

Assam Legislative Assembly Debates

OFFICIAL REPORT

FIRST SESSION OF THE ASSAM LEGISLATIVE
ASSEMBLY ASSEMBLED AFTER THE SECOND
GENERAL ELECTION UNDER THE
SOVEREIGN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN
CONSTITUTION OF
INDIA

BUDGET SESSION

VOLUME I

No.3

The 11th June, 1957



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

The Assembly met in the Assembly Chamber, Shillong, at 10 A.M. on Tuesday the 11th June, 1957.

PRESENT

Shri Dev Kanta Borooah, B.A., LL.B, Speaker, in the Chair, the nine Ministers, the eight Deputy Ministers, and eighty-seven Members.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

STARRED QUESTIONS

(To which oral answers were given)

Dibrugarh Sporting Association

Shri NILMONEY BORTHAKUR (Dibrugarh) asked :

*3. Will the Minister-in-charge of Education be pleased to state—

- (a) If Government have received lately any representation from the Dibrugarh Sporting Association for providing them with lands within the town for the Sporting Association ?
- (b) If so, whether Government propose to acquire lands for the purpose ?
- (c) Whether Government have any proposal for the construction of a stadium in Dibrugarh ?

Shri PURNANANDA CHETIA (Deputy Minister, Education) replied :

3. (a)—No.

(b)—Does not arise.

(c)—Not at present.

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

(To which answers were laid on the Table)

Bridges on the Mawsmmai-Shellla Road

Rev. J. J. M. NICHOLS-ROY [Cherrapunji (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)] asked :

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

- (a) The time by which the Mawsmmai-Shellla Road will be opened to be an all weather road even for Jeep with Trailers ;
- (b) The number of bridges on this road, which have to be made in order to make the road fit for passengers traffic ;
- (c) The number and location of the big bridges which have to be constructed ;
- (d) The name of the contractor who is now working on the biggest bridge at a place called Kynrem ;
- (e) The time which has been taken for constructing this bridge since the contract was given to him ;
- (f) The cost of this bridge as settled in the contract ;
- (g) The expected time when this bridge will be finished and Jeeps and Motor Trucks will be allowed to go over the bridge ; and
- (h) The number of embankments which have to be constructed to make the road safe for motor traffic and the probable time when they will be finished ?

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister, P.W.D.) replied :

3. (a)—By Winter of 1958-59, subject to bridge estimates submitted to India are sanctioned early and bridging materials (steel, cement) which are in short supply are available.

(b) & (c)—Nos. 5/7 (Bridge No. 7 in mile 5), 10/2 and 12/7 (3 bridges) mileage being from Shella side. Another bridge is under construction.

(d)—Shri Kendromohon Diengdoh of Cherra.

(e)—1½ Years (one year and a half).

(f)—Rs. 60,000 (Rupees sixty thousand).

(g)—The bridge is fit for traffic, though a few minor items remain to be completed which will be done by November next.

(h)—Only the bridge approaches which are mostly in embankment remain to be completed—reply to 3 (a) above covers other points raised.

Rev. J. J. M. NICHOLS-ROY [Cherrapunji (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)]: 3 (a). In reply to this question, may I know when these bridges are to be completed?

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister, P. W. D.): Sir, the reply is there. By Winter of 1958-59, subject to bridge estimates submitted to India are sanctioned early and bridging materials (steel, cement) which are in short supply are available.

Rev. J. J. M. NICHOLS-ROY: Sir, regarding the bridges the reply is not given there. Reply here is only about the bridge approaches which are mostly in embankment remain to be completed—reply to 3 (a) above covers other points raised. I want to know the probable time when they may be completed.

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister, P. W. D.): Sir, the reply is there. The hon. Member should refer to reply to question No. 3 (a) and 3 (b) and (c). My reply is—"3 (a)—By Winter of 1958-59, subject to the bridge estimates submitted to India are sanctioned early and bridging materials (steel, cement) which are in short supply are available."

