong and Arunachal to enable them to adopt improved agricultural practices and to increase their agricultural production thereby.

Dr. HOMESWAR DEB CHOUDHURY (Patacharkuchi): Sir, may I know the factors for which the cultivators of the Dibrugarh Sub-division are suffering from deplorable conditions?

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: Sir, the condition of the cultivators of Dibrugarh Subdivision is not different from the cultivators of the rest of the areas in the State. The words "deplorable conditions" have not been used by me; these words have been used by the hon. Member who has put the question.

Shri MOHANANDA BORA (Bihpuria): Sir, in reply to (c) the answer is 'No'. But may I know whether Government intend to take up package programme in the North Lakhimpur Subdivision?

Mr. SPEAKER: That is a new question. Can you reply to the

question, Mr. Choudhury?

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: Sir, we have taken up rice package programme in Goalpara, Darrang, Nowgong, Sibsagar, Kamrup and United Khasi & Jaintia Hills Districts.

Shri BISWADEV SARMA (Balipara): Sir, may I know why the Lakhimpur district has been excluded from the Package Programme?

shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: Sir, criterion for selection of Package Blocks is possibility of increasing the production to the maximum. The officers and the Technical Committee which use to go into this question had recommended the Blocks in the aforesaid districts. They did not advise to take up any Block in the Lakhimpur District possibly, according to them these areas had better potential than other areas.

Shri BISWADEV SARMA: What potential is that ?

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: Potential for increased production as quickly as possible

Shri RADHA KISHAN KHEMKA (Tinsukia): নদ্রী মহোদয়ে ডিব্রুগড় মহকুমাটো Deficit area বুলি জানে। গতিকে তাত এই Package Programme নিদিয়ে কিয় ?

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: Deficit area ত Package Programme দিব নেলাগে বুলি কর।

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA: Sir, may I know whether the Committee that has been set up to go into this matter have submitted the report to the Government?

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: Sir, it is not a regular committee. The Departmental officers consisting of the Director of Agriculture and Commissioner for Agricultural Production and the Director of Panchayat often associated with them, select these blocks and take approval of the Government.

Shri MOHANANDA BORA: মী মহোদরে ডিব্রুগড় মহকুমাটো Deficit area বুলি কৈছে যদিও তাব ভিতৰতে ধেমাজি আৰু চকুরাখানা surplus area বুলি তেখেতে জানে। এই দুটা এলেকাত নিদিয়ে কিয় ?

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: মই আগতে কৈছে। যে য'ত অতি গোনকালে উৎপাদন বৃদ্ধি কৰিব পাৰি তাৰ্তহে Package Pragramme লেব লাগে। সেই বুটা surplus area হব পাৰে কিন্তু অতি সোনকালে উৎপাদন বৃদ্ধি নহব পাৰে। আমাৰ অফিচাৰ সকলে অটিইবিলাক কথা বিৰেচনা কৰিছে Block select কৰে।

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH: (Amguri) May I know whether Government have collected figures about the number of cultivators who are suffering from deplorable condition? If so, what is their number?

Mr. SPEAKER: That question does not arise.

Shrimati LILY SEN GUPTA: মন্ত্রী মহোদরে কৈছে যে Deficit area ত Package Programme দিব নেলাগে। যিবিলাক খেতিয়ক বানপানী, গৰাখহনীয়া আদি নানান কাৰণত বিংবস্ত হৈছে তেওঁলোকক স্থানিধা দিবৰ কাৰণে এই Package Programme দিব নোৱাৰেনে ?

Shri MOINU! HAQUE CHOUDHURY: আনাৰ কথা হৈছে যে অতি সোনকালে উৎপাদন বৃদ্ধি কৰিব লাগে কাৰণ দিনে দিনে মানুহৰ সংখ্যা বৃদ্ধি হব লাগিছে। আৰু সেই বৃদ্ধিৰ কাৰণেই বাহিৰৰ পৰা খাদ্য আনিবলগীয়া হৈছে। গতিকে যিবিলাক Block ত অতি সোনকালে উৎপাদন বৃদ্ধি হয় তাত Package Programme লোৱা হৈছে আৰু বাকী বিলাকত Deparmental programme লোৱা হয়।

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA (Jorhat): ক'ত Packge Programme লৰ আৰু ক'ত নলৰ সেইটো কেতিয়া select কৰা হল ?

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: প্ৰতিবছৰ এই Block selection হৈ আছে। ১৯৬৩-৬৪ চনত গোৱালপাৰা জিলাৰ চাপৰ, বিলাদী-পাৰা, কোকৰাঝাৰ আৰু দত্মা, দবং জিলাৰ ন-দুৱাৰ, চাৰদুৱাৰ আৰু কলাই গাওঁ, নগাওঁ জিলাৰ কলিয়াবৰ, কাইপিলি আৰু খাগৰীজান; শিৱসাগৰ জিলাৰ গোলাঘাট (চেণ্ট্ৰেল), যোৰহাট (উঃ পঃ) আৰু শিৱসাগৰ ১৯৬৪-৬৫ চনত গোৱালপাৰাৰ চিদলী আৰু লক্ষ্মপুৰ; দবঙৰ বিহালী, বিশ্বনাথ আৰু ওদালগুৰি; নগাঁৰৰ কঠিয়াতলি; শিৱসাগৰৰ তিতাবৰ; কামৰূপৰ বাণী, ডিমৰীয়া, কৰৰা আৰু-গোৰৰ্দ্ধনা; খাছীয়া পাহাড় জিলাৰ জোৱাই আৰু ভয়। ১৯৬৫-৬৬ চনত গোৱালন পাড়াৰ বালিজান; দৰঙৰ চেকীয়াজুলি; নগাঁৱৰ যুগীজান আৰু লক্ষা; শিৱসাগৰৰ সৰু পথাৰ আৰু গোনাৰী; কামৰূপৰ ছয় গাওঁ আৰু খাছীয়া পাহাৰৰ মৈলিয়ম।

Shri BISWADEV SARMA: ডিব্ছগড় ৰহকুমাৰ বিষয়ে মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে অলপ বিবেচনা কৰি চাব নে ?

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: সদনৰ এই ইচছা ই কমিটিৰ সদস্য সকলক জনাই দিব।

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Shri RADHA KISHAN KHEMKA: মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে কৈছে যে ধিবিলাক ঠাইত সোনকালে উৎপাদন হব পাবে তাতে এই Package Programme লৈছে। ডিব্রুগড় মহকুমাত সোনকালে উৎপাদন হব নোৱাৰাৰ কাৰণ কি ?

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: भई শেইটো কেনেকৈ কম মোৰ ইচছামতে হলে সকলো ঠাইতেই হব লাগে।

Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI (Laharighat):
Package Programme টো কি ফচলব কাৰণে লৈছে ? ডিব্ৰুগড়ত লবলৈ
হলে কি ফচলৰ কাৰণে লব, সেইবিষয়ে চৰকাৰে বিবেচনা কৰিছে নে ?

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: সকলো ঠাইতে প্রধান কৈ ধানচাউলৰ বৃদ্ধিৰ কাৰণেই লোৱা হৈছে। তাতে। ললে, ধানৰ উৎপাদন বৃদ্ধিৰ কাৰণেই লোৱা হব।

Shri MOHANANDA BORA: এইটো কথা মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে জানেনে যে In matters of procurement, অসমৰ হ্লাক বিলাকৰ ভিতৰত নাবায়ণপুৰেই প্রথম হব আৰু বিহপুৰীয়া দিতীয় হব তেনেস্থলত তাত কিয় Package Programme লোৱা নাই?

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: কাৰণ মই আগতেই কৈছো। বেলেগে আৰু কব লগা নাই।

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA: এই Package Programme বিলাকত কি ধৰণেৰে উৎপাদন বৃদ্ধি কৰিবলৈ বিচাৰিছে আৰু কিমান অধিক টকা খৰচ কৰিব?

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: বর্ত্তমানে লোরা Programme মতে ১!। গুণ বৃদ্ধি করাব আঁচনি লোর। হৈছে—তাত অকল Staffing pattern, Intensive work আদিব সহায়ত এই কাম করা হব। বেলেগ আৰু টকা দিয়া নহয়।

Re: Discharge of unqualified Primary School Teachers

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA (Jorhat) asked:

- 9. Will the Minister-in-charge of Education be pleased to state-
 - (a) Whether it is a fact that some teachers of Primary Schools have been discharged by the Government considering them to be unqualified?

(b) If so, what is the number and when they have been discharged?

- (c) Whether it is a fact that Government is to re-instate them as per orders passed by the Honourable High Court?
- (d) If so, what will be the amount involved for the payment of their arrear pay?

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

- 9. (a)—Yes.
 - (b)-1,090 were discharged from 1st April, 1963.
- (c)—The whole matter is subjudice in an appeal before the Supreme Court.
 - (d)-Does not arise at this stage.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA: May I know from the hon. Deputy Minister when the hon. High Court issued notice to the Government to this effect?

Mr. SPEAKER: What notice ?

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA: The hon. High Court have given direction to the Government to reinstate the discharged Lower Primary School teachers.

Shrimati KOMOL KUMARI BARUA: That date is not with me now.

Shri TARAPADA BHATTACHARJEE (Katigora): When did the Government go to the Supreme Court?

Shrimati KOMOL KUMARI BARUA: About a month back.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA: Have Government calculated how much amount they would have to pay if the Supreme Court decide in favour of the teachers?

Mr. SPEAKER: That is a hypothetical question.

Shri BISWADEV SARMA (Balipara): May I know the exact direction of the hon. High Court to the Government in this behalf?

Mr. SPEAKER: I think that is not available.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA: May I know under what rule and circumstances these teachers have been discharged from service?

Shrimati KOMOL KUMARI BARUA: They were not qualified.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA: On what basis they have been made underqualified?

Mr. SPEAKER: That point will be decided by the Court. The matter is subjudice.

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri): May I know who appointed these unqualified teachers

Shrimati KOMOL KUMARI BARUA: They were appointed temporarily by the Subdivisional School Boards.

RAJA AJIT NARAYAN DEB (Kokrajhar): May I know what qualifications they are supposed to possess, according to Government?

Shrimati KOMOL KUMARI BARUA: The minimum qualification is Matriculation or they must pass the teachers' test examination, conducted by the Education Department.

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH: May I know whether at the time of giving appointments to them, qualified persons were available?

Shrimati KOMOL KUMARI BARUA: Appointments were temporary and it was understood that as soon as qualified teachers would be available they would be discharged.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA: Since when did the Government decide that the minimum qualification should be Matriculation?

Shrimati KOMOL KUMARI BARUA: The minimum qualification was laid down by the State Board in 1952 and all the school boards as well as the teachers through their Centre Secretaries were informed accordingly. But some of the School Poards had appointed some teachers temporarily, who were under-qualified.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA: What were the terms and conditions under which they were appointed?

Shrimati KOMOL KUMARI BARUA: Their appointments were purely temporary.

Shri BISWADEV SARMA: May I know whether this analogy will be followed in other departments also?

Mr. SPEAKER: How can she reply to that? She can only speak about the Education Department.

Announcement by the Speaker ne: Arrest and release of Member

Mr. SPEAKER: Order, order. Here is an announcement. Under Rule 166 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Assam Legislative Assembly, I hereby inform the House that Shri Ram Prasad Das, an elected Member of the Assam Legislative Assembly representing Bijni Constituency was arrested and released on Bail on the 23rd January, 1966, under Sections 408/467/477 of the Indian Penal Code.

Personal Clarification by a Member for the use of the word "Marowari" in course of the debate on the Governor's Address on the 22nd February, 1966

Shri MOHANANDA BORA (Bihpuria) : মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, তিন্ চুকীয়া সমষ্টিৰ মাননীয় সদস্যই মই ২২ কেব্ৰুচৱাৰী তাৰিখে দিয়া বজুতাটো ভালকৈ নুগুনাকৈ এটা মন্তব্য কৰিছে। সেই বজুতাত মই "মাৰোৱাৰী ব্যৱসায়ী" বুলি কোনো কথা কোৱা নাই। মই মাত্ৰ কৈছিলো যে ধানৰ ব্যৱসায়ী বহুতে কোপাৰেটিভৰ Sign Board লগাই নিজৰ ব্যৱসায় কৰিছে—মই বিশেষকৈ কোনো সম্পূদায় বা ব্যক্তিগত ব্যৱসায়ীক দোষ দিয়া নাছিলো।

মই আশা কৰোঁ, মাননীয় সদস্যই মোৰ বক্তৃতাৰ ওপৰত কৰা মন্তব্যটো শুগৰাই লব।

Adjournment Motion for Alleged lathi-charge on a number of women by the Police of the Dhakuakhana Police Station on 13th February, 1966

Mr. SPEAKER: I have received notice of an Adjournment Motion from Shri Tarapada Bhattacharjee, Shri Dulal Chandra Barua, Shri Khogendra Nath Barbaruah and Shri Rampirit Rudrapaul. I want to hear from any one of them about the admissibility of the motion.

Shri TARAPADA BHATTACHARJEE (Katigora): Mr. Speaker, Sir, under Rule 56, we have tabled this Adjournment Motion. Information has reached us that the Police lathi-charged about 100 women on the 13th of this month.

Mr. SPEAKER: What is the source of your information?

Shri TARAPADA BHATTACHARJEE: One gentleman came from that side.

Mr. SPEAKER: Has he given anything in writing?

Shri TARAPADA BHATTACHARJEE: Yes, Sir, we have got it in writing.

Mr. SPEAKER: You can read that out. .

Shri TARAPADA BHATTACHARJEE: That letter is not with us now. This is a very serious matter of urgent public importance and we have taken the first opportunity to bring this to the notice of the House.

Mr. SPEAKER: When did that gentleman come?

Shri TARAPADA BHATTACHARJEE: Yesterday afternoon we got this information and we have taken the first opportunity to come before the House with this Adjournment Motion. This is a definite matter of urgent public importance and hence we are entitled to move this motion. I hope the hon. Speaker will admit this motion.

Mr. SPEAKER: A matter which falls within the purview of normal day-to-day administration cannot form the subject matter of an Adjournment Motion. Can you say that it does not come under the ordinary course of administration?

Shri TARAPADA BHATTACHARJEE: No, Sir, it does not come under day-to-day administration. It is a case where the Police resorted to lathi-charge on unarmed and peaceful women.

Mr. SPEAKER: About 100 ladies collected?

Shri TARAPADA BHATTACHARJEE: They were called by the Police.

Mr. SPEAKER: To lathi-charge on them?

Shri TARAPADA BHATTACHARJEE: It seems like that, Sir.

(Laughter).

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister): The hon. Member is referring to an alleged incident which took place on the 13th February, It will be very helpful if he reads out the report which he received.

*Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA (Jorhat): Sir, my submission is that it is a matter of very serious nature. Also it is a matter of great public importance and a definite matter because of the fact that these ladies, nearly about 100, were called by the Police along with 3 male persons in connection with a certain case registered by the Police. The Police arrested the three male persons and at about 6 p. m. they started beating the ladies inside the Police Station as a result of which some ladies were seriously injured—50 of them have been admitted into hospital. They are still there in the hospital seriously injured.

Mr. SPEAKER: In which hospital they are?

*Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA: They are in Dhakuakhana and Ghilamari hospitals. These people were called by the Police from a place at a distance of 8 miles from the Police Station. In the evening they had been kept in the Police Station. The ladies were inside the Police Station compound but outside the Officer-in-charge's Office. They had been beaten at about 6 p. m. in the evening. Sir, this is a special type of matter. When a mob is there, Police has got a right to make a lathi-charge if the mob is uncontrollable but these ladies had been called by the Police from their homes and there was no Magistrate to order a lathi-charge.

Mr. SPEAKER: Speak about the admissibility of the motion.

*Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA: My contention, Sir, is this that this a special type of matter because these people were called there by the Police and in the evening they started beating the ladies. Therefore, Sir, it has fulfilled the conditions of rule 57.

^{*}Speech not corrected.

Sir, it is practically high-handed action on the part of the Police, and therefore, this matter should be discussed. This matter has greatly agitated the minds of the people of the entire locality. You will be surprised to hear, Sir, that after the incident some of the people had left the place.

Mr. SPEAKER: Do not go to the merit of the case. You speak on the admissibility of the motion.

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister): Sir, my report is that on the 13th February no incident took place. The hon. Member has been speaking without any document, without any report. How can we discuss this matter on that basis?

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri): Sir, the source from which we have collected the information is reliable.

Mr. SPEAKER: Can you give me the name of the gentle-

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA: Sir, he is here.

Mr. SPEAKER: I do not want to see the face of the gentleman. I want to know his name.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA: Sir, this Adjournment Motion may be admitted because there was a lathi-charge on unarmed and peaceful women.

Mr. SPEAKER: Have you heard the Chief Minister? He says that no incident took place on the 13th February, within Dhakuakhana Police Station.

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA: Sir, I can help the hon. Members. They can refer to the Dainik Assam of 24th February. The incident which is referred to had taken place on the 17th February, 1966.

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Parliamentary Affairs): Sir, I have got nothing to say. There is nothing before us.

Mr. SPEAKER: I am sorry though I was keen to allow some Adjournment Motions, during my tenure of office, I have not been given the opportunity specially by the Opposition Members to not been given the opportunity specially by the Opposition Members to allow any Adjournment Motion. In this particular case I was eager to allow the Motion if the information was correct; but now I find that the hon. Members are labouring under vague information. A subject-matter which is based on vague information cannot be discussed on the floor of the Assembly as an Adjournment Motion. Therefore, most reluctantly I am to rule it out.

Calling Attention to a Matter of Urgent Public Importance— News-item published in the Assam Tribune, dated the 5th February, 1966 under the Caption Passenger Train Derailed."

*Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA (Jorhat): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to draw the attention of the Chief Minister to an urgent matter of great public importance and of recent occurrence, i.e., the news-item published in the Assam Tribune, dated 5th February, 1966, under the caption of "Passenger Train Derailed" wherein it is stated that the engine with two bogies of 202 Down Lumding Silchar Passenger Train derailed on the night of 4th February, 1965, at about 9.20 P. M. between Maibong and Dautohaja Station, 76 (seventy-six) k.m. from Lumding. This case was considered to be a clear case of sabotage by anti-national elements. This is a matter clear case of sabotage by anti-national elements. This is a matter of urgent public importance from the security point of view, and, therefore, I want to call the attention of the Chief Minister. I want to know the details of the incident, and also what steps Government have taken to protect the lives and property of the people.

*Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister): Sir, on 4th February, 1966 the 202 Down Passenger Train from Lumding to Silchar left Lumding at 5.35 P. M. The train was late by 40 minutes at Lumding. At about 9.05 P. M. when the train had proceeded for about 1 mile after crossing without stopping at the newly opened station at Wedrengdisa in between Maibong and Dautohaja, the driver felt heavy jerks and heard a peculiar craking sound and the engine shaking terribly. At this, apprehending some mishap to some of the coaches of the train, he applied full brakes and brought the train to a stop. Simultaneously he alighted and found the next coach (through coach upto Dharmanagar) derailed and capsized. 7 pairs of rear wheels of the engine and the second and the third coach were also derailed. The remaining 5 coaches on Maibong side of the train remained unaffected.

The passengers raised terrific alarm which attracted people from neighbouring villages. With the help of the villagers and other passengers and the Railway crew, persons from the capsized coach were rescued. Miraculously there was no casualty nor even any injury due to the incident. Four persons received minor injuries like abrasion while being pulled out of the capsized coach. Passengers from the other two coaches which remained on the bridge were brought down with the help of improvised ropes made of turban, chaddar, etc.

On receipt of information a Police party from Haflong and Lumding left for the place of occurrence immediately by relief trains. While one party of the G.R.P. personnel rendered necessary help to the passengers, the other party led by the Deputy Superintendent and the Inspector of Railway Police conducted a thorough search and examination of the place of occurrence and its neighbourhood. They found six pieces of burnt delay fuses of varying length of one feet to six inches scattered near the place of occurrence.

On inspection they found under the bridge and near-about 20 to 25 yards broken pieces of iron metals and substantial damage caused to the bridge including abutment, rails, sleepers, girders, etc.

On receipt of information the Superintendent of Railway Police Assam, Haflong, left the place of occurrence with Chief Engineer, N. F. Railway, and other Railway officials in the early hours of 5th February, 1966. The party arrived at the place of occurrence in the afternoon and inspected the site thoroughly. It is inferred that some high powered explosives like gun-cotton or T. N. T. slab were used with delay fuse fitted with detonator.

From the facts stated above it appears to be a case of sabotage and in all probability by Naga hostiles.

In this connection case No.1(2)66 u/s 126 (A) Railway Act read with Rule No.36 D. I. R. has been registered at Lumding G. R. P. S. Investigation is proceeding.

Debate on the Governor's Address

Shri MOHAMMAD IDRIS (Dhing): Mr. Speaker, Sir. Last evening I was speaking about corruption and to do away with corruption from the administration I was suggesting that effective machineries should be set up both at State and Subdivisional levels. Sir, the Governor was pleased to observe that agriculture in our State has made steady progress. No doubt there is increased production every year. But between the production and our actual requirement there is a wide gap, and so to attain self-sufficiency in food production we are to make more efforts. We are to improve our griculture to a great extent on scientific line. Sir, it is a happy augury that our agriculturists are being educated to use all kinds of manure. But mere use of manure would not increase production. There should be supply of improved variety of seeds, supply of electricity for irrigational purpose, measures for protection against floods, against crop diseases and against various other natural vagaries. Sir, as regards supply of improved seeds, we have seen from our past experience that our Government is unable to meet the total requirement of our agriculturists and therefore I would like to suggest that so long as we are unable to supply improved seeds to our agriculturists we should better take to other process. Department should select Registered growers for production of seeds, and this work should be done on block level, and for this work the Agricultural Extension Officers on block level should be entrusted. We have seen that agricultural officers are mostly centralised in headquarters like Shillong and district headquarters and they are doing all kinds of jobs. But it is not possible for them to look after the intensive cultivation in block level. A few Gram Sevaks under an Extension Officer are not sufficient to look after the agricultural improvement in the block areas. I would therefore suggest that more officers should be placed on block level to look after the improved method of cultivation and to induce the cultivators to adopt modern method of cultivation. Sir, as regards irrigational facilities our agriculturists are getting very meagre opportunities. There is no irrigational project worth the name in our State. The Jamuna irrigation project has not yet been completed. I therefore would like to request the Government to expedite the completion of this Jamuna irrigation project and see that more

areas can be brought under cultivation. It is very strange that contiguous areas like Kaki and Lanka have not been brought under this Jamuna irrigation project. I would request Government to look into this aspect of the problem. Sir, irrigation problem is a very important problem in our State. In my own district along with the construction of Brahmaputra dyke a new problem has cropped up. Quite a big area of the district has gone dry. There is very little scope for irrigating water for cultivation in those areas. Hon. Member Shri Rupram Sut the other day, has also mentioned about the havoc created by scarcity of water in some areas of our district. If this big problem is overcome then production in our district will improve to a very great extent. I therefore request the Government to look into this aspect of the matter and see that sufficient scope is provided for inlet of water by opening more sluice gates in the Brahmaputra dyke. As regards the present procedure of lending power pumps to our cultivators, it is a costly affair and at the same time there is dearth of technicians as well. Now that Assam has got surplus electricity we should use it for our agriculture, and the procedure of supplying water through Diesel power pumps should be replaced by electric engines for irrigational purpose. Sir, we are glad that Government have taken steps for post-graduate studies in our Agricultural College on Subjects like Agricultural Chemistry, Plant Pathology and the like.

Sir, there are crop diseases prevailing in crop season in many areas in our State. One such disease called blight is yet under investigation for its control. There are other diseases as well. In my own district there was an attack of a disease in Sali crop in our pocket of Nowgong district which could not be prevented by spreading of pesticide. It appears that this is a new disease and is still unknown to our disease experts. When this disease spreads it hinders the progress of growth of Sali crop. I would therefore request Government and the Department concerned to look into this matter very seriously.

Sir, I am glad that the Flood Control Board has approved a Master Plan for Assam. Sir, the control of rivers is a big problem and the problem created by erosion of the mighty Brahmaputra and other rivers is stupendous one and thousands of people have been rendered homeless and thrown out of employment. The other day one hon. Member from opposition pointed out that in my own constituency, i.e., Dhing thousands of people who have become homeless as a result of erosion could not be provided with land. Sir, our Chief Minister was pleased to visit that area as far back as in 1962 and had personally seen the devastation caused there. But I am sorry to point out to the Revenue Minister that though these people are indigenous they have not been provided with land in spite of the fact that the Deputy Commissioner passed orders for settlement of land as early as in 1963. Therefore, this is a very serious problem which should be tackled effectively. Sir, the unused man-power in the rural areas is increasing day by day. We are talking of providing them with employment in the small scale industries but the progress in that score is meagre. If these people are not provided with cultivable land and if they do not get any other opportunity for their livelihood, you can imagine the plight of these people; they are on the verge of extinction. I would, therefore, request the Revenue authorities to provide them with land as early as possible.

As regards industrial policy, the Governor has given a promising picture. As the private entrepreneurs could not establish any industry in our State, Government have decided to establish industries on public and Co-operative sectors. On this score I appreciate the action of the Government to instal processing industries in our State on co-operative basis. At the moment many Marketing Societies and the Rural Credit Co-operative Societies are not functioning properly. Supervision from the side of the officials is not very effective. I would, therefore, request the Government that along with the setting up of processing industries on co-operative line, Government should also see that those Co-operative Societies function properly and on sound basis.

Sir, we have also endeavoured to establish a jute mill in Co-operative sector at Silghat and this matter was agitated on the floor of the House more than once and it was mentioned by Governor on previous occasions. This Co-operative Society has done good works. The Society has already collected a big amount as share capital and the Government was also pleased to release Government share to the Society. But it is very unfortunate that due to apathetic treatment of the Centre we could not establish the industry as scheduled. Our Chief Minister took up with the Centre for a loan and for the required amount of foreign exchange. But we are sorry that this matter is still pending with the Central Government. I would now request our Government to take up this matter with the Centre once again and see that the required amount of loan and foreign exchange are made available to establish the Jute Mill in the co-operative sector.

Sir, as regards small scale and cottage industries our Government is distributing loans at the Subdivisional level through Subdivisional Advisory Board. But I have got a very sad experience about the distribution of loan for establishment of such small industries in our rural areas. The amount of loan sanctioned for the purpose is very meagre, Rs.1,000 to Rs.2,500 which is really a very small amount to start an industry. Sir, lakhs of rupees have been distributed but there has been no appreciable result on that score. If you look into this matter you will find that the people had eaten up the loan and there is no follow up by the Department. Therefore, I have two suggestions to make on this score. First, the amount of loan should be increased, and second, there should be proper follow up.

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Industries): Sir, the hon. Member is not correct. It is not a fact that the amount is inadequate. Upto Rs.2,500 is sanctioned at the district or subdivisional level. From Rs.2,500 to Rs.20,000 is sanctioned from Shillong by the Director of Industries. From Rs.20,000 to Rs.10,00,000 is sanctioned by the Assam Financial Corporation and above Rs.10,00,000 is sanctioned by the Indian Financial Corporation. So, it is a whole chain. The structure of industrial finance in the country is a whole chain, the lowest one is at the district level. There are other rungs which the industrialists can approach according to their requirements.

Shri MAHAMMAD IDRIS: I am speaking about district level. Rs.2,500 is the limit there. For opening a carpentry industry the amount given is from Rs.1,000 to Rs.1,500 which is quite inadequate for opening a Furniture Factory or the like. They are village

People and they do not like to come to shillong for a bigger loan They want to to start ibdustries od a small scale Therefore, I suggest that the limet for such loan should be raised of Rs.5,000.

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI: It is for the House to decide whether they would like to increase the limit to Rs.5,000. Upto Rs.2,000 no mortgage of property is necessary but above that mortgage is necessary. Therefore, it is for the House to decided whether Rs.5,000 can be given without mortgage.

Shri MAHAMMAD IDRIS: I am speaking to the Houset My point was that limit of loan amount should be raisep and proper follow up be taken up.

Sir, as regards big industries I do not like to dilate up on it because it is said that we will have some more industries.

Now, Sir, as regards issue of loan for agricultural purposes the procedure followed by the Central Bank to issue loans to the Members of the societies is very lengthy, stringent and cumber-some. Therefore, I suggest to the Government that the Co-opera-tive rules should be amended. These are old rules and they sometime put hindrance to the Co-operative movement.

Governor was pleased to mention about all round welfare of our State. He has mentioned about the different avenues of education. Sir, he has mentioned about the new University, new colleges and new facilities for technical education. Sir, I appreciate those steps no doubt, but to achieve that end, Sir, firstly we must stress on our primary stage of education. Many of the hon. Members have pointed out that we are still laging behind with regard to the facilities for primary education in our State. There are many primary schools which are awaiting recognition by the Department. For the last two years Government could not take up any L. P. Schools in our purel areas. I would therefore urge upon the Covernment the Covernment could not take upon the Covernment coul Schools in our rural areas. I would therefore, urge upon the Government to pay urgent attention to this aspect and find out financial resources to combat these difficulties and to see how far these L. P. Schools can be taken over at an early date. We are very happy that the Governor has mentioned about the expansion of communication in our State. Sir, it is meet and proper that our Government has taken up the question of extending the broadgauge railway line from Jogighopa to Gauhati. We are very glad for this. But to improve the internal communicational system, our Government should take up with the Centre for the extension of the Branch Railway line Senchoa-Mairabari up to Jagiroad. In that case, this will pass through a very thickly populated agricultural area and will provide transport facilities for their produce; besides, being a good inter-districts link between Nowgong, Kamrup and Darrang Agricultural area and will provide transport facilities for their produce; and Darrang. Again an alternative line to Pandu-Tinsukia Railway from Jakhalabandha to Badalipara should be taken up.

Sir, there are many other aspects of the Governor's Address which deserve appreciation but I would like to conclude with one more point. This is about a very useful department of our Government, namely, the Public Health Department.

Sir, medical facilities should be extended to the people on a broader scale. Many hon. Members have mentioned about the miserable condition of State Dispensaries and Subsidised Dispensaries. I also would like to share their views in this regard and request our Government to give special attention for supply of Doctors, medicine, etc., to the existing dispensaries of the State. Sir, with these few words I support the Motion moved by my friend Shri Sarat Chandro Conversi Sarat Chandra Goswami.

Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI (Laharighat): মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মাননীয় সদস্য শ্ৰীশৰৎ চক্ৰ গোস্বামীয়ে ৰাজ্যপালৰ ভাষণৰ ওপৰত যি ধন্যবাদ স চক প্ৰস্তাৱ আনিছে মই সেই প্ৰস্তাৱ সমৰ্থন কৰিবলৈ উঠিছো। ৰাজ্যপাল নহোব্যে তেখেতৰ ভাষণত আমাৰ এই ৰাজ্য খনৰ বহুত বিলাক সমস্যাৰ কথা উল্লেখ কৰিছে আৰু সেই সমস্যা বিলাক সমাধান কৰাত চৰকাৰৰ ফালৰ পৰা যিবিলাক ব্যৱস্থা লোৱা হৈছে তাৰে। চমকৈ আভাষ দিছে। মই তেখেতে উল্লেখ কৰা বিষয় বিলাকৰ ভিতৰত শাত্ৰ কেইটামানৰ বিষয়েহে মোৰ মন্তব্য ব্যক্ত কৰিব খজিছো। আমাৰ চৰৰীয়া ৰাজ্য নগালেণ্ডৰ লগত অসমৰ সম্পৰ্ক খব শান্তিপৰ্ণ ভাবে গঢ়ি উঠাটোয়েই দুয়ে৷ খন ৰাজ্যৰ লোকে বাঞা কৰে। এই সম্পূৰ্ক গঢ়ি উঠাত যিবিলাক লোকে ব্যাঘাত জন্মাইছে বিবিলাকক আমি বিজোহী বুলি কৈছো, তেওঁলোকৰ কাৰণে আমাৰ দুয়োধন ৰাজ্যৰ সমিল-भिनव रेठणाव वावा रूव र्तातारव। नेशारनाक यि मकरन जून पृष्टिजकी रेन आर्फ তেওঁলোকৰ সেই ভুল মনোভাব দূৰ কৰিবৰ কাৰণে নান। প্রচেষ্ট্রী চলোৱা হৈছে। নগালেও ভাৰতবৰ্ষৰ অবিচেছদা অংশ আৰু নগা সকল ভাৰতীয় নাগৰিক। অলপ সংখ্যক লোকৰ বেয়। কামৰ বাবে আমি সদায় আমাৰ ভাই সকলৰ লগত যুদ্ধৰ অবস্থাত থাকিব নোৱাৰে।। শান্তি নিভ্নৰ প্ৰচেষ্টাৰ বাবে সন্তোষ পাইছো। আৰু এই প্ৰচেষ্টাত আনাৰ মুধ্যমন্ত্ৰীয়ে আগভাগ গোৱাত আমি তেখেতৰ শ্লাগ লৈছে। । বৰ্ত্তমানে যিদৰে শান্তি মিত্যৰ কাম কতকাৰাতাৰে আগ ৰাটিছে তাৰ পৰা আশা হয় আমাৰ মাজত শান্তি পতিছা। হৰ আৰু ভল ৰজা ৰজি দৰ হব। নগা ভাই সকলৰ আশা আকাঙ্খ্যা লাভ কৰাৰ পাত जागि ग्रेंग्लादा मगरीया यद देन कठकाया इव शाबिम।

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদ্য, ৰাজ্যপালে বিজ্ঞাত দুৰ্নীতি প্ৰসংগত গোছৰৰ সংখ্যা কমি যোৱাৰ কথা কৈছে ৷ তেখেতে গোছৰৰ যি সংখ্যা দেখুৱাইছে তালৈ চালে দেখা যায় य जागांब बाजां प्राणि गांरे। यिन महादेकता पूर्नी कि गारेवा मर्था का, राज्या এই সদনত সদায় কিয় দ্নীতিৰ বিষয়ে আলোচনা হয়, কিয় বাহিৰে ভিতৰে দ্নীতিৰ क्या हैगांन खना यांव ?

দুৰ্নীতি দূৰ কৰিবৰ কাৰণে Vigilance কমিচন কিয় নিয়োগ কৰিব হৈছে ? কিয় বা Public Relations Committee স্থাপন কৰিব লগায়া र'न ? त्रिपिना यात्राव नाननीय त्रपत्रा भी भव ९ ठ छ । त्री प्राप्ति सन्त्रवाप नहक श्रस्ताव উংথাপন কবোতে এটা বৰ ভাল কথা কৈছিল। তেখেতে কৈছিল যে আমাৰ ৰাজ্যত দ নীতি কম নহয় কিন্তু দু নীতি প্ৰতিবাদ কৰি যিবিলাকে অভিযোগ দিব লাগে তেওঁলোকে অভিযোগ নািদ্যাৰ কাৰণেহে অভিযোগৰ সংখ্যা কমি গৈছে । তেখেতৰ এই কথাটে। মোৰ নিজা ব্যক্তিগত অভিত্ৰ চাৰ পৰা চেট্টামান উনাহৰণ দি আপোনাক বজাব প্ৰজিছো। আজি প্রায় ১ বহুৰ মান আগতে গানিগাওঁ অঞ্চৰ গাওঁ বভাৰ সভাপতি সেই অঞ্চলৰ

মজলীয়া আৰু প্ৰাইনাৰী স্কুলৰ কেইটানান হেড পণ্ডিত, মৰিগাওঁ হাই স্কুলৰ B. A. pass শিক্ষিত নাইৰৈ আদি কৰি ৫১ জন মুখীয়াল মানুহে এজন মণ্ডলৰ বিপক্ষে দুৰ্নীতিৰ অভিযোগ কৰি উপায়ুক্তৰ ওচৰত দৰখান্ত দিলে; উপায়ুক্তই সেই বিষয়ে তদন্ত কৰিবলৈ তলতীয়া অফিচাৰক পঠিয়ালে। তেওঁ গাঁৱৰ মানুহ গোটেই আনি তেওঁলোকৰ কথা বোৰ মৰিগাওঁ ডাকৰাঙলাত শুনিলে। তেওঁ মণ্ডলক ধমকিও দিলে, মণ্ডলৰ চাকৰি যাব বুলি। কিন্তু আচৰিত কথা ইয়াৰ ১৫ দিন মানৰ পিছত এই ৫১ জন লোকেহে উপায়ুক্তৰ পৰা নাটিচ পালে যে এই লোক সকলে চৰকাৰী চাকৰীয়ালৰ বিৰুদ্ধে মিছা অভিযোগ অনাৰ বাবে কৌজদাৰী আইনত কিয় দণ্ডনীয় নহ'ব তাৰ কাৰণ ১৫ দিনৰ ভিতৰত কেখুৱাৰ লাগিব। মোৰ সমষ্টিৰ মানুহ। এওঁ লোক আহি মোৰ ওচৰ পালেহি, মই আচৰিত হৈ গলো। এই মানুহ বিলাক মোৰ নিজ সমষ্টিৰ মানুহ। মই তাৰ পিছত D.C. ৰ ওচৰলৈ গলো। D. C. এ মোক কলে যে গ্ৰণ্মেন্ট চাকৰীয়ালৰ বিপক্ষে আন এনে অভিযোগক তেওঁ প্ৰশ্ৰয় দিব নোৱাৰে।

ে সেই ৫১ জন মানুহ নগাঁৱলৈ আহি আহি কৈফিয়ৎ দিব লগীয়া হল । পিচত কি হ'ল মই নেজানো, কাৰণ $\mathbf{D}.\mathbf{C}.$ জনো বদলি হল । বোধকৰো কেৰেণী জনে কিবাকিবি কৰি কেচটো শীমাংসা কিৰলে ।

Mr. SPEAKER: এইটো কেতিয়াৰ ঘটনা ?

Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI: এবছৰ কি ডেৰ বছৰ হল। ইমান দিনে কবলৈ স্থবিধা পোৱা নাছিলো বাবে কোৱা নাই আৰু আজি স্থবিধা পাই কৈছো।

বিতীয় এটা উনাহৰণ দিওঁ। এজন গোছৰীয়া সাক্ষী হৈ কাছাবীলৈ আহিছিল। প্ৰিচৰ গোছৰত গোছৰীয়া সাক্ষী হয়। আচামী নোহোৱাত গোছৰৰ দিন হ'ল। আদালতৰ P.S.I. जरन (शांछबीया माक्नीव পवा यन्ने श्रेया विठावित्न । माक्नीजरन हेका নাই বুলি কোৱাত P.S.I. জনে জেপত হাত ভৰাই ২০ টকা লৈ গ'ল। তেতিয়া সাক্ষীজনে উকীলখানাত আমাৰ সকলোৰে সমুখত, তাত কেইজনমান SeniorAdvocate ও আছিল, यहेनाटि। करलिश् । मकरलाटि आरलीहिन। कवि मानुश कनक D.C. व ওচৰত দৰখান্ত দিবলৈ কলো আৰু দৰখান্তখন লৈ তেওঁৰ Advocate জনো লগতে D. C. ৰ ওচৰলৈ গ'ল । D.C. এ তলতীয়া কলাচাৰী এজনক তদন্ত কৰিবলৈ দিলে। কিছু সময়ৰ পিচত গৈ Advocate জনে দেখে সেই কৰ্ম্মচাৰী জনে গোছৰীয়া আৰু P.S.I. জনক কোঠাত দুৱাৰ মাৰি সুমাই ললে। তিন দিনৰ পিছত সেই Advocate জনে D. C. ্ৰ পৰা এখন নাটিচ পালে যে চৰকাৰী াকবীয়ালৰ বিৰুদ্ধে মিছা অভিযোগ দিয়াৰ কাৰণে কিয় ফৌজদাৰী আইনত তেওঁৰ বিৰুদ্ধে ব্যৱস্থা লোৱা নহব। ১৫ দিনৰ ভিতৰত তেওঁৰ আগত হাজিৰ হৈ তাৰ কাৰণে দেখুৱাব লাগে। বেচাৰা Advocate বিপদত পৰিল। উকীল্খানাৰ সকলোৰে আগত সাক্ষীজনে গোছৰ দিয়াবুলি যেতিয়া D.C. ৰ ওচৰত গৈ Senior টকীল সকলেও কলে, তেতিয়াহে D.C. শান্ত হল । তাৰ পিছত কি হ'ল সেই বিষয়ে তদন্ত কৰাৰ প্ৰয়োজন বোধ আৰু নকৰিলে।

এটা ১৫ দিন মানৰ ঘটনা কওঁ। এইবাৰ এই সদনৰ মাননীয় সদস্য এজনো বিপদত পৰিল। তেখেতৰ ওচৰলৈ তেখেতৰ সমষ্টিৰ দূজন মানুহ আছিল আৰু কলে যে তেওঁৰ ভাৱেকক পুলিচে arrest কৰি ভৰাই থলে। তেওঁক জামিনত আনিবলৈ যাওঁতে ডাৰোগাই বোলে দুশ টকা বিচাৰিলে। সদস্যজনে অলপ সহায় কৰিবৰ মন কৰি এজন তৰণীৰ হতুৱাই দৰ্খান্ত এখন লিখাই আনিবলৈ কলে

প্ৰাথমতে দুশ টকা বিচাৰিছিল যদিও ডেৰ্শ টকাতে বচাই আনিলে; কিন্তু লিখোতে দুশ টকা লিখিলে। S. P. ব ওচৰত বিপট কৰাত S. P. এ বিশ্বাস নকৰে।
থিখন দ্বখাস্ত লিখিছিল তাত Note বোৰৰ নম্বৰ লিখা আছিল আৰু তেওঁৰ
জ্বেপত থকা গোটৰ নমৰে। দিবিছিল। কিন্তু মানুহ জনৰ জেপ খানতোলাচ কৰাতে गम्बव निथि निया 50 हेकीया Note এখন ওनान । घটनाटिं। शिह निर्नाई मश्चीहिक কাগজত স্পুণ্টক ওলাল আৰু মাননীয় স্প্ৰয়জনৰ ক্থাও ওলাল। গাৱঁলীয়া মানুহৰে পৰা আৰম্ভ কৰি স্কুলৰ শিক্ষক, Advocate আৰু মাননীয় সদ্স্যাইলকে धरेन्द्रव अफिठांवव अठवं वर्ष इव लार्श। त्कारना Press Reporter नथकारो কেনেকৈ সেইবিলাক কথা বাতৰি কাগজত ওলাল ? এইবিলাকৰ প্ৰাই আমাৰ ধাৰণা হৈছে যে ওপৰৰ অফিচাৰ সকলে তেওঁলোকৰ তলতীয়া কৰ্মচাৰীক এইবোবৰ পৰা वচায়। আমি আলুসন্মান বোধ থকা মানুহে কেনেকৈ এইবিলাক অভিযোগ দিওঁ। কিন্তু ৰাজ্যপালৰ ভাষণত কৈছে দুৰ্নীতিৰ বিৰুদ্ধে অতি ক্ষিপ্ৰতাৰে কাম চলোৱা হৈছে আৰু ১৩৭ টা গোচৰ প্ৰমাণৰ অভাৱ বা অনৌকিক প্ৰমাণৰ কাৰণে খালাচ হৈছে। মই এই এটা জনা কথা কৈছো। এইবোৰ কথা যেতিয়া সাধাৰণ মানুহৰ মাজত প্ৰচাৰ হব আৰু তেওঁলোকে নিজেও ভোগ কৰে তেতিয়া কেনেকৈ বিপটৰ কৰিব ? সেই কাৰণে মোৰ অনুৰোধ যে চৰকাৰৰ নীতি কাৰ্য্যকৰী কৰাত কৰ্ম্ম চাৰীৰ সহযোগ দৰকাৰ। কিন্তু আমি দেখিছো তেওঁলোকে নিজৰ তলতীয়া কৰ্ম চাৰী श्वार्थवकाव कांबर गरह करत । এই विनाक मृत कविव नार्ग।

পুশাসনীয় ক্ষেত্ৰত Inefficiency বা অকর্মণ্যতাব বিষয়েও অলপ কওঁ। আমাৰ নগাওঁ নজৰতত এটা Audit হৈছিল ১-৪-৬৩ পৰা ৩০-৯-৬৪ লৈকে। এই সময় ছোৱাৰ ভিতৰত অকল Receipt side ত ডেৰ লাখ টকাৰ Misappropriation পোৱা হৈছে আৰু তাবে ২০ খন Collection Receipt নেপালেই। Payment side ত টো এক লাখ টকা ঘাটি পালে। ৯০ হেজাৰ টকাৰ case ধৰা পৰিছে পিয়ন, দপ্তৰী আৰু কেৰাণী শ্ৰেণীৰ ১০-১২ জনৰ ভিতৰত। এইবোৰ D. C. এ নিজে কৰিব লাগে। D. C. এ নিতৌ যদি নজৰতৰ হিচাপ চালেহেঁতেন তেনেহলে এইদৰে হেজাৰ হেজাৰ টকাৰ Misappropriation হব নোৱাৰিলেহেঁতেন। সেই কাৰণে -D. C. বিলাকক efficient वृत्ति कम रन Corrupt वृत्ति कम कन रनाबारना। किन्छ रमान মতে দুয়োটা একেই। D. C. বিলাকৰ negligence ৰ কাৰণেই Misappropriation হৈ থাকে কিন্তু আজিলৈকে কোনো ব্যৱস্থ। হাতত লোৱ। নাই ।

এইবিলাক কিছুমানৰ অকৰ্মণ্যতাৰ কাৰণে হৈছে যদিও তাত দুৰ্নীতি সোমায় আছে। এই বিষয়ে মই নগাঁৱৰ কেইটামান উদাহৰণ দিওঁ। নগাঁৱৰ নজৰত অফিচত Audit হৈছিল ৩০।১।৬৪ তাৰিখলৈ। তাতে ১।। লাখ টকাৰ Misappropriation देश्रह । २० थन Collection Receipt विष्ठावि नांश्रीत्व আৰু দেখা গ'ল ১০ হেজাৰ টকাৰ খেলিমেলি—তাৰ কাৰণে অকল কেইটামান श्रियन पांक रक्तांभीक श्रुविरह रशुश्रीव कविरव । D. C., Magistrate पांकि উচ্চ কৰ্মচাৰী সকলে এইবোৰত চোক। নজৰ ৰাখিব লাগে । D. C. য়ে যদি ভচ্চ কল্মচাৰা সকলে এহবোৰত চোৰা ব্ৰুব্ব বাবে বাবে বাবে বিলি চি. C. য়ে যাদ নজৰতত চকু দিলেছেঁতেন এনে দুনীতি নহ'লহেঁতেন। এতিয়া দেখা গৈছে Receipt side ত সা লাখ টকা আৰু payment side ত স্বল্প চকা। It amounts to the same thing, এই যিটো দুনীতি হৈছে তাৰ কাৰণে অকল কেবাণী তাৰু পিয়নৰ ওপৰতে ব্যৱস্থা লৈছে किस D. C. जानि उठठ कर्जा ठांबीन अपने क्लांगा नातक। द्वा नारी।

আকৌ Audit ত ধৰা পৰিল যে এজন A.D.M. য়ে কোনোবা এখন Book binding stallৰ ৫০ হেজাৰ টকাৰ Pay order দিছে কিন্ত expenditure ও, fictitious, তাৰ কাৰণেও অকল কেৱাণীৰ ওপৰত কেচ চলিছে। উচ্চ কৰ্মচাৰী সকল নিৰাপদে আছে। নগন্য কেৰাণীৰ ওপৰত কেচ কৰিছে।

আৰু এটা কথা মই সদনত নক্ত বুলিয়েই ভাবিছিলো। ১৯৬২ চনত Defence Fund ত বাইজে সংকাম বুলি টকা দান কবিলে। তাৰ ৯০ খন ৰচিদ ৰহি নগাঁৱত আজিও বিচাৰি উলিয়াৰ পৰা নাই, তাৰ পিছত এতিয়া আকৌ D. C. অফিচত তাৰে Issue Register খনে। হেৰাল। ইয়াৰ কাৰণ দনীতিব বাহিৰে কি হব পাৰে ?

মহোদর, ১৯৬২-৬৩ চনত মানুহে সোন দান কবিলে তার হিচাব D. C. অফিচত गारे। मरे जाना करवाँ। ठवकारब विशे कथा विशाक्त छक् पित । विशे विशाक कथाउ দ্রখ লাগে—ই বৰ পবিতাপৰ বিষয় গভণ মেণ্টে এই বিষয়ত চোকা দটি দিব আৰু সোনকালে এই দ্বীতি বিলাক নিবাৰণ কৰাৰ এটা ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব। দ্বীতি নিবাৰণৰ काबर्ट किছ्मानक हेका पित आब ৫०० हेका, शंकांव हेकांव कावर्ट भास्ति जांदरी **उ**नव कर्न्न **ठावी** मकरन । এरनरेक नाथ नाथ ठेका नहें रेश्ट । **ठ**वकारव हेगाव এটা কঠোৰ ব্যৱস্থা গ্ৰহণ কৰিব যাতে জন্সাধাৰণৰ মাজত আমুবিশ্বাস ঘৰি আহে। জনসাধাৰণৰ অন্তৰত যেতিয়ালৈকে এই আন্ধৰিশ্বাস নাহে — তেওঁলোকে চৰকাৰৰ কথাত বিশ্বাস কৰি অভিযোগ দিলে তাৰ তদন্ত যদি নহয় — অন্ততঃ অভিযোগকাৰীয়ে দর্ভোগ ভগি লাঞ্চিত হব নেলাগে। যদিহে তাকে কবা নহয়; তেন্তে আমার কোনো কামতে কতকাৰ্য্যতা হব নোৱাৰে।

ৰাজ্যপাল মহোদয়ৰ ভাষণত আমাৰ কৃষিৰ উৎপাদনৰ বিষয়ে উন্কিয়াই তাত অকল সাৰ বিতৰণৰ কথাহে কলে। কাগজ পত্ৰত সাৰ দিয়াটে। যি হিচাবে দেখওর। হৈছে সেই হিচাবে খেতিয়কে সাব খেতিত প্রয়োগ কবিব পরা নাই। আমাৰ মহক্মা পৰিসদৰ মিটিঙত এজন আঞ্চলিকৰ সভাপতিয়ে কৈছিল যে গাঁৱৰ মান্তে সাৰ প্ৰয়োগ কৰাৰ ভু নাপার। গ্ৰাম সেৱকসকল পথাৰলৈ নাযায় আৰু খেতিয়কৰ লগতো তেওঁলোকৰ দেখা-দেখি নাই। বছত ঠাইত থ্ৰাম মেরকে সেই সাৰ তেওঁলোকৰ ঘৰতে পেলাই থৈছে। বহু সাৰ গাওঁ সভাৰ সভাপতিৰ ঘৰতো পৰি चारछ। वर्जभारन পरेछ। पि मान किनिवर्रेस भाँ तिव भागूरव पतना नारे। जानन সাৰৰ বাবে দিবলগীয়া ৫০৷৬০ টকাকৈ ৰহুত দুখীয়া খেতিয়কৰে টকা বাকী আছে। তাৰ উপৰিও গাঁৱত গৈ কোনেও সাৰ প্ৰয়োগৰ প্ৰণালী নেদেখৱায়। Extension Officer সকলে যাত্ৰা ভাওনা সভা সমিতিত আৰু নেতাসকল গলৈ মালা পিন্ধোৱা আদি কামত ব্যস্ত থাকে। খেতিয়কৰ লগত তেওঁলোকৰ কোনো সম্বন্ধ নাই ! পথাবলৈ গৈ খেতিয়কক শিকোৱাৰ সময় ক'ত ?

গতিকে আমাৰ কৰ্লচাৰীসকলৰ দৃষ্টি ভঙ্গিৰ সালসলনি কৰিব লগা হৈছে। এই সাৰৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত এক একৰ মাটিত সাৰ দিয়াৰ পিছত খেতিৰ কিমান উৎপাদন বাঢ়িছে--অন্ততঃ উৎপাদন বৃদ্ধিব এটা গড় হিচাৰো যদি ৰাজ্যপালৰ ভাষণত পালোহেঁতেন, সিও সমীচিন হ'লহেঁতেন, এনেকি ভাষণত উৎপাদন বাঢ়িছে বলিও উল্লেখ নাই। আমাৰ উৎপাদনৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত আৰু কথা আছে। আজি নতুনকৈ মানুহ অসমলৈ ধাৰাসাৰে আছি আছে, কিন্তু আমি নতুনকৈ খেতিৰ মাটিতো খেতিয়-কক দিব পৰা নাই। আমাৰ গৰীৰ খেতিয়কসকলে আগেয়ে যিমান মাটিত খেতি কৰিছিল আজিও অৱস্থা তক্ৰপ, বৰং বানপানীয়ে মাটিৰ ক্ষতিহে কৰিছে।

তেওঁলোকৰ খেতিৰ সজুলীৰ কোনো পৰিবৰ্ত্তন হোৱা নাই । তেওঁলোকৰ মগজৰ বুদ্ধিৰ পৰিমাণ আগৰ দৰেই; নতুন পৰামৰ্শ একো পোৱা নাই বৰং শ্ৰীৰৰ শক্তি আগিতকৈ কণিছে—কৰ্তৃপক্ষই নতুন্তক মাটি দিব পৰা নাই । আমাৰ Land Advisory Committee ত্ৰে ঠিকনতে কোনো কামেই কৰিব পৰা নাই। Deputy Commissioner ইয়াৰ Chairman হৈছে। D. C. নানা কামত ব্যস্ত। আমি একেলগে দুই তিনি ঘণ্টাও বহিব নোৱাৰো। সিদিনা Land Advisory Committee বহিল ১১ বজাত আৰু অলপ পিচতে D. C. বজাত কৰবালৈ যাব লগা হোৱাত বন্ধ ৰাখিব লগা হ'ল। নগাঁৱৰ নখুটি কাকী আদি ঠাইত কিছুমান শক্তিশালী মানুহে ছকুম নোহোৱাকৈ বছতে৷ মানুহ বছৱাই খেতি কৰাইছে । ৰাজ্যিক ৰাজহ মন্ত্ৰী শ্ৰীদাসেও সেই ঘটনা দেখি আহিছে। মাটি প্ৰকৃত খেতিয়কৰ হাতত থাকিব লাগে। যেতিয়া খেতিয়কে খেতি কৰে তেতিয়া তেওঁলোকে বিচাৰে যে খেতিৰ সম্পূৰ্ণ ফচল পাব। কিন্তু যেতিয়া নোৰ শাটিত খেতি কৰে তেতিয়া খেতিৰ উপযুক্ত প্ৰেৰণাটো নাজাগে—যেতিয়া খেতিয়কে ৰজিব পাৰিব যে অকল তেওঁলোকেই খেঁতিৰ ফচল ভোগ কৰিব পাৰিব, তেতিয়াহে খেতিৰ উনুতি হব। আমাৰ পৰিয়ালৰ মাটিবোৰ ভাগ ভাগ হৈ গৈছে। আজি এটা পৰিয়ালৰ দুবিঘা মাটিও নাই। যেতিয়ালৈ খেতিয়ক আৰু মাটি লগলগাই দিয়। নহয় তেতিয়ালৈ উৎপাদন নহয়। খেতিয়কৰ অৱস্থা উনুত কৰি খেতিব স্থবিধা দিবলৈ এই সদনতে ভালেমান আইন কৰা হৈছে ; কিন্তু সেই আইন কাৰ্য্যত পৰিণত হোৱা নাই। এইবিলাক কাৰ্য্যকৰী হৈছে নে নাই তাক চকু দিবলৈকে। আমাৰ কোনো ব্যৱস্থ। নাই। ইয়াৰ এটা স্থ্ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগে। বাহিবত গৈ মই পালো যে মাহাৰাষ্ট্ৰ, চৰকাৰে সেই মৰ্ম্মে এখন Implementation Committee কৰিছে ; আইনো অনেক কৰিছে, সি কাৰ্ব্যত পৰিণত হৈছে নে নাই তাক চাবলৈ আৰু মাটি মালিক আৰু খেতিয়কৰ মাজৰ সম্বন্ধ স্থিৰ কৰিবলৈ কৰা এই কমিটিখনৰ সভাপতি মখ্যমন্ত্ৰী নিজেই । ৰাজহ মন্ত্ৰী, বন বিভাগ, কৃষি বিভাগৰ মন্ত্ৰীসকল আৰু M .L A. আৰু বহুত দায়িত্বশীল অফিচাৰে। আছে। তাত এইটো আচে ঃ

"A stage has now reached where it has become essential to review the progress so far made to take effective steps to remove the gaps that may be noticed the implementation programme and to ensure that these measures are implemented properly and in good time."

মই প্ৰামৰ্শ আগবঢ়াৰ খোজে৷ যে কৃষিৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত যিবিলাক জাঁচনি খেতিয়কৰ মঙ্গলৰ কাৰণে লোৱা হয় সেইবিলাক কাৰ্য্যকৰী কৰাৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত কিহৰ কাৰণে বাধাৰ স্থায় হয় সেইবিলাক চাবৰ কাৰণে মহাৰাষ্ট্ৰৰ দৰে আমাৰ ইয়াতে। এখন কমিটি इव नार्ग।

শিলপ ক্ষেত্ৰত আমাৰ কিমান উনুয়ন হৈছে সেই বিষয়ে ৰাজ্যপালে উল্লেখ কৰিছে আৰু আমাৰ কেগৰাকী মান সদস্যইও সেই বিষয়ে আলোচনা কৰি গৈছে। এই বিষয়ে মোৰো কেইটামান কথা কবলগীয়া আছে। শিল্প উনুয়নৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰে ভালেমান টকা ধাৰে দিছে। এই ধাৰ যি সকলৰ দিয়া হৈছে আৰু তেওঁলোকে যি উদ্দেশ্যেৰে ধাৰে লৈছিল, তেওঁলোকে সেই উদ্দেশ্যত ব্যয় কৰা নাই। মই আমাৰ শিল্প বিভাগৰ মন্ত্ৰী ত্ৰিপাঠী ডাঙৰীয়াক প্ৰামৰ্শ দিছিলো যে M.L.A. সকলক লৈ এখন কমিটি পাতি এই বিষয়ে তদন্ত কৰিব লাগে। তদন্যায়ী ৩০ জনীয়া এটা দল লৈ এই কামৰ কাৰণে গৈছিল। পিছে মোৰ পৰামৰ্শ আছিল দলটো ৫ জনীয়া হব লাগে। অৱশ্যে সেই দলৰ ভিতৰত নাম আছিল কিন্তু মই নগলো। কাৰণ ৩০ জনীয়া দল এখন মেলাৰ

দৰে। তদুপৰি programme ত দেখিলো যি সকল লোকৰ guest হব लाशिव তেওঁলোকে টকা ধাৰে निवा गानूर । সেই काৰণেই गই नशला । যিসকলে টক। ধাৰে নিছে তেওঁলোক কোনোৱে সেই টকাৰে Ambassador কিনিছে--কোনোৱে ঘৰ সাজিছে যি কামৰ কাৰণে টকা নিছিল সেই কামত টকা ব্যৱহাৰ কৰা নাই। তেওঁলোকে ইমান দিনৰ আগতে টক। নি কি ঠিক কামত ব্যয় কৰিলেনে নকৰিলে সেইটো চাব লাগে। ইণ্ডাষ্ট্রিব ক্ষেত্রত নিয়োগত অসমীয়া মানুহে কি অস্থ্ৰিধা ভোগ কৰিছে সেই বিষয়ে কেবা জনো সনস্যই কৈছেই। যোৱা যুদ্ধৰ সময়ত ইচাপুৰ বন্দুক ফেক্টৰীত বন্দুকৰ আমাৰ চৰকাৰে ললে । আমাৰ কিছুমান মানুহে ভাবিছিল half-butt ৰ ঠিকা ৪।৫ লাখ টকাৰ ঠিক। পাব বুলি । কিছুমান অফিচাবৰ লগত যোগ হৈ তেওঁলোকে টক। কৰিব বুলি ভাবিছিল[°]। কিন্ত কোন অফিচাবে সেই ঠিকাৰ order पिटन তांव क्रिंक नांटेकिया टन। servant व कांगव कांवरण यपि দায় হয় তেনেহলে চৰকাৰক কোনে এনেকৈ বিমোৰত পেলালে তাৰ তদন্ত হব লাগে। আমাৰ অসমীয়া শৰু শৰু যিবিলাক ঠিকাদাৰে ঠিকা ললে তেওঁলোকৰ গুনামত বস্তু আছে, থাহ খাই আছে । মই মুখ্যমন্ত্রী মহোদয়ক এই বিষয়ে চকু मि उपन्न किवरिल जनत्वाथ जनात्ना।

Mr. SPEAKER: আপোনাৰ সমন थिनि श'ल ।

Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI: নোক যিখিনি সময় দিলে তাৰ বাবে অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়ক ধন্যবাদ দিছে। । মোৰ বছত কথাই কবলগীয়া আছিল, কিন্ত এতিয়া সময় নাই যেতিয়া ভৱিষ্যতে কবলৈ আশা বাখি মোৰ বক্তব্য শেষ কৰিলো ।

Shri TARAPADA BHATTACHARJEE (Katigora): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to express my great disappointment for the short, barren, dull and most uninspiring speech of the Governor. I express my concern for the attempt made by Government to hide their inefficiency, bankruptcy and hypocrisy. Openness instead of secretiveness is the spirit of Democracy. I feel for the Governor who is a prisoner in his own house as lamented by some. The Address of the Governor is lacking in vital facts and figures. None can get any idea of the activities of the Government. The Address, according to the Constitution of India, should contain an accounting before the people of the State, so that the people can see if the Government has justified the trust reposed on them.

Sir, I feel diffident to speak because even if the glaring failure of the Government is pointed out and constructive suggestions are given for improvement, Government because of its brute majority will pay little heed to it. Sir, it is a failure of the Party in power, of the Government that during these 19 years after the Independence there could not be a strong Opposition Party. Congress Party and the Government in collusion with the capitalist and communalist frustrate all honest endeavours of the people to develop a strong Opposition Party, by adopting all unfair means. Sir, there is example even in this House. In the beginning we were a quite good number of members in this opposition side, but some of them have been snatched away by our Ruling Party already. Sir, let me justify my statement by quoting some of the findings of the Monopolies Commission set up by the Government of India. The Report admitted that there was—"widespread dislike for big business

among the masses, is based on the suspicion that big business stretches its tentacles into the working of the very democratic machinery". It further says—"A feeling supported by the facts that considerable financial assistance has been given by some of the leading industrialists in the country to the Ruling Party from time to time, especially on the eve of the General Elections". It was also admitted that big business had the power to corrupt and some businessmen did not hesitate to use their deep pockets to try to corrupt public officials. In the Commission's opinion—"the danger that the power may be extensively used is not imaginary".

The Commission itself refers to a statement made before it alleging that the Birla Firm, Kores, had influenced Government to ward off competition. Now, under such atmosphere and corrupt practices and methods adopted by the Congress Party and the Government, how can we expect other Parties, however, sincere their efforts may be, to thrive? Sir, our Government has little or no clear cut ideology, policy and sincerity to do good to the country. It wants to remains in power by hook or crook, bidding goodbye to all political and moral scruples and norms. Sir, Congress Party has been ruling the country for the last 19 years. But they have failed to inspire the people to carry out the different nation-building programmes. All their energy and time is wasted in party politics, securing permits and position in the party and in the Legislature. Everything is left to the inefficient and corrupt Government machinery to create chaos in the National life. Sir, the time at my disposal being limited, I shall confine myself now to the matters embodied in the Address.

In para 2 the Governor has mentioned the sad incident of stampede at Tinsukia on the 5th instant. Sir, I also share the views of the Government in giving warm reception to our Prime Minister on her first visit to Assam. But I am very much shocked at the sad incident resulting in the deaths and injuries to many. According to the Government report, there were 13 deads only. But it appears from some of the Press reports as published in Ganatantra, dated 23rd February, death occurred to many more persons and according to some people, the number of deaths amounted to 59. Sir, I have received a copy of the proceedings of the public meeting held at Tinsukia on 7th February, wherein it has been stated that the group rivalry and personal squabbles came to such a stage inside the Reception Committee sonal squabbles came to such a stage inside the Reception Committee that proper arrangement could not be made for controlling the huge gathering. The Deputy Commissioner, Superintendent of Police and other top officials were only busy about the personal security of the Prime Minister, and V. I. Ps. but they were careless towards the safety of the common people. The place of the public meeting was walled—enclosures, full of ditches, stones and broken bricks with two narrow gates of which one was entirely reserved for the V. I. Ps. and the other one was kept closed even after the meeting was over. There is a complaint that indiscriminate lathi-charge was resorted to by the Police on the peaceful crowd, when the audience rushed towards the Gate. This public meeting demanded high power Judicial Commission heads by a High Court Judge for thorough probe into the whole affair and to fix responsibility of this incident which has been compared by some as being second Jalianwallah Bag killing.

- Sir, Governor has expressed his satisfaction on the overall law and order situation in the State. May I pose a question? Sir, is our Government sleeping over the situation that has rapidly been developing in our border districts, specially in Mizo District? Sir, it is known to all that there is a strong agitation going on in the Mizo land in the recent past for an Independent Mizo land or for a separate State. When the Pataskar Commission visited Mizo land the Mizo people boycotted the Commission. Only the other day replying to a question in the Parliament, our Foreign Minister had stated that 200 Mizo brethren had returned from Pakistan after duly being trained in Arms. Moreover, regular Military training is being imparted openly to 32 B.N.S. But it is a matter of great regret that the Governor has not slightly referred to this complicated

problem. Sir, people of Assam are not ready to have another Naga Land in the State. Sir, the emergency in the country was declared in 1962 after Chinese aggression. The recent conflict with Pakistan has also ended after the historical Tashkent Declaration which has been hailed by all peace-loving nations of the world. So there is no justification, however, for continuance of emergency any more. I, therefore, demand through you, Sir, for withdrawal of D. I. R. forth with and release of all political prisoners who have been detained under this potonious rule. In this connection I like to draw the under this notorious rule. In this connection I like to draw the attention of the House to the arbitrary application of the D. I. R. during the recent Pak aggression. Even poor traders, Rikshaw-pullers, School teachers were also arrested at the worst whims of the petty Police officers. Thus the fundamental rights of the people as guaranteed by the sacred Constitution were suspended to cover up the follies of the party in power. This Government has totally failed to protect the lives and properties of the people. Many Members of this August House have explained in details about the serious situation created by the Naga hostiles. So, I do not like to explain the situation any more. I feel that Government should take strong measures to curb the lawlessness.

Sir, I shall fail in my duty if I do not mention about the occupation of Indian villages by Pakistan. It is a matter of great shame that our Government had to retreat from those villages leaving people absolutely on their fate. I cannot understand how such a vital question could escape the notice of the Governor.

Sir, our Governor has mentioned in paragraph VII regarding the Civil Defence measures. I may point out here that in all the Subdivisional Defence Committees formed in this connection, were motivated by the Party politics. The Secretaries of all these Committees were nominated from the Ruling Party. Moreover, the Government appointed some Congress leaders in post of Civil Defence Organisers. It clearly manifests that even in the days of National crises the Ruling Group does not forget their party linings.

Sir, I am very sorry to find that no scanty mention what-soever has been made regarding the human problem of influx and rehabilitation of new migrants from East Pakistan though lakhs of rupees are being spent for their maintenance in the camps. Even within two years the Government could not implement any scheme of rehabilitation.

Sir, the Governor has mentioned about the Administrative Reforms Committee which has undertaken a study on the Reorganisation of the Secretariat. But I like to utter a note of warning that in the name of efficiency and economy in the administration only the Class III and IV employees should not be thrown out of employment.

Sir, in evaluating the economic condition of a country we are to see how far it has been self-sufficient in the matter of its defence requirements, food and a self-generating economy. Thanks to our ex-Finance. Minister, Shri F. A. Abmed who has left the State in such a chaotic financial condition that it will need herculean efforts to bring it to a normal health. Well, the Government will say that there is arrear of land revenue. But may I point out, Sir, is there any country in the world which now depends on revenue for running its administration? It is a backward idea which is only possible for backward people to think of. In the name of realising the land revenue, the poor peasants and petty shopkeepers in our State who are eking out a living somehow are being so much harassed that they will be soon swelling the numbers of paupers in the State. On the other hand, the big businessmen are going on merrily by evading taxes. Government is wasting money in advancing the cause of their party and their individuan interests. Government have miserably failed to exploit the naturag resources of the State, to increase the production of foodstuff, to handle the finance portfolio, and now they have become Kabulis to realise the arrear land revenue from the very poor wretched peasants so that they can have the luxury of living the life of a Minister with the help of the scanty money they can extort from these poor people through coersive methods.

Low paid Government servants have been bluffed. The hopeless Pay Committee Report which took about 4 years to finalise has failed to give them any relief. This is our welfare State, which is proclaimed by our Congress Party and Ministers ad nauseam. With all sincerity and humility I appeal to the hon. Congress Members to think where the country is. Recently Shri Tyagi, the ex-Union Minister has said in Jaipur, "The people of the country is weeping for food and a day will soon come we shall have to weep for the indebtedness to other countries." According to a survey of the UNO India is today the worst-fed country in the world. I have seen one German Lady, representing some Newspaper saying that in India everything is costly except human lives. This is the achievement of our Congress Party and Ministers, after 19 years of independence and 15 years of planning. I appeal to my colleagues in the Government benches to join hands with me and throw out this inefficient Government by supporting this amendment motion. Well, it is very nice to become a Minister, but if the country goes down, will they remain in this comfortable position?

Sir, Assam is a multilingual State. It is not unilingual like Madras, Orissa, Bengal and other States of the country. It is almost surrounded by foreign countries. Only a small corridor links Assam with the rest of India which can be easily cut off by countries which are not friendly to India. In the circumstances, it is of the utmost necessity that there should be internal unity and a

sense of belonging among the various linguistic groups. Here an unseen hand is working to create a rift among the linguistic groups. Unfortunately, though the Zonal Council and National Integration Council composed of the Chief Ministers and other Ministers of various States and some Union Ministers laid stress on giving a fair deal to the various linguistic groups, little or nothing is being done by the State Government to take the various linguistic groups in confidence. There is no implementing agency at the State level and no concrete measures taken or the public encouraged to take steps for bringing about a real and lasting understanding among the linguistic groups. I request the Chief Minister to take concrete measures so that the linguistic minorities in Assam do not feel that they are under any handicap.

I request the Chief Minister to form a committee with representatives from linguistic groups to create a feeling of unity and remove the cause for friction and grievances and to implement the various resolutions of the Lonal Council, National Integration Council, etc., otherwise the disintegrating forces in this strategic region will spell disaster to the country as a whole. This strategic eastern region including N.E. F. A., Manipur and Tripura should form an administrative unit in the interest of the economic prosperity and national integration.

Sir, lawlessness is on the increase. There is indiscipline and inefficiency among the police force. Drinking habit and the concomitant evils are also on the increase under the Congress regime.

Sir, Assam is predominantly an agricultural State. About 80 per cent of the population depend on agriculture for livelihood, but its production capacity is the lowest compared to other States of the country. If the All India base is taken as 100, during 1959-60, we find the growth rate is 18 per cent in Assam. Though some increase has been noticed. that is not due to the rise in the yield of the land. It is by bringing additional land under cultivation. We find the productivity of the soil is going down. In Assam in 1950-51 the index of production figure of Aman paddy was 80 per cent in 1960-61; it came down to 70 per cent. In 1962-63 it went down further to 56 per cent. The production in respect of other crops is also going down in Assam. The orange gardens in Khasi Hills are withering away. According to the Census report, it is seen that only about 22.75 per cent of the total land for which land revenue is paid belong to petty cultivators, 67.80 per cent is cultivated by 1 and less cultivators. Under this condition how can you expect improvement in agriculture? Food prices are spiralling day by day. There is acute scarcity all around. In 1951, the number of wooden ploughs was 10 lakhs 67 thousand, it has gone up to 12 lakhs 25 thousand in 1961, thus exposing the propaganda of our Agriculture Minister about the efforts in bringing about the prosperity of the agriculturists by introducing modern and improved methods of cultivation. Sir, during this period the number of tractors increased from 412 to 489 only. The use of chemical fertiliser is very limited. The cultivators have no money to buy them. It was hoped that loan would be readily and esaily available through the Co-operative Bank. But it has miserably failed. The Standing Advisory Committee of Agriculture Credit, Government of India, in their 27th Meeting have expressed great concern about the most unsatisfactory activities of the Society in Assam. They have

said that if the Government did not take positive steps soon, it would be difficult to revive these Societies in Assam from their present hopeless condition. I know the Minister will quote some frightening figures of money spent, as if progress can be measured by amounts spent wastefully. How can you expect a correct report of evaluation from the Evaluation Unit set up with Government servants, by the Assam Government? This is in short the bleak position of agriculture in Assam, which if properly organised, could have fed two or three more States of India. Japan having almost the same area can feed its 9 crores of population. Only about 16 per cent of land in Japan is fit for, cultivation, but in spite of such abundance of fertile land in Assam, for lack of imagination and organisation only about 1 crore and 20 lakhs or so people of Assam have to depend on import.

It cannot be even self-sufficient in rice, pulse, oil, fish, milk and other foodstuff.

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Agriculture):
May I ask—if Assam is not self-sufficient in rice how much was imported last year to feed the people of Assam?

Shri TARAPADA BHATTACHARJEE: Sir, in the field of development of industries in Assam, it is still backward-most State in the country. If we take 100 as the base for the whole of India, the progress in industries in Assam is only 31.4 per cent. In 1957-58 Assam derived a net income of Rs.9.47 lakhs. In the same year Bombay earned 505.50 lakhs. The position remains the same even today. Even when there is ample scope for industries, the allotted money could not be spent in Assam. In the First Five Year Plan, 563 lakhs were allotted for development of cottage industries of which only 4.47 lakhs were spent. In the 2nd Five-year Plan for Major and Medium industries, Rs.111 lakhs and for Cottage industries 190 lakhs were allotted but Government could utilise 141.95 lakhs only. In the field of Government owned and Government participated concerns, it is a history of failure, loss and waste of public money. In 1961-64 in the five Companies the Government investment was Rs.2.43 crores and the loss incurred was to the tune of Rs.11 lakhs 43 thousand and 265. If a balance sheet of all such concerns is taken, the facts will be revealing. In the 6 Government participated concerns where the total investment is Rs.2 crores 55 lakhs 93 thousand and 261 rupees, Government contributed Rs.40 lakhs 21 thousand and the loss incurred by Government is Rs.5 lakhs 81 thousand and 100.36 units were run under the Cottage Industries Department of the Assam Government and though about Rs.5 lakhs 61 thousand were given every year by Government for running them, up till now instances of inefficiency and squandering away of public money can be found.

Sir, there is a vast possibility for the development of industries in Assam. It is very rich in natural resources; at present about 31 lakhs tons of petroleum is produced in Assam. Oil has been discovered in places like Rudrasagar, Teok, Lakowa, though it

has not yet been exploited for commercial purposes. Assam stands foremost in the matter of production of mineral oil. At present India needs about 150 lakhs tons of petroleum annually. If properly exploited, it can meet the major requirements of India.

In the bosom of Assam about 20 lakhs thousand tons of coal is hidden. But even today Government could not exploit more than 10 lakhs tons per year. The stock of lime-stone is estimated to be one hundred and twenty crore tons of which only about three thousand tons are being exploited and the manner of the exploitation of these mineral wealth is still primitive. Of course, it is understood a Cement Factory to produce about 250 tons of cement daily is being set up in Cherrapunji. There are other valuable minerals but up till now no proper steps have been taken to exploit them and increase the wealth of the country and raise the standard of living of the people and reduce the incidence of unemployment.

Sir, in the matter of use of electricity Assam occupies the lowest position compared to other States in India. In 1961-62, the per capita consumption in Assam was only 2.17 K.W. whereas the All India average was 37.42 K. W. although in the share of industries it is mostly confined to domestic use in Assam. Though scope for cheap generation of power in Assam is immense compared to other States the price per unit in Assam is the highest.

It is estimated the cost of generation of power here varies from 31 paisa to 115 paisa. It is said that the cost of generating power through hydro-electricity should not be more than one paisa. This is the way how things are being handled here. Up till now only 3 hydro-electric projects have been opened in Assam. If we want to industrialise the State we must have more hydro-electric projects which must be run more economically, and purposefully. It is reported that out of 4 generating machines in Barapani, only 2 are in operation. As there is no proper plan for rural electrification, the Barapani Union Christian College cannot avail of the power generated near it. I sound a note of warning. Artificial surplus is being wishfully thought of by the Assam Government. This is because there is no plan for proper utilisation of the power in Assam itself.

Coming to the problem of unemployment, it may be less acute in Assam than other States of India. Here the number of educated unemployed is less than other States. The incidence of unemployment is more perceptible in the rural areas. The Assam Government is only thinking of educated unemployed of the urban areas for political reason only, though they have failed to do anything in this respect also. At the beginning of the 3rd Five-Year Plan the number of unemployed in Assam was one lakh seventeen thousand of which one lakh seven thousand are in the rural areas. It was estimated that 3rd tive-Year Plan would provide 5 lakhs 89 thousand unemployed with work but the 3rd Five-Year Plan would create work for about half of it. From this calculation it seems there will be a backlog of about 3 lakhs of unemployed in Assam.

This problem cannot be solved by creating Liaison Officers, who cannot create jobs. Rather such exercises will give rise to bitterness among the people of the country, by raising slogans like 'children of the soil reservation' and the like which cut at the root of Indian unity and integration. The problem should be solved by rapid industrialisation and improvement in the method of cultivation and introducing unemployment insurance.

Sir, though the Assam Government is bluffing that they had taken steps for removing corruption and administrative inefficiency and advertising that there is now a Vigilance Commissioner which, according to the Government of Assam Resolution, has jurisdiction and power in respect of matter to which the executive powers of the State extends, we have no information about its independent functioning. This Commission should make surprise visit to any office or Government organisation to see for himself the terrible state of corruption and harassment caused to the poor people who do not know to whom to cry. Then there is the much advertised public relation officers under the Publicity Department who, it was told, would look into the harassment caused to the poor public by a section of arrogant, inefficient and corrupt officers in the district offices. Can the Chief Minister show me a single instance where such Public Relation Officers have handled a case? Can any Hon'ble Member say, that they have seen any such officer functioning in the district offices where aggrieved people can contact him and seek his help?

Sir, from the brief analysis it will be seen where we stand. I wish I had money and other resources so that I could acquaint our simple hearted but unfortunately ignorant and credulous masses with this state of affairs so that they could throw out such a useless but reactionary Government? After all, who lives if the country die? Do the Congress Party and Minister think that they will reign happily with their D. I. Rules if the country die?

With these few words, Sir, I commend my Motion for the acceptance of the House, and I request the hon. Members to support my motion in the interest of the country, for the good of the people who are groaning under the Congress misrule.

Shri DWIJISH CHANDRA DEB SARMA (Digboi):
মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মাননীয় ৰাজ্যপাল ডাঙৰীয়াই দিয়া ভাষণৰ ওপৰত মাননীয়
সদস্য শ্ৰীণৰৎ গোন্ধামীয়ে যি ধন্যবাদ সূচক প্ৰস্তাৱ আনিছে মই তাৰ সমৰ্থন
কৰিছো। আৰু যি সকলে বিৰোধী প্ৰস্তাৱ আনিছে মই তাৰ বিৰোধীত। কৰিছো।

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আমি যেতিয়া আমাৰ ৰাজ্যখনৰ উনুয়নৰ ৰিষয়ে আলোচনা কৰিবলৈ যাওঁ তেতিয়া আমি কি অৱস্থাত কাম কৰিছো—আমাৰ resource কি আৰু resource অনুযায়ী কাম হৈছে নে নাই, এই আটাইবোৰ কথা চাব লাগিব। তুলনামূলক ভাবে চালে দেখিবলৈ পাম যে স্বাধীনতাৰ আৰম্ভনীত আমি যি অৱস্থাত আছিলো তাৰ তুলনাত বৰ্ত্তমানে আমি ভালেমান আগ বাঢ়িছো। যি সকল সমালোচকে একো হোৱা নাই বুলি কয় তেওঁলোকৰ কথা শুদ্ধ নহয়।

चराक मत्हान्य, माननीय मनमा छोठावरी छाडवीयां और माज करन त्य ভূমিৰ ৰাজহৰ ওপৰতে চৰকাৰে চলাইছে। এই কথাও গুদ্ধ নহয়। আমাৰ মুঠ ৰাজহ ৩৩ কোটিৰ ভিতৰত মাথে৷ ২ কোটি ৫০ লাখ টকাছে মাটিৰ খাজনাৰ পৰা পোৱা হয়। তাবে চাবি কোটিব ওপৰ ৰাজহ বাকী পৰি আছে। আমাৰ চৰকাৰে কেৱল মাটিৰ ৰাজহৰ ওপৰতেই নিৰ্ভৰ কবি থকা নাই। অন্যান্য ফালৰ পৰাও বাজহ বৃদ্ধি কৰাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিছে। আমাৰ মুঠ ৰাজহৰ তেনেই সামান্য অংশহে মাটিৰ পৰা পোৱা হয়।

অসমত বিভিন্ন ক্ষেত্ৰত উনুয়নৰ বিষয়ে আলোচনা কৰিবলৈ গলে আমি চিন্তা কৰি চাব লাগিব যে অসমখন বিভিন্ন খেলৰ বসবাস ভূমি আৰু সকলো লোককে এক গোট কৰিব পৰাৰ ওপৰতহে স্তুত্ব অসম গঢ়ি তোলাৰ বিষয়টো निर्ज्व करव । जामि हांच नांशिव यांटल भकत्नांदव गर्माटन जांश वाहि यांच शांटव । ৰাজ্যপাল ডাঙৰীয়াই তেওঁৰ ভাষণত ইয়াৰ এটা ইন্দিত দিছে। গতিকে আমি বিভিন্ খেলৰ লোক সকলে নিজৰ উনুয়নৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত আগ বাঢ়ি যাবলৈ কৰা চেষ্টাৰু সন্দেহৰ চকুৰে চোৱা উচিত নহয়! আমাৰ সদস্য শ্ৰীদুলাল বৰুৱাই কাবেঙৰ কথা উল্লেখ কৰিছে আৰু পিছপৰা শ্ৰেণীৰ বিষয়ে উল্লেখ কৰি সন্দেহ প্ৰকাশ কৰিছে। এই কথা আমাৰ সমাজৰ কাৰণে ভাল নহয়। আমাৰ যিসকল পিছপৰা মানুহ আছে তেওঁলোকৰ কাৰ্য্য আৰু পৰামৰ্শ যদি দেশৰ উন্তিৰ কাৰণে হয় তেনেহলে তেওঁলোকৰ পৰামৰ্শ আমি বিবেচনা কৰি চাব লাগিব। সন্দেহ প্ৰকাশ কৰি এটা জাতি ঐক্যবদ্ধ হব নোৱাৰে। গতিকে আমি সকলো কথা এই मिष्ठिज्जीव পवा विद्यान कवि होव लोशिव।

অধ্যক্ষ মুহোদয়, খাদ্য সমস্যাই গোটেই দেশতে দেখা দিছে আৰু এই সমস্যা অসমতো একেবাৰে কম নহয়। খাদ্য সমস্যা সম্পর্কে কেবাজনে। সদস্যই ইতিমধ্যে আলোচনা কৰিছেই। মই সেই বিষয়ে বিশেষ নকওঁ। মই বিশেষকৈ Supply ৰ বিষয়ে অলপ কব খলিছো।

বৰ্ত্তনান খাদ্য সমস্যাই গোটেই ভাৰততে দেখা দিছে আৰু অসমতো ইয়াৰ হেচা পৰিছে । মই মাত্ৰ Supply সম্বন্ধে এটা কথা কওঁ যে অসমত Supply ক্ষেত্ৰত সকলো ঠাইতে সমানে দৃষ্টি দিয়া হোৱা নাই—বিশেষকৈ Industrial area বোৰত Supply নিয়মিত ভাবে হব লাগে নহলে মজদূৰৰ মাজত অসভোষৰ স্তৃষ্টি হয় আৰ উদ্যোগিক উৎপাদনত বাধ। জন্মে। উদাহৰণ স্বৰূপে কওঁ যে A. R. T. কোম্পানীৰ কয়লা খনিৰ মজদৰে আটাৰ বেচন নিয়ম মতে পোৱা নাই। আজি বছদিনৰ পৰা কেতিয়াবা চাৰি ভাগ্ৰ এভাগ পাইছে, কেতিয়াবা আকৌ পোৱাই নাই । আপোনালোকে জানে যে খনিব মজনুবে আটাইতকৈ বেচি পবিশ্ৰম कविव नार्छ। गिडिएक यपि थापा वस्त नियमगढ्ड दिशाय एउटनश्ल जमरस्रांच होतारो স্বাভাৱিক । সেই কাৰণে Supply Minister ক অনুৰোধ কৰিছো যাতে আটাৰ Supply নিয়মিত ভাবে দিবলৈ যত্ন কৰে।

ৰাজ্যপালৰ ভাষণত প্ৰতি অঞ্চলৰ উনুতিৰ আশ্বাস দিছে। সেই সম্বন্ধে মই কব থজিছো যে ডিব্ৰুগড়ৰ গাওঁ অঞ্চল বিলাক অসমৰ ভিতৰতে পিচ পৰা । এতিয়াও কিছুমান মৌজা আছে য'ত এজন Matriculate বিচারিলে পোৱা টান । এনে কিছুমান মৌজা আছে যত আজিৰ দিনতো এখন হাইস্কুল নাই, ২।১ খন M. E. স্কুল থাকিলেও অৱস্থা শোচনীয়। ডিব্ৰুগড়ত কানি প্ৰচলনো আটাইতকৈ বেচি। তাত কিছুমান Industry থকাৰ কাৰণেই আৰু Industrial টাউনবোৰ দেখি সকলোৱে ভাবে যে ডিব্ৰুগড় উনুত ঠাই। সেই

Industrial area ৰ পৰা ৫ মাইল ভিতৰলৈ গলেই দেখিব ভিত্ৰুগড়ৰ প্রকৃত অৱস্থা। সিদিনা মই মাননীয় শিক্ষা উপমন্ত্রীক এখন গাঁৱলৈ লৈ গৈছিলে। আৰু তাত তেখেতে দেখি আহিছে গাওঁবোৰৰ প্ৰকৃত অৱস্থা। শিক্ষা বিষয়ত বিশেষ ব্যৱস্থা নললে এইবোৰ ঠাইত কেতিয়াও শিক্ষাৰ বিস্তাৰ নহব । এইবোৰ ঠাইত হাইস্কুল কৰিবৰ কাৰণে শিক্ষা বিভাগত নিয়ম অনুসাৰে ছাত্ৰ সংখ্য। কম ; আনহাতে হাইস্কুল নহলে এই লবাবোৰৰো পঢ়া আৰু নহয়। ইয়াৰ অৰ্থ হ'ল যে ইয়াত আৰু কোনো দিনেই হাইস্কুল নহব আৰু শিক্ষাৰ বিস্তাৰো নহব। নেইদেখি মই চৰকাৰক অনুৰোধ জনাওঁ যেন ডিবুদগড় মহকুমাৰ গ্ৰামাঞ্জ বিলাক यनगाना छेन् ज यक्षनव नमान कविवदेन विद्याय यत्र यांक यांकिन नम ।

Package Programme সম্বন্ধে কওঁ যে ভিব্ৰুগড় মহকুমা ঘাটি অঞ্চল হব পাৰে কিন্ত ভাৰ মাটি সাৰুৱা আৰু খেতিৰ কাৰণে বৰ উপযুক্ত। গতিকে খেতিত বেচি জোৰ দি উৎপাদন বৃদ্ধি কৰিবলৈ মই অনুৰোধ কৰিছে। তেতিয়া এই শিলপ প্ৰধান মহকুমাটোৰ খাদ্য সমস্ট। সমাধান কৰাত সহায় হব । ঘাটিপৰা অঞ্চত Package Programme হব নালাগে বুলি কোৱাটে। ঠিক নছয় । মই কওঁ যে সেইবোৰ অঞ্চততে Package Programme ৰ সহায়ত উৎপাদন বৃদ্ধি কৰি অভাৱ কম কৰাৰ চেষ্টা হব লাগে।

স্বাস্থ্য মন্ত্ৰীৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰি কওঁ যে স্বাস্থ্যৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত আমি যথেষ্ট আগ-বাঢ়িছে। যদিও এটা কথালৈ মন দিয়া নাই। যোৱা বাজেট অধিবেশনতে। কৈছিলো যে আমাৰ প্ৰামাঞ্চত প্ৰস্তুতি সকল চিকিৎসাৰ অভাৱত মৃত্যুৰ মুখত পৰে। কিছুমান Block ত পৰীকামূলক ভাবে ধাই দিছে; তেওঁলোকৰ কামভ ৰাইজ ইমান উপকৃত হৈছে যে উপকৃত অঞ্লৰ ৰাইজে তেওঁলোকক দেবীৰ দৰে মানে। এতিয়াই প্ৰতি গাৱঁতেই ধাই দিনা হৰতো সম্ভৱ নহৰ পাৰে কিন্তু প্ৰতি Dispensary তে অন্ততঃ দুই গৰাকীকৈ ধাই নিয়োগ কৰিব পাৰিলেও বহুত উপকাৰ হব । লগতে অধিক योंहे श्राभिक्त ग्रवस। इन नारम । महे बहे कथारोगे छक्स मिनरेन स्निक প্ৰত্যেক Dispensary তে ধাই দিবলৈ চৰকাৰক অনুৰোধ কৰিলো।

Administrative Reform ৰ কথা ৰাজ্যপালৰ ভাষণত উল্লেখ কৰিছে। মই মাত্ৰ এটা কথা কওঁ যে আজি Secreteriat ত কিছুমান কথাৰ decision লওঁতে প্ৰন্ম হয়। মই যোৱাবাৰ শিক্ষা বিভাগৰ Secreteriat ৰ হেমহিৰ কিছুমান উদাহৰণ দাঙি ধৰিছিলো । বৰ্ত্তমান প্ৰচলিত থকা নিয়মৰ কাৰণে Finance বিভাগৰ কাৰণেও সিদ্ধান্ত লোৱাত পলন হয়। বাজেট পাচ হোৱাৰ পিচতে বিভাগবোৰে প্ৰতি কথাতে, Finance ৰ Concurrance লোৱাৰ কোনো আৱশ্যক নাই। বাজেটৰ ভিতৰত নিয়মমতে খৰছ কৰাটো চাবলৈ আৰু খৰছ Regulate কৰিবলৈ প্ৰভোক বিভাগতে একোজন Financial Adviser দিলে কামবোৰ সহজে হব । বাজেটৰ বাহিৰত বা নিয়মৰ বাহিৰত খৰছ কৰিবলগীয়া হলেহে Finance देन यांव नाटन । नियमं वाहिवं काटना विভाइन चेव्ह कविदन সেই বিভাগক দায়ী কৰিব লাগে। আজি প্ৰতিটো কথাতেই Finance ৰ Concurrance লবলগীয়া হোৱাত Finance ত File পৰি থাকে আৰু তাৰ ফল হিচাপে সিদ্ধান্ত লোৱাত আৰু কান হোৱাত প্ৰম হয়।

আজি বহুতো ফাইল থকা কাৰণে আমাৰ বহুত আঁচনি কাৰ্য্যকৰী হোৱাত ব্যাঘাট হৈছে। প্ৰত্যেকটো আঁচনি আকে? Finance ব Concurrance व ফাৰণে বহুতো পলম হর; তেনেকৈ বহুতো আঁচনি সময়মতে হাতত লবই নোৱাৰে। এই অ'চিনি বিলাকৰ কাৰণে ইতিমধ্যে বাজেটত টকা ধৰা হয়--সংশ্লিষ্ট বিভাগে

সেইমতে টকা খবছ কৰিব লাগে—এইটো চোৱাৰ কাৰণে প্ৰায় বিভাগতে Accounts Officer বাধিছেই। বিভাগে যদি বাজেটৰ মঞ্জুৰীত কৈ বেচি টকা খবচ কৰে তাৰ কাৰণে সেই বিভাগ Responsible হব। বিভাগে যি Scrutinise কৰে তাৰ ওপৰত আৰু Finance এ Scrutinise কৰোতে বহুদিন ধৰি একোটা আঁচনি কাৰ্য্যকৰী নহয়। যেতিয়া কোনো এখন আঁচনি কৰে সেই আঁচনিব কাৰণে বাজেটত বিয়া টকাৰ মঞ্জুৰী অনুগাৰে চৰকাৰৰ মঞ্জুৰী লৈয়ে কৰে। তাৰ পিচতো আকৌ Finance ৰ Concurrance কিয় লাগে ? এই বিষয়ে Reforms Department এ এটা ব্যবস্থা কৰিব বুলি মই অনুবোৰ কৰে।

Forest Department ৰ বিষয়ে মই বনবিভাগৰ মন্ত্ৰীৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰেঁ।। আমাৰ মাকুমত চৰকাৰে Timber Treatment Plant এটা হাতত লৈছে। ১৯৬৩ চনতে এই Plant সম্পূৰ্ণ হ'ল কিন্ত আজিও এই Plant ৰ কাম আৰম্ভ হোৱা নাই। ইয়াৰ কাৰণ এটা দিলে যে Treated Timber ৰ ৰজাব নাই পতিকে Timber Treat কৰি লাভ নাই। Treated timber ৰ প্ৰদান খৰিন্দাৰ Defence Department। ইয়াৰ কাৰ্য্যালয় Director General of Supply and Disposal। মই শুনাত আমাৰ Forest বিভাগে হেনো কঠিব দাম বব বেছি কৰাব কাৰণে আৰু এই বিষয়ে এটা adamant view লোৱাৰ কাৰণে আমাৰ কঠি তেওঁলোকে নোলোৱা হ'ল। এতিয়া মধ্য প্ৰদেশৰ পৰা কঠি লৈছে। কলত আমি বজাৰ হেৰুৱাইছোঁ। বজাৰ নোহোৱাৰ কাৰণেই কঠিব চাহিদা কমি গৈছে; কলত আমাৰ Revenue হাস হৈছে। মই চৰকাৰক অনুবোৰ কৰেঁ। বাতে অতি লোনকালে এই গোটেই কথাটো পৰীক্ষা কৰি বিহিত ব্যৱস্থা কৰে।

Transport ৰ বিষয়ে এটা কথা কওঁ। আজি হাজাৰ হাজাৰ টকা দি
দটৰ গাড়ী কিনিছে। তাৰ পৰা জনসাধাৰণৰ উপকাৰ হৈছে। কিন্ত উপযুক্ত
Maintenance ৰ অভাৱত আজি প্ৰায় ৪০ খন গাড়ী এনেয়ে পৰি আছে।
ইয়াৰ পৰা ৰাইজৰ ক্ষতি হৈছে। যদি এই বিভাগে ইয়াৰ পৰিচালনাত অসুবিধা
পাইছে তেন্তে এটা Corporation কবি Corporation ৰ ওপৰত এই বিভাগ
পৰিচালনাৰ ভাৰ অৰ্পণ কৰিব লাগে।

Industry আমাৰ বাঢ়িছে ই বৰ স্থাৰ কথা, কিন্তু আমাৰ ডুলীয়াজানত প্ৰায় দিনে ৩ মীলিয়ন কিউবিক ফিট গেচ পুতি পেলাৰ লগীয়া হৈছে । ইয়াৰ পৰ আমাৰ বাজ্যৰ বহু কতি হৈছে। আমাৰ চৰকাৰে দেই গেচৰ সংব্যৱহাৰ কৰিলে আমাৰ বহুত কান হব। অন্ততঃ আন নোৱাৰিনেও গোটেই ডিব্ৰুগড় মহকুমাত আৰু শিৱসাগৰ জিলাত খৰিৰ পৰিবৰ্ত্তে গেচ Pipe দি ব্যৱহাৰ কৰাৰ কথা ভাবিব লাগে—নহলে তাৰ দ্বাৰা আমাৰ এটা জাতীয় ক্ষতি হৈছে। গতিকে চৰকাৰে ভাবি চাই এই Gas খিনি নই হবলৈ নিদি অনতিপলমে কামত ব্যৱহাৰ কৰাৰ চেষ্টা কৰিব বুলি মই অনুবোধ কৰিলো।

িক্ষাব ক্ষেত্ৰত, অন্যান্য ৰাজ্যত নিজৰ চাছিল। অনুসাৰে শিক্ষাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰে। আমাৰ ৰাজ্যত তেল ওলাইছে—কিন্তু Oil Technology ৰ প্ৰশিক্ষন দিয়াৰ কোনো ব্যৱস্থাই আমাৰ ৰাজ্যত আগৰ পৰা কৰা নহল। কিন্তু স্থাপুত Oil Technology ৰ Class আৰম্ভ কৰিছে। গতিকে যেতিয়া আমাক Oil Technician লাগিব তেতিয়া বাহিৰৰ পৰা মানুহ লব লাগিব। আমাৰ খুনকৈ বিশ্ববিদ্যালয় হৈছে। এতিয়াও অতি সোনকালে এই প্ৰশিক্ষন দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগে।

আজি Higher Secondary কৰি কোনো লাভ হোৱা নাই। এইটো পাচ কৰাৰ পিচত ও Three years Degree Course ত ভত্তি হব লাগে। Medical বা Engineering পঢ়িবোও Medical ত Pre-Medical এবছৰ পি বি লাগে আৰু Engineering পঢ়াটে। এৰছৰ ৰেচি হ'ল। গতিকে বছৰ হিচাবে ঠিকেই থাকিল। বৰং ইয়াৰ পৰা খৰছৰ মাত্ৰা বেচি হ'ল-- আমাৰ উদ্দেশ্য সাছিল Higher Secondary পাচ কৰাৰ পিচত ছাত্ৰসকলক Technical Line লৈ যাব। কিন্তু সেইটো হোৱা নাই। মাত্র Higher Secondary আৰু Pre-University নামে দুটা পৰ্যায়তহে ভাগ কৰা হ'ল । লাভৰ ভিতৰত একো হোৱা নাই । গতিকে বিমান সম্ভৱ সোণকালে একে পর্যায়লৈ আনিৰ লাগে। আমাৰ Technical Education ৰ পৰিসৰো বৃদ্ধি কৰিব লাগে।

Mr. SPEAKER: वात्रानाव गमत इ'ल।

Shri DWIJESH CHANDRA DEB SARMA: আমাৰ ৰাজ্যত M. E., M. V. ৰ মাজৰ পাৰ্থক্যটো গুচাই দিৰ লাগে।

(এনেতে বেল পৰিল আৰু মাননীয় সদস্য গৰাকী বহিব লগা হ'ল।)

Shri SURENDRA NATH DAS (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes): মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মাননীয় ৰাজ্যপাল মহোদয়ৰ ভাষণৰ ওপৰত আমাৰ মাননীয় সদস্য শ্ৰীগোস্বামীদেৱে যিটো ধন্যবাদ সূচক প্ৰস্তাৱ ভাঙি ধৰিছে তাক মই সাদৰে সমৰ্থ ন কৰিছে। ।

ৰাজ্যপাল মহোদয়ে যিবিলাক মূল সমস্যাৰ কথা উল্লেখ কৰিছে তালৈ লক্ষ্য किब भरता मुघाब कुछ वृत्ति अनाईरहा ।

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, ৰাজ্যপালৰ ভাষণত বৰ্ত্তমান আমাৰ দেশৰ নিৰাপভাৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত কি ব্যৱস্থা লৈছে আৰু কাৰ্য্যকৰী পন্থা অৱলম্বন কৰা হৈছে নে নাই সেই ক্ষেত্ৰত ষই কওঁ যে বৰ্ত্তমান গাওঁ অঞ্চলত নানাভাবে ডকাইটি আৰম্ভ হৈছে । মানুহৰ আভ্যন্তৰীণ নিৰাপত। ক্ষুণ হৈছে—ধন প্ৰাণৰ সংশয় হৈছে। বিষেশকৈ পাটাচাৰকুছি, বৰমা আদি ঠাইত মাৰাত্মক অস্ত্ৰসম্ভ্ৰ, বন্দুক আদি লৈ বহুতে ডকাইটি কৰে অথচ পুলিচে ধৰিব নোৱাৰে । বহু ঠাইতে এনেকুৱা ডকাইটি হৈছে; নিত্যানন্দ বুলি ঠাই এখনত সিদিনা এটা ডকাইটি হৈছে। আৰু তাৰ ৩।৪ মাইল দূৰতে আন विष्ठा यहेना टेहर्र्ण । जाठियांनांनी, जमना जामि ठीहें बरनटेकर्य जनमांनेंन विश्रन হৈ পৰিছে। আমাৰ চৰকাৰে বিশেষ নজৰ ৰাখি তাৰ এটা বিহিত ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আজি আমাৰ খাদ্য সমস্যাৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত মাননীয় সদস্য সকলে আলোচনা কৰিছে। এই সমস্যাটো আমাৰ জীৱনৰ এটা মূল সমস্যা । অৱশ্যে আমাৰ চৰকাৰৰ কৃষি বিভাগে খাদ্য উৎপাদন বৃদ্ধিৰ বাবে যথেষ্ট যত্ন লৈছে আৰু তদনুষারী উৎপাদন বৃদ্ধি হৈছেও কিন্ত চকুৰ পাচাৰতে বানপানী আহি খেতি বিলাক নষ্ট কৰি পেলায়। গতিকে চৰকাৰে এই বিষয়ে কি ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব পাৰে তালৈ লক্ষ্য কৰিব লাগে। কোনো কোনো অঞ্চলত বানপানী । আহি গোটেই খেতি নষ্ট কৰি পেলায়, কোনো কোনো অঞ্চলত বালি আহি পুতি পেলায় আকৌ কোনো কোনো অঞ্চলত পোকে খাই খেতি নষ্ট কৰি পেলায়। গতিকে এই বিষয়ে চৰকাৰৰ অভিজ্ঞ আৰু বিশেষজ্ঞ কৰ্ল্মচাৰীৰ দ্বাৰ। এই বিপদবোৰ কেনেকৈ নিবাৰণ

कबिन शांवि তारिन नकां कबिन नारा। जामाव है। हेरवन रनमें ब छेनुसनव कावरण ৰিশেষ ব্যৱস্থা লোৱাত আনন্দ পাইছো। কিন্তু ভৈয়ান অঞ্চলৰ কাৰণে বিশেষ লক্ষ্য কৰা হোৱা নাই। খেতিয়কৰ অৱস্থা উনুয়ন কৰিৰ পাৰিলে খাদ্যৰ অভাৱ দৰ হব ৰুলি আশা কৰিৰ পাৰি। ট্ৰাইবেল অঞ্চলত ধান ভাল হয় বুলি ভবা হৈছে কিন্ত ৰাহি অঞ্চলতো এপ্ৰিল মাহৰ পৰা জুলাই মাহৰ ভিতৰত সেই অঞ্চলতো খাদ্য সমস্যাৰ কাৰণে হাহাকাৰ হব । এই সময়ত কুলব লবা-ছোৱালীৰ নাম লগাবৰ সময় আৰু তাৰ কাৰণে বছত খেতিয়কৰ লৰা ছোৱালীৰ বাবে টকা খৰছৰ দৰকাৰ হয়। খেতিয়কৰ আৰ্থিক অৱস্থা ভাল হলেহে দেশৰ উনুতি হব। গতিকে ভাল খেতি হোৱা অঞ্চলতো উৎপাদন আৰু বৃদ্ধি কৰিবৰ বাবে উৎসাহ দিব লাগে। মচলপুৰ অঞ্চলৰ ৰাইজে মচলপুৰ মার্কেটিং চোচাইটিৰ জৰীয়তে ২৪ হাজাৰ কইণ্টল আৰু মাৰ্কেটিং চচাইটিৰ জৰিয়তে টিছ অঞ্চলৰ ৰাইজে ২২ কুইণ্টল ধান বৰ্মা সেৱা সমবায় সমিতিৰ যোগে ১৫ হেজাৰ ক্ইণ্টল এসপ্তাহৰ ভিতৰতে চৰকাৰৰ যোগান বিভাগক দিছে। গতিকে সেই অঞ্চলবোৰত খেতি ভালেই হয় কিন্তু সেই অঞ্চল বোৰৰ খেতি যাতে প্ৰাকৃতিক দুৰ্যোগত নষ্ট নহয় তাৰ বাবে চৰকাৰে বিশেষ দৃষ্টি मिव वृति जांगा कबित्ना।

স্থৱণখাটা ৰিজাৰ্ভৰ ৪।। হেজাৰ বিঘা মাটি dereserve কৰা হৈছে। তাত ৰহুতো লোকে বসবাস কৰি আছে। কিন্তু দিহিৰা গাওঁ সভা, নাৰায়ণপৰ আৰু সোৰণখাটা এলেকাৰ প্ৰায় ২৫ হাজাৰ বিষা খেতিৰ উপযোগী মাটি পানীৰ অভাৱৰ কাৰণে মানুহে খেতি কৰিব পৰা নাই। এই ২৫ হাজাৰ বিঘা মাটিৰ পৰা বিঘাই 50 मानिटेक इरलंख २ लाथ स्मान थान थान थानि । এই अक्ष्मादानिक small irrigation ৰ ব্যৱস্থা হলেও যথেষ্ট খিনি উৎপাদন পোৱা যাব।

পাগলাদিরা প্রজেক্টটো কার্য্যকৰী কৰিব লাগে। বিভাগীয় মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে যোৱা জুন মাহত নিজে গৈ দেখি আহিছে কি দৰে পাৰৰ মাটি বালিয়ে পুতি পেলাইছে। তেখেতৰ মটৰো বাদিত পোত গৈছিল। যোগান বিভাগৰ মন্ত্ৰীয়ে সেই অঞ্চললৈ গৈছিল। তেখেতেও নিজেই দেখিছে কেনেকৈ স্কুল ঘৰ, সমবায় rाकान घर, वानित्य शृं (अनांश्रेष्ट् । **क्षान्य** विकास श्रीविकार विकास वितास विकास व (course) আহি অনেক গাওঁ নষ্ট কৰি পেলাইছে।

Adjournment

The Assembly then adjourned till 10 A.M., on Saturday, the 26th February, 1966.

Shillong, The 23rd June, 1966.

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