

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

The Assembly met in the Assembly Chamber, Shillong at 10 A.M. on  
Monday, the 28th February, 1966.

PRESENT

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

**QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS**

**STARRED QUESTIONS**

(To which oral answers were given)

*Re: Declaration of Gauhati as a City*

**Shri NILA KANTA HAZARIKA (Dergaon, Reserved for Scheduled  
Castes)** asked :

\*6. Will the Minister-in-charge of Municipal Administration be  
pleased to state—

- (a) Whether Government propose to declare Gauhati as a City ?
- (b) Whether Government propose to convert the Gauhati  
Municipal Board into a Corporation ?
- (c) If so, when ?

**Shri CHATRASING TERON (Minister, Municipal Administra-  
tion)** replied :

6. (a) & (b)—The matter is under consideration of the Government.

(c)—Does not arise.

**Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA (Jorhat)**: Sir, may I refer the hon.  
Minister to Statesman Year Book 1964-65 at page 394 wherein it has been  
stated that Gauhati has already been declared as a City? If it is not so,  
why the Government did not contradict it ?

**Mr. SPEAKER**: You need not reply to that question.

**Shri DEVENDRA NATH SARMA (Gauhati)**: May I know, Sir,  
when it will be finalised ?

**Shri CHATRASING TERON**: The matter is under consideration  
of the Government and we are trying to finalise it as early as possible.

**Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA**: Sir, may I know what are the  
terms and conditions to declare a town as a City ?

**Shri CHATRASING TERON:** Sir, according to the census or the principle that is adopted in the census report, generally when the population of a town is over a lakh, it is considered as a city. But the Rural and Urban Relation Committee appointed by the Government of India suggested one thing, I can read out the extract from the provisional recommendations of the Committee. The recommendation of the Committee is that "the Committee is, therefore, of the view that Corporation should be established only for cities having a population of 5 lakhs and revenue of at least over a crore of rupees." We have not yet got their final report and we do not know what will be the final recommendations of the Committee.

**Shri DEVENDRA NATH SARMA:** Who constituted the Committee?

**Shri CHATRASING TERON:** Government of India.

**Shri DEVENDRA NATH SARMA:** Has the Government of India accepted the recommendations of the Committee?

**Shri CHATRASING TERON:** The report of the Committee is provisional. They have not yet submitted their final report.

**Shri DEVENDRA NATH SARMA:** Then the portion of the recommendation of the Committee read out by the Minister is not relevant?

**Shri CHATRASING TERON:** As the report is not yet finalised I am only making a reference to that.

**Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA:** May I know whether the Government have taken steps to fulfil the terms and conditions laid down by the Committee to declare Gauhati as a city?

**Shri CHATRASING TERON:** How can we take steps? We cannot increase the population at our will.

**Shri DEVENDRA NATH SARMA:** May I know whether the Government have calculated the financial implications of declaring Gauhati as a city?

**Shri CHATRASING TERON:** A Commission was appointed and it has submitted its report wherein it has worked out the financial implications, both income and expenditure.

**Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA:** When the Commission was appointed and who are its members?

**Mr. SPEAKER:** It is a one man Commission.

### UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

(To which answers were laid on the table)

**Re: Purchase of medicines and medical stores for Dispensaries and Hospitals of the State**

**Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Kamalpur) asked:**

14. Will the Minister, Health be pleased to state—

(a) What is the present system of purchasing medicines and medical stores by the Government for supplying such necessities to the dispensaries and Hospitals of the State?

- (b) Whether the Purchase Board has been continuing to function ?
- (c) What progress has been made for implementation of the proposed Central Medical Store for the State ?

**Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister, Health)** replied ?

14. (a)—The Civil Surgeons and the Superintendents of the College Hospitals purchase from the approved lists of the Purchase Board such items as are not available in the Central Medical Stores of the Government of India at Gauhati. To meet emergency they have powers to purchase locally by calling local tenders upto a value of Rs.1,000.

(b)—Yes.

(c)—The Government of India have started a Central Medical Stores Depot at Gauhati.

**Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI:** What are the functions of the Purchase Board ?

**Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE:** On receipt of demand from the Civil Surgeons and the Superintendents of the Colleges tenders are called by Director of Health Services and after the tenders are received, the Board scrutinise the rates and then they select the firms from whom medicines and other equipments will be purchased.

**Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI:** Whether the amount available is determined by the Purchase Board or by the Civil Surgeons and the Superintendents of the Medical Colleges ?

**Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE:** The Purchase Board has nothing to do with the allotment of the money for the purchase of goods. All the Districts are allotted funds and the Civil Surgeons, on the basis of the availability of funds and the number of average patients in the different hospitals and dispensaries, make the allotments. The Purchase Board has got nothing to do with it.

**Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI:** Are we to understand that as regards supply of medicines the Civil Surgeons and the Superintendents of the Medical College Hospitals receive tenders and call for tenders for medicines ?

**Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE:** In case of emergency, of course, the Civil Surgeons and the Superintendents of the Medical College Hospitals have got the authority to call for local tenders to meet their urgent requirements.

**Raja AJIT NARAYAN DEB (Kokrajhar):** May I know from the hon. Minister whether the subsidised dispensaries can purchase directly from the Central Medical Stores ?

**Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE:** Yes, Sir. Though that question does not arise here yet I can say that there is no bar for the subsidised dispensaries to purchase directly from the Central Medical Stores.

**Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI:** Sir, is it not a fact that the subsidised dispensaries are supplied with medicines only from the office of the Civil Surgeon and the Medical Officers in-charge of the dispensaries are not allowed to purchase anything from outside ?

**Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE:** Does that question arise ?

**Mr. SPEAKER:** If you can reply, you please reply.

**Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE:** Sir, money is allotted to the subsidised dispensaries and if they want the Civil Surgeon to help them in the purchase, Civil Surgeon can do that. Otherwise the money is given to the respective dispensaries.

**Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI:** Will the Minister be pleased to enquire in to the fact that the subsidised dispensaries have not been supplied medicines from the office of Civil Surgeon in spite of repeated requests and they have not been allowed to purchase medicines ?

**Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE:** That should not be a fact. Unless I know something definitely it is difficult for me to make any enquiry.

**Raja AJIT NARAYAN DEB:** Does the Minister know that the subsidised dispensaries have got to apply to the Civil Surgeon with a list and the Civil Surgeon countersigns them and sends them to the so called agents of the Government ?

**Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE:** No, Sir. But if the subsidised Dispensaries want to purchase at the Government approved rates the requisition has to be counter signed by the Civil Surgeon.

**Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI:** Will the Minister be pleased to enquire if I give instances of not one dispensary but ten dispensaries ?

**Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE:** Most definitely.

*Re: Arrear Revenue*

**Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA (Jorhat)** asked :

15. Will the Minister of Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) What amount of arrear revenue has so far been realised during the last 6 months from different Districts/Subdivision (District and Subdivision-wise figures may be furnished) ?

(b) What measures Government have so far adopted for realising the arrear ?

**Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS (Minister of State, Revenue)** replied :

15. (a)—A statement showing the position of realisation of the arrear revenue for 7 months from 1st July, 1965 to 31st January, 1966 is placed on the Table of the House.

(b)—(i) The Deputy Commissioners and the Subdivisional Officers have been authorised to put lands to sale straight-way without going through the process of Section 69 of the Assam Land Revenue Regulations in cases of habitual defaulters.

(ii) The Minister, Revenue and Minister of State, Revenue have both been meeting the Mauzadars and other members of the public including the Presidents of the Anchalik Panchayats and trying to create an atmosphere for payment of revenue.

(iii) Deputy Commissioners have been authorised to get necessary forms printed locally except the counterfoil receipt books. To obviate the difficulties of Wahsil forms in the meantime, the Deputy Commissioners have been asked to direct Mauzadars to prepare and use Jama Wahsil Register for 3 or 4 years continuously. The Deputy Commissioners and the Subdivisional Officers are taking action accordingly.

(iv) Deputy Commissioners and Subdivisional Officers have started organising camp collection and this is being intensified with a view to set an example to contumacious defaulters. Printed leaflets have been issued by most of the District Officers to the public in general appealing to the land revenue payers to pay up arrear revenues and Government dues in time.

(v) Inspection of mauzas has been intensified in order to pull up the Mauzadar with unsatisfactory collection.

(vi) The position of revenue collection has been recently reviewed on 3rd February, 1966 and 4th February, 1966 in a conference of the Deputy Commissioners and the Subdivisional Officers also where the District Officers have been exhorted to be more up and doing to improve the collection.

**Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA:** Sir, in the reply to (v) it is stated that Government have intensified the inspection of Mauzas. May I know since when this inspection has been intensified?

**Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS:** Previously also there was inspection of mauzas but for the last three months it has been intensified.

**Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA:** Sir, in the reply to (b) (i) it is stated that "the Deputy Commissioners and Subdivisional Officers have been authorised to put lands to sale straightaway without going through the process of Section 69 of the Assam Land Revenue Regulation in cases of habitual defaulters." May I know from the hon. Minister for whose fault this unconstitutional method has been adopted?

**Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS:** For the fault of the defaulting rate payers.

**Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA:** Why the Government did not take steps so long to realise revenue in time?

**Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS:** Government are always taking steps or collection of revenues but the rate payers are defaulting.

**Shri DEVENDRA NATH SARMA (Gauhati):** In spite of taking steps by Government for realisation of the arrear revenues why such huge amounts are still in arrears ?

**Mr. SPEAKER:** Wherefrom do you get the figure of huge amounts ?

**Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS:** I have submitted a statement which is laid on the table. The arrear was Rs.4,70,79,169 on 1st July 1965 but on 31st January 1966 it came down to Rs.3,15,68,715. In the meantime my information is that another 40 to 50 lakhs have been collected.

**Shri DEVENDRA NATH SARMA:** Is the figure placed by the Minister, of arrear land revenue upto 31st July correct ?

**Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS :** Yes.

**Raja AJIT NARAYAN DEB:** Does this include the revenue from the Zamindar areas also ?

**Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS:** Yes, Sir.

**Raja AJIT NARAYAN DEB:** Does the Minister know that in the Zamindari areas people came to pay their land revenue but could not pay owing to some difficulties on the part of Government ?

**Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS:** There was some difficulty for one or two years after change-over from the Zamindari system to Tehsildari system.

**Shri DEVENDRA NATH SARMA:** Is it a fact that due to huge arrears in the collection of land revenue some mauzadars have been suspended ? If so, who are they ?

**Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS:** Yes, some mauzadars have been suspended and their mauzas are placed under S. D. Cs.

**Raja AJIT NARAYAN DEB:** Will the land-holders in the Goalpara district be penalised due to the fault of the Government ?

**Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS:** There was no fault on the part of the Government. As I said, it was only for a year that the Government could not collect land revenue.

**Raja AJIT NARAYAN DEB:** Will the Minister find out whether there were some irregularities in the records due to which the land-holders could not pay ?

**Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS:** For irregularities there are 103 and 107 cases and most of these cases have been disposed of.

**Shri DEVENDRA NATH SARMA:** Is it not a fact that due to non-availability of forms and receipt books such huge amounts are in arrear ?

**Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS:** That is not so ; only in some case there was shortage of forms. At present there is none.

**Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA:** From the reply of the Minister it is clear that in some cases Government could not supply necessary forms. Are we, therefore, to understand that such huge accumulation of arrear revenue is not due to the fault of the rate-payers but of the Government ?

**Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS:** For some time the forms could not be supplied regularly but afterwards there was no difficulty.

**Shri DEVENDRA NATH SARMA:** May I know what percentage of revenue is in arrear due to non-supply of forms and negligence of the Department?

**Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS:** That question does not arise.

**Shri DEVENDRA NATH SARMA:** It arises.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** His question is: for irregular supply of forms what percentage of revenue is lying in arrears?

**Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS:** Sir, the position is this: the first kist falls due on 15th January, the second kist on 15th February, the third kist on 15th March, and it goes upto 30th June. In the last portion of the year, generally all the forms are supplied.

**Shri DEVENDRA NATH SARMA:** I want to know whether there was shortage of supply or non-supply of forms to some mauzadars and officers concerned due to which such huge amount accumulated?

**Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS:** That is not a fact.

**Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI:** May I know what is the amount of revenue lying in the hands of the mauzadars, which was collected by them but not deposited into the treasury?

**Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS:** I want notice.

**Moulana ABDUL JALIL CHOWDHURY (Badarpur):** মন্ত্রী মহোদয় জানান কি Karimganj Sub-division এর জমিদাররা তাদের উচ্ছেদ করা জমির খাজনা দেওয়ার জন্য এসেছিল কিন্তু তাদের অংশ নিশ্চিত হয় নাই বলে খাজনা নেওয়া হয় না?

**Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS:** I have no information to that effect.

**Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA:** From the statement we find that there is not much improvement in the collection of revenue. May I know what further steps Government are going to take to improve collection of arrears?

**Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS:** Much improvement has been made. We expect to get almost 60 to 70 per cent within the financial year.

**Dr. HOMESWAR DEB CHOUDHURY (Patacharkuchi):** Will Government consider realisation of arrear revenue in kind, rather than in cash, as many tenants have not got sufficient cash to pay revenue?

**Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS:** That is not in the contemplation of Government.

**Shri DEVENDRA NATH SARMA:** The Minister said that no arrear accumulated due to non-supply of forms, receipt books, etc. May I know whether he will constitute a committee to enquire into this aspect of the matter?

**Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS:** I do not find any necessity.

**Shri INDRESWAR KHAUND (Jaipur):** There are some mauzas where the responsibility for collection of revenue has been taken by Government, but there are no proper arrangements for collection of revenue. May I know whether this is a fact ?

**Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS:** I do not think so.

**Moulana ABDUL JALIL CHOWDHURY:** চার, Karimganj Subdivision এর যেগুলি জমিদারকে উচ্ছেদ করা হ'ল এখন পর্য্যন্ত অংশীদারদের অংশ নিশ্চিত করা হয় নাই এবং পাটাও দেওয়া হয় নাই।

**Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS:** If the hon. Member can give me certain specific instances I shall surely enquire into the matter.

**Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minsiter, Revenue):** অংশ নিশ্চারণ চৰকাৰে নকৰে। অংশীদাৰে নকৰিলে Court এহে কৰিব পাৰে—ধৰক ১৫ জন অংশীদাৰ আছে, তাৰ কোনে কিমান অংশ পাব সেইটো চৰকাৰে কেনেকৈ স্থিৰ কৰিব? অংশীদাৰ সকলে স্থিৰ কৰিব পৰা নহলে বা আপত্তি হলে Court এ হে স্থিৰ কৰিব।

**Shri RADHA KISHAN KHEMKA (Tinsukia):** মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে এই কথা জানে নে যে ডিব্ৰুগড় মহকুমাৰ কিছুমান মানুহে খুব কম খাজনা দি মাটি খাই ধাছে—যেনে A.R.T. Co. খুব কম খাজনা দি বহুত মাটি বাধি থৈছে।

**Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS:** সেইবিলাক কোম্পানীয়ে নিজৰ দৰকাৰ বাবে বাধি থৈছে।

**Moulana ABDUL JALIL CHOWDHURY:** অংশীদাৰদের অংশ নিশ্চিত করে না দিলে খাজনা কি করে দেবে ?

**Mr. SPEAKER:** সেটা বলছে যে, অংশ নিশ্চারণ Civil Court এ করে সরকার করে না।

**Moulana ABDUL JALIL CHOWDHURY:** খাজনা কেনেকৈ দিব ?

**Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA:** তেওঁবিলাকৰ এশ বা ডেবশ জন অংশীদাৰ হব পাৰে আৰু তেওঁলোকৰ পৰা এজনেও খাজনা দিব পাৰে বা আটাই-বোৰে মিলিও দিব পাৰে। খাজনা আদায় কৰাত একো অসুবিধা নাই। কিন্তু অংশ নিশ্চারণ সম্পৰ্কে আপত্তি হলে চৰকাৰে নকৰে। সেইটো Court এ কৰিব পাৰে। কাৰ কিমান অংশ সেইটো Court এহে নিশ্চারণ কৰিব পাৰে।

**Shri DEVENDRA NATH SARMA:** Sir, may I know from the hon. Minister what is the reason for heaping up of such a huge amount of arrear of land revenue? Has the Government ever enquired about the reason for piling up such a huge arrear ?

**Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA:** মানুহে চৰকাৰক খাজনা সময়মতে দিব লাগে—সকলোৰে সুবিধাৰ কাৰণে কিস্তি কৰি দিয়াৰো নিয়ম আছে। কিন্তু খাজনা

নিদিষ্ট বাকী পেলালে, আদায়ৰ কাৰণে Step লোৱা হয় আৰু Step ললে বহুত সময়ত চৰকাৰৰ ইচ্ছাৰ বিৰুদ্ধেও মানুহৰ কিছু জুলুম হয়--তেহেতে নিজেও গুৱাহাটী মিউনিচিপালিটিৰ চেয়াৰম্যান থাকোতে কি ঘটছিল সেইটো ভালকৈ জানো।

**Shri DEVENDRA NATH SARMA:** May I know from the hon. Minister whether the fault for non-realisation of revenue is only lying with the people and the rayats and not with the Government ?

ইমানবোৰ খাজনা বাকী পৰি থকাৰ নো কাৰণ কি, সেই বিষয়ে মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে অনুসন্ধান কৰি চাইছে নে ?

**Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA:** অনুসন্ধান কৰি চাইছো। আগতে মানুহে ভাবিছিল যে বজাৰ কৰ সোধাবই লাগিব--সেই হিচাবে ঠিকমতে খাজনা দিছিল--কিন্তু স্বাধীনতা পোৱাৰ পিচৰে পৰা ভাৰধাৰা বদলিল--এতিয়া মানুহে ভাবে যে খাজনা দিবৰ প্ৰয়োজন নাই--আৰু খাজনা নিদিয়া বাবে ইমান টকা খাজনা বাকী পৰিছে।

**Mr. SPEAKER :** ইমান accumulate কৰিলে যে আগৰ পৰা তাগিদা কৰা নহ'ল কিয় ?

**Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA:** আমাৰ অফিচাৰসকলে সময়মতেই তাগিদা কৰে। যেতিয়া আদায় নহয়, তেতিয়াহে আমাক জনায়। এতিয়া আমি তাগিদা দিছো। তাতে খগেন্দ্ৰ বাবুৰ নিচিনা মানুহে কৈছে যে আমাৰ অফিচাৰে জোতাৰে সৈতে উৰালত উঠিল আৰু অত্যাচাৰ কৰিছে। আমি মানুহক জুলুম কৰিবলৈ বা বে-আইনী ভাবে খাজনা আদায় কৰিবলৈ দিয়া নাই। একেলগে কেবা বছৰৰ খাজনা দিব লগা মানুহৰ যে অস্থবিধা হৈছে সেইটো অনুভব কৰিছো।

**Mr. SPEAKER :** অনুভব কৰিছে কিন্তু সময়মতে খাজনা তুলিছে এনে জুলুম নহ'লহেঁতেন।

**Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA:** আমি সময়মতেই খাজনা আদায় দিবলৈ তাগিদা দিছো। যদি মানুহে নিদিয়ে বাকী পৰিবই।

**Mr. SPEAKER :** যোৱা মাহত তাগিদা দিয়াৰ ফলত ইমান খাজনা উঠিছে--গতিকে আগৰ পৰা তাগিদা দিলে ইমান বাকী নপৰিলহেঁতেন।

**Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA:** খাজনা বাকী পৰিলেই আমাৰ অফিচাৰ সকলে তাগিদা দিয়ে; তাগিদা দিয়া স্বত্তেও খাজনা নিদিয়াত ইমান Arrear হ'ল--যেতিয়া দেখা গ'ল যে দিব পৰা যোগ্যতা থকা মানুহেও তাগিদা দিলে খাজনা নিদিয়ে, অস্থাবৰ সম্পত্তি ক্ৰোক কৰি বা অস্থাবৰ সম্পত্তি ক্ৰোক নিদিয়াটোক মাটি নিলাম কৰি খাজনা আদায়ৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰা হ'ল। বহুত অৱস্থাপন্ন লোকে খাজনা আদায় দিব পৰা সত্ত্বেও খাজনা আদায় দিয়া নাই।

**Shri INDRESWAR KHAUND:** ইমান খাজনা যে বাকী পৰিছে তাৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰী অফিচাৰ দায়ী, মৌজাদাৰ দায়ী নে মানুহ দায়ী ?

**Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA:** তাৰ উত্তৰ মই আগতেই দিছো চৰকাৰী অফিচাৰে তাগিদা দিয়াতো মানুহে খাজনা দিয়া নাই।

**Shri KHOGENDRA NATH NATH (Goalpara)** মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে মোক জনাবনে যে গৌরালপাৰাত Zamindari Abolition Act পাচ হোৱা কেই বছৰলৈকে চৰকাৰে Receipt form নথকাৰ কাৰণে তাৰ খাজনা আদায় কৰিব পৰা নাছিল ?

**Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Goalpara)** : মই জনাত মাত্ৰ এক বছৰ কিন্তু খাজনা পুৰণি নিয়মতেওঁ দিব পাৰে। নতুনকৈ Settlement কৰাৰ পিচতো খাজনা নতুন নিয়মতে দিয়া নাই—বিছুমানে পুৰণি নিয়মতে তেতিয়াও দি আছে। নতুনকৈ Form চপা কৰোতে মাত্ৰ এবছৰ বন্ধ আছিল। তাৰ পিচতো মানুহে খাজনা দিয়া নাই।

**Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA** : চৰকাৰৰ ইয়াত অলপো দোষ নাই। চৰকাৰে সদায় খাজনা আদায় দিবলৈ তাগিদা দিয়েই আছে—মাত্ৰ চোকা ব্যৱস্থাহে লোৱা নাছিল—কিন্তু মানুহে নিদিয়াত চোকা ব্যৱস্থা লব লগাত পৰিছে।

**Shri DEVENDRA NATH SARMA** : যথা সময়ত চৰকাৰৰ Receipt আৰু জমাৰ দ্বিৰ বহি নাথাকিলে মানুহে খাজনা দিয়ে কেনেকৈ ?

**Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA** : সেই বিষয়ে তেখেতক মই কওঁ যে এই Form আদিৰ কাৰণে D. C. সকলে Requisition দিব লাগে। আজি কালি D. C. বোৰৰ বহুত কাম হৈছে। তাৰ কাৰণে কোনো জিলাত কিছু অলপ পলম হব আৰু কিন্তু বচিদ বহি নোহোৱা কাৰণে খাজনা লোৱাত বাধা জন্মিছে, সেইটো সঁচা নহয়।

**Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA** : আমাৰ যিবিলাক চাহ বাগানৰ মালিক আছে—সেইবিলাকে ঠিকমতে খাজনা আদায় কৰিছেনে ?

**Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS** : কোনো কোনো ঠাইত দিয়া নাই। তেওঁলোকৰো সম্পত্তি ক্ৰোক বা নীলাম কৰিবলৈ নিৰ্দেশ দিয়া হৈছে।

**Shri KHOGENDRA NATH NATH** : জমিদাৰী উচ্ছেদ হোৱাৰ পিচত গৌৱালপাৰাত তহছিলদাৰ আৰু মেনেজাৰ নিয়োগ কৰা হৈছে নে ? যদি নিয়োগ কৰিছে, কোন জনত ? আৰু কিমান তাৰিখ ?

**Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS** : জমিদাৰী উচ্ছেদৰ পিচত তহছিলদাৰ নিয়োগ কৰা হৈছে। তাৰিখ এতিয়া কোৱা টান।

**Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI (Laharighat)** : মৌজাদাৰে বছৰি কেইবাবকৈ খাজনা আদায় দিয়াটো Inspection কৰা হয় ?

**Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS** : তিনি মাহৰ মূৰে মূৰে Inspection কৰিব লাগে। কিন্তু এতিয়া প্ৰতি ১৫ দিনে বা এমাহৰ ভিতৰত Inspection কৰিব দিয়া হৈছে যাতে মৌজাদাৰৰ হাতত টকা জমা নাথাকে।

**Shri MANIK CHANDRA DAS (Tengakhat):** ডিফ্ৰগডৰ বিবিলাক মৌজাত S.D.C. য়ে আগৰে পৰা খাজনা আদায় কৰি আছে, এই বছৰৰ বাবে সেইবাব মৌজাত খাজনা তোলাৰ যে ব্যৱস্থা হোৱা নাই সেই কথা চৰকাৰে জানেনে ?

**Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS:** বৰ্তমান ৫ জন মৌজাদাৰক Suspend কৰা হৈছে; আমি অফিচাৰ দিবলৈ চেষ্টা কৰিছো। তেওঁলোকৰ কেইজনমানে দৰ্খাস্ত দি সময় লৈছে।

**Shri MANIK CHANDRA DAS:** অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মোৰ প্ৰশ্ন আছিল—যে চলিত বছৰৰ খাজনা এতিয়াও S. D. C. সকলে গ্ৰহণ কৰা ব্যৱস্থা কৰা নাই, এইটো সঁচানে ?

**Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS:** সেই খবৰ মই নাজানো। এইবাবৰ Collection ৩০ জুনলৈ শোধ কৰাৰ দিন আছে। আগবটো খাজনা তাৰ পিচতহে Arrear হয়।

**Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA:** দৰং, উত্তৰ লক্ষ্মীমপুৰ জিলাত আগৰ Receipt নোহোৱা কাৰণে বহুতে খাজনা দিব পৰা নাই যে চৰকাৰে জানেনে ?

**Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS:** সেই খবৰ মোৰ নাই।

**Shri TANKESWAR CHETIA (Nazira):** মাননীয় মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে, জনাব নে সেই জন অফিচাৰক কিয় Suspend কৰা হ'ল ?

**Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS:** সেইটো এটা বেলেগ প্ৰশ্ন। তাৰ কাৰণে Notice লাগিব।

**Shri RADHA KISHAN KHEMKA:** গৰাখহনীয়া আৰু প্ৰাকৃতিক দুৰ্যোগৰ কাৰণে বি সকল লোক effected হৈছে, তেওঁলোকক খাজনা বেহাই দিয়া হৈছেনে ?

**Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS:** Erosion effected হোৱা ঠাই বিলাক বাদ দিয়া হৈছে।

**Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA:** মানুহৰ খাজনা বহু দিন বাকী পৰি থকাৰ কাৰণে মানুহে খাজনা দিব নোৱাৰা হৈছে। সেই কাৰণে চৰকাৰে কৃষি হিচাবে দিবৰ বাবে কিবা ব্যৱস্থা কৰিছেনে ?

**Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA:** এই বিষয়ে মোৰ নিজৰ অভিজ্ঞতা আছে। মই নিজেই এখন মিটিঙত কলো যে আপোনালোকে বৰ্তমান বছৰৰ খাজনা আৰু অন্ততঃ এবছৰৰ বাকী খাজনা দিয়ক, তেনেহলে মই সেইটো বিবেচনা কৰি চাম, কিন্তু তেওঁলোকে সেইটো কাৰ্য্যকৰী নকৰিলে।

**RAJA AJIT NARAYAN DEB :** I heard the Hon'ble Minister, Shri Sarma saying in reply to Maulavi Abdul Jalil Chowdhury's question, that he is entitled to realise revenue in Zamindari areas according to the Land Revenue Regulations. Does he know that according to the Zamindari Abolition Act arrears of revenue can only be collected under Public Demand Recoveries Act ?

**Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS :** Sir, according to the Zamindari Abolition Act, rents are to be realised as arrears of land revenue.

**Shri INDRESWAR KHAUND :** বকদুং মৌজাটো ৮ বছৰ হ'ল চৰকাৰে লৈছে কিন্তু খাজনা লোৱাৰ কোনো ব্যৱস্থা হোৱা নাই ; তাৰ বাবে দায়ী কোন ?

**Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS :** কিমান আদায় হৈছে সেই বিষয়ে সদস্য গৰাকীয়ে জানিব খুজিলে সেই খবৰটো দিব পাৰিম ।

**Shri SYED AHMED ALI (Gauripur) :** May I know from the Minister whether the Goalpara Tenancy Act is still in force in Goalpara district ?

**Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS :** Yes, Sir, it is still in force in Goalpara district. But the arrear rents are to be realised as arrears of land revenue under the provisions of the Zamindari Abolition Act.

**Maulana ABDUL JALIL CHOWDHURY :** মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে জানেনে কৰিমগঞ্জ চাৰডিভিজনতে জমিদাৰী উচ্ছেদ এলেকাৰ চৰকাৰৰ দ্বাৰা বিভিন্ন মালিক সকলৰ বিভিন্ন অংশ নিৰ্দ্ধাৰণ নোহোৱাৰ কাৰণে খাজনা আদায় হোৱা নাই আৰু সেই কাৰণে খাজনা বাকী পৰি আছে ?

**Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS :** চৰকাৰে অংশ নিৰ্দ্ধাৰণ নকৰে ।

**Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA :** খাজনা আদায় নকৰাৰ কাৰণে বাইজৰ ওপৰত খাজনা আদায় কৰিবৰ বাবে কৰা অত্যাচাৰৰ কিবা আপত্তি পাইছেনে ?

**Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS :** অত্যাচাৰ কৰিছে বুলি আপত্তি অহা নাই কিন্তু ভৱালত জোতাৰে সোমাইছে বুলি এজনে আপত্তি কৰিছিল আৰু সেইটো তদন্ত কৰিব দিয়া হৈছে ।

Calling Attention to A Matter of Urgent Public Importance to News-Item published in the Hindusthan Standard, dated the 11th February, 1966 under the Caption 'Hostile Nagas Dynamite Railway in Assam'.

**Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA (Jorhat) :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to draw the attention of the hon. Chief Minister to a matter of urgent public importance and of recent occurrence, that is the news item published in the Hindusthan Standard, dated the 11th February, 1966 under the

caption "Hostile Nagas Dynamite Railway in Assam" wherein it is stated that the hostile Nagas dynamited and blew up a stretch of about 15 feet of main railway track near Dhansiri Railway Station on the North-East Frontier Railway on 9th February, 1966 at 10 p.m. My intention in calling the attention of the Chief Minister to this matter is that in a very short span of time many incidents have taken place in the railway track. I want to know from the Chief Minister whether any security measures have so far been taken to prevent occurrence of such unhappy incidents. With that end in view, I call the attention of the hon. Chief Minister.

**Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister)** : Mr. Speaker, Sir, on 9th February, 1966 at about 10.08 p.m. a severe explosion took place near Dhansiri Railway Station about 1000 feet from the Station towards Daldoli Railway Station. The sound of the explosion was heard by the Assistant Station Master, Dhansiri Railway Station also. Immediately a patrol party rushed to the spot and found that one piece of rail measuring about 13 feet was blown off by means of high explosives. There was, however, no casualty nor damage to trains. By that time the 6 Dn. Express had already passed and no other Passenger Train was scheduled to pass through that place. One Up Goods Train which was awaiting departure at Diphu was, however, held up due to this incident. Through running of trains was restored at about 10.30 A.M. on 10th February, 1966. It is suspected that the incident was an act of sabotage committed by Naga hostiles. Combing operations at the place of occurrence and the neighbourhood were carried out by the patrol party immediately on arrival at the spot, but no trace of the culprits could be found. Necessary precautionary measures have been taken and patrols intensified to prevent such incidents.

Regarding collection of taxes and concentration of Naga hostiles, the Government is fully aware of these activities. Security forces are on the alert and are taking necessary action as and when the situation calls for to prevent depredations by Nagas hostiles. Village Defence Parties also are helping the security forces in these operations.

#### **Presentation of Supplementary Demands for Grants and Supplementary Appropriation for 1965-66**

**Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister and Minister, Finance)** : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to present the Supplementary Demands for Grants and Supplementary Appropriations for 1965-66.

#### **Presentation of the list of Excess Demands for Grants for 1961-62.**

**Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister and Minister, Finance)** : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to present the list of Excess Demands for Grants for 1961-62.

#### **Debate on the Governor's Address :**

**Mr. SPEAKER** : We pass on to Item No. 5—Mr. Nilakanta Hazarika. Your time is only 10 minutes.

**\*Shri NILAKANTA HAZARIKA (Dergaon, Reserved for Scheduled Castes)** : মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, এই বাজেট অধিবেশনত অসমৰ ৰাজ্য পালে যিটো উদ্বোধনী ভাষণ দিলে তেখেতৰ সেই ভাষণত মই কোনো মতে সন্তুষ্ট হব নোৱাৰিলো, আৰু ময়েই অকল নহয়—অসমৰ জানতাক এই ভাষণে সন্তুষ্ট কৰিব পৰা নাই। সেই কাৰণে মই বিবেচনীদলৰ সংশোধনী প্ৰস্তাৱ সমৰ্থন কৰি দুআঘাৰ কৰলৈ উঠিছো। বৰ্তমান আমাৰ ৰাজ্য খনক আগুৱাই নিবৰ কাৰণে যি দৰে কাৰ্য কৰিব লাগিছিল চৰকাৰে সেই মতে ৰাজ্য খনক আগুৱাই নিব পৰা নাই।

শিক্ষা ক্ষেত্ৰত কৰ খোজো যে অসংখ্য প্ৰাইমাৰী স্কুল গঢ়ি উঠিছে। বাইজে নিজে স্কুল ঘৰ সাজি, মাঠৰ যোগাৰ কৰি স্কুল চলাই আছে। সেইদৰে M.E. স্কুলো গঢ়ি উঠিছে কিন্তু চৰকাৰে সেই স্কুল বিলাক এতিয়াও লোৱা নাই। এই বোৰ বেমেজালিৰ কাৰণে আমাৰ ছাত্ৰ-ছাত্ৰী সকল শিক্ষা ক্ষেত্ৰত বিশেষ আগ বাঢ়িব পৰা নাই। এই কাৰণেই মই কওঁ আমাৰ নেতা সকলে যি দৰে বক্তৃতা দি কুৰে তাক তেওঁলোকে কাৰ্যত পৰিণত কৰিব পৰা নাই। গতিকে তেওঁলোকৰ বক্তৃতা আৰু কাৰ্যৰ বিসংগতি দেখা যায়।

**Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister)** :  
Sir, will the hon. Member justify his statement ?

**\*Shri NILAKANTA HAZARIKA** : Yes, I will be able to give the fact if the hon. Chief Minister wants it.

আজি মন্ত্ৰীৰ লবাই ভাল স্কুলত পঢ়িবলৈ পাইছে; ছিলঙৰ St. Edmunds বা Convent বা Public School ত পঢ়িবলৈ পাইছে। (Voices Convent বা Public School ত আপুনিও পঢ়াৰ পাৰে।) আজি এমুঠি লবাই পঢ়িবৰ বাবে ভাল স্কুল কৰিলে নহয়; হাতাৰ হাতাৰ লবাব পঢ়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা থাকিব লাগে। আজি অপৰ্যাপ্ত Venture School গঢ়ি উঠিছে আৰু সেইবোৰ চৰকাৰে লব লাগে। কিন্তু আজিকোপতি লোৱা হোৱা নাই। ইয়াতকৈ আৰু কি facts দিব লাগে কব নোৱাৰো। আজি কিছুমান স্কুলত লবাব সংখ্যা বাঢ়ি গৈছে, কিন্তু বৃদ্ধি অনুপাতে শিক্ষক দিয়া হোৱা নাই। লবাব বেচি হলে এজন বা দুজন শিক্ষকে কেনেকৈ পঢ়াব? আজিলৈকে বাধ্যতা মূলক প্ৰাথমিক শিক্ষা পঢ়াব কৰিব পৰা নাই। এনে অৱস্থাত আজি চৰকাৰে বহুত কাম কৰিছো বুলি স্বত্ত্ব হোৱাৰ কোনো কাৰণ নাই। যিবোৰ সাহায্য প্ৰাপ্ত কলেজ আৰু হাইস্কুল আছে সেইবোৰত চৰকাৰে এতিয়াও Revised Pay Scale দিয়া নাই। সেইবাবে তেওঁলোকৰ মাজত অসন্তুষ্টিয়ে দেখা দিছে। আৰু এটা কথা যে তেওঁলোকক চৰকাৰে ৰাজনৈতিক ক্ষেত্ৰৰ পৰা আঁতৰাই ৰখাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিছে। তেওঁলোকক সমাজৰ নেতা বুলি কব পাৰি আৰু সেই নেতা সকলক সমাজৰ পৰা দূৰত ৰখা উচিত হোৱা নাই—বিশেষকৈ গণতান্ত্ৰিক দেশ এখনত এনে কৰাটো উচিত হোৱা নাই।

খাদ্য সম্বন্ধে কওঁ যে চৰকাৰে যিবোৰ Field Management কমিটি কৰিছে সেইবোৰৰ দ্বাৰা উৎপাদন বৃদ্ধি কৰিব নোৱাৰে। কমিটিবোৰ নামতহে আছে। তাৰোপৰি সাৰ ব্যৱহাৰ কৰিবলৈ কৈছে হয় কিন্তু যাব মাটিয়েই নাই সি কত সাৰ ব্যৱহাৰ কৰিব? আজি মাটিৰ অভাৱত খেতিয়কে খেতি কৰিব পৰা নাই। দুঃখৰ কথা যে যোৱা ১৭ তাৰিখে Land Advisory কমিটিৰ বৈঠক হৈছিল বান-পানী প্ৰপীড়িত মাটিহীন লোকক মাটি দিবৰ নিমিত্তে। কিন্তু Land Advisory কমিটিয়ে সেই মাটি চাহ বাগিচাৰ মালিক এজনক দিবলৈহে recommend কৰিলে।

\*Speech not corrected.

**Shri RADHIKARAM DAS (Minister of State, Revenue) :**  
 আপুনিয়ৈ সেই কমিটিত আছিল ।

**\*Shri NILAKANTA HAZARIKA :** মই আছিলো যদিও মই আপত্তি কৰিছিলো । আজি উৎপাদন বৃদ্ধি কৰা কথাটো মাত্ৰ বক্তৃতাত আবদ্ধ আছে কাৰ্যত পৰিণত কৰিব পৰা নাই । কাৰণ মানুহৰ মাটিয়েই নাই যেতিয়া উৎপাদন বৃদ্ধি কৰে কেনেকৈ ? সেই কাৰণে মাটিহীন লোকক মাটি দিবৰ বাবে, উপযুক্ত ব্যৱস্থা কৰিবলৈ চৰকাৰক অনুৰোধ কৰিলো । আজি চৰকাৰে খাইলেঙা আমেৰিকা আদি দেশৰ পৰা চাউল ধাৰ কৰিছে কিন্তু খেতিয়কক খেতিৰ সুবিধা দিয়া নাই । আজি বেচনৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিছে, Fair Price Shop খুলিমে অখচ খেতিয়কক সুবিধা দিয়া নাই । আজি কৃষক বনুৱা সকলোৱে কপালৰ ঘাৰ মাটিত পেলাই মাটি দিছে কিন্তু ভোগ কৰিছে চৰকাৰৰ পৰিয়াল সকলে—মিনিষ্টাৰ সকলে । আজি বজা নাই ; তেওঁলোকেই বজাৰ আৰম্ভ বজাৰ দৰে ভোগ কৰিছে । আজি জৰুৰী অৱস্থাৰ নামত মিতব্যয়ী হোৱা দুৰূৰ কথা—কমান টকা এজন মিনিষ্টাৰে T. A. draw কৰিছে ? আজি যদি এজন মন্ত্ৰীয়ে ৩০৪০ হেজাৰ টকা T. A. লয় তেন্তে দুখীয়া বাইজৰ কি কাম হব ? সেই টকা যদি দুখীয়া বাইজৰ কামত খৰচ কৰিলেহেতেন, জনসাধাৰণৰ কামত লগালেহেতেন তেনেহলে দেশৰ বহুত উন্নতি হ'লহেতেন । আজি কিন্তু বাইজ সজাগ । পঞ্চায়তৰ জৰিয়তে বাইজে কামবোৰ কৰিবলৈ স্থিৰ কৰিছে । গতিকে চৰকাৰৰ দলীয় স্বার্থ বজায় ৰখা সহজ নহব । আজি চৰকাৰী দলৰ এজন সদস্য শ্ৰীখণেন্দ্ৰ নাথ নাথ ডা বীয়াই মুখ খুলি কৈছে যে চৰকাৰে বাইজৰ কাম কৰিব পৰা নাই । অন্ততঃ এজন সদস্যই আজি নিৰ্ভীক ভাবে চৰকাৰৰ দোষ ক্ৰটি আঙুলিয়াই দিয়াত বাইজৰ চকু মেল খাব আৰু এইটো জানিব যে চৰকাৰী দলৰ মাজতো ভাল মানুহ আছে ।

আজি নিৰ্বাচনী অভিযানত প্ৰতিটো প্ৰাৰ্থীয়ে নিৰ্দ্ধাৰিত পৰিমাণৰ টকাহে খৰচ কৰিব পাৰে আৰু সেই হিচাবেই খৰচৰ পৰিমাণ সকলোৱে জনাব লাগে । এতিয়া প্ৰশ্ন হ'ল মন্ত্ৰী সকলে তেখেতসকলৰ সমষ্টিত হিচাবত লুকুৱাই কমান বেচি খৰচ কৰে ? এইটো এটা দুৰ্নীতি নহয় নে ? বাইজৰ টকা টালি দি আহিছে ; মিছা হিচাব দি মানুহক ভুলাই উঠি আহিছে । নিজে দুৰ্নীতি কৰি জনসাধাৰণক নকৰিবলৈ কেনেকৈ কয় ?

আজি চৰকাৰৰ প্ৰধান কৰ্তব্য যে জনসাধাৰণৰ আগত এটা আদৰ্শ ডাঙি ধৰিব লাগে । কিন্তু তিনিচুকীয়াত কি হ'ল ? ভদ্ৰ ঘৰৰ মহিলা ছোৱালী সকলৰ ফাপোৰ কানি ব্লাউজ ডেকাসকলে টানি ফালিলে—উপদ্ৰব কৰিলে—প্ৰধান মন্ত্ৰীৰ নিৰাপত্তা বক্ষা নকৰিবলৈ আমি কোৱা নাই—কিন্তু এজনী মহিলাৰ নিৰাপত্তা বক্ষা কৰোতে ইমানবোৰ মহিলাৰ নিৰাপত্তা বিপন্ন কৰাত চৰকাৰৰ কি অধিকাৰ আছিল ? চৰকাৰ অকল তেওঁলোকৰ কাৰণে নে বাইজৰ কাৰণেও ? নিৰাপত্তা বক্ষা কৰোতে ১৩জন মানুহক হত্যা কৰিলে, কৰ্তৃপক্ষই কোন অধিকাৰত ? প্ৰধান মন্ত্ৰীৰ বক্ষাৰ কাৰণে Security Force ৰাখিছে—আনহাতে চৰকাৰৰ অসাধাৰণতাৰ কাৰণে ১৩জন মানুহৰ মৃত্যু হৈছে । মন্ত্ৰীয়ে আন এজন মন্ত্ৰীকহে বক্ষা কৰিলে, জনসাধাৰণৰ নিৰাপত্তাৰ কাৰণে অকনো নাভাবিলে—ইয়াৰ ভাল enquiry হব লাগে । তাৰ কাৰণে এজন S. D. O. বা D. C. বা এজন Magistrate নিদি

**High Court Judge** ব সমপৰ্ব্যায়ৰ ব্যক্তি এজনক লৈ এই **Enquiry Commission** গঠন কৰিব লাগে। তেতিয়াহে সকলো কথাৰ সত্যতা ওলাই পৰিব। ডেকা লবাসকলে মাইক লৈ প্ৰধান মন্ত্ৰীৰ বাৰ্তা দিছে আৰু ডক্টৰ মহিলা, গাভৰুৰ ওপৰত অত্যাচাৰ কৰিছে—তেতিয়া চৰকাৰৰ **Security Force** কত, আছিল? চৰকাৰ জনসাধাৰণৰ চৰকাৰ—বাইজৰ চৰকাৰ, বাইজৰ নিৰাপত্তা বন্ধা কৰাত চৰকাৰ অপৰাধ হৈছে। তাৰ এটা ন্যায় তদন্ত কৰিব লাগে। অকল তিনিচুকীয়াতে নহয়; এনে ঘটনা ঘটা সকলো ঠাইতে তেনে বিচাৰ কৰিব লাগে।

দগা সমস্যাৰ সমাধান কৰে—ভাল কথা কিন্তু বিদ্রোহী নগাঁহতে গোলাঘাট, যোৰহাট আদিৰ সীমান্ত ঠাইবোৰৰ পৰা জেৰ কৰি খাজনা তুলি নিছে—বহুতো মই বঙ্গপূৰ্বক অধিকাৰ কৰিছে—চৰকাৰে এই অত্যাচাৰ দমন কৰাত ব্যৰ্থ হৈছে। ইয়াৰ কাৰণে **Security Force** ব বাহিৰেও **Home Guard** বাহিনীৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগে—এই **Home Guard** ক অকল লাঠিৰে সজ্জিত কৰিলেই নহব। তেওঁলোকক বাইফল শিক্ষা দি বাইফেলেৰে সজ্জিত কৰিব লাগে। এনে এটা বিভাগ অৱস্থাত সকলো কামতে আত্ম সন্তুষ্টিৰ ভাব লৈ বজাৰ দৰে বহি থাকিলে বাইজৰ উন্নতি নহয়। বাইজৰ বজা হৈ কুৰিবলৈ বিচাৰিলে বাইজক বন্ধা কৰাবো চেষ্টা কৰিব লাগিব; অকল বজা হৈ নিজৰ নিৰাপত্তা বন্ধা কৰিলেই নহব।

ইয়াকে কৈ মই আমাৰ ৰাজ্যপালৰ বক্তৃতাৰ কাৰণে দিয়া শলাগণী প্ৰস্তাৱৰ বিৰোধিতা কৰি সংশোধনী প্ৰস্তাৱৰ সমৰ্থন কৰিছো।

**Mr. SPEAKER:** Now, Shri Tripathi may reply. I hope he will finish within half an hour.

**Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Labour, Industries, etc.):**—I will try, Sir.

The other day, Shri Khogendra Nath quoted a letter from an employee of the Hardboards Ltd., in course of his speech. In that letter charges were made that out of 600 employees there were only 11 Assamese employees and that all of them resigned due to ill-treatment. In reply to our enquiry the following letter was received from the management:—

“As required by you, we are submitting the details about our factory.

1. Total number of employees	...	...	233
2. Total number of local employees	...	...	62
3. Percentage of local employees	...	...	26.56 per cent
4. Persons resigned during January and February	...	...	2
5. Reason	...	...	Personal disputes and high expectations”

It will be seen that all the local employees have resigned is not correct and that only 11 employees were local is also not correct. The management has sent me the two letters of resignation of the two local employees. The first letter signed by Shri Birendra Kumar Nath, dated 30th December, 1965, addressed to the Director, Assam Hardboards, Ltd., through the Officer-in-charge, Assam Hardboards, Ltd., Panikhaiti, Assam, reads as follows:—

“I am sorry to say but request you to go through your administration, am afraid if these continue your Organisation would be deteriorated.

"Your Executive Officer Mr. Charka, regarding whom I have heard many complaints but in what manner he behaved with me on 29th December, 1965, that only could be reply as if I had been a man of labour class. On that day at 9 A.M. I went to Office for putting signature in the attendance register as I was in the night shift and there was no way to put signature at night. I was behaved liked a labour and abused such a words—"Tom Kaha Kam Karta hai—Kine Ahari Shai Karana hai, He threw the attendance book to me for signature.

"I am an educated person—I told him that I am in the category of Supervisor—I should not be asked as "Tom" (as people behave with persona's servant). I am quite at a loss to understand from where your Mr. Charkha has got this type of audacity.

"Anyway, I have come here to devote my service in exchange of money but not in exchange of self-prestige. I may be one of your employee but certainly you will appreciate that everybody should deserve some self-prestige which I cannot lose in exchange of anything.

"I would request you to please treat this letter as my resignation letter to arrange to make my settlement immediately as I have to leave this place where a man cannot live with his prestige.

"Thanking you."

The second man, Shri Kanak Chandra Das, Supervisor, Quality Control wrote the following letter, dated Panikhaiti, the 10th February, 1966, addressed to the Secretary, Assam Hardboards, Ltd., Panikhaiti:—

"I regret to inform you that I do not like to stay here due to misbehaviour received from certain Officer of this concern. Hence treat this as my resignation letter.

"Thanking you."

Now, it appears that the first gentleman who was working in the night-shift came to sign the attendance register next morning to the office. As a rule, when he worked in the night-shift he should have signed the register at night and instead of signing at night he went next day to office to sign, but the main reason it appears as the reason of his resignation is the use of the word "Tum" by the Executive Officer to him. He felt very much annoyed and he felt that it was an abusing word and so he resigned.

Now, two points arise, one is industrial discipline, namely, when the register is to be signed at night and not to leave it to be signed the next day which would mean that he did not attend the night-shift.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** He said that the attendance register was not available.

**Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI:** He has not written like that. He has written thus, "On that day at 9 A.M. I went to Office for putting signature in the attendance register as I was in the night-shift and there was no way to put signature at night." If there was no attendance

register he would have definitely stated in his letter that there was no attendance register. Therefore, we cannot come to the conclusion that there was no register there. Now, the whole difficulty arose for the word 'Tum'. You will appreciate this word is used in various ways. It would have been certainly better to use the word 'Ap'. As you know, Sir, that in administration many people use 'Tum'. I am not justifying use of this word 'Tum'. But I am just interpreting that for the use of this word he should not have resigned and if he thought that the word 'Tum' was derogatory, his duty should have been to report to the Managing Director but instead of that he resigned.

**Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Kamalpur)**: Sir, what about throwing the book at him.

**Mr. SPEAKER**: We are not concerned about that.

**Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI**: I am merely interpreting. The proper procedure should have been to report the matter to the Managing Director, but it was not done.

**Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA (Jorhat)**: Sir, to whom that letter was addressed?

**Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI**: The letter was addressed to the Director.

**Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA**: The letter was addressed to the Director thinking that no action would be taken in case the matter was reported to the Executive officer. Anyway may we know whether Government has made any enquiry into the matter till today?

**Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI**: Sir, we are not concerned with the internal discipline of any industry. Even the Ministers are not concerned with internal discipline of Government departments. I am giving you a resume of the facts as I have discovered. But it was an unfortunate thing that all this happened and I want to point out that in this matter the proper procedure for the hon. Member would have been to make certain enquiry before reading this letter in the House, otherwise what happen, all sort of unbalanced picture is put before the State or the country. If the hon. Member enquired he would have found that 62 were local people employed and all of them have not resigned, only 2 resigned. Naturally the picture before the House would have been different. Shri Khogendra Nath Nath did not enquire into the matter and read that letter out in the Assembly and therefore it has become a public property and everywhere the people are talking about it.

Now, Sir, the other question which was raised is in regard to housing and accommodation. It was told that other people are living in palatial buildings and he was not given a house. About accommodation, there are three four-roomed houses in the Concern. Only three four-roomed houses are there and how they are allotted? One—for the Director, one for the Works Manager the third is a Guest House and the fourth is for the Collaborators of the Columbia Hard Board Factory—an American Concern. The rest 32 are two-roomed houses. Now, obviously these two-roomed houses and the others—about three buildings are bachelors' quarters with about 40

rooms. Obviously the standard of accommodation between these caterogies is not much different. One cannot be called palatial and the others non-palatial. Now what happened, this is the third Hard Board Factory in India. The first Hard Board Factory was established in 1957 in Kerala, the second Anil Hard Board Factory was in Bombay in 1958 and the third is this Hard-Board Factory. Now naturally you will appreciate that for an industry which is the third in the country some people had to be brought from outside and for them accommodations have to be provided, otherwise the factory cannot run at all. Therefore, the people who were workers in Kerala and Maharastra factories had to be drawn and for them houses had to be provided and therefore for others the other houses with 40 rooms which were meant for bachelors' quarters, six single-seated rooms and 10 thatched houses were allotted. Now, obviously for every industry there would be building programmes and as the building programme catches up the possibility of housing all the rest of them would be also there. Now, you will appreciate, Sir, for some time the liaison officer was not there, because the liaison officer was transferred and another liaison officer was not appointed and in the meantime this factory went into production towards the end of 1965—I think about November or December of last year it went into production—not even one year has passed. Now, at the time of appointment I took some interest and instead of the Liaison Officer I sent the Director of Industries to look into the matter of appointment. Now, under his letter we have sent the intimation to the Employment Exchange in the month of August and September 1965, but no suitable candidates were available. Afterwards we have engaged the persons from the applications received by us through advertisement in newspapers, because the production was started in three-shifts. An interview was also arranged by the Director of Industries at Gauhati on 15th November, 1965 and he has selected three or four candidates. You will appreciate, Sir, that in this industry a large number of handling labourers has to be appointed because the main work is movement of logs and for handling labour and movement of logs local applicants are not forthcoming. It is obvious. We wanted to find out what is the break up of the employment. Now out of this 233 nearly 80 to 90 people are employed for log movement for which there is no competition at all. What happened, Sir, when you quote a figure and say that only so many people are local people—Assamese people—then a sort of unbalanced picture is created. The correct picture would be what was the number of local people was applied and out of it how many got posted. If you get the total number and it is found that for large number of posts for which there are not local people available and a small number of posts for which applications are made—in that case the proper appreciation of the situation may be how many applied and how many obtained. Therefore, if a certain enquiry was made then the position would have been clear. I enquired and found that out of 233 nearly 80 to 90 are confined with the movement of log, etc. Now, about the balance—technical, supervisory, semi-skilled and unskilled—as I have said, the number is 170. Out of this 62 are local people. Now, obviously this picture was gradually changing as the factory continued to operate and operated over a number of years and the local people could get trained. Since 1962 I have been trying myself to follow as to what is the mechanics of employment. How employment grows and how employment changes. On a particular point of time if we consider how many local people are employed, it does not give us a clear picture. What has happened? If you take the history of a concern over a period and try to find out how it is behaving then the correct picture becomes possible and

looking to that I have found that the picture is not bad ; the picture is one of improvement with regard to appointment of local people. Now, Sir, take for instance, I tried to follow this in the case of Charduar Textile Mills. Now this mill started originally with a component of 300 brought from outside Calcutta. Now, I think it started its manufacture in 1962. Today there are 700 employees in this concern. What has happened to the 300 people who came originally ? Out of this 300 people only 100 remained—the balance had gone away. They had left their jobs, they went home for Puja holidays and never turned up. In this way the turn-over of labour who were recruited from outside was large. So out of 300 only 100 remained from outside, and out of 700, 600 have become local people. Originally there was great difficulty with regard to the running of this factory because the local people who were recruited would not stick—they would go for Bhawana or for some celebration and would not come back. So at one stage I advised the Party to recruit not boys but girls and the party accepted my advice and began to recruit girls. It was found that the girls stuck, they did not run away nor did they go for holidays and if they went they came back regularly as a result now there are 260 girls and all local girls and they have been trained and they have been sticking and working. So it will be seen that if you had taken the picture of this factory in 1962 you would have been surprised what kind of a factory is this with no local people, but within the last four years the picture has so much changed that the employment of local people has increased in that fashion. We have been in the meantime able to introduce a new category, namely, girls. I may point out that girls are very suited in textile industries. I am told that in Japan looms are mostly managed by girls and so efficiently that one girl could manage 42 looms, and the girls do not put on shoes but put on skating shoes so that they could reach from one loom to another quickly. In India one person mans only two looms; in Japan 42 looms. Obviously we find that the cost of production of textiles in Japan will be many times less than the production cost here. This is one example I have given how the employment potential changes with regard to the local people if you take the picture over a number of years. I give you another example of the Cycle Factory at Gauhati. This factory was started in 1963 with a component of 204 persons of which 96 were local and 108 brought from outside. Now in 1964 the component changed like this local 12 and those from outside 104 (four persons left in 1965). Then in 1965 it became 266 : total local 186 and outsiders 80 (from 108 it became 80). In 1966 the total became 326. So you will see that the total is increasing from 204 to 326 because the production is increasing. The number of local people increased to 267 and those from outside decreased to 59. So those from outside had fallen from 108 to 59 over the last four years. In four years the number which was recruited from outside has fallen from 108 to 59 whereas the number of local people has increased from 96 to 267 that means more than 75 person of the people employed are local people including the Manager. The Manager, an Assamese young gentleman, was working in a Cycle factory in Delhi. When the question of setting up a Cycle factory at Gauhati was mooted by Harilalkar he was asked to come and he replied "You might as well start a Cycle factory at Everest." Now after the Cycle factory had been started he had come and joined and he has given good leadership and under his leadership more and more local people have joined and instead of running away they have stuck. They have been influenced and they have been given very good conditions with the result that more and more local people are coming in and sticking. So this is another example.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** The same thing may happen with regard to other industries?

**Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI:** Therefore, I am saying if we take the perspective over a number of years then we will find that the people brought from outside leave, their number goes on decreasing and the people recruited locally goes on increasing. Why? the local people get the chance of training and by this they go on increasing. Another example I would give the Assam Textiles. I was trying to find out what is the correct picture in the matter of employment in this factory between the year 1963 when this factory went into production and 1966. It started with 12 looms and one shift it was working. In 1963 there were only 8 local people and 4 outsiders as weavers. Now this party has sent for training to Cawnpore, West Bengal, and Ahmedabad 10 young boys of Assam for the purpose of training as weavers.

Now during training out of these 10 people 2 people left without information. They did not complete the training. Only 8 remains. They joined the factory and after some time they said that it was very hard work. One of them said: I would like to be a peon rather work in factory. After that one by one they left the factory with the result that all the 10 people left. All the expenditure incurred for their training became infructuous. I am, Sir, simply giving an example. Therefore in the matter of weaver there are 4 local and 38 outsiders. Warping Department—1 local—1 non-local; Winding Department—14 local; Sizing department—3 local—1 non-local; Calender Department—2 local and 4 outsiders; Finishing Department 2 local and 3 outsiders; Workshop 2 local and 3 outsiders. Sir, labourers are not available locally so all 6 are outsiders.

Sir, in the case of India Carbon there are 28 local employees and 18 non-local in the commercial side; in the production side there are local supervisory employees and 5 non-local supervisory officers. Others like skilled local 18 and non-local 21; Helpers, Cleaners and Mazdoors—9 local and 14 outsiders; Drivers 7 local and 2 non-local and Watchmen and Peons— 8 local and 7 non local. So far as handling of labour is concerned, because Sweepers and Malies are not locally available these are all brought from outside. Sir, in the case of Associated Industries, in the Head Office there are 39 employees out of which 21 local employees and 18 non-locals. In the Textile Factory the number of total employees is 435 out of which 228 are local and 207 non-locals. In the Chemical Factory there are 200 employees out of which local employees stand at 47 and non local 57 excluding 96 labour hands.

So, Sir, these are some of the examples found out to show what has been happening in our industrial sector in regard to employment of local people.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** Are you satisfied with the figures?

**Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI:** Sir, these are figures given by.....

**Mr. SPEAKER:** Are you satisfied with these figures?

**Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI:** Naturally, Sir, I have to work on the figures, which have been given to me.

**Shri TILOK GOGOI (Teok):** অসমৰ চাহ বাগিচাৰ কৰ্মচাৰীৰ খলুৱা মানুহৰ percentage কিমান আছে, মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে জনাবনে ?

**Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI:** Sir, I am not talking about tea industries. I am speaking about employment in other industries and am trying to give an impression to the House as to what has been done by the State Government to promote the local employment. There has been an impression that our Liaison Officer has completely failed. What I want to say is that the liaison and other activities of the Government have not failed, rather it has progressively improved. It would be seen that the efforts of the State Government to bring about a change in the employment position has improved.

Now, Sir, so far as the employment position is concerned there are two aspects—one is Managerial and the other is the question of discipline. So far as the question of discipline is concerned, from that point of view of employment, it should not be raised. Last time also there was a question raised that 2 gentlemen resigned and went away. I got the matter verified and it was reported that one of them was asked to go from day shift to night shift because the factory is to run. Sir, usually the work in the factory is divided into shifts. When 2 persons work in the day shift other two work in the night shift. As they are to work in rotation, one of them was asked to work in the night shift; but this gentleman did not work in the night shift and resigned his job. The other gentleman also resigned and both of them went away. So, Sir, obviously these are matters of discipline and such matters should be taken up separately and should not be mixed up with the question of employment.

Now, the second question is about the Managerial employment. Obviously you will appreciate that in the private sector industries the employment of managerial cadre is not an ordinary employment. It is tied up with confidence. Therefore, since confidence is to be obtained of the Managers there are some difficulties in so far as such posts are concerned. We have a Liaison Committee with the representatives of the employers. So far as tea gardens are concerned I am told that in this matter our success has been very limited because in most cases the relatives of the highly placed officers have got through. So far as ordinary applicants are concerned they have not been able to get through as Assistant Managers, etc. in the tea gardens. As somebody said that solution to the problem was to set up industries in the public sector. So far as the private sector Managerial employment is concerned, the Industries try to recruit persons to such posts from outside people from whom they expect to get confidence. We try to argue with them, we try to cajole them. For this purpose our Government has already set up industries in public sector and we have been able to recruit to the Managerial post from local people. Our success .....

**Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI:** Sir, on a point of information, so far as the industries which are purely set up in private sector and the industries with Government participation in share capital, whether Government can insist on some conditions that at least some Managerial posts should be reserved for the local people so that the local people may not leave the industries for want of promotion. Only then our local people will be attracted.

**Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI:** I have already explained the position with regard to private industries. So far as the public sector industries are concerned, we have been recruiting people from our local people. So far as the private sector is concerned it is not possible to obtain the supervisory posts to the expected number by dividing the work of the management. But the total responsibility to be obtained, that takes a longer time in the private sector. Now, under the Companies Law there is no way of dividing management into two parts. The management of a company is in the hands of a particular concern. The only way by which Government can interfere is if there is any failure on the part of the management. If there is any failure on the part of the management then an enquiry takes place under the Companies Law. If there is any laches of insuperable nature then the management can be taken over under the Industrial Control and Regulation Act, the only statute.

**Moulana ABDUL JALIL CHOWDHURY (Badarpur):** Local people को appoint न किया जाय तो confidence कैसे पैदा हो सकता ह ?

**Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI:** I am sorry, I have not been properly understood. I have already divided employment into three categories, पहली बात है Managerial employment, की दूसरी बात है Normal employment, और तीसरी बात है Question of Discipline की These are the three categories in which employment has to be divided. Now, how many people are Managers in a factory? Very few. Therefore, from the point of view of employment it is the normal employment which is important. When a man goes from America to England to start an industry, he does not appoint a Manager from England but he appoints other personnel from England. Similarly, Birla has gone to set up a factory at Ethiopia. Another factory he is going to set up in Nepal. Now, the factory which will be set up in Ethiopia will employ 6 or 7 persons as Managers and these persons will go from India. But that factory will employ thousands of persons and all these persons will naturally be picked up from there. Till they are picked up some people will be sent from India but when the local people are trained, the Indian people will disappear. The hon. Members know that in normal employment the capitalist is interested in exploiting labour. Apart from Managerial posts all other people employed are labour. Although we make a distinction: Babus and labour, the industrialist considers all of them as labour. Therefore, in the normal employment the capitalist is not interested in appointing his relations or somebody he likes. He is interested in appointing persons who are to be exploited.

Sir, I was asked to go and speak to Karmachari Sangha in North Bengal when I was a Labour leader. The Karmacharis came and told me that they are the relations of the proprietor. The proprietor was exploiting them because they were his relations. They were being given a salary of Rs. 100/— but actually they used to get only Rs 50/-. But they were asked to sign against Rs. 100/—. Because they were relations of the proprietor they could not join any Union and the proprietor was taking advantage of that. They asked me if I could save them and I said "You join a Union. Union is the best solution". They said they could not join any Union because they would be discharged. This difficulty of North Bengal has not yet been tided over. So, Sir, in bulk of the employment there is no question of confidence; it is the question of exploitation of labour for maximum profits.

The third question is about discipline which I will deal with separately.

Now, Sir, there has been an attempt in this House many times to advance a theory that if full employment is not given to the local people, there is no use of having any industry, a most wrong proposition that can emanate in modern times. This is because of non-appreciation of what happens when an industry comes up. What are the benefits that accrue to the Government and to the people as soon as an industry is set up? The benefit of employment comes last. It takes time. For instance, when a textile mill was set up in West Bengal weavers were brought from Banaras and Kanpur. But now all these weavers have gone away and the West Bengal gentlemen have been appointed. Therefore, Sir, I was merely trying to explain as to what happens when an industry is set up in a particular place. As soon as an industry is set up in a particular area two benefits flow. First, capital formation occurs in the shape of machineries, buildings and housing which are necessary in order to run the factory and secondly, there is training of the local workers immediately the industry starts. Until an industry is set up in a particular area no training starts. Let us take another instance. We produce jute and the jute is sent to West Bengal and then we get back jute products from West Bengal. Now, is it good for us that we must continue to produce jute and then send them to West Bengal and bring back the finished products? Is any local employment created by that, because all the employment is created in West Bengal? But as soon as a factory is set up at Silghat what will happen? Originally we may have to bring jute weavers from Calcutta but as soon as the factory is set up training of local people starts and within 5 to 6 years most of the people coming from outside will go and our local people will get employment and after 10 years all the employees will be local people. In this way when the factory will be expanded our people will be benefited. When the factory will start it will probably start with 100 looms and ultimately it may be expanded to 1,000 looms and the expansion will be based on the local people. Therefore, we should not get touchy or anxious because our local people are not employed in the first stage. Therefore, we shall have to take a historical perspective, view and then we will find that by giving these facilities our local people are being benefited. Now, from Government side we have given scholarships to all these units for training of local people. I am not talking of engineering scholarship which, of course, is known to you all. We are giving scholarships to I. T. I. boys, that is artisan labour and also we are giving to non-I. T. I. boys. Therefore, the young gentlemen from Assam will be given scholarship, with the result the process of change over will be quicker than it was originally. The scheme has been introduced in 1962 and since then the process of change over has been quicker than it was before. So, Sir, this is the way in which the benefits with regard to employment flow. Now, what are the other benefits immediately available? The tax benefit, as soon as you set up a factory. Now, Sir, there is a jute mill with its head office in Calcutta; the income tax which arises thereon goes to West Bengal; sales tax which arises thereon goes to West Bengal; the Excise duty that arises goes to West Bengal. It does not come to Assam although we produce them, although cent percent employment may be immediately available for the local people. Then what happens? We begin to get a share out of the Sales Tax, a share out of the Income Tax; we get share of Excise Duty as well.

**Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI** : Sir, is it a fact that some of the industries which have been set up in our State but whose head offices have been in Calcutta and all the accounts are in Calcutta and therefore, the State Government are not getting any benefit out of them ?

**Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI** : Yes, Sir, some of the industries continue to have their head offices in Calcutta ; Sir, not only in Calcutta, some of them have their head office in London even. It is a question of incorporation. But I may tell you, Sir, of late whatever industries that have been permitted to be set up in our State, we have been persuading them to instal their head offices here in Assam. Even Oil India has its head office in Assam. Whenever a party comes to us and want to set up an industry, one of the requests that we make to them is to set up its head office in Assam, and I may tell you, we have succeeded in a number of cases. Where an existing concern of Calcutta or of Bombay wants to set up an industry in Assam and flow sufficient capital by diversion of its reserve profit of that concern in Assam, in that case the difficulty arises as they have already had their headquarters somewhere else and it is merely a question of diversion of funds from their home and therefore, obviously there is no question of setting up new head office here. But whenever there is a new party coming forward to set up certain industry in Assam, we are asking them to have their head office in Assam so that Assam may get the tax benefit thereon. Now we cannot say that we do not get the advantage of Income Tax at all even if an industry set up in Assam is having its head office somewhere else outside Assam. Because, as you know, Sir, the Finance Commission has prescribed certain method of distribution of total income tax and according to that method, a part of the total Income Tax is distributed on the population basis and a part of it at the place of origine. I think nearly 75-80 per cent of the total Income Tax is distributed on population basis and the balance is distributed on the Income Tax area basis. Therefore, we get some result and not whole result. Therefore, as a result of industrialisation of the State the immediate benefit that begins to come to us is the Tax income apart from employment potential. Then we come to employment which is generated in secondary or tertiary sector. Take for instance, the Oil Refinery set up at Gauhati. What is the direct employment in the Refinery ? It has 700 people. But the secondary or tertiary employment potential is much greater in the sense of trade, commerce, etc. For the people employed in the Refinery, a large number of shops and other things have been started to cater for the various needs of those employed people. Now obviously those shop-keepers and others have not come from outside Assam. They are local businessman and indirectly these people are also getting employment indirectly because of employed people in the Refinery. Then, Sir, the question of social service. This also creates employment for the local people. In this case also the benefit goes to the local people. What is the relation between the direct employment and the indirect employment ? If you understand this, then you will be able to appreciate better. In the Second Plan, I may tell you, Sir, that the ratio of employment provided is like this : The total employment in the secondary and tertiary sector plus agriculture as compared to the industrial sector was 1 : 10. That means, there is one employment getting directly whereas employment generated in agriculture and industry was 10. In America

the ratio is 1 : 12. In Jamshedpur it is 1 : 10. So you see, direct employment created in industry is only 1. But the greater benefit that comes by way of employment is in the field of trade and commerce and social service. Thus in the secondary and tertiary sector, an industry creates larger employment potential as well as income potential than the salary structure which gives income to the directly employed persons. Then, Sir, you will appreciate, if you go through the whole picture, that it would be wrong to say that if we people do not get direct employment in an industry, then we don't want it at all. Sir, if we persist in this kind of slogan, then industrialisation of the State will be delayed and we shall remain backward. The more the delay in our programme of industrialisation the more we fall behind with the rest of India. How? I may tell you the truth. This is a very correct question. Now in the Fourth Plan, 7000 crores have been provided for industrial development in the private sector. Now if this 7,000 crores are provided for industrial development in private sector for the whole of India and we say that we do not want this, then that amount of investment will go where? To other States. That will not come to us because the funds necessary for this sector mostly arise out of the private sector industries themselves. So we will not get a share of this. In the Second Plan Rs.2,400 crores were the provision in this private sector and we admit, Sir, that the amount of share which Assam got out of it was very nominal. Therefore, to raise the slogan that no industry should come to the State unless under particular condition, will be suicidal because capital formation is necessary. Then only the other benefits flow and the capital formation in our State, Sir, has been very rudimentary and negligible and so long you have capitalism in the country—if you do not have capitalism you have only public sector and all the funds are drawn up and the private sector is confiscated, and in that case what we say is right, but so long the Government of India does not change its policy and persists in its present industrial policy, it will be suicidal. What is the Industrial Policy of the Government of India? In 1956 we passed a Resolution in the Parliament on the Socialistic Pattern of Society. After that, the Industrial Policy Resolution was revised, but what is the revision? There would be three Sectors, *viz.*, private sector, public sector and mixed sector. These are the three sectors provided. Now you know the economy of India is running as one and not that Assam can start on its own economy. Therefore, planning of India is one and in that plan they have provided funds for public sector, private sector and mixed sector and therefore, profits are permeated in the private sector.

Sir, the other day Shri Khagendra Nath Barbaruah raised a point saying that capital of Rs.250 crores is owned by one person. I should like to point out Sir, that it is not a question of ownership but it is a question of managing the investment. Nobody in India has owned Rs.250 or 300 crores. There are parties who have invested amounts of that order in the private sector, but it would be wrong to understand that an individual is owning that amount himself, what is correct is that he is managing that concern, and the ownership is distributed amongst a large number of people, the shareholders owning the share capital of say Rs.300 crores, or 200 crores or 100 crores or 50 crores like that. Now, say, there is Communist Government in our country. According to Communist policy, they would confiscate all the industries in the private sector and everything in the private sector. Sir, in 1953 when I went to China, it was Communist Government there, but they did not confiscate all the private sector. In the beginning they allowed the private sector to continue for the time being and they used to realise certain percentage out of the profits of the private sector.

So, it depends upon the wisdom of a particular country to decide and in our socialistic economy, we have not accepted the philosophy of confiscation, and therefore, we are permitting profits in socialism. In socialism, the most cardinal principle is that nobody should be permitted to have un-earned profit, the profits, from un-earned income. But in our socialist philosophy, we have not been able to do away with them. Therefore, the private Sector continues, and huge funds are going to private sector. So it is no open for us to say that we do not want the industries. But in that case, we are going backward. I was just trying to look into the national income increase between the industrialised States of India and the non-industrialised States and I find that the results are fairly serious. Those States which are non-industrialised have now fallen backward.

**Mr. SPEAKER :** How much time will you take; you have already taken one hour ?

**Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI :** I would not go into the details further, Sir. For instance, our State Assam, Uttar Pradesh, even Punjab, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan, they are going backward. Our *per capita* income is going backward still, we are getting minus. Whereas those States which are industrialised, there national income as well as *per capita* income are going upward. What we will do ? Shall we have a static economy ? If we want to have a dynamic economy then we will have to go in for industrialisation otherwise the problem of unemployment cannot be solved. Sir, in the Third Plan we had planned for employment of only 6 lakhs in Assam. The total employment generated is less than 3 lakhs. So there is a backlog of 3 lakhs. In the Fourth Plan added to this backlog is the new number of persons who will be given jobs and that works out to a million. And we have not been able to find employment for one million. Now, how much money has been provided for in the Fourth Plan ? For the State Government it was 16 crores. What was the Third Plan ? It was 8 crores. So roughly 8 crores will generate employment for 8,000 people. So in the Third Plan in the industrial sector 8,000 people will be employed. You want employment to be created for how much ? For 7 lakhs. So, for the whole amount of 16 crores, 16,000 people will be employed in the industrial sector. In the 4th Plan we want to create employment for 10 lakhs, that means 16,000 persons will get employment potential in industries. Will you fix up the balance in the agriculture ? You will not be able to fix the balance in agriculture if only 16,000 persons are to be employed in industries. As a result of that what will happen to the balance ? Nobody knows. No answer is there. Therefore, I say that in this matter we must take a very responsible and reasonable view and sooner we go in for industrialisation the better. If we do not do this, a situation like Kerala is going to arise. Sir, in Kerala, the graduates are working as shoe-shine boys. But here this job is considered derogatory. Therefore, we have come to a stage in which a serious situation has arisen. I think such a situation has begun in 1962. After 1962 the situation of Assam has changed. Formerly beyond matriculation stage, nobody was there asking for employment. They were all employed. In 1962, there was unemployment growing at the graduate stage, intermediate stage and matriculation stage, and if this continues, by 1970 a situation will have been reached of a very serious nature. Therefore, the planning of unemployment from now onward has become a *desideratum*.

Now, Sir, it was Shri Khogendranath Barbaruah who raised a question saying that everything was going in the private sector

and nothing in the public sector. Where is the socialism? I tried to find out whether we adequately provide funds for the private sector. Now, Sir, the national income originating in the public sector in India is thus: In 1950-51 it was 309 crores, in 1955-56 it was 461 crores, in 1959-60 it was 700 crores, in 1960-61 it was 798 crores and in 1961-62 it was 830 crores. So, Sir, the progressive growth of income from public sector has risen from 309 crores in 1950-51 to 830 crores in 1961-62. Is it not a march towards socialism or public sector employment? Now, the estimates of gross capital formation in the public undertakings. What is it? In 1950-51 it was 176 crores, in 1955 it was 373, in 1959 it was 714 crores, in 1960 it was 829 crores and in 1961 it was 881 crores. Look at the figure, Sir. From 176 crores in 1950-51 the progressive growth in capital formation rose to 881 crores in 1960-61. So the capital investment in the public sector has been phenomenal indeed, and, therefore, I say that our planning has been progressive indeed and our march towards socialism has been significant. Now, the percentage of share of Government Companies in terms of paid-up capital. In 1955 the percentage was 6.4, in 1959-60 it was 29.4 per cent, 1960-51 it was 30 per cent, in 1961-62 it was 33.4 per cent. So in the percentage share also our investment has gone up. Therefore, I say that progress in that direction has been phenomenal in India. In so far as investment in the First, Second and Third Plans is concerned, if we take the gross investment in private and Public sector in India and Assam, what is the indication? First of all, India. In the First Plan for India it was 1,560 crores, in the Second Plan it was 3,831 crores, in the Third Plan it was 1,04,000 crores and out of this Public sector had 6,300 crores and private sector 4,100 crores. In Assam, in the First Plan it was 110 crores, in the Second Plan it was 217 crores and in the Third Plan it was 423 crores and out of 423 crores, the private sector has 163 crores and the public sector 260 crores. So both in public and private sectors the investment has not been inconsequential. Therefore, we have been marching forward in both sectors and in the totality also in the Third Plan so far as the progress is concerned. Therefore, I would say Sir, that we should not feel discouraged or downhearted. We should rather feel robust and should have a feeling that we are going forward. If by our mind, as our mind is limiting factor, let us not limit ourselves but let us permit our plan to go forward and go ahead for the purpose of building up industries and I have no doubt that Assam has a bright future. I think at least 1,000 crores investment is necessary for Assam to bring it in line with the rest of the country. Given the goodwill and the resources and the co-operation from all directions, I have no doubt by 1980, this 1,000 crores will have been invested and the benefits flowing therefrom to the people of the State would be considerable and colossal.

**Shrimati LILY S. N GUPTA (Lahowal)** : মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, রাজ্যপাল ডাক্তার ভাষণৰ ওপৰত মাননীয় সদস্য শ্ৰীশ্ৰীৰং চন্দ্ৰ গোস্বামী দেৱে যি ধন্যবাদ সূচক পুস্তক দাঙি ধৰিছে মই তাৰ সমৰ্থন কৰিছোঁ। ১৯৬৫ চনটো এটা ঐতিহাসিক বছৰ বুলি কব পাৰি। এই বছৰটোৰ ভিতৰতে পাকিস্থানৰ লগত ১৮ বছৰ ধৰি যি ৰাজনৈতিক বাদবিসম্বাদ মতবিৰোধ আছিল তাৰ বাবে টাচকেণ্ডত যি চুক্তি হ'ল সেই চুক্তি আদি সমৰ্থন কৰিছোঁ আৰু এই চুক্তিৰ গুৰি ধৰোতা মহান নেতা গান্ধীজীৰ মৃত্যুত দুঃখ প্ৰকাশ কৰিছোঁ।

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আমি আজি আমাৰ দেশত যি অশান্তি আৰু দুৰ্যোগ পূৰ্ণ অৱস্থাত পৰিছোঁ সেই অৱস্থাত বাইজে দায়িত্ব বহন কৰি থকাৰ কাৰণে দেশৰ আইন

শৃঙ্খলা বাহাল বখা সম্ভৱ হৈছে। যোৱা বাৰ এই বৃদ্ধৰ সময়ত আৰু তাৰ পিছতো বাইজ যি দৰে উত্তৰ আৰু উত্তেজিত হৈছিল আমাৰ আশঙ্কাই হৈছিল যে আমাৰ দেশৰ শান্তি শৃঙ্খলা বজাই থাকিব নে নাথাকে? কিন্তু বাইজে নিজৰ দায়িত্ব বুজি দেশৰ শান্তি বক্ষা কৰিলে। আৰু এটা চুক্তিলৈ আহিব পাবিলো। কিন্তু যি কোনো চুক্তি দুয়োফালৰ পৰা মানি নললে কোনো চুক্তিয়েই বাহাল থকা সম্ভৱ নহয়। এইদৰে আমাৰ ৰাজ্যতো ডক্টৰীকালীন অৱস্থাৰ বাবে কিছুমান চুক্তি যেনে শিল্পজ শান্তিবন্ধনৰ বাবে কৰা হৈছিল।

শিল্প ক্ষেত্ৰত কবলৈ গলে আমাৰ মজদুৰ সকলে Industrial labour মতে চুক্তি মানি লৈছে। এই চুক্তিও কাৰ্য্যকৰী হবলৈ উভয় পক্ষই মানি লব লাগিছিল। কিন্তু মালিক পক্ষৰ ফালৰ পৰা কোনো কোনো ঠাইত চুক্তি মতে কাম কৰা নাই চুক্তি থকা স্বত্বেও বহুতো মজদুৰ ছাটাই কৰা হৈছে যাৰ সংখ্যা কম নহয়। এইটো বৰ দুঃখৰ কথা। এনে অৱস্থাৰ উদাহৰণ স্বৰূপে মই ডুমডুমাৰ কথা কব পাৰো। তাৰ বাহিৰেও আৰু বহুতো ঠাইত এনে ঘটনাৰ উদাহৰণ আছে।

**Shri KAMAKYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Labour):** এনেকুৱা কিবা এটা agreement আছে নেকি?

**Shrimati LILY SEN GUPTA:** থাকিব পাৰে। যদি কোনো Union এ ভুল ভাবে কৰিছে সেইটো চৰকাৰে হস্তক্ষেপ কৰি cancel কৰিব লাগে।

মহাশয়, এটা কথা মই লক্ষ্য কৰিছো যে প্ৰশাসনীয় ব্যৱস্থাৰ লগত বাইজৰ সৈতে বুজা বুজা হোৱা নাই। চৰকাৰী কৰ্মচাৰীৰ বিৰুদ্ধে কেবাজনো সদস্যই মন্তব্য কৰিছে। আমি যদি চৰকাৰৰ আঁচনি বোৰ কাৰ্য্যকৰী কৰিব লাগে—বাইজৰ প্ৰতিনিধি হিচাবে আমাৰ যি দৰে দায়িত্ব আছে কৰ্মচাৰী সকলৰো সেইদৰে দায়িত্ব আছে। পৰস্পৰৰ মাজত থকা ভুল-ত্রুটি বা সমস্যা ক নিজৰ বুলি লব লাগে। তাকে নকৰি সদনত বা বাহিৰত কেৱল সমালোচনা কৰিলে তাৰ দ্বাৰা বাইজ আৰু চৰকাৰী বিভাগৰ মাজত ক্ৰমে এটা ব্যবধান হৈ সৃষ্টি হব। জিলা পৰ্যায়ত হওক বা আন পৰ্যায়ত যি সম্পৰ্ক স্থাপন হোৱা প্ৰয়োজন সেই সম্বন্ধ যাতে স্থাপিত হয় তালৈ লক্ষ্য আমিও কৰা উচিত। আমি প্ৰতিনিধি হিচাবে আমাৰ কিবা ভুল থাকিলে আমি মানি লওঁ। সেইদৰে চৰকাৰী অফিচৰেও নিজৰ ভুল স্বীকাৰ কৰা উচিত। সকলো কৰ্মচাৰীয়েই বেয়া, এই কথা শুদ্ধ নহয়; বহুতো ভাল কৰ্মচাৰীও আমাৰ আছে, মই সেই সকল কৰ্মচাৰী যি স্তৰতে হওক অনুবোধ কৰিব খোজো যে তেখেত সকলে এই সমস্যাক দেশৰ আৰু সমাজৰ সমস্যা বুলি গণ্য কৰি কৰ্মচাৰী সকলক দেশ গঢ়াৰ কামত যোগ্য কৰি, তোলাৰ দায়িত্ব গ্ৰহণ কৰিব যেন। সেই কাৰণে মই কব খোজো যে আমাৰ প্ৰশাসনীয় যি সকল উচ্চ অফিচৰ আছে তেখেত সকলে যিসকলে যোগ্যতাৰে কাম কৰিব পৰা নাই তেওঁলোকক পৰামৰ্শ আদিৰে সহায় কৰিব বুলি আশা কৰিছো।

**Industry** ৰ বিষয়ে আজি শিল্পমন্ত্ৰীয়ে এটি দীৰ্ঘলীয়া তথ্যপূৰ্ণ বক্তৃতা দিলে, তাৰ কাৰণে আমি ভাল পাইছো। এই বিষয়ে মই কব খোজো যে আমাৰ শিক্ষিত trained ল'ৰাৰ অভাৱ অঞ্চ আমাক কামো লাগে জীৱিকা নিৰ্বাহৰ কাৰণে। চৰকাৰী চাকৰিৰ বাহিৰেও জীৱিকা নিৰ্বাহৰ অন্যান্য উপায়ৰ আজি বৰ প্ৰয়োজন। আমাৰ ল'ৰা বিলাকে যদি এখন চাহৰ দোকানো কৰিবলৈ যায় তাৰ কাৰণেও তেওঁলোকৰ আৰ্থিক অৱস্থা নাই। আৰু যি ২।৪ জন যুবকে এই

কাৰবাৰ কৰিছে তেওঁলোকে চৰকাৰৰ পৰা কোনো সাহায্য নাপায় কাৰণ এনে কাৰবাৰক শিল্প হিচাবে গণ্য কৰা হোৱা নাই। অসমত থকা হোটেলবিলাকৰ অৱস্থাও বেয়া। হোটেলকো আজি **industry** হিচাবে চৰকাৰে চাব লাগে। হোটেল পৰিচালনাৰ বাবেও উপযুক্ত প্ৰশিক্ষণৰ ব্যৱস্থা নাই। সিদিনা **Railway** ৰ বাবে এটা কেটাৰিঙৰ **advertise** হৈছিল। তাতো কেটাৰিং চলনাৰ যোগ্যতা-হলেহে দিয়াৰ চৰ্ত আছিল। কিন্তু দেখা গ'ল এই প্ৰশিক্ষণ নথকাত আমাৰ যুবক সকলে লব নোৱাৰিলে। গতিকে এই **industry** ৰ বাবে চৰকাৰী স্বীকৃতিৰে সাহায্য আৰু প্ৰশিক্ষণৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিবলৈ অনুগ্ৰহ কৰিলো। কিছুমান লৰাই স্কুল কলেজৰ পৰা ওলাই ফটোগ্ৰাফী ষ্টুডিওৰ কাম হাতত লৈছে। তাৰ কাৰণেও বহুত টকাৰ প্ৰয়োজন। যদি শিল্প বিভাগে এই শিল্পটোক স্বীকৃতি দিয়ে তেনেহলে ইয়াৰ দ্বাৰাই ভালেমান লৰাৰ জীৱিকাৰ পথ মুকলি হ'ব, আৰু তেওঁলোকে চৰকাৰৰ ফালৰ পৰা আৰ্থিক সাহায্য পোৱাত সুবিধা হ'ব। ফটোগ্ৰাফীৰ ভাল ট্ৰেইনিং দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা আমাৰ বাজ্যত নাই। ইয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব পাৰিলে ভাল। সেইদৰে **Studio** ৰ কাম কৰিবলৈকো প্ৰশিক্ষণৰ দৰকাৰ; টকাৰ প্ৰয়োজন। **Education Department** ত খবৰ কৰি জানিব পাৰিলো যে ইয়াকো শিল্প হিচাবে গণ্য কৰা নহয় কাৰণেই ইয়াৰো **training** ৰ ব্যৱস্থা নাই। গতিকে মই চৰকাৰক ফটোগ্ৰাফী ট্ৰেইনিংৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিবৰ বাবে অনুৰোধ জনালো। আৰু **Industry department** ক টকাৰ অনুদান দিবলৈ অনুৰোধ কৰিলো।

শিক্ষাৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত বিশেষ আলোচনা হৈছে; মই তাক দোহাৰিব নোখোজো। মই মাত্ৰ কব খোজো যে ছাত্ৰছাত্ৰী সকলৰ বিবতিৰ সময়ত সময় অতিবাহিত কৰিব পৰা ভাল ব্যৱস্থা নাই আৰু তাৰ কাৰণে বহুতো লৰাই চাহব দোকানত বহি সময় কটাব লগা হয়। তেওঁলোকৰ অৱসৰ সময় অতিবাহিত কৰিবৰ বাবে সকলো ঠাইতে লাইব্ৰেৰী বা **Stadium** ৰ ব্যৱস্থা নাই। ক্লাবৰ ব্যৱস্থা নাই। আমি ছাত্ৰ-ছাত্ৰী সকলক সমালোচনা কৰোঁ কিন্তু তেওঁলোকৰ অৱসৰ বিনোদনৰ ভাল ব্যৱস্থা দিব পৰা নাই। গতিকে ইয়াৰ এটা সুব্যৱস্থা কৰিবৰ বাবে চৰকাৰক অনুৰোধ জনালো।

শ্ৰী শিক্ষাৰ চৰকাৰে যি ব্যৱস্থা কৰিছে সেইটো সন্তোষজনক বুলি কব নোৱাৰি। এখন হাইস্কুল পাতিলে তাৰ কাৰণে **Ad-hoc grant** দিয়ে হয় ৭৫ টকা বা এশ টকা বা দুশ টকা। ইমান কম টকাৰ মঞ্জুৰী লৈ শ্ৰী শিক্ষা বিস্তাৰ হয় কেনেকৈ? তাৰোপৰি যিবিলাক স্কুলত হোটেল কৰাৰ কথা আছিল সেইবিলাকো আজি পৰ্য্যন্ত হোৱা নাই। এনে অৱস্থাত যিবিলাক শিক্ষিত ছোৱালী আছে তেওঁ লোকে চাকৰি কৰাত অসুবিধা হৈছে। ইয়াৰোপৰি গাঁৱলীয়া অঞ্চলৰ পৰা আহিবলৈ বাট-পথৰ অসুবিধা। সেই কাৰণেই এই গাঁৱলীয়া অঞ্চলবোৰ শিক্ষাৰ বিষয়ত বৰ পিচ পৰা চৰকাৰে অঞ্চল উন্নয়নৰ বাবে কিছু আঁচনি কৰাৰ কথা মাননীয় ৰাজ্যপাল মহোদয়ে উল্লেখ কৰিছে। পাবনতা অঞ্চলৰ উন্নতি দ্ৰুত হ'ব লাগে, লগে লগে অন্যান্য পিচপৰা অঞ্চলৰ অনুন্নত অৱস্থাৰ কাৰণ আৰু প্ৰকাৰ চৰকাৰে ভালধৰণে জৰিপ কৰিব লাগে।

কিছুমান জিলাৰ প্ৰতি লক্ষ্য কৰিলে দেখিব যে তাত কেৱল মাত্ৰ সাধাৰণ উন্নয়নৰ ব্যৱস্থাহে আছে। সিদিনা মোৰ এটা প্ৰশ্ন আছিল ডিব্ৰুগড়ৰ জৰুলা কৃষকৰ অৱস্থা উন্নত কৰিবৰ বাবে বিশেষ কৃষি ব্যৱস্থা কৰিবৰ বাবে সেই প্ৰশ্নৰ প্ৰসঙ্গত দুই এজন সদস্যই মন্তব্য কৰিছিল, “ডিব্ৰুগড়ত চাহখেতি কৰক, গোম ধান খেতি কৰক—ধান খেতি আছে জানো?” মই তেখেত সকলৰ এনে

মন্তব্যত দুঃখ পাইছো । তেখেতসকলে অরশ্যে নিশ্চয় আলি কাষত থকা চাই খেতিবে ভবা ডিব্ৰুগড়ৰ কথাহে কৈছে । আলিৰ কাষৰ পৰা ৪১৫ মাইলৰ ভিতৰৰ ডিব্ৰুগড়ৰ কথাহে কৈছে । ডিব্ৰুগড়ৰ চিত্ৰ সেয়া নহয় । বানপানী, গৰাখহনীয়া আৰু কোনো কোনো ঠাইত জল সিঞ্চনৰ অভাৱ, কোনো কোনো ঠাইত ১০।১৫ বছৰ বানপানীয়ে খেতি নষ্ট কৰিছে । গতিকে কৃষকৰ অৱস্থা অতি জুৰুলা । কিন্তু মাটি উৰ্বৰ । আনহাতে শদিয়া transferred area, টিৰাপ transferred area আৰু অন্যান্য জনজাতি অঞ্চলৰ অৱস্থা কি ? একোখন মৌজাত মাত্ৰ এটা হাইস্কুল; Ad-hoc grant ২০০ বা ২৫০ টকা । এম. ই স্কুলত (জনজাতি) Ad-hoc grant ৭৫ টকা । Transferred area ৰ বাইজৰ অৱস্থা কি ? যেতিয়া Political area হিচাপে আছিল তেতিয়া বাইজে গঠনমূলক কাম হাতত লোৱাত বাধা দিছিল, গতিকে পিচ পৰি আছিল । চৰকাৰী ব্যৱস্থাবেও উন্নয়নৰ ব্যৱস্থা নহল । বৰ্ত্তমানে transferred area বুলি ৰাজ্যিক চৰকাৰৰ অধীনত আনিলে হয় কিন্তু ইয়াতো সাধাৰণ অৱস্থাবেহে কাম হৈছে । বিশেষ ব্যৱস্থা একো কৰা হোৱা নাই । গতিকে তেওঁলোকে নেফাৰ সুবিধা পালে নে ৰাজ্যিক চৰকাৰৰ সুবিধা পালে ? আনহাতে নেফাৰ সীমা নিৰ্দ্ধাৰণ কৰোতে চৰকাৰী কৰ্ম-চাৰীৰ মজুমতে কোনো পৰিকল্পনা নোহোৱাকৈয়ে বহুত খেতিৰ মাটি সোমাই পৰিল নেফাৰ ভিতৰত । গতিকে বাইজৰ আজি মাটিৰ অভাৱ । চৰকাৰে এই অঞ্চলবোৰৰ উন্নয়ন আঁচনি কৰাৰ লগতে ডিব্ৰুগড় নগৰৰ ওচৰেপাচৰে থকা অঞ্চল বোৰৰ বাবেও আঁচনি কৰে যেন । এয়ে মোৰ নিবেদন । মোক এইখিনি কবলৈ সময় দিয়াৰ বাবে অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়ক ধন্যবাদ জনালো ।

### Shri RAMPIRIT RUDRAPAUL (Hailakandi):

মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মাননীয় ৰাজ্যপাল মহোদয়ৰ ভাষণেৰ পৰিপ্ৰেক্ষিতে যে সংশোধনী প্ৰস্তাব আনা হয়েছে তাৰি সমৰ্থনে আমি কিছু বলতে চাই । মাননীয় ৰাজ্যপালৰ ভাষণেৰ ভিতৰ এমন নুতনতৰ আভাষ বা ইঙ্গিত নাই বা শুনে বা পড়ে জনসাধাৰণেৰ মনে আশাৰ সঞ্চাৰ কৰতে পাৰে ।

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, ৰাজ্যপাল তাঁৰ ভাষণে প্ৰথমেই দেশেৰ বৰ্ত্তমান পৰিস্থিতি আলোচনা কৰতে গিয়ে তাসখণ্ড চুক্তিৰ কথা উল্লেখ কৰেছেন । এই তাসখণ্ড চুক্তিকে কাৰ্য্যকৰী কৰে দুই দেশেৰ মध्ये শান্তি, প্ৰীতি ও বন্ধুত্ব গড়ে উঠুক কামনা কৰি, আৰ চুক্তিৰ প্ৰনোতা আমাদেৰ প্ৰাণপ্ৰিয় স্বৰ্গীয় প্ৰধান মন্ত্ৰী শ্ৰীলাল-বাহাদুৰ শাস্ত্ৰীৰ অমৰ আত্মাৰ চিৰ শান্তিৰ জন্য ভগবানেৰ নিকট প্ৰাৰ্থনা কৰি ।

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আজ দেশ স্বাধীন হওৱাৰ ১৯ বৎসৰ পৰেও ভাৰতেৰ ভিতৰে ও বাহিৰে বিভিন্ন সমস্যা দেখা দিয়েছে । তিনটা পঞ্চ বাৰ্ষিক পৰিকল্পনা গত হল অখচ আমাদেৰ খাদ্য সমস্যা সমাধান হয় নি, কৃষি তথা কৃষকেৰ উন্নতি হয় নি, প্ৰয়োজনানুপাতে শিল্প গড়ে উঠে নি, ফলে সৰ্বস্ত্ৰেৰ বেকাৰেৰ সংখ্যা দিন দিন বেড়ে চলেছে । শিক্ষা, স্বাস্থ্য আদি সকল সমস্যাই জটিল হয়ে পড়েছে । অখচ এই পৰিকল্পনা গুলিকে কাৰ্য্যকৰী কৰে তুলবাৰ জন্য জনসাধাৰণেৰ উপৰ বিভিন্ন প্ৰকাৰেৰ Direct বা Indirect কৰেৰ বোঝা চাপানো হয়েছে ও বিদেশ থেকে ঋণ আনা হয়েছে । কিন্তু সাধাৰণ মানুষেৰ দৈনন্দিন জীবেৰ কোন পৰিবৰ্ত্তন হয় নি, বৰং আৰ্থিক অনাটনে অতিষ্ঠ ও জৰ্জৰিত । আজ ও আমাদেৰ মাথা পিচু আয় আকাশ-পাতাল ব্যবধান অখচ সৰকাৰ সমাজবাদেৰ বড় বড় বুলি ঘোষণা কৰেছেন । এটা কেবল কাগজে পত্ৰেই থাকলে সমাজবাদ আসবে না । তাৰ জনো চাই বিভিন্ন আইনেৰ আমূল পৰিবৰ্ত্তন ও দেশ নেতােদেৰ সৰ্ব্ব প্ৰকাৰ ত্যাগ ।

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মাননীয় রাজ্যপাল কৃষি সম্বন্ধে বলতে গিয়ে কেবল বৈজ্ঞানিক সারের ব্যবহার সম্বন্ধে আলোচনা করেছেন, কিন্তু এই সার ব্যবহারে কি পরিমাণ উৎপাদন বেড়েছে সে সম্বন্ধে কিছুই উল্লেখ করেন নি। কেবল সার ব্যবহার করলেই উৎপাদন বাড়বে তার কোন মানে নেই। তার আনুসঙ্গিক ভাল বীজ, **Compost manure** বা গোবর, উত্তমরূপে জমি কষণ ও সময় ও প্রয়োজন মত জলের যোগান দিতে হবে। তাহলে উৎপাদন বাড়তে পারে। এই সমস্ত জিনিষ সরকার কৃষককে যোগান দিতে পারেন নি ও বর্তমান কৃষকের আর্থিক অবস্থা এমন পর্যায়ে দাঁড়িয়েছে যে তাদের পক্ষে এই সমস্ত প্রয়োজনীয় জিনিষ যোগান সম্ভব নয়। তাছাড়া প্রকৃত কৃষক আজ ভূমিহীন। অন্যের ভূমী চাষ-বাগ করে থাকে। তারা কেনই বা অত্যধিক অর্থ ব্যয় করে জমিদারের গোলা ভরতে যাবে। আর অল্প ভূমিওয়ালারা কৃষকেরও আর্থিক সম্পত্তি নাই যে প্রয়োজনীয় সকল জিনিষ যোগাড় করে উন্নত ধরনের চাষ-বাগ করবে। তাই চাই সর্বপ্রথম কৃষককে ভূমির মালিক করে দেওয়া ও ভূমিহীন কৃষককে ভূমির ব্যবস্থা করে দেওয়া। এবং প্রয়োজন মত সকল জিনিষের ব্যবস্থা করে দেওয়া যাতে কৃষকেরা অতি সহজে নগদ বা ঋণে পেতে পারে। তাছাড়া আজ শতকরা ৯০ জন কৃষক মহাজনের দেনায় ঋণগ্রস্ত। ফলে ফসল উঠার সাথে সাথে মহাজনের দেনায় সর্বস্বান্ত হয়। এভাবে দিনের পর দিন মহাজনের দেনা বাড়তে থাকে এবং কৃষকেরাও স্বাবর অস্থাবর সম্পত্তি হাত ছাড়া হতে হতে পরীষ হতে চলেছে। দেশের ও জাতির উন্নতি করতে হলে এই কৃষকদেরকে মহাজনের দেনা থেকে মুক্ত করতে হবে। নতুবা ভূমিহীন কৃষকের সমস্যা মিটবে না আর কৃষক ও কৃষির উন্নতিও হবেনা। বর্তমান কৃষকের জন্য আর্থিক সাহায্য বা ঋণ নেওয়ার যে **Cooperative** ব্যবস্থা করা হয়েছে ইহা মোটেই স্তম্ভ ও শক্তিশালী নয়। ইহাকে আরও স্তম্ভ ও শক্তিশালী করতে হবে যাতে প্রত্যেক কৃষক তার প্রয়োজন। নসারে প্রত্যেক ব্যাপারে তার স্বাবর ও অস্থাবর জিনিষ সরকারের নিকট রেখে অল্প স্তম্ভে ঋণ গ্রহণ করতে পারে—এমনকি মহাজনের ঋণও শোধ করতে পারে তার ব্যবস্থা করতে হবে। মহাজন সাধারণ কৃষকের ভূমি বন্ধক ও ক্রয় যাতে না করতে পারে তার ব্যবস্থা করতে হবে। এসম্পর্কে সরকার যেমন **Land Mortgage Bank** এর মাফে **House Building Loan** দেওয়ার ব্যবস্থা করেছেন; সেইভাবে কৃষকেরা যাতে প্রয়োজন মত তাদের ভূমি-সম্পত্তি বন্ধক দিয়ে **loan** গ্রহণ করতে পারে তার একটা ব্যবস্থা করার পক্ষে বিবেচনা করে ব্যবস্থা করার জন্য অনুরোধ করি। আমার মনে হয় তবে ভারতের দরিদ্র কৃষক সমাজ মহাজনের কড়া স্তম্ভের হাত ও দাদন থেকে অব্যাহতি পাবে ও তাদের তথা দেশের উন্নতি হতে পারে।

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মাননীয় রাজ্যপাল তাঁর ভাষণে **Procurement** সম্বন্ধে বলতে গিয়ে **Government Procurement** একমাত্র **Procurement** করেছেন বলেছেন। এটা অত্যন্ত ভাল কথা। কিন্তু ছোট-বড় প্রত্যেক কৃষককে বাধ্যতামূলক ভাবে দেওয়ার যে ব্যবস্থা করেছেন এটা অত্যন্ত পরিতাপের ও প্রতিবাদের বিষয়। কারণ যারা বড় কৃষক তাদের বিক্রয়ের জন্য অপরিয়াপ্ত ধান্য আছে তারাতো নিশ্চয়ই ধান্য সরকারের গুদামে বিক্রয় না করে অন্যত্র বিক্রয়ের উপায় নাই। তাছাড়া কৃষকেরা তাদের প্রয়োজন মত ঋণের রেখে প্রয়োজন মত বিক্রয় করে থাকেন।

কিন্তু দেখা গিয়েছে যে আমার হাইলাকান্দিতে বিশেষ করে লালা আঞ্চলিক পরঞ্চায়ত এলাকাতে গ্রাম পরঞ্চায়ত—পেসীডেন্টেরা গ্রামের ছোট-বড় কৃষকের নামে নোটিশ জারি করেছেন, যে জিলাধিপতির আদেশ অনুযায়ী আপনাকে এত কুইণ্টল ধান **market** এ পৌছাইয়া দিয়া উহার মূল্য সমজিয়া লইবেন। তাতে এমন কৃষকও আছেন যার হয়ত এক বৎসরের খোরাকীও হয় না, তাহাকেও ১০ বা ২০

কুইন্টল ধান্য দিতে বাধ্য করা হয়েছে। এতে গ্রামের জনসাধারণের মধ্যে হতাশা ও চাকুলোর সৃষ্টি হয়েছে। জানিনা সরকারের পক্ষ থেকে এরকম নির্দেশ আছে কিনা। আমি সরকারকে অনুরোধ করি যাতে এরূপ বাধ্যতামূলকভাবে ধান সংগ্রহ করা বন্ধ করেন। তা নাহলে গ্রামদেশে ভীষণ খাদ্যাভাব দেখা দিবে এবং Fair Price Shop দ্বারা গ্রামের সকল লোককে চাল যোগান সম্ভব হবেনা। তাছাড়া গ্রামদেশের সাধারণ লোক গ্রামের ধান ঢেঁকি-ছাঁটা করিয়া অর্থ উপার্জন করিত তাহাও বন্ধ হয়ে যাবে।

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মাননীয় রাজ্যপাল মহোদয় শিক্ষা ও শিক্ষা প্রতিষ্ঠানের কথা উল্লেখ করেছেন। কিন্তু কাছাড়ে যে একটি নতুন Regional Engineering College হওয়ার কথা, সে সবক্কে কিছুই ইঙ্গিত দেননি। আমরা আশা করেছিলাম যে তাঁর ভাষণে এটা স্থান পাবে এবং এ সম্বন্ধে কতটুকু অগ্রসর হয়েছে তাও জানতে পারব। আশাকরি মাননীয় মুখ্যমন্ত্রী তাঁর উত্তরদান কালে এই সম্পর্কে কিছু জানাবেন। এটা যাহাতে তাড়াতাড়ি প্রতিষ্ঠিত হয় তারজন্য আমি সরকারকে অনুরোধ করি। তাছাড়া তিনটি Junior Technical School স্থাপনের জন্য সরকার সিদ্ধান্ত নিয়েছেন জেনে অত্যন্ত আনন্দিত হয়েছি। আমাদের হাইলাকান্দি মহকুমা, আমার মনে হয়, আসামের সকল মহকুমার মধ্যে উন্নয়নের ক্ষেত্রে পশ্চাৎপদ। গত পরিকল্পনাতে Junior Technical School করার প্রস্তাব ছিল; কিন্তু দুঃখের বিষয় তাহাও পরে গোয়ালপাড়ার সরিয়ে নেওয়া হয়েছে। এতে হাইলাকান্দিবাসী অত্যন্ত দুঃখিত। এবার আশা করি সরকার আমাদের এই স্মরণ থেকে বঞ্চিত করবেননা।

মহোদয়, শিক্ষা ক্ষেত্রে শিক্ষকের মান উন্নয়ন নাহলে শিক্ষার মান উন্নয়ন অসম্ভব। অর্থাৎ দেশে আজও শিক্ষকেরা অবহেলিত ও বিভিন্ন সমস্যায় জর্জরিত কেননা গত Revised Pay Scale এর Arrear ও নতুন হারে সরকারী ও বেসরকারী সকল শ্রেণীর কর্মচারীরা উপভোগ করেছেন—কিন্তু সরকারী স্কুলের শিক্ষক ছাড়া অন্য সকল শিক্ষকেরা তাহা পাইনি। এতে শিক্ষকদের মনে কি জাগতে পারে তাহা সকলেই অনুমান করতে পারেন। অর্থাৎ তাহারাই আজ জাতির ভবিষ্যৎ গঠন করেছেন। তাছাড়া শিক্ষকের Confirmation এর বেলায় ১৮১০ বৎসর লেগে যায়। ফলে তারা Provident Fund benefit থেকে বঞ্চিত হয়—শিক্ষকেরা Confirmation এর বেলায় যে পুলিশ ও C. I. D. Report উহার বিলম্বের কারণ। শিক্ষকের Confirmation যাতে সহজে ও সম্ভব হয় তার ব্যবস্থা করা উচিত। শিক্ষকেরা চাকুরী জীবনের পর এক অতিষ্ঠ-ময় জীবন বাপন করেন। কারণ সরকার থেকে তাদের জন্য কোন প্রকার আর্থিক সাহায্যের ব্যবস্থা করা হয়নি। আমি সরকারকে বিশেষভাবে অনুরোধ করি যে Aided School এর শিক্ষকেরা যাতে অবসরের পর Gratuity or Pension পান, তার ব্যবস্থা করেন।

**Mr. SPEAKER:** তাঁদের Provident Fund আছে। এবং Contribution এর শতকরা ৫০ ভাগ সরকার দেন।

**Shri RAMPIRIT RUDRAPAUL:** মহোদয়, আজ সাধারণ মানুষের আর্থিক অবস্থা অস্বচ্ছল হওয়ায় এবং শিক্ষাক্ষেত্রে বই ইত্যাদির খরচ বৃদ্ধি হওয়ায় অনেক ছাত্র-ছাত্রী স্কুল ছাড়তে বাধ্য হয়েছে। তাই এই বিধান সভায় Class VI পর্যন্ত Free Education দেওয়ার প্রস্তাব গৃহীত হয়েছিল—তা আগামী ১লা এপ্রিল থেকে কার্যকরী করার জন্য সরকারকে অনুরোধ করি।

কারণ যেখানে অন্যান্য রাষ্ট্রে অনেক পূর্বে **Matriculation** পর্যন্ত **Free Education** এর সুযোগ দিয়েছে সেখানে আমাদের জনসাধারণকে **M. E.** পর্যন্ত সুযোগ দেওয়া বড় কথা নয়।

মহোদয়, চা-বাগানের মালিক কর্তৃক পরিচালিত স্কুলগুলি সরকার কর্তৃক গ্রহণের প্রস্তাব নিয়েছেন কিন্তু অত্যন্ত দুঃখের বিষয়, উহা আজ পর্যন্ত কার্যকরী করেনি। এটা তড়িতাড়ি করার জন্য অনুরোধ করি।

রাজ্যপালের ভাষণে শ্রমিকদের উল্লেখ করতে গিয়ে **Industrial Truce Resolution of 1965** এর উল্লেখ করেছেন। একথা সত্য যে বিশেষ করে চা-বাগানের শ্রমিকেরা এটা সম্পূর্ণভাবে পালন করেছে কিন্তু অনেক বাগানের কর্তৃপক্ষ তা পালন করেনি। আজও বিভিন্ন অজুহাতে শ্রমিকদের **Suspend, discharge** ইত্যাদি নানাভাবে নিষাতিত করেছে। এতে মনে হয় সরকারী আইনকানুন কেবল পরীক্ষার জন্য—ধনীদেবের জন্য নয়। অথচ সরকার বা তার কন্সচারী নীরব—তার কোন প্রতিকার করতে সাহস করেন না। এটা অত্যন্ত দুঃখের বিষয়। আমার মনে হয় আজও সরকার ধনীদেবের দ্বারা পরিচালিত। আজ চা-বাগানের শ্রমিকেরা যে হাজিরা পায়, তা অতি নগণ্য। এর দ্বারা তাদের পেটের ভাতও যোগাড় করা সম্ভব নয়। অন্যান্য জিনিষের কথাই উল্লেখ করা যায় না। অথচ সরকার কল্যাণকামী রাষ্ট্র বা সমাজবাদী রাষ্ট্রের কথা ঘোষণা করেন। আজ দেশের সর্বত্র বিরাট সংখ্যক লোক অনুব্রজের জন্য হাহাকার করেছে। আর অন্যদিকে একদল লোক ধনী হতে আরও ধনী হতে চলেছে। এ ব্যবধান দূর করতে সরকার অপরাগ। আজ চা-বাগানের একজন শ্রমিক ৮ ঘণ্টা কাজ করে **Minimum** হাজিরা দেড় টাকা উপার্জন করে—আর সরকারী **P.W.D.** র একজন **Muster Roll** শ্রমিক ৩৬ আনা উপার্জন করে। সরকারের এই বৈশম্যমূলক নীতি দূর করতে হবে। চা-বাগানের শ্রমিক সরকারের নাহলেও বাগানের মালিকদের কাছ থেকে তাদের হাজিরা বাড়াতে হবে। তাছাড়া চা-শ্রমিকেরা পূর্বে বাগান কর্তৃপক্ষ থেকে যে ভাবে সুযোগ-সুবিধা পেত তা পাচ্ছেনা। এদিকে সরকারের নজর দেওয়া উচিত।

মহোদয়, আজ দেশ স্বাধীন হওয়া ১৯ বৎসর হল কিন্তু **Forest Village** এর কৃষকদের ও চা-বাগানবাসী কৃষকদের ভূমি সম্পর্কে আইনের কোন পরিবর্তন হয়নি। এটা অত্যন্ত অনুতাপের বিষয়। আজ চা-বাগানের শ্রমিক বা কৃষক ও **Forest Village** এর কৃষক দাসরূপে ব্যবহৃত হচ্ছে। চা-বাগানের কৃষকদের জমিতে কৃষি উৎপাদন বাড়ানোর সরকারের পক্ষ থেকে কোন চেষ্টা হচ্ছেনা। এরা সরকারী সুযোগ সুবিধা থেকে আজও বঞ্চিত। **Forest Village** এ ও চা-বাগানে গ্রাম পঞ্চায়ত গঠন করে সরকারী কৃষি উন্নয়নের সব রকম ব্যবস্থা হোক। তাছাড়া ১৯৫২-৫৩ ইংরাজীতে কাছাড়ে যে বিরাট সংখ্যক চা-শ্রমিক ছাঁটাই হয়েছিল এবং তাদের **Case Supreme Court** ও নাকি নাকচ করেছে। কেন্দ্রীয় শ্রম বিভাগ নাকি রাজ্যিক শ্রম বিভাগকে এই বিষয়ে কিছু করার জন্য নির্দেশ করেছেন। রাজ্যিক শ্রম বিভাগ এদের জন্য কি করেছেন জানি না। শ্রম মন্ত্রী মহোদয়কে এদের জন্য চিন্তা করে কোন উপায় করার জন্য অনুরোধ করি। এমন কি আজ পর্যন্ত তাদের কোন ভূমি দেওয়া হয় নি। আর এদের ভূমি দিয়ে উরণ-পোষণের ব্যবস্থা করে দিতে অনুরোধ করি।

মহোদয়, সরকার অনেক সময় জনসাধারণের চাপে পড়ে বা কর্তব্যের খাতিরে **Enquiry Commission** দিয়ে থাকেন। একটি **Enquiry Commission** এ লাখ লাখ **Public Money** ব্যয় হয়। কিন্তু **Commission**

**Report** দেওয়ার পরও সরকার তাহা প্রকাশ করেন না। তার কারণ আমরা বুঝতে পারি নি। **Commission** এর **Report** প্রকাশ করতে সরকারের সাহস হয় না কেন? কেন না ১৯৬১ ইংরাজীতে শিলচরে পুলিশের ওলিতে যে ১১ জন **Non-Violent** ভাষা সংগ্রামীকে হত্যা করা হয়েছিল তার **Commission Report** আজ ৫ বৎসর পূর্বে দেওয়া স্বত্ত্বেও সরকার তা আজও প্রকাশিত করতে সাহস ক'চ্ছেন না কেন? অথচ আমরা কাছাড়ের প্রতি-নিধিরা এই সদনে আজ ৫ বৎসর যাবৎ তা প্রকাশ করার জন্য দাবী ও অনুরোধ করে আসছি। সরকার প্রকাশ করবেন বলেন কিন্তু পরে করেন না। এটা অত্যন্ত দুঃখের বিষয়। তাহলে এরকম **Commission** বন্দানোর ও **Public Money** খরচ করার মানে থাকে না। এবারও সরকারকে এবিষয়ে দাবী করি যাতে জনসাধারণের সরকারের একরূপ কার্যকলাপের উপর বিতৃষ্ণা নাজন্ম তার ব্যবস্থা করবেন। অর্থাৎ অতি সত্বর তা প্রকাশ করে জনসাধারণকে স্মৃথী করবেন।

মহোদয়, আরও অনেক বলার ছিল কিন্তু সময় নাথাকায় আমার বক্তব্য সমাপ্ত করি ও আলোচনার অংশ গ্রহণের সুযোগ দেওয়ার জন্য আপনাকে ধন্যবাদ।

**Mr. SPEAKER:** Your time is up. Chief Minister will reply at 3 p. m. One hour will be allotted to the hon. Members. The House stands adjourned till 2 p. m.

### Adjournment

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

**Begam AFIA AHMED (Jamunamukh):** মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মাননীয় সদস্য শ্রীশ্রী গোস্বামীয়ে বাজ্যপাল মহোদয়ৰ ভাষণৰ সমৰ্থন জনাই যি প্ৰস্তাৱ দিছে তাৰ বাবে ধন্যবাদ জনাইছো। মই বাজ্যপাল মহোদয়কো তেখেতৰ ভাষণৰ বাবে ধন্যবাদ জনাই কব খোজো যে—যোৱা বছৰটো বৰ সফল আৰু উত্তেজনাৰ মাজেদি কাটি গ'ল। কিন্তু শেষত শান্তীজীৱ প্ৰচেষ্টাত শান্তি প্ৰস্তাৱত দেশে বৰ আনন্দ লাভ কৰিলে। তেখেতৰ নিচিনা এজন পিয় নেতাৰ মৃত্যুত আমি দুঃখ পাইছো আৰু তেখেতৰ কথাবোৰ মানি চলিবলৈ যত্ন কৰা উচিত হ'ব। শ্ৰীমতী গান্ধীয়ে প্ৰধান মন্ত্ৰী পদ লাভ কৰাৰ কাৰণে আমি আনন্দ পাইছো। মই কব খুজিছো যে আমাৰ দেশত যি খাদ্যসঙ্কট হৈছে সেই সমস্যা গোটেই ভাৰতবৰ্ষতে হৈছে। আন ঠাইৰ তুলনাত আমাৰ অসমত মানুহে অন্ততঃ খাই আছে। কিন্তু দিনক-দিনে বস্ত্ৰৰ দাম বৃদ্ধি পাইছে, যি দৰে বাঢ়ি গৈছে তাৰ বাবে আমাৰ বাইজে সমানে ফেৰ মৰা টান হৈ পৰিছে। গতিকে এতিয়া বাৰিষাৰ আগে আগে যাতে ধান চাউলৰ দাম নাবাচে এইটো প্ৰথম বুলি ভাবি দায়িত্ব গ্ৰহণ কৰে তাৰ বাবে চৰকাৰক অনুৰোধ জনাইছো।

শ্ৰীশিক্ষা ক্ষেত্ৰত, কব খোজো যে সাধাৰণ অৱস্থাত স্কুলৰ স্বীকৃতি দিয়াৰ যি ব্যৱস্থা আছে সেই ব্যৱস্থা আৰু সহজ হ'ব লাগে। স্কুলৰ আশে-পাশে থকা গাৱঁৰ লগত স্কুলৰ বাট পথৰ সংযোগ কৰিহে আমাৰ ছোৱালী স্কুললৈ অহা যোৱা কৰিবলৈ সক্ষম হ'ব। যিবিলাক ঠাইত বাট পথৰ সুবিধা হোৱা নাই সেইবিলাক স্কুললৈ যোৱা বাট-পথৰ সুবিধা কৰি দিব লাগে।

স্কুলৰ শিক্ষয়িত্ৰী সকলৰ থকা ঘৰ দুৱাৰৰ ভাল ব্যৱস্থা বহুত ঠাইত নাই। সেই কাৰণে ছোৱালী বোৰে গাৱঁত থাকিবলৈ অসুবিধা হৈ পৰে। ছোৱালী শিক্ষিত

খাকিলেও কাম কৰিবলৈ আগ বাঢ়ি আহিব নোখোজে গতিকে পূৰ্বৰে শিক্ষকতা কৰি আছে। সেই কাৰণে শিক্ষয়িত্ৰীৰ কাৰণে থকা ঠাইৰ যব-দুৱাৰৰ সুবিধা কৰিবলৈ মই চৰকাৰক অনুৰোধ জনালো।

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, ৰাজ্যপাল মহোদয়ে পৰ্ব্বতীয়া অঞ্চলৰ উন্নতিৰ কথা উল্লেখ কৰিছে যে অন্যান্য পিছ পৰা অঞ্চলৰ উন্নতি হ'ব লাগে, সমাজৰ কল্যাণ হ'ব লাগে আৰু তেওঁলোকৰ অৱস্থা ভাল হ'ব লাগে। কিন্তু ৰাজ্যপালৰ ভাষণত এটা কথাৰ উল্লেখ নাই। সেইটো হৈছে—শিক্ষকলৰ উন্নয়নৰ বিষয়ে আমাৰ দেশৰ ভৱিষ্যৎ নেতা বা নাগৰিক হ'বলৈ তেখেতে ভাষণত উল্লেখ কৰা নাই। গতিকে চৰকাৰক অনুৰোধ কৰিলো যাতে ইয়াৰ এটা ব্যৱস্থা কৰে।

**Shri INDRESWAR KHAUND (Jaipur):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Motion of Thanks moved by my friend Shri S. C. Goswami. Sir, the Governor in his Address has mentioned certain problems which we had to face and he has also mentioned certain problems which are still to be tackled. He has in his Address called upon us to give support for an united effort in solving these problems. I believe, Sir, we will not fail in this regard. The question before us is the economic development of the people, how to improve the economic condition of the people specially of the poorer section who are in the vast majority and who have been the thought behind all our activities. It is not that we are not making progress. We have made certain advancement, and when we consider the various problems we have to face this advancement is certainly appreciable. Yet we have large sections of people who are still struggling for existence. We have not been able to relieve their distress, not to speak of giving them the comforts of living. Now, Sir, there are two ways by which we can expect to improve the economic condition of the people. One is industrialisation, the other by improving agriculture. Regarding industrialisation hon. Members have expressed their opinions and have given suggestions. With regard to employment of local people in industries certain hon. Members have expressed concern. The Minister-in-charge of Industries has placed certain facts before us just now, and he tells us that so far the position is somewhat satisfactory. Sir, a people cannot prosper on employment and jobs alone. We want actual participation in industrialisation, not as employees alone but as actual promoters. Sir, the number of actual participants at present is very small. Let there be no doubt that there are local talents available in this State. There are local talents who are eager to start industries and do business but the main hindrance is finance. It has been the main hindrance faced by our local youths to take to industries. Some time ago hon. Member Shrimati Sen Gupta stated about the difficulties faced by young people of the State in connection with finance. So I hope this matter will receive consideration from the Government because if there is industrialisation let the fruits of industrialisation be enjoyed by all sections of the people. Let there be no room for adversely affecting the poorer section of the people by the pressure of industrialisation.

Sir, regarding agriculture, the Governor in his speech has expressed satisfaction at the growth of agriculture. Sir, I am afraid, I find it difficult to express my satisfaction at the rate of advancement made in this vital sector. It is true that since we attained independence we have been endeavouring for improvement of agriculture. It is true that we have achieved certain advancement but yet when we consider the economic development of the people and when we consider their economic backwardness

we cannot feel satisfied. As a matter of fact the position is not really very satisfactory. Sir, let us take the example of Dibrugarh Sub-division which is supposed to be a prosperous place. There almost 50 per cent of the cultivators can only produce the amount just sufficient to last for 6 or 7 months. For the rest of the period they have to be fed through Fair Price Shops. These Fair Price Shops are the indicators of their poverty. Sir, I think more or less this economic condition prevails in all the villages of Assam. Therefore, Sir, I think, we are far behind in agriculture. We will have to do many things so that we can make progress in this sector.

Sir, I realise that to improve agriculture is not easy. It will require combined application of many things—both man and material organisation. Men we have, but in material organisation we are lacking. We are glad that there has been an increased application of fertilizers by the farmers. But there are practical difficulties which we have to take into account. Here in Assam the main concern of the farmer is his pair of bullocks. Majority of the farmers get indebted in making arrangement for bullocks. I have thought over this matter and I am convinced that if we wish to improve agriculture we must take the help of machines. I found the Japanese Kubato Power Tiller very useful and suitable to our conditions. We should make some arrangement to manufacture this machine in the State in collaboration with some Japanese firms.

If we introduce machine there will be another good effect. Now agriculture has not been able to attract our educated youths. With introduction of the machine agriculture will attract educated youths who will be able to help improve agriculture.

Regarding agricultural education now we are producing officers from the College. Let there be agricultural polytechnics below the College level to train our intending youths.

Lastly, Sir, I would like to speak about the training of officers. The Governor has stated that schemes have been taken in hand to train officers for efficient work. This is a very good idea. I do not know whether the district officers will be converted by this scheme. I specifically feel that there should be special training for district officers. The Deputy Commissioners are the agents of Government in the districts and they are required to undertake various responsibilities. They are not only the representatives of Government, they also play a very effective role in encouraging the people and enthusing them for further work. It is, therefore, essential that Deputy Commissioners should be specially trained officers.

With this few words, I conclude my observations.

**Shri DHANIRAM TALUKDAR (Barpeta):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, in support of the motion moved by Shri Sarat Chandra Goswami on the Governor's Address, I would like to make a few observations. The Address has practically covered all the important points and the Governor has concluded with a pious wish for progress in all fields of endeavour.

Sir, this year 1965 is an unhappy year for us. We lost our beloved Prime Minister in a foreign land where he went on a peace mission. We wish his soul in *Swarg lok* but I think he is above that; in this *Dibyalok* where *Na Tatra Surya Bhati Na Chandra Torakan*: He is there where neither sun, nor moon, nor the stars emit their luminous light but Gods.

But, Sir, I am a strong believer in *Punarjanma*. I think our Shastriji has taken his rebirth at 1-30 a. m. on the 10th of January last (*A voice*: Where?) I cannot say that; just to enjoy the fruit of the peace-tree which he had planted.

Sir, before I take up specific subjects for discussion, I want to lay stress on one point, over which my friends opposite were agitated; it is regarding the Defence of India Rules. Sir, the Defence of India Rules are, in my opinion, a necessity. For every machine to run soundly there must be a safety valve. There is a safety valve in every machine. Like-wise the Defence of India Rules are the safety valve to run the administration smoothly. Though not exactly in the form of Defence of India Rules, but in some form or other they exist in every society, in every family, in every school and college and in other fields of activities. They exist even in this Assembly when the hon. Speaker sometimes has to restrain some hon. Members when they go beyond their limits. So, some such restriction is a necessity.

Now, Sir, the year 1965 was very important in one respect, *i. e.*, the war with Pakistan. The Pakistani President Md. Ayub Khan shouted from the top of his voice "Each Pakistani soldier was equal to 5 Indian soldiers." The Western powers also thought on those lines. But what we did see during the last war with Pakistan was not only humiliation but also defeat of the enemy.

This victory of India thrilled the world and the whole world appreciated that Indian soldiers are very powerful. Now it is a fact that India emerged as victorious but who is the gainer in this war? This is a question which has been put by many people. This is a simple equation and this can be summed up to  $1 - \frac{1}{1}$  (Haji Pir). This is the result of the war.

Now, Sir, I come to Nagaland affairs. I am very glad that Mr. Joy Prokash Narayan has resigned his membership from the Peace Mission. He is a sober and intelligent man. I met him on several occasions. I am awaiting the day when Mr. Scott will also resign. I appeal to our Chief Minister also that he should also resign from that Peace Mission. There are many hon. Members who want to make friendship with the Nagas. Once I had an opportunity to meet one young Naga leader, a jolly fellow in the Political Conference at Nowgong. The Chief Minister was pleased to introduce me to this Naga leader.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** Was he a Naga hostile?

**Shri DHANIRAM TALUKDAR:** No, Sir, he was coming at the head of 60 Naga young girls and young boys. I asked him if he understood Assamese. He replied: *Alop, alop*. Then I put him one other question. Are you agreeable to give some of your young girls in marriage to some young Assam boys? He paused for sometime and said 'Yes'. Then I asked him another question—are you agreeable to marry young Assamese girls' for your boys? He showed three fingers, that is, he was ready to accept only three Assamese girls' in marriage. They are afraid of Assamese girls being married to Naga people because they may be converted into Assamese. Sir, it is a fact that certain section of Naga people want to make friendship with Assamese people, but their number is very

few. If there had been many Naga people who love Assamese people there would not have been so much of havoc in the border land of Sibsagar.

Now, Sir, I have requested the Chief Minister to resign from the Peace Mission. Why? Because he is doing many things at the risk of his life which we cannot afford. He is very very valuable to us. He is not only the head of this House; but he is the head of the Government. He is at the head of 1 crore 40 lakhs Assamese people. We do not want him to risk his life in this way. So I request the hon. Chief Minister to depute two of his deputies, namely, Sri Tripathi and Shri Moinul Haque Choudhury to be accompanied by two other Members of this House, one from Khasi and Jaintia Hills and the other from the Garo Hills who again should be accompanied by two hon. ladies from this House.

Sir, I now come to another point. Sir, our hon. Members have appreciated that one of our Members, not only a Member but he is my great friend Mr. Ali Ahmed was taken in to the Central Cabinet. I do not thank the Centre for this because it was already long overdue. When Jawaharlal Nehru came to Assam in the 1945 election tour, I accompanied him. Nehru remarked that Assam is a land Lahe Lahe. He made this remark and actually we move Lahe Lahe and the Centre appreciated Sri Ali Ahmed's elevation Lahe Lahe. We have got this reward after a very long time.

Sir, the people from other parts of India think whether Assamese people are really civilised or it is only a forest State of India. They think it is full of forest, though our hon. Forest Minister wants to develop forests. Recently the Panchayat President of Barpeta Block Shri Baidyanath Sarma visited Hyderabad. He is not a man of very tall figure. He is a man of small stature and he is not very handsome also. People asked him whether other Assamese people were like him meaning whether other Assamese people were civilised like him. Sir, the people from outside Assam think that we are not civilised. 50 years ago two young men from Bengal visited Assam and as soon as they crossed the boundary of Assam they found Assam full of forests and hills. One of them asked the other whether Assam was at all inhabited by any civilised people or they were only tribal people or man-eating people. In that compartment was another youngman named Durgaprasad Barthakur from Sibsagar.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** We are discussing the Governor's Address.

**Shri DHANIRAM TALUKDAR:** One minute, Sir. What that gentleman meant was whether there was any civilised man. Then Barthakur at once approached them. He had a big figure and he told them, "What do you mean? I am an Assamese; I will devour you". They then said, "Save us, Father". So, that is the opinion of the people outside Assam.

Sir, I now come to one important thing. We are living in Assam which is surrounded by not friendly countries; rather they are our enemies. So Assam cannot afford to have more than one party and so I would appeal to my friends in the Opposition to come and join us

as one party. We must have Assam as a nation. If you go to other States in India, you will find they are one. If you go to Bengal, you will find they are one. Same is the case in Orissa and other places. Therefore, if you divide Assam different problems will crop up. In Assam we have caste Hindus, other Hindus, Bengali Hindus, Muslims, Assamese Hindus and Muslims, immigrant Muslims, hill tribes and plain tribes and so many others. Therefore, until and unless we join hands as one man I think the security of the State will be at stake. We in Assam should think in terms of Assam as a nation and Assamese should be our religion and we should forget about other religions. Sir, we are free for the last 18 years, but we have got only political freedom and not economic freedom. Unless and until we have economic freedom, we are bound to lose our political freedom one day. Therefore, I appeal to all to join as one party.

Sir, as regards O. B. C. I did not know it first for which I was abused in the party. Simply because I protested against it. My suggestion is that it is another policy of disintegration and that is why I do not like it. Sir, to be very brief I want to draw a cross line on the letter 'O' and write the letter 'E' in its place so that it becomes E. B. C., that means Economically Backward Classes and not Other Backward Classes. Sir, I come from a constituency 95 per cent of whose population is either caste Hindus or Muslims. Therefore, to satisfy some people others should not suffer, that was the complaint made by the people of my constituency. Sir, I think the worst sufferers are the Brahmins. They have lost their 'jajmans' because people have given up performing 'Sradhs', etc, and Goswami have lost their disciples. I have seen some Brahmin boys coming out of schools because they could not pay their dues. Not to speak of Brahmins, I have seen other classes of boys coming out of their classes because they could not pay their fees. That is very sad, Sir. Therefore, I say that we must not make any distinction between different classes of people and should treat all classes of people who are economically backward as one class.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** Your time is up.

**Shri DHANIRAM TALUKDAR** Sir, my submission is that I am the oldest man in this House and I am the youngest Member of this House. Other Members have come long before me, some came five years back, some ten years back, some fifteen years back, and so on and therefore, they had an opportunity to speak in this House on many occasions. I am the only man here for the last one year only and so I had not much chance to speak. Therefore, I may be given some more time. Sir, 28th February, was a holiday and so I would request that you may kindly extend the debate till tomorrow.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** You will be given more time in Budget Discussion.

**Shri DHANIRAM TALUKDAR:** Now I have to say many things. But if you so desire, I will resume my seat.

Sir, as regards food, we are very much keen to improve our food position. But I think our Revenue Minister is not very serious about it. I know there are thousands and lakhs of acres of land in Barpeta

lying vacant. I would request the Chief Minister and Revenue Minister to visit Barpeta at any time and I shall show them there are vacant lands from which we can get crores of maunds of paddy every year. These lands are kept in the name of reserves but these are not actually reserves. We get report every day that people are being killed by Rhino, elephant and also tigers. The other day one man was killed by an elephant and one man was killed in North Gauhati. Sir, we must not ignore the value of life because they are not our relations or friends, but they are our men. I do not think it is a pleasure to the Government to keep reserves. Due to these reserves early flood comes and paddy and other crops are damaged every year. Last time in five Mouzas like Nowgong, Barpeta and other areas, by early flood crop was damaged to the extent of two crores of rupees. I requested Mr. Haque Choudhury to make a note of it and he noted it, but he did nothing. Then another point. Fish is equally important with paddy. Three years before I appealed to our Chief Minister that the Government is taking lakhs of rupees from this Subdivision, but not a single penny was spent there. In the year 1929 when I happened to be the Chairman of the Local Board there, I pressed the then Commissioner, Mr. Bentink what was the justification to take away two lakhs of rupees from that Subdivision by way of land revenue without spending a single penny for the Subdivision. This time from six lakhs it has gone up to eight lakhs of rupees. So the Government can very easily spare at least one lakh of rupees for the Subdivision but our Government is getting miserly so far as our Subdivision is concerned and they cannot spend at least a part of what they are realising from the Subdivision. It is not a fun, Sir. To say again, I requested the Chief Minister that at a cost of one lakh of rupees. Four Beels can be improved and that won't require much expense, but to no avail.

Then, Sir, as regards the point of Education I should like to say something. At the Silver Jubilee of the Barpeta College, some learned men, some Professors and Principals, were present. There was a seminar held on that occasion and 'education' was the subject for discussion. Most of them were against the Higher Secondary School. At the conclusion I put a question to the president Shri Bipin Pal Das who happens to be the Principal of the Darrang College. I put him a question: Up to this time we have 85 Higher Secondary Schools and these Higher Secondary Schools cost many lakhs of rupees, but they are even now under-staffed. I asked him, there are many other Matriculation Schools to be converted into Higher Secondary Schools and if this slow process of conversion continues then will it be possible for the remaining High Schools to be converted into Higher Secondary Schools within this twentieth century? They said it is impossible. Then what is the use of introducing Higher Secondary Schools if we cannot provide facilities for such education for our boys and girls? Rather we have been depriving many of our boys and girls from coming to schools for Higher Secondary Education. There was a time in 1917 when I was in the Law College with three people, we were three teachers from there and one was an outsider-Shri Girish Chandra Bardoloi; we opened a school at the North Bank which is now known as 'Kamala Dev School'. There were three students in the school and one of us had to sit idle for the whole day. That was the position, Sir, at that time. But now? Nowadays, you open a school anywhere with three or four students at the beginning, the number will go up to hundreds early. Now we

have two sets of schools—one Matriculation school, and one Higher Secondary Schools. Now how are we justified by giving opportunity to some of our students for higher secondary education whereas we are refusing the same opportunity to other students? Mainly girl students are finding it difficult to get the facility of higher education because they do not have schools for that education in their villages and even if they try to go to a school which is a far and very small in number they will find they are already over-crowded with students. So, Sir, while we insist on attaching greater importance to the higher education, I mean the college education, we should at the same time also give more importance to the L. P. School education, High school education, etc. Sir, there is one tribal L. P. School which is very near to the residence of the Hon. Speaker. There is another L. P. School in that area. But they have not been recognised. Another Immigrant Muslims School I know of has not been recognised for the last seven years. How are we justified in this way by giving an opportunity to some people and refusing the same to others? In this regard, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister of Education. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have many other subjects to discuss about; but as you have been telling me that I shall get opportunity to discuss further, I now resume my seat.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** You will get opportunity to speak during the Budget discussion. Now Mr. Tilok Gogoi will speak. Mr. Gogoi, you know your time is only 12 minutes and you will try to confine your speech within this time limit.

**\*Shri TILOK GOGOI (Took):** অব্যক্ত মহোদয়, ৰাজ্যপালৰ ভাষণৰ প্ৰতি সমৰ্থন জনাই যিটো ধন্যবাদ সূচক প্ৰস্তাৱ দাঙি ৰিছে সেইটো সমৰ্থন কৰাৰ লগতে মই কওঁ যে অসমত বিজুলী শক্তি বৃদ্ধি কৰাৰ যি আঁচনি লৈছে তাৰ দ্বাৰা যথেষ্ট বিজুলী শক্তি বৃদ্ধি পাইছে। কিন্তু নাহবৰ টাৱাৰ পৰা 66 K V যিটো লাইন মৰিয়নী পাব নিছে সেই লাইন নিওঁতে বহুত মানুহৰ অগ্নি হৈছে যিটো চৰকাৰে ৰোধকৰো ডালকৈ বিবেচনা কৰা নাই। বহুত মানুহৰ বাৰীৰ গছ-গছনি, বাঁহ আদি কাটিছে। কিন্তু তাৰ বাবে বহুতে আজিও ক্ষতি পুৰণ পোৱা নাই আৰু কিছুমানে পাইছে যদিও সেইয়া যথেষ্ট হোৱা নাই। খৰক ১০০ বাহ কাটিছে যদি তাৰ বাবে ক্ষতিপূৰণ দিছে মাত্ৰ ৭৫ টকা। বাহবোৰ কাটোতে হিচাপ নকৰে কাটি নিয়াৰ পিচত মুচাবোৰহে হিচাপ কৰে। সেই বাহবোৰ বেচি দিয়ে শতকৰা ৪০ টকাকৈ। প্ৰায়ে ৰাতি বাহ বেচি। এইটো কেনেকুৱা কথা বুজিব পৰা নাই। গতিকে মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে তদন্ত কৰা দৰকাৰ।

District Library বোৰ কেনেকৈ পৰিচালনা কৰিব লাগে সেইটো নিৰ্দ্ধাৰণ কৰি। নদিয়াৰ বাবে পঢ়ুৱৈ সকলৰ বৰ অসুবিধা হৈছে। লাইব্ৰেৰীৰ বাবে কিতাপ বেচা বা কিনাৰ বাবে চৰকাৰে নিয়ম বান্ধি দিব লাগে যাতে এই খেলি-মেলিবোৰ হব নোৱাৰে। যিবোৰ অসমীয়া কিতাপ প্ৰকাশ হয় সেইবোৰ বচাত খেলিমেলি হয়। যোৰহাটত ২টা ৰাজহুৱা অনুস্থান আছে—এটা বিষ্ণুৰাম হল আৰু লাইব্ৰেৰী আনটো District Library বিষ্ণুৰাম হলটো বৰ পুৰণি অনুস্থান, অৰ্থাৎ গোটেই অসমৰ ভিতৰতে ই এটা পুৰণি অনুস্থান। কিন্তু এই দটা অনুস্থানৰ চৌহদ অতি লেতেৰা। তাৰোপৰি District Library টোততে সোমালে একো কথা শুনা নেযায় অৰ্থাৎ Sound proof নহয়। অন্য লাইব্ৰেৰীৰ কথা নেজানো, মই মাত্ৰ যোৰহাটৰ কথাহে কৈছো।

\*Speech not corrected.

আমাৰ চৰকাৰৰ আঁচনি মতে ঠায়ে ঠায়ে কিছুমান District Library হৈছে। এইটো এটা বৰ ভাল আঁচনি হৈছে। কিন্তু সেই লাইব্ৰেৰী বিলাকত যথেষ্ট আৰু অত্যাৱশ্যকীয় কিতাপৰ অভাৱ। নতুন নতুন অসমীয়া কিতাপ কিনাৰ কাৰণে আৱশ্যকীয় সাহায্য চৰকাৰে নিদিয়াত বহুত বেমেজালি হৈছে। বহুতো অসমীয়া কিতাপ বহু ক্ষেত্ৰত চৰকাৰী সাহায্যৰ অভাৱত চপাবও পৰা নাই। যোৰহাটৰ কথাকে মই উদাহৰণ স্বৰূপে কওঁ। তাত দুটা মাত্ৰ লাইব্ৰেৰী আছে; এটা হ'ল Bisnuram Hall আৰু আনটো District Library। তাত কিতাপ বখাৰো ভাল সা-সুবিধা নাই। কিছুমান কিতাপ বাকচতে পৰি আছে আৰু তাৰে কিছুমান উইয়ে খাইছে। এই দুটা লাইব্ৰেৰীয়ে চৰকাৰৰ সাহায্য পাইছেনে নাই; কব নোৱাৰো। মই জনাত তাৰ District Library টো লেতেৰা হৈ গৈছে প্ৰত্যেক লাইব্ৰেৰী সজ্জিত কৰাৰ কাৰণে অন্ততঃ ৫০,০০০ টকাকৈ দৰকাৰ। পুতুৰৈ ৰাইজৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰে লাইব্ৰেৰীৰ নিছিনা অনুষ্ঠান কৰিছেই যেতিয়া তাৰ পৰিপূৰ্ণ সাধনৰ কাৰণে সেই টকাখিনিও দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব বুলি মই আশা কৰো। চৰকাৰৰ নীতি হৈছে অসমৰ গাঁওবোৰত একোজনকৈ গাঁওবুঢ়া ৰখা পঞ্চায়তত গাঁও বুঢ়া ৰখাই যদি চৰকাৰৰ উদ্দেশ্য হয়, তেন্তে তেওঁলোকৰো আশা যে তেওঁলোকৰ ন্যায্য প্ৰাপ্যখিনি পাব লাগে। দুটাকৈ Pay Committee হ'ল সকলোৱে যেতিয়া কমবেচি পৰিমাণে কিছু পাইছে; তেওঁলোকেও যি পায় তাক দিব লাগিছিল। কিন্তু তেওঁলোকক একো নিদিয়াত তেওঁলোকে দুখ কৰিছে। Sign Board আদি Maintain কৰাৰ কাৰণে তেওঁলোকক মাত্ৰ দুটকাকৈ দিয়া হয়—সেয়ে আজীৱন চলি আছে। তাকো সময়মতে নাপায়। তেওঁলোকক তিনি পূৰা মাটিৰ খাজনা বেহায় দিয়া হয়। বহুতৰে সেই মাটি নাই। সেই হিচাবে তেওঁলোকক সেই মাটি দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগে—তেওঁলোকৰো পৰিৱাল আছে—লৰা ছোৱালীক শিক্ষা দিব লাগে। গতিকে তেওঁলোকৰ প্ৰাপ্যখিনি পোৱা দৰকাৰ। গতিকে গাঁওবুঢ়া সকলৰ প্ৰাপ্যখিনি সোনকালে দিয়াৰ সিদ্ধান্ত এটা কৰিব বুলি আশা কৰিলো।

কষিৰ উন্নতিৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰে নানা চেষ্টাই কৰিছে। কিন্তু মই বহু ঠাইতে দেখিছো যে Higher Education পোৱাৰ পিচত মানুহে পথাৰলৈ নাযায়। ইমানবোৰক উচ্চ শিক্ষা দিয়াৰ পৰা চৰকাৰৰ কিমান প্ৰাৰ্থনাতকৈ কম হ'ব মই কব পৰা নাই।

আজিকালি মেডিকেল আদি বিষয়ত Higher Study ৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰে বৃত্তি দিয়া বন্ধ কৰিছে। কিছুমান লৰাই বহু বিষয়ত ভাল Result কৰে। তেওঁলোকক Foreign লৈ যাবলৈ চৰকাৰে No Objection Certificate নিদিয়। এই Certificate নিদিবলৈ ভাৰত চৰকাৰে নিৰ্দেশ দিয়া নাই বা বিদেশলৈ ছাত্ৰ পঠিয়াব নালাগে বুলিও কোৱা নাই। অন্য ৰাজ্যৰ পৰা বিদেশলৈ ছাত্ৰ গৈয়ে আছে। আমাৰ চৰকাৰে এই Certificate বন্ধ কৰাৰ কি যুক্তি আছে? এই ছাত্ৰ সকল পাচ কৰি আহিলে আমাৰ কামত আহিব। এই বিষয়ে চৰকাৰে পুনৰ বিবেচনা কৰিব বুলি আশা কৰো।

আমাৰ Efficiency ৰ সম্পৰ্কে বহুতো আলোচনা কৰিছে। নানা ঠাইত খাপ্যাতৰ এই সকলোৰে মূলত দুৰ্নীতি—এই দুৰ্নীতি নিৰাৱৰণ কৰিবলৈ আমাৰ প্ৰশাসনৰ কিছু সালসলনিৰ দৰকাৰ হৈছে। আজি যিবিলাক Mobile Court আছে, তাকো বেচি কৰিব লাগে; আৰু দোষীৰ শাস্তি কিছু কঠোৰ কৰিব লাগে। আগতে ইমান দুৰ্নীতি নাছিল। ইয়াৰ কাৰণ হ'ল—শাস্তিক ভয় কৰিয়েই মানুহে দুৰ্নীতি কৰা নাছিল। বৰ্তমানে Mobile Court কৰাটো দোষীৰ শাস্তি নোহোৱাত মানুহ অসন্তুষ্ট আৰু দোষী খালাচ হৈ আকৌ কৰে। গতিকে দোষীৰ শাস্তি কঠোৰ কৰিব লাগে।

বর্তমানে ২৫ বছর এজনে কাম কৰাৰ পিচত আকৌ Medical fitness থাকিলে ৩ বছৰ কৰিব পাৰে। চৰকাৰে Emergency ৰ কাম কৰা লোকৰ মূৰে ১৫ বছৰ হে এজন মানুহে কাম কৰিব পৰাটো কৰিলে ভাল হয়। ৫৫ বছৰৰ পিচত আকৌ ৩ বছৰ বঢ়াই দিয়াত ডেকা সকল নিৰাশ হৈছে। হয় এটা সীমা কৰি দিব লাগে; নহয় Compulsory retirement হব লাগে। নহলে ডেকাসকল এনেয়ে ঘূৰি কুৰিছে আৰু মিবনুৱা হৈছে।

**Family Planning** ৰ বিষয়ে গবৰ্ণৰৰ ভাষণত গুৰুত্ব দিছে। **Family Planning** ৰ দৰকাৰ আছে; সেইকথা কোনেও নুই কৰিব নোৱাৰে। গবৰ্ণৰৰ ভাষণত কৈছে কিছুমান যন্ত্ৰ বা ঔষধ আমি ব্যৱহাৰ কৰা নাই। **Family Planning** ৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত আমি চাব লাগিব যে যিবিলাক **Method** প্ৰয়োগ কৰিলে স্বামী-স্ত্ৰীৰ মাজত অশান্তিৰ সৃষ্টি নহয়, সেইবোৰ **Method** প্ৰয়োগ কৰিব লাগে। ইয়াকে কৈ মোৰ বক্তব্য শেষ কৰিলো।

**Mr. SPEAKER:** Now, the Chief Minister.

**Shri PULAKESHI SINGH (Sonai):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, in the debate on the Governor's Address which is concerned with policy matters, every zone has to get the opportunity to advance their views. I feel the difficulty of the Speaker in selecting speakers. Because it is not possible to accommodate all the eighty Members. I think, some Members should be given opportunity to represent their zones. Because, in this respect representation from the Southern side of the State could not be advanced except by Shri Tarapada Bhattacharjee who is a Member from the Opposition side and no chance has been given to any Members from our side. Sir, I do not like to take the time of hon. Chief Minister, but I request you to make provision for us in future.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** This time it is done by the parties. If the hon. Member likes he may inform the party concerned to give priority to him in the list so that I can act accordingly.

**\*Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister):** Mr. Speaker, Sir. I would thank the hon. Members for their illuminating speeches in which they have covered almost all spheres of administration as well as they have dealt with all major problems of the State. Sir, the grievance that the Governor's Address was not long enough to cover some of the details or more information on the subject, I suppose, is not an important question, because we have been following, as the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs said the other day, the policy on the line of works Government proposes to pursue. Sir, hon. Members have referred to many matters in detail and I have collected all information on all matters except few cases which have been raised in course of debate today, but they run into several hundred pages. I do not know how far it will be possible for me to reply these questions. I shall try to reply as many as possible and the rest which I may not be able to cover in my speech, would be with me and if any

hon. Member likes he may have it from me. Sir, my burden has been to a great extent relieved because of the interference of my colleagues *viz.*, the Minister of Agriculture and the Minister of Planning who have dealt with the subjects which concern them in an illuminating manner. Therefore, it will not be proper for me to take time of the House in giving replies of those which have already been dealt with by the Ministers and I need not repeat the same things. Sir, it is gratifying to note that this House has the unanimous support to the Taskent Declaration. I have no doubt that Taskent Declaration has changed the direction for the better. It has already been said in the Parliament and elsewhere also that that Declaration by itself is a solution to the problem. The main decision of the Taskent Agreement is that the two countries—India and Pakistan, would decide their problems by discussion between themselves and not by war. We can solve it only by peaceful manner. So far the terms of the agreement are concerned, they will be implemented by both the countries according to schedule and we all know that there will be a Ministerial Conference in course of a few days and we hope this will improve our relationship considerably.

Sir, some of the hon. Members have resented continuance of emergency in our country. But some of them also have charged the Government also for that. Sir, national emergency, whether emergency has arisen or not, has to be taken as such. This emergency has to be declared after taking into consideration all aspects of the matter which has the approval of the sovereign Parliament. Now, whether time has come to withdraw it or not will have to be taken at the national level. Hon. Members will see that this subject has been considered in the Parliament at the Government of India level. Sir, all that I know is that nothing is more precious than security of the country and for this security whatever measure is necessary that will have to be taken. The question of inconvenience and suffering of people does not matter. The country's security should be maintained at all cost. So far as our State is concerned, we applied emergency powers when we feel it is necessary. I refute that there has been abuse of powers. One of the hon. Members has suggested that all this and D. I. Rules are to be given on trial. This is a vital question, because all the hon. Members know that in those cases which cannot be taken into the Court or which are very difficult to prove in the Court have to be brought under the emergency provision. For example, I got information that there was some meeting with the Assistant High Commissioner of Pakistan. It was held at midnight, at a particular place. There is not any evidence to prove it. Shall I go to the Court? It is not possible. Therefore, wherever it is considered necessary that in the interest of the security of the State some people have to be detained, we take the earliest opportunity to detain them. Another question which was raised is that those who were in Government service or in service in some Government patronised concerns have now been denied the benefit of their services because of their having been detained under the Defence of India Rules. Sir, in that our policy is to examine each case and decide each case on its own merits. For this no general decision can be taken as each case has to be determined on its own merits. I would only say that in dealing with all these cases besides the Secretariat each case is examined personally by me and therefore, it would be my endeavour to do justice in each case.

Sir, the law and order situation in the State has been mentioned in his speech that it is satisfactory, it does not mean that the normal crimes in the State have not taken place. Regarding Nagaland Border problems

and Naga problems, we are living with these problems for the last 10 to 15 years. You know the magnitude of problems and the efforts which are being made at the official as well as unofficial level to bring about a solution, but I would say that the incidents which have taken place of late in the Naga Land borders are very serious. It is very unfortunate that while peace efforts are being pursued there should be a section of people who are on the move to put a hurdle to the efforts. Sir, an armed revolution of this type even after a settlement is achieved leaves a trail of difficult problems. That is our experience. Even in our own State in 1947-48 or later on when some of the R. C. P. I. people took to arms we know what time we took to control them but even after that how long a trail of problems continued. Therefore, this is a subject on which I can express only my optimism but I cannot predict. I am glad that the hon. Members have felt that the efforts which are being made now are good and we all can certainly hope that peace will be restored in the Naga Land at an early date.

Sir, the hon. Members mentioned about certain reports of Mizo Hills District. It is true that we are getting a few disturbing reports from that district, but Government are vigilant on the whole situation.

Sir, motor accidents in our State are causing a very serious problem. The number of accidents every year is increasing and the figures of the 1964-65 period are very alarming. In 1964, we had 1,208 cases of accidents as against that in 1965 which was comparatively lower. In 1965 the number of persons killed were 316 and injured 1,225 as against in 1964, 233 killed and 945 injured. Sir, I must say that we are very much concerned about these motor accidents and it may be due to the number of vehicles which has definitely increased considerably within the State besides inter-State trucks which too have increased considerably. We will have to deal with this very serious problem in right earnest.

The hon. Members wanted to know the figures of deportation. Hon. Members are aware that according to 1961 Census the Registrar General of Census by study determined the number of infiltrants in our State at about 2,25,000. From 1961 to 31st January, 1966 about 1,36,800 people have been deported according to our Check Posts figures, in addition to some of the infiltrants who were served Quit India notice and who left the State through unrecognised routes, which may be a couple of thousands, of which there is no statistics to say the exact number. Hon. Members are aware that in these deportation procedures certain changes were made and according to those changes the time for appeal was extended and, therefore, more people are now getting the advantage of representing their cases before Tribunals and the number of cases pending before the Tribunals is very large and now it goes to about 19,271.

Sir, when we discussed about the food situation, we had to consider all subjects connected with it, namely, the production, improvement of production, procurement, distribution, etc. After hearing hon. Members, I feel that they have misunderstood the Governor's emphasis or mentioning about the use of fertilizers, of course, is to be considered an indicator to what extent at least in this field people are going to utilise fertilizer. Sir, when Professor Gailbraith, the Ambassador of U.S.A. came to Shillong some time back (while he was the Ambassador to India) I put him a straight question—'Could you please let me know precisely

what is the key thing which has brought this agricultural prosperity to the U. S. A.? He said, "If you want me to tell you very precisely, it is the fertilizer". I asked, "What about the other things like improved seeds and efforts?" He said, "Of course good seeds contributed much for the agricultural prosperity of U. S. A.". Therefore, by mentioning about fertilizer it does not mean that the Government have not given importance on the necessity of other improved methods of production like use of compost, irrigation, better seeds, pest control and so on and so forth.

So far as production is concerned, I must say that even in spite of what we have been doing, we are still in the primitive stage. What has to be achieved and what we have achieved so far—there is a gap, a very big one. We have not yet been able to make the requisite investment for agriculture. Along with it there is a big gap between what we should do and what we are doing to-day. This is a very big gap and it requires sustained efforts not for few months or year but it requires very strenuous efforts for a long time. Along with it the question of Land Reforms comes. I agree with the hon. Members who have said that unless the cultivator knows that the property in which he is now investing belongs to him he will not be prepared to make investment and put in his efforts. This august House has passed several resolutions on the subject of Land Reforms. But there are various ways by which much of the provisions of this Act were frustrated. I know personally of many cases how the Adhjar Act has been frustrated. Similarly other Acts have also been frustrated. Therefore, we cannot claim at this moment that we have brought about land reforms. What is required for bringing about land reforms and not only for that but also for improvement of agriculture, I would come to that just a little later. Sir, regarding procurement, last year's performance is quite well known to the hon. Members. This year the procurement—according to figures which I got yesterday—till the 22nd of this month is about 39 lakh maunds. That means only about 20 to 30 tons more than what was procured last year. My colleague, the Agriculture Minister might have told this House that although our preliminary estimated production was higher, later on because of drought and hail storms, the revised estimate was lower than the preliminary estimate. Of course we had a very good harvest last year. Therefore, whatever shortfall is there should be made up and for that we can intensify our programme. On the whole, in the matter of agricultural production, procurement and distribution I would not recommend for any major change of policy. What is wanted actually is streamlining of the arrangements and tightening up of the measures and effecting implementation of the programme. If that cannot be done, I suppose the line which we have taken to pursue would produce good results. Sir, I have a feeling that these things cannot happen unless the cultivators, I mean, the men who hold the plough and hoe are organised, there cannot be improvement in production and exploitation by money lenders cannot be stopped. Land Reforms cannot take place and also agriculture production cannot increase. Now the cultivator's interest, his difficulties or his voice is very feeble in the platform, even, I would say, in the Panchayats. So, unless he is organised and his voice dominates the National life or economy, the things which I mentioned before cannot take place. And to it, education, is essential. As we all know the percentage of literacy is only 27 or so. But at the same time he is to be educated. In spite of increasing the educational expenditure from 17 lakhs to 75 lakhs, from 1947 to 1948 and to 14 crores today, percentage of

literacy stands at 27. The reason is the same—food shortage is taking place because of high rate of population growth. Whatever we achieved in the matter of removal of illiteracy that has been eaten up by the high rate of population growth. If we can organise them properly, I suppose, Government, the society and the Nation as a whole will be very much benefited. Sir, you would remember that our late Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru who told that three things are required for the development of the rural areas of India: one—school, (2) co-operatives and (3) Panchayats.

I must say that I could not appreciate his programme at that time but more and more we are getting experienced I feel that the real solution of the problem of agriculture of the rural people of India lies in these three things. But unfortunately in the field of co-operative movement we have a lot of confusion in us. Hon. Speaker, Sir, you heard the other day some of the hon. Members' views on co-operatives. Well, it is all right; if co-operative programme cannot be achieved, let us think of something which is better or at least similar to that of co-operatives. Is there no other solution, no other alternative? There is none. If we want to free the common man from his economic burden, from the exploitation of the money lenders or from the land-lords, and if we want to improve his agriculture, the only solution lies in bringing him to a net-work of a very strong and powerful co-operative organisation. Schemes and bundles of currency notes cannot bring them. These two things are lifeless. Life has to be created by the speeches of public men creating hopes and aspiration—there is no other way. What does this paper mean? Does it mean anything? Currency notes as such cannot produce anything. If this problem could be solved in this country this could be solved by the enthusiastic population. That enthusiasm has to be created, but as against that after pledging the scheme and undertaking the scheme if we go on denouncing it here, the capitalists become the prey of capitalists and work as the agent of the capitalist, can we expect to improve the lot of the common people? It is very easy to make cheap speeches on the platform, but let them give a solution other than this.

Sir, the other day hon. Member Shri Stanley D. D. Nichols-Roy in his speech—it was I must say a very illuminating speech—had dealt with a large number of national problems. He mentioned about the wastage, the percentage of food wasted in our country today, and, I agree with him that even if we could stop this wastage the 8 per cent deficit of food could be easily met. Here also it requires education and organisation and I need hardly emphasise about the need of extensively popularising the Family Planning Programme. It is more necessary in our State because in the last Census we topped the list in the percentage of increase in population. I hope that our Health Department would be able to help the society, and I hope in executing this Family Planning there would be liberal co-operation from all concerned. Sir, I have great admiration for some of the hon. Members of the Opposition because they ventilate the problems of the poorer section of the people. The other day hon. Member Shri Khogendra Nath Baruah and today Shri Nilakanta Hazarika and other hon. Members have given description of the conditions of our society, the number of beggars, the number of boys who have not been able to go to school—hundred and one actual description of the lot of our people, and, I agree that this is the real picture of India or of Assam even today. That is known. Now, what is wanted is actually not the description of the problem, of the picture. What is really wanted is the solution. Agreeing that this is the picture of the society today, how do we improve it? Shri Nilakanta Hazarika has mentioned about education. I wanted

to know what is our progress. There has been very rapid progress in the field of education. Just a little while ago I mentioned about the figures of expenditure. While it was about 75 lakhs or so in 1947—subject to a variation because I am speaking from memory—it has gone to about 14 crores today. About the number of people, if we take the position at the time of our independence *i. e.*, in 1947-48, in our primary schools there were 3 lakhs 39 thousand, as against that we have 13 lakhs 59 thousands in Middle schools there were 906 0, now it is 2 lakhs 70 thousand; High and Higher Secondary it was 68,000; as against that there is now 3 lakhs 26 thousand. In Collegiate education we had only 5500, as against this in 1953-64 the figure is 40,380. Therefore, it would appear that expansion has taken place, even than we have not been able to cope with the situation. The resources of the State are such that not to speak of compulsory Primary education, even the demand for voluntary Primary education is so big today that we have not been able to cope with it. All that I submit is that progress or advancement is taking place, but in spite of that the picture which is described today, and I do not disagree, is the real picture even today. Sir, what is wanted is actually what do we for bringing about this improvement? The other day one of the hon. Member said that India is rich, Indians are poor, Assam is rich but the people of Assam are poor. How do we solve this? I think this is a thing which is said by the foreigners who are now working at Sibsagar District in oil. They say that the country is rich while the people are poor. So what is the means by which actually we can make the people of this rich country rich? That means is necessary. For this end the development plans of the country are being pursued for the last several years. The Fourth Plan unfortunately is at the last stage of consideration. Sir, in this matter of development, as you know, we live very far from Delhi. We have geographical disadvantage and many other things. Unless these are seen thing cannot be understood. We are very thankful to the Government of India and the Planning Commission that they are undertaking a study for the development of our Hill Districts.

I am sure that any suggestion which they would give would not only be paper suggestion, but they would help us with the resources for the execution of the plan. There are many other areas, the hon. Members rightly said, for the development of which attention is to be given. Certainly we will pursue our efforts and try to find out funds from the Planning Commission for these areas also.

Sir, about the employment in industries my colleague the Industries Minister who is also the Minister of Planning and Labour has given a clear picture of the points which were raised by the hon. Members. Sir, one thing is very clear in our mind today that we have to stand on our own legs. Sir, why I mention this? I do not believe that we do not have capacity to develop industries. That capacity is there. This is in dormant condition; we have to activate it. I do not believe that it would not be possible to the people of Assam to develop industries in Assam. It is possible and therefore we do not block other industrialists coming and starting industries in Assam. At the same time, let us not be dependent on others and see for ourselves that we are completely useless people—that we do not have any capacity to develop industries. Sir, why I am saying this? Because it is bad from the point of view of reputation. It is bad for the reputation of the people and reputation of the State and reputation really brings investment. So we have to exert fully in this direction. Sir, in the matter

of employment there is a grievance that local people are not getting due consideration. That grievance is very much there and we through various methods' at the same time even by confronting the people, try to see that this grievance is removed.

Sir, the hon. Member from Gauhati is naturally very much unhappy because the Gauhati development plan and programme have not been implemented. Sir, unless we do something in time for the development of Gauhati Town we will face much greater difficulties. The expansion has been so great and along with it all the connected problems are becoming so many that it is very necessary to undertake at least some schemes for the development of Gauhati; but at this stage it is not possible for me or on the part of my colleague to say what amount can be found out for the development of Gauhati Town. Of course, technical advice is there. Now with the assurance for assistance from the Ford Foundation Representatives in India I suppose that problem would be solved to a great extent. The only question is the resource.

Sir, inefficiency and administrative corruption, these have engaged the attention of the hon. Members and along with it comes the question of administrative reform economy committee, training programme, etc. Sir, it would be wrong to say that there has been no administrative reform. As a matter of fact, administrative reform has taken an effective step in the Panchayat. Sir, the Administrative Reform and the Economy Committees' work, these have to be a continuous process. I am the Chairman of the Administrative Reform Committee. This Committee has in the meantime gone through the Organisation and Method Division. It made lot of study because it is not the question of bringing out a report. There are a large number of administrative reports like Gorwala Committee Report, Kerala Report, etc. What actually would be suitable for our State, that is to be found out and what would be feasible should be examined. Therefore, it would not be right to expect this Committee to prepare its report if it is to be useful so soon. This Committee is going ahead with its work. The Economy Committee has also submitted its reports on several departments and my colleague ex-Finance Minister during the last session of the Assembly gave the figure as to how much economy was going to be effected as a result of the acceptance of this report. This Economy Committee's report has produced a good result. Sir, I fully agree with the hon. Member who suggested that the training of officers would greatly improve and bring about administrative efficiency.

Sir, the Public Relations Committees are new bodies and in the process of evolution. Whatever objection the other day hon. Member Mr. Pohshna and Mr. Stanley Nechols-Roy and also other Members raised about ineffective functioning of the Public Relations Committee, we shall review the whole problem. I have no doubt that if need be on future occasion we shall have to come for legislation because we want to make this body an effective one with the majority requirements of improving efficiency, decentralisation and disposal of complaints quickly and I hope we would be able to achieve these purposes so that Organisation like this would be very helpful. Therefore, I would like to request the hon. Members to have patience and to give constructive suggestions so that the Public Relation Committee may work successfully.

Sir, it is complained that departmentalism or lack of co-ordination whether between the Supply and Co operative Department or Supply and other department has become a great menace in this system of administration. Our Minister of Agriculture also might have told the House yesterday that now with the appointment of Agricultural Production Commissioner who has become the top Secretary of the department, many of the problems of co-ordination have been solved. We try to extend the same to other departments also as far as possible.

Sir, the hon. Member Shri Tarapada Bhattacharjee suggested about holding conferences between the linguistic groups in order to bring about better understanding. Sir, I do not believe that such conference will be able to bring better understanding.

The more we have this type of conference the differences will occur. It is not the question of platform speech that would bring about better understanding, it is the question of day to day behaviour that would bring about better understanding. Sir, on many occasions very good decisions are taken in meetings but they do not produce any good results in the field. Therefore, I cannot agree with him that such type of conference would in any way help us.

Sir, he also suggested why Oil Technology is not introduced in our Engineering Colleges. I understand that there is no such subject like Oil Technology. But there is a subject known as Petroleum Engineering. Our Education Department wanted to start Petroleum Engineering, but perhaps it is a costly affair and the number of students will also be limited, the Government of India advised us that since there is a scope for study in the Dhanbad Institute we need not start it. Chemical Engineering course has been started in Gauhati Engineering College.

Sir, I am glad to inform the august House that from tomorrow, *i. e.*, 1st March, the State Transport bus fare would be reduced in almost all the routes. I hope after that there will be no more grievance.

Sir, the hon. Member, I suppose from Jorhat — I am not sure — said that the Mangaldai S.D.O. office was not inspected for the last 15 years or so. On checking the records I find that this office was inspected in April, 1961 and July, 1965 by the Commissioner and in 1957 by the Deputy Commissioner. Therefore, the hon. Member was not given the correct information.

Sir, hon. Member Shri Pohshna raised a question about the area of operation of certain Co-operatives in Barabazar. I have checked it up and found that while many societies area of operation is elsewhere, they are having their office at Barabazar because Barabazar is the nerve centre of Shillong. But their areas of operation is elsewhere.

Sir, there was a complaint of discrimination in the matter of grants to the educational institutions. I am sorry, my colleague the Education Minister, is absent. I would like to read out the policy which the Department is following in the matter of giving grants. Sir, I am talking about primary schools mainly because some observations were

made for giving big grants to some primary schools. It was decided that the schools of teachers who secured national awards on the basis of merit should get enough of grants so that the buildings can be extended and improved sufficient to accommodate larger number of children. These schools were definitely schools with good standard, and, therefore, accommodation was to be enhanced and the general condition of the building improved. All schools of teachers securing national awards so far have been improved accordingly.

In urban areas a few schools were showing very good results and it was decided that these schools be treated as model feeder schools and that accommodation in these schools be expanded and the conditions of the building be generally improved in order that the schools may serve as virtually the lower section of the high school particularly the best high schools whether Government or non-Government. Accordingly a few schools in the town areas in almost every town on the State were allowed appreciable sums of money for improvement of the buildings.

Even in rural areas a selected number of schools were showing very bright results and there was quite some rush for enrolment in these schools. A few schools were selected for improvement and extension of the building in order that the accommodation can be increased to 250 children or more. Each of such school buildings, extended by hundreds of square feet of accommodation, requires big sums of money and it is beyond the ability of the local community to finance such scheme.

The same principles have been followed in the urban areas of hill districts as well as grants have been sanctioned for improvement of primary school buildings. The hon. Members will get greater details on this subject during the budget discussion. Now, I would only say that some schools have been given bigger amounts according to the principles I have just read out. Sir, it is true that for the last two years it has not been possible to take new schools because of limitation of funds. But we will see that there is no stagnation and more schools are taken over.

Sir, the hon. Member Shri Nichols-Roy wanted to know whether the proposal for expanding the Cherrapunji Cement factory has been stopped. It has not been stopped. As a matter of fact it has been decided to increase the capacity by 500 tons and some provisions have been made even during the current year's Plan.

Sir, about the question of Other Backward Classes some hon. Members have mentioned in this House about the need of doing justice to Other Backward Classes students, particularly for education. When we decided to extend educational facilities for Other Backward Classes, it was done with best of intention and later on there was a suggestion from the Government of India that instead of the caste basis we should go in for the economic basis. Sir, we thought that it is a healthy suggestion and we accepted that policy. But now it has been pointed out that because of the change over from the earlier policy to this new policy quite a large number of students are deprived of the benefits which they used to enjoy so far. That was not our intention. Our intention was that we felt that instead of the caste basis if

we take to the economic basis it will have healthy effect in the long run and therefore we have decided that all boys whose parents, on the basis of financial condition, incomes fall below a certain amount, and those who have passed in First Division or in the Second Division, all of them would be entitled to scholarship. But now it has been found that that is working rather adversely for the students who used to get benefits beforehand. Therefore, we are reviewing this whole question. Our anxiety is to see that all those who are lagging behind to-day, educationally or otherwise, they advance as far as possible, and for that all facilities should be given as far as possible. Therefore, we are reviewing this question. It may be possible for us to take a decision in course of a short period.

Now, Sir, about the complaint regarding labour retrenchment in tea plantation that we have heard, and I am sure the Minister in-charge of Labour must have mentioned about it.

Sir, this is not the first time that Shri Talukdar has mentioned about the development of fisheries, I am glad to tell him that this scheme has already been taken in hand. As a matter of fact the idea of transferring the fisheries from the Revenue Department to the Fishery Department is to see that the fisheries are developed. I think they are drawing up a programme and on the basis of that programme the development work would be taken up.

**Shri DHANI RAM TALUKDAR (Barpeta):** Sir, would it be taken up this year for the development of fisheries?

**\*Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA:** It may be, Sir, I suppose. Any way, I will try to tell further about this when there will be discussion on the Budget in this session, and I hope the hon. Members will be able to know the position better at that time.

Whether there should Three-years Degree course or Higher Secondary Education and Matriculation with Pre-University Course are matters which are agitating the mind of the top-most educationists of our country. All that I know is that we cannot have a line of our own and we have to fall in line with the national policy, but it is true that this change-over is taking a long time. Even if you have money you do not have the right type of teachers to convert the large number of High Schools into Higher Secondary Schools.

Sir, as regards the Tinsukia Stampede, I would like to say that it is one of the greatest tragedies in our country. We are very sorry for it. But the information from Shri Dulal Chandra Barua that there was a skeleton staff in the Lakhimpur district, is not correct. Although quite a number of police personnel were at Gauhati in connection with the Police Games, only those who participated in the games were away from headquarters; but some other police staff came from various other districts and I would say that there was adequate number of police. But in spite of this, such a tragedy took place. We are very sorry for it and there is going to be a judicial enquiry into this incident at Tinsukia. This task was entrusted to the Sub-Divisional Officer who is also the Sub-Divisional Magistrate and he will sit as a Magistrate and will conduct this enquiry.

**Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA (Jorhat):** On a point of clarification, Sir, from the hon. Chief Minister, that I had been there and I had seen the gathering and the strength of the police present there. My question

was that when there were three meetings organised in the same Subdivision there was not adequate police arrangement made to cope with that. I had talked with certain Police Officers that the Police strength was not strong enough to meet this big gathering.

**\*Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA:** Sir, I can only say on the basis of the report that I have with me and my report is that requisite number of police were there.

Sir, there were various other suggestions, like more emphasis on agricultural sector, then college, then retiring at the age of 55, etc. Our decision with regard to retirement age is that those of the officers who have been found suitable after 55 may be allowed to continue till the age of 58 years, otherewise the normal retirement time, in so far as our State is concerned, is 55 years; but those cases where extension is given, there is certain Board to examine the cases and they not only consider the age but also the experience, because experience is also a very valuable consideration. We know that in the Public Works Department even a person with only 4 years' experience we are obliged to promote to the post of Executive Engineer to fill up a vacancy and to post him at a place, while this sort of promotion was used to be given to those who put more then 8 or 10 years or so. Same is the position with regard to various other Departments.

The acoustic arrangements in the District Libraries are very necessary. As a matter of fact plans have been drawn up for undertaking acoustic arrangements in all the existing buildings, but it is lack of finance for which we have not been able to proceed in this matter.

The hon. Member Shri Lakshmi Prasad Goswami has mentioned about some misappropriation cases at Nowgong. Sir, it is not only the lower grade staff that is involved but also the higher ranks and therefore, Government has entrusted with the Commissioner to enquire into the case to find out due to whose negligence this misappropriation took place. Sir, with regard to corruption, after hearing the hon. Members I have a detailed discussion with the Vigilance Commissioner about the specific suggestions that were made by the hon. Members. Number one of such suggestion is that the Anti-Corruption Department should be made an independent Department; that means the officers of Anti-Corruption Department should not be under obligation of any other head of Department in the matter of promotion or increment, etc. The other problem that has been mentioned by the hon. Member Shri Lakshmi Prasad Goswami is that complainants some times get victimised and some sort of protection should be given. How to give protection? These are the two problems, I mean suggestions, I have discussed about with the Vigilance Commissioner. I have told the Vigilance Commissioner that he may consider these suggestions. Sir, during the Budget discussion this subject will come up for discussion in course of which many hon. Members will offer suggestions and it would be very nice if we make arrangement to supply the Vigilance Commissioner with copies of the proceedings so far as the discussion on corruption is concerned. After all this problem of corruption is a very serious problem and it is not very easy to find out ways and means of tackling it. This problem is engaging the attention of the whole country. Now, therefore, without committing myself to any decision on the change of this procedure, I would only say at this stage that I have already verbally discussed with him, and I would suggest to provide him with part of this House's proceedings so that the Vigilance Commissioner can give his thoughts to the suggestions raised by the hon. Member.

The hon. Member, Shri Prabin Kumar Choudhury mentioned about the delay in transmission of the reports by the Public Relations Officers and also delay in payment of the bills. We have checked up and found that the allegation is very correct. There are large numbers of bills for which payment is delayed by the Department. We shall see that these bills are paid.

With regard to extending the broad gauge, Sir, this august House knows, and as a matter of fact, I suppose there is a resolution of this House for extending the broad gauge up to Gauhati. We have been pursuing this matter with the Government of India but I am not in a position to tell this House that they have decided to do so. But I have reasons to hope that they would do it. The Government have decided to build a good hospital at Tinsukia and also to place the ambulance there. We have a proposal to make the Shillong—Jowai road a two-way traffic but that would be done when the road is ready. Now, there are some narrow strips here and there and until the road is widened we cannot do that.

Sir, a question was raised by Shri L. P. Goswami on rifle butts. We understand that the Department has completed the enquiry and the report is under examination. As soon as it is complete, the goods from sub-contractors will be taken to the extent of their requirement. There is also a question about the Makum Timber Treatment Plant. Sir, the working of the Plant was held up for non-availability of creosote oil (chemical). That has since been received.

Sir, the Kopili Project is getting delayed for no fault of the Government or the State Electricity Board. Unfortunately, in the process of investigation certain very difficult technical difficulties have cropped up, and the Electricity Board is trying to bring foreign specialists and special investigation is going on. For a big project like this unless the investigation is complete nothing can be done. But Government is very serious about this matter. As I said even in the process of investigation considerable amount of money has already been spent. With regard to the tea garden schools, I have been informed that on the basis of the recommendation of the Committee which was appointed for the purpose, the Cachar and Sibsagar Districts schools are proposed to be taken over from November, 1966. On a complaint about the Assam Hard Board, I understand my colleague has already informed the House. Therefore, I do not like to deal with it. Sir, I have almost come to the end of my speech. But I was very sorry, the other day my esteemed colleague, Shri Khogendra Nath Nath's observation about certain matters. I certainly know the difficulties of the people of Goalpara district, particularly due to various factors including some faults on our part. Therefore, the people suffered very much. And this year also the crop has not been good. But I must say that some of his observations are very irresponsible. To say “এই দেশত আইনো নাই বিচারো নাই” is a very irresponsible statement, not befitting the dignity of the hon. Member. Sir, the only way I can answer to such statement is by ignoring it. Thank you, Sir.

**Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA :** Sir, only one thing on which I want to have clarification from the Chief Minister. Sir, I for myself every time whenever I speak I mentioned about merging N. E. F. A. Administration with the Government of Assam. But I have not heard anything on this from the Chief Minister.

**Mr. SPEAKER :** What about the amendment ?

**Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA :** I am not going to withdraw my amendment.

**Mr. SPEAKER :** Then you are not going to withdraw it. Now, I put the amendment. The question is :

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

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

- (1) To maintain law and order in the State particularly in the border Districts in Assam and Nagaland.
- (2) The failure to arrest the alarming food situation in the State.
- (3) The failure to raise the Agricultural production by means of improved methods.
- (4) The complete failure to protect the lives and properties of the people from annual recurrence of serious flood and erosion.
- (5) The reason of failure of the Government to tackle the alarming unemployment problem in the State.
- (6) The failure to indicate the measures taken to assess the achievement made by the State during the 3 Plans.
- (7) The reason of failure of the Government to take prompt action for complete integration of N. E. F. A. with the administration of the State of Assam for the purpose of bringing solidarity and for administrative convenience.
- (8) The failure of the Government to assess, the technical manpower needed for implementation of various plan schemes and failure to set up machineries for the purpose.
- (9) Failure to reorganise the medical administration so as to offer minimum medical service to the people.
- (10) Failure to reorganise the technical education so as to offer opportunity to the younger generation to take up technical profession.
- (11) Failure of the Government to meet the minimum requirement of the various categories of the low paid Government servants.
- (12) The failure of the Government to reorganise the administrative machinery in order to cope with the existing circumstances.
- (13) The failure of the Government to distribute land to the landless people and also to rehabilitate the flood and erosion affected people in the State.

(14) The failure to organise Civil Defence in time of such emergency.

(15) The complete failure of the Government to remove corruption from the administrative machinery.

(16) Failure to mention about the establishment of the second Oil Refinery in the State.

(The House divided)

**Mr. SPEAKER:** Those who are in favour of the amendment, please raise their hands.

(After counting)

It is four.

Those who are not in favour of the amendment, please raise their hands.

(After counting)

It is forty-four.

The amendment is lost.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** Shri Khogendra Nath Barbaruah has also moved an amendment I put the amendment:

The question is:

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

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

- (a) the State of Emergency which was proclaimed three years ago and the D. I. R. framed there-under, are being systematically used throughout the Country with view that the fundamental rights and elementary civil liberties are being trampled under foot;
- (b) no significant attempt has been made to solve the conflict with other neighbouring countries in the light of the Tashkent declaration;
- (c) adequate measures are not taken to ensure safety for the life and property of the people of the State;
- (d) the economic policy of the Government is not directed to raise the standard of living of the common people and to fix a 'minimum standard';
- (e) even after a decade and half of planned development, the great bulk of the people, whether in towns or villages, are under-going extreme hardships due to scarcity and inordinately high prices of foodgrains and other essential commodities;
- (f) no tangible progress has been made to solve the unemployment problem and to establish the society on democratic socialism.<sup>22</sup>

Those who are in favour of the amendment, please raise their hands.

(After counting)

It is four.

Those who are not in favour of the amendment, please raise their hands.

(After counting)

It is forty-four.

The amendment is lost. So, both the amendments are lost.

I put the main motion. The question is:

“That the Members of the Assam Legislative Assembly assembled in this Session are deeply grateful to the Governor for the Address which he has been pleased to deliver to this House on the 21st February, 1966.”

(The question was adopted).

**Adjournment:**

The Assembly was then adjourned till 10 A. M. on Tuesday, the 1st March, 1966.

Shillong.  
The 30th June, 1966.

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