3. (b) and (c)—“Nos.5/7 (Bridge No.7 in mile 5), 10/2 and 12/7 (3 bridges) mileage being from Shella side. Another bridge is under construction”. The bridge estimates are to be sanctioned by India. My hon. Friend who at one time was the Public Works Department Minister knows it well that the bridge estimates are to be sanctioned by India for which grants was sanctioned by India.

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI (Rampur): We also want to know it.

Mr. SPEAKER: All these replies are given in the printed questions and replies.

Rev. J. J. M. NICHOLS-ROY [Cherrapunji (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)]: Sir, my point is that what is the probable time by which the road will be opened?

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister, P. W. D.): The time has been fixed here—by Winter of 1958-59 subject to other conditions being fulfilled.

**Mawkynrem-Lyngshing-Mawlat Road, etc., in
the United Khasi-Jaintia Hills**

Rev. J. J. M. NICHOLS-ROY [Cherrapunji (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)] asked :

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

(a) Why the road which has already been started from Smit to go to Mawkynrem to Lyngshing and to Mawlat in the Khyrim Syiemship has been stopped now?

(b) Whether there is a proposal now to complete the said road to make it motorable?

(c) When the construction work will be again started?

(d) The reasons why the road from Pamshutia or Phlangpong tung to Lakhat Bazar which was surveyed and proposed to be constructed has not yet been constructed?

(e) Whether it is going to be constructed soon?

(f) Whether Government are aware that this is a very important road for the "Tezpata" traffic which has now the centre at Pamshutia ?

(g) The reason why the road from Pynursla to Umniuh and thence to Nongjri which was surveyed and trace out here and there has not been taken up yet ?

(h) Whether any survey has been made for a road from Nongjri village to Sohbar village and for a bridge to be made across the river Sohryngkew ?

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister, P.W.D.) replied :

4. (a) to (h).—The roads were neither surveyed nor taken up for construction by the Public Works Department of this Government.

Roads

(1) Pamshutia to Lakhat and (2) Pynursla to Nongjri-Umniuh have been included in Second Five Year Plan and estimates for survey have been sent up to Government of India for approval and provision of funds. The survey work for layout of a motorable road will be taken up as soon India's approval is received.

It is understood the works mentioned were taken up by Deputy Commissioner under Test Relief and works to the extent of funds available was done.

Rev. J. J. M. NICHOLS-ROY [(Cherrapunji (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes))]: Sir, reply to my question 4 (a) to (h) is "the roads were neither surveyed nor taken up for construction by the Public Works Department of this Government". All these roads were taken up by somebody.

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister, P. W. D.): I have explained below that these roads—(1) Pamshutia to Lakhat and (2) Pynursla to Nongjri-Umniuh have been taken up by the Deputy Commissioner under Test Relief and works to the extent of funds available was done.

Rev. J. J. M. NICHOLS-ROY : Are these works then done by the local authorities ?

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister, P. W. D.) : Sir, the reply is given there.

Mr. SPEAKER : Reply to Unstarred questions need not be read out to the House.

Bhogdoi Bridge on the Assam Trunk Road

Shri SARBESWAR BORDOLOI (Titabar) asked :

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

- (a) Whether Government are aware that the Bhogdoi Bridge on Assam Trunk Road at Jorhat town is a narrow bridge which causes great inconvenience to the public ?
- (b) If so, whether Government propose to construct an improved double-way bridge ?
- (c) If the answer to question (b) above be in the affirmative, when Government propose to do so and at what cost ?

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister, P.W.D.) replied :

5. (a)—The bridge is an “one way” bridge.

As regards great inconvenience caused to public, the Government are not aware of it.

(b) & (c)—This bridge is on National Highway under the control of Central Government.

In this connection it may however be mentioned that there is a proposal for construction of a By-pass near Jorhat town which includes a double-way bridge over Bhogdoi. The proposal is under examination and not yet finalized. So the estimated cost cannot be given at present.

Shri DANDESWAR HAZARIKA : May I know from Government whether this Bhogdoi bridge is in Rural or Urban area ?

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister, P. W. D.) : It is within the Jorhat Municipal area as far as I know.

Shri DANDESWAR HAZARIKA : If it is in Urban area then there must be inconvenience for heavy traffic.

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister, P. W. D.): That is a question of opinion.

Shri RAMNATH SARMA: (Lumding) দেশ স্বাধীন হোৱাৰ আগৰ National Highway ত যিবিলাক দলং আছে সেই বিলাক ঠেক বুলি চৰকাৰে অনুমান নকৰে নেকি ?

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister, P. W. D.): কোনো কোনো ঠাইত ঠেক বুলি অনুমান কৰা কাৰণেই কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰা হৈছে। এই বাস্তা তেওঁলোকৰ অধীনত আছে আৰু তেওঁলোকেই তাৰ বিহিত ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব আৰু এই চৰকাৰৰ ফালৰ পৰা যি কৰিব লাগে, সেই ব্যৱস্থা লোৱা হৈছে।

Shri RAMNATH SRMA: ভোগদৈৰ দলংখন ঠেক বুলি আমাৰ চৰকাৰে নাভাবে নেকি ?

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister, P. W. D.): যোৱা কালি এই বিষয়ে বহুলাই আলোচনা কৰা হৈছিল। চৰকাৰে ঠেক বুলি ভাবে কাৰণেই কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰৰ ওচৰত দাবি জনোৱা হৈছে; তাৰ উপৰি দ্বিতীয় পঞ্চবাৰ্ষিকী পৰিকল্পনাত সন্মুখাবলৈকে যত্ন কৰা হৈছিল। কিন্তু কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰে চহৰৰ আনফালেদি Bye-Pass হিচাবে বাস্তা বান্ধি চাতি দলঙৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰাটো বিবেচনাধীন হৈ আছে।

Shri SARBESWAR BARDOLOI (Titabar): Who made the proposal of a Bye-pass and how will that improve the lot of the public of Jorhat ?

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister, P. W. D.): মই এই বিষয়ে আগতেই কৈছো যে এই বিষয়টো কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰৰ বিবেচনাধীন হৈ আছে। গতিকে কেন্দ্ৰীয় গভৰ্ণমেণ্টেই এইটোৰ বিহিত ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব পাৰে।

এই গোটোই বাস্তাটো কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰৰ অধীনত আছে। অসম গৰকাপ্তানি বিভাগে তেওঁলোকৰ Agent হিচাবেহে কাম কৰে মাত্ৰ। এই বাস্তাৰ যত যি অসুবিধা আছে সেই বিলাক দূৰ কৰিবলৈ কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰা হৈছে।

Shri RAMNATH DAS: With regard to question 5 (a) the reply is: "As regards great inconvenience caused to public, the Government are not aware of it." May I know from the hon'ble Minister whether he crossed over that bridge at any time or not ?

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister, P. W. D.): Yes, whether the inconvenience is great or small is a question of opinion. I realise the situation; so this Government moved the Government of India in the matter and footpath has already been provided there.

Shri RAMNATH DAS (Lamdang): If the footpaths were provided then the question arises whether there was inconvenience to the public? Now the reply is "Government are not aware of it". That is why I asked the Hon'ble Minister whether he has crossed over that bridge or not and whether he has seen the inconvenience of the public?

Shri RANENDRA MOHAN DAS (Karimganj-North): I want to point out a contradiction in the reply given by the Minister regarding inconvenience. In reply to 5 (a) the Minister said "As regards great inconvenience caused to public, the Government are not aware of it". But in the second line under (b) and (c) he says: "In this connection it may however be mentioned that there is a proposal for construction of a bye-pass near Jorhat Town, which includes a double-way bridge over Bhogdoi."

My question is if the Government is not aware of the inconvenience, why there should be a second proposal for a bye-pass?

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister, P. W. D.): Government are quite aware of the fact that there is no great inconvenience although there may be some inconvenience (*laughter*).

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI (Rampur): What is considered to be great inconvenience and what is considered not to be great inconvenience?

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister, P. W. D.): That is a question of opinion.

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI: Is not public opinion, the opinion of the Government?

Shri SARBESWAR BARDOLOI (Titabar): Who is responsible for not putting this bridge in the Second Five Year Plan?

Shri RANENDRA MOHAN DAS: The Department. We want that the Minister should be very careful in giving the reply in future.

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister, P. W. D.): I think I have replied exhaustively.

Shri RANENDRA MOHAN DAS (Karimganj-North): Under (b) and (c) we find that the proposal is under examination and not yet finalized. May I know from Government whether the proposal is under examination of the State Government or the Central Government ?

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister, P. W. D.): I cannot say definitely, but as far as I remember it is under examination of the Central Government. Exhaustive reply was given in another question yesterday on the subject.

Shri RANENDRA MOHAN DAS: Why should he remember as far as possible, why not definitely ?

Mr. SPEAKER : This is an Unstarred question and under rules the Minister is not obliged to reply to it. He can ask for notice so far as an Unstarred question is concerned

Shri RANENDRA MOHAN DAS: That was a simple matter and he should have been able to give a reply.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA (Gauhati): Can the Minister give an evasive reply ?

Mr. SPEAKER: He has already replied.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA: That was as far as he remembered.

Mr. SPEAKER: I am afraid this is a kind of notice rather than a question. In spite of that the Minister wanted to help the hon. Member by saying that as far as he is aware the matter is under examination of the Central Government.

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI (Rampur): Once the Minister having replied he should not evade further reply. he could have refused a reply.

Mr. SPEAKER: There is no question of evasion.

Shri SARBESWAR BARDOLOI (Titabar): On a point of order, Sir, we received these copies just on our table here. Where is the time for us to give thought to them ?

Mr. SPEAKER : Honourable Members are carrying on a conversation between themselves. They should address the Chair.

Shri RANENDRA MOHAN DAS (Karimganj-North) I was speaking to you, Sir, though I looked at him (*Laughter*).

Rev. J. J. M. NICHOLS-ROY [Cherarpunji (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)] : The idea of the Minister asking for a notice seems to mean that if he is not able to answer the question just at the moment, but he is able to do it he may reply otherwise he may ask for a notice?

Mr. SPEAKER : In this case the Hon'ble Minister remembers part of the reply and not the whole of it. That is the difficulty.

Rev. J. J. M. NICHOLS-ROY : The question of giving notice arises only when the facts are not before the Government.

Mr. SPEAKER : Order, order. Regarding the point of order raised by Shri Sarbeswar Bardoloi, Rule 31, sub-Rule (4) of the Assam Legislative Assembly Rules says—(a) Printed or typed copies of (1) “unstarred” questions and answers, (2) “short notice questions” and answers shall be laid on the table half an hour before the Speaker takes his seat. I understand that this is done always.

Engineering Institution in Cachar

Mrs. JYOTSNA CHANDA (Silchar-West) asked :

6. Will the Education Minister be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Central Government desire to open an Engineering Institution in Cachar ?

Shri PURNANANDA CHETIA (Deputy Minister, Education) replied :

6.—The State Government has no information.

Mrs. JYOTSNA CHANDA (Silchar-West): Do Government propose to start one Engineering College in Cachar immediately ?

Shri PURNANANDA CHETIA (Deputy Minister, Education): There is no such proposal.

Mrs. JYOTSNA CHANDA : Do Government propose to upgrade the existing Junior Technical Schools in Srikona and Arunachal Cachar ?

Shri PURNANANDA CHETIA (Deputy Minister, Education): So far as that matter is concerned, it is the Government of India which will have to consider first. If the Government of India do not approve, the State Government cannot do anything in the matter.

Shri GAURISANKAR ROY (Katlichera): आसाम की सरकार काछाड़ में एक Engineering College खोलने की जरूरत को महसूस करती है या नहीं ?

Shri PURNANANDA CHETIA (Deputy Minister, Education): Government do not think that at present there is any necessity because we have already one College at Gauhati and another at Jorhat.

Shri GAURISANKAR ROY: सरकार इस बात को सोचने के लिये तैयार है कि नहीं ?

Shri BISHNURAM MEDHI (Chief Minister): For the information of hon. Members I would like to inform the House that the question of having an Engineering Institute at Cachar for the propose of providing training to refugees is under consideration of the Relief and Rehabilitation Department. At least there is a proposal for opening a Technical School for the purpose.

Certain complaints relating to accommodation in Members' Hostel

Shri NILMONEY BORTHAKUR (Dibrugarh): Sir, on a question of privilege I would like to bring to your kind notice that the Secretary of the Assam Legislative Assembly allotted me Room No.25 of Naba Bhawan in the Assembly Members' Hostel, but on my arrival here I found that that room was in the occupation of the family of a Deputy Minister. I referred the matter to the Superintendent of

the Members' Hostel when I was asked to put up for the night in Room No. 11 of Shillong Bhawan with the assurance that the room allotted for me would be made available on the next day, *i.e.* on the 8th. But that was not done. On the other hand, the Member for whom Room No. 11 was allotted arrived and I had to vacate that room. So, now, I have been reduced almost to the status of a refugee (*laughter*)—though not a political refugee who take shelter under the Government. Sir, now, I am putting up with another Member. I have, therefore, no other alternative but to seek protection of this House, as I am robbed of the most elementary privilege.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA (Gauhati): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I too have a similar complaint. Sir, I was allotted Room No. 24 but I was greatly surprised on my arrival to find that some ladies were occupying that room. Those ladies were not Members of this House; but the Assembly Hostel is meant only for the hon. Members. I reported the fact to the Hostel Superintendent and I was told that I had to wait for about an hour or so, so that the room could be vacated and cleansed. But Sir, that hour has not as yet passed. From the 7th up till today that time of one hour has not yet come. So I had to occupy another room allotted to another Member and that Member has no other alternative but to go elsewhere and perhaps staying in some hotel in the bazar. If such inconvenience is caused to hon. Members in this way, I think it is an attack on the privileges of the Members of this House.

Mr. SPEAKER: Do I take it from the hon. Member from Dibrugarh that he was asked to vacate from the other room without having been offered an alternative accommodation? This is for an information only.

Shri NILMONEY BORTHAKUR (Dibrugarh): Sir, I have not yet been given order to vacate. In the meantime I have simply made an arrangement with another hon. Member with the acquiescence of the Superintendent of the Hostel.

Mr. SPEAKER: I have noticed that there is a good deal of inconvenience to hon. Members in the hostel and I have received complaints to that effect. Now that the hon. Member from Dibrugarh and the hon. Member from Gauhati

have raised this question, I would like to point out that this is a question which ought to be taken up by the House Committee, in which under the Rules, the Speaker is to be the Chairman. I had already advised the Secretary to convene the meeting of this Committee this afternoon as soon as the House rises. We will discuss this matter and then we will do something in this behalf. I understand from the Secretary that he had already contacted that Government in this connection and we hope something will be done. So, instead of raising a question of privilege, it would have been more convenient for the House as well as for me if the hon. Members had met me personally as Speaker of this House as well as Chairman of this House Committee which was formed only yesterday. As I have already said, I will take up this matter this afternoon as soon as the House rises, and I would request hon. Members for the time being to hold their patience.

Resumption of Debate on the Governor's Address

Mr. SPEAKER: Yesterday I referred to Assembly Rule 48(4) which sets the time limit for speeches that no speech should exceed 15 minutes in duration. But proviso to this rule permits the movers of motions and Minister-in-charge when speaking for the first time to speak for 30 minutes.

The movers of amendments, for purpose of this rule have been treated as movers of motions under definition in rule 2.

The Speaker, under the aforesaid rule, has some discretion in this matter. But I would like to be guided by the House. I feel that in view of the fact that a large number of Members would like to speak, there should be a time limit of not more than 15 minutes for each including movers of the amendment also. I propose to use my discretion in regard to Leaders of parties in the House. So, I would like to be guided by the House and I shall be grateful if hon. Members let me know their views.

Shri BISHNURAM MEDHI (Chief Minister): In view of your suggestion, we on our side will accept your discretion in the matter.

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI (Rampur): Sir, we leave the matter entirely to you because we know that there are many speakers and everyone would like to participate

and that at least 15 minutes should be given to each speaker. You have also said that to the leaders of the recognised parties that regarding time you will use your discretion.

Mr. SPEAKER: Amendments have to be moved now. Sri Prabhatnarayan Choudhury to move his amendment.

Shri PRABHATNARAYAN CHOUDHURY (Nalbari-East): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that at the end of the Motion relating to the Governor's Address moved by Shri Mohi Kanta Das, the following be added :—

“But it is regretted, the Governor's address fails to give any clear indication of measures for solving the various problems of the State particularly in the spheres of unemployment and land which are the most burning problems of the day.”

মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, জয় জয়তে মই মাননীয় ৰাজ্যপাল মহোদয়ৰ বক্তৃতাৰ কাৰণে ধন্যবাদ জ্ঞাপন কৰিছো আৰু তাৰ পিচত, তেখেতৰ ভাষণৰ ওপৰত শ্ৰীযুত মহীকান্ত দাস ডাঙৰীয়াই অনা শলাগনী প্ৰস্তাৱ আৰু তেখেতৰ প্ৰস্তাৱটিৰ সমৰ্থক শ্ৰীযুত শৰ্মা ডাঙৰীয়াৰ ওলগ জনাও।

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, ৰাজ্য পাল মহোদয়ৰ ভাষণত বহুতো কথাৰ উল্লেখ আছে যদিও সেইবিলাকৰ বিশদ আৰু স্পষ্ট ৰূপ তাত ধৰা দিয়া নাই। কোন কোন বিষয়ত কিমান টকা খৰচ হৈছে আৰু কত কিমান টকা খৰচ কৰিব তাৰ উল্লেখ আছে যদিও সেইবিলাকৰ achievement আৰু assessment ৰ উল্লেখ নাই। তেখেতৰ ভাষণ সমৰ্থনযোগ্য হ'লহেতেন যদি সকলো সমস্যাৰ সমাধানৰ ইঙ্গিত থাকিলহেতেন। বাস্তৱ ক্ষেত্ৰত দেখা যায় আমাৰ টকা-পয়চা যথেষ্ট খৰচ কৰা হয় যদিও তাৰ বিনিময়ে সুফল পোৱা নাযায়। আমাৰ Public Works Department বিভাগৰো একেই ৰূপ। ‘মা ফলেষু কদাচ’। মোৰ মনেৰে ৰাজ্যপাল মহোদয়ৰ ভাষণত এনে কথা থাকিব লাগিছিল যে কোন কোন বিষয়ত কিমান টকা ধৰি কিমান খৰছ কৰি কিমান তাৰ achievement হ'ল; আমাৰ প্ৰথম পঞ্চ-বাৰ্ষিকী পৰিকল্পনাত কিমান কাম হ'ল তাৰ উল্লেখ আৰু ২য় পৰিকল্পনাৰ এক বছৰীয়া কালচোৱাত কিমান কাম হাতত লোৱা হৈছে আৰু কিমান তাৰ ফল পাইছে এনে ধৰণৰ। প্ৰথম পৰিকল্পনা পাবহৈ গ'ল, ২য় পৰিকল্পনা হাতত লোৱা আজি এবছৰ পাবহৈ গ'ল, বহুতো খৰচ-ভৰচৰ কথা কাগজে-পত্ৰে প্ৰচাৰ হৈ গৈছে, কিন্তু তাৰ ফল হিচাবে কোনো উল্লেখই নাই আৰু জানিবলৈ ইচ্ছা কৰিলেও জানিবৰ উপায় নাই। এইবিলাকৰ ফলাফল, কত কিমান টকা খৰচ হ'ল তাৰ নিৰ্দ্ধাৰণ কৰা অত্যন্ত দৰ্কাৰ।

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, ইয়াৰ পিচত মই ভূমিসংস্কাৰণ সম্পৰ্কে কিছু কও। এই সম্পৰ্কত আমাৰ চৰকাৰে বহুতো আইন বলবৎ কৰিছে। Fixation of Land holdings ৰ বিষয়েও আইন ‘পাচ’ কৰিছে। তাৰোপৰি অধিয়াৰ আইন, জমিদাৰী উচ্ছেদ আদি কৰা হৈছে। এইবিলাক নামত নিশ্চয় জনহিতকৰ হৈছে যদিও তাৰ পৰা আমি বাস্তবতে কি পাইছো? Middlemen ৰ সুবিধা মালিক

সকলৰ সুবিধা। সৰ্বনততোভাবে অটুত বখা হৈছে। এইবিলাকৰ দ্বাৰা আমাৰ বিশেষ সুবিধা হৈছে বুলি মই নানাবো। কাৰণ চৰকাৰে মাটি অধিগ্ৰহণ (acquisition) কৰিলেও তাৰ সমবিতৰণ হোৱা নাই; ভূমিহীন সকল ভূমিহীন হৈয়ে আছে। খেতি কৰিবলৈ মাটি নাই, হাল বাবলৈ গৰু নাই, এনেস্থলত বাইজৰ উপকাৰ হয় কেনেকৈ? সেই কাৰণে, মাটিহীন খেতিয়কক মাটি দিব পাৰিলেহে আমাৰ সমস্যাৰ সমাধান হব। খাদ্য সমস্যাৰ সমাধান হব—অথ আগমনৰ উপক্ৰম হব। ইয়াৰ লগতে মই এইটো উল্লেখ নকৰি নোৱাৰো যে কাকী অথবা ফিলবাৰী বিক্লেমেচন প্ৰজেক্টত যি ৫ হাজাৰ বিঘা মাটি চাহ কৰা হৈছে সি সমস্ত অসমৰ মাটিহীন খেতিয়কৰ কাৰণে একো নহয়, তাৰ বাহিৰেও আৰু লাখ লাখ বিঘা মাটি 'মেকানাইজদ' কাল্টিভেচন'ৰ কাৰণে ব্যৱস্থা কৰা উচিত। ইয়াকে কৰিব নোৱাৰিলে আমাৰ দেশৰ লোকৰ আৰ্থিক অৱস্থা কেনেকৈ টনকিয়াল হব? অন্যান্য দেশত mechanised cultivation ৰ কাৰণে যি প্ৰচেষ্টা চলিছে আমাৰ দেশতো তেনে ধৰণৰ প্ৰচেষ্টা অকল ৫ হাজাৰ বিঘা মাটিতেই আবদ্ধ ৰাখিলে নহব। যোৱা বানপানীৰ পিচৰ পৰা বটাগীলা মৌজাৰ বহুতো মাটি পতিত হৈছে। তাত weeds আদি হৈছে; খেতি কৰিব নোৱাৰা হৈছে। এই বিভাগীয় কৰ্মচাৰীক সুধিলে তাৰ কোনো মীমাংসাত উপনীত হব নোৱাৰে।

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Agriculture) : ঠাই ভোখৰৰ নাম কি?

Shri PRABHAT NARAYAN CHOUDHURY : (Nalbari)
East নলবাৰীৰ বটাগীলা মৌজা। এইবিষয়ে বিভাগীয় মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰা হৈছে যদিও tractor আদি দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা হোৱা নাই আৰু মাটিও বিতৰণ হোৱা নাই।

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, ইয়াৰ বাহিৰেও মই আৰু এটা কথা কও সেইটো হৈছে Natural calamity বানপানী, গৰা-খহনীয়া আদিয়েও আমাৰ যথেষ্ট অপকাৰ কৰিছে ইয়াৰ বাহিৰেও অৰ্থাৎ Natural calamity ৰ ওপৰিও man-made calamity য়ে আমাৰ বাইজৰ যথেষ্ট অপকাৰ কৰিছে। এইবিলাক হৈছে মঠাউৰি (Bunds) বিলাক। এই মঠাউৰি বিলাক বন্ধাৰ ফলত কিছুমান অঞ্চলত পানী জমা হয় আৰু আন কিছুমান অঞ্চলত পানীয়েই নোসোমায়। আগতে বানপানীয়ে পথাৰৰ ওপৰত পলশ চাৰিয়াই মাটি সাৰুৱা কৰিছিল আৰু এতিয়া মঠাউৰিৰ ফলত সেই সাৰবিলাক নদীয়েই লৈ যায় আৰু পথাৰত সাৰ নাইকীয়া কৰি খেতিৰ অনুপযোগী কৰি পেলাইছে। এই মঠাউৰি বিলাক বান্ধিবৰ সময়ত উপযুক্ত Technical advice লোৱাৰ প্ৰয়োজন আছিল বুলি মই ভাবো, যদিও মই বিশেষজ্ঞ নহওঁ। বাস্তৱৰ এই অসুবিধাবিলাক দেখিয়েই, এই কথালৈ মনত পৰে।

ইয়াৰ উপৰিও, আমাৰ খেতিয়ক-সকল মাটিহীন এই কথা মই আগতে কৈয়ে আহিছো। তেনে স্থলতো যিবিলাক দুখীয়া খেতিয়কৰ মাটি অধিগ্ৰহণ (acquisition) কৰি, মঠাউৰি বন্ধা হল সেইবিলাকৰ ক্ষতিপূৰণ এতিয়াও দিয়া হোৱা নাই আৰু সেই-বিলাক খেতিয়কক মাটি অন্যথাইত এতিয়াও বিতৰণ কৰা হোৱা নাই। ই বৰ পৰিতাপৰ কথা মোৰ কবলগীয়া কথা হৈছে যে, যত আৱশ্যক তেনে ঠাইত “ড্ৰেজিং” ৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগিছিল। চীন দেশত sluice gate ৰ আৰু ড্ৰেজিং ৰ সুব্যৱস্থা থকাৰ কাৰণে তাত কৃষিৰ বিশেষ উন্নতি হৈছে। মই জনাত ভুনকুছি বিলত sluice gate ৰ ব্যৱস্থা নথকাৰ কাৰণে চাৰি পাঁচ হাজাৰ বিঘা মাটি এনেয়ে পাই অপব্যৱহাৰ হৈছে। মই এই বিষয়ে বিভাগীয় কৰ্মচাৰীক কৈছিলো, কিন্তু তেওলোকে তাৰ কোনো ব্যৱস্থাই নকৰিলে। বৰ্তমানে চাৰিওফালে food crisis ৰ কথা শুনা যায়, এই

সদনতো food crisis ব কথা উঠিছে। কিন্তু আবশ্যকীয় স্থায়ী প্রতিকারৰ ব্যৱস্থা হাতত নললে food crisis দূৰ কৰিব পাৰিব কেনেকৈ? গতিকে এই বিষয়টোৰ প্ৰতি মই চৰকাৰৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰিলো।

মই এতিয়া মোৰ নিজৰ ঠাই কামৰূপৰ কথা কব খুজিছো। কামৰূপত ১৯২১ চনৰ পৰা ১৯৫১ চনলৈ ত্ৰিশবছৰ ৭ লাখৰ পৰা ১৪ লাখৰ ওপৰ হৈছে। ১৯৫৭ চনত বোধ হয় ১৮ লাখ মানুহ হ'ব। সেই মানুহবোৰ কামৰূপ কোনখিনি ঠাইত জমাটাই আছে তাৰ এটি চিত্ৰ.....

Mr. SPEAKER : অনুগ্ৰহ কৰি আপুনি আসন গ্ৰহণ কৰক। ইয়াৰ অলপ আগতে আমি এই সভাত ঠিবাং কৰিছো যে যিবিলাকে সংশোধনী প্ৰস্তাৱ তুলি ধৰিব তেওলোকেও মাত্ৰ ১৫ মিনিটতহে সময় পাব, তাৰ বেচি সময় দিয়া নহ'ব। গতিকে আপুনি আৰু সময় পাব নোৱাৰে। গতিকে আপুনি বহক।

Amendment moved :

“That at the end of the Motion relating to the Governor's Address moved by Shri Mohi Kanta Das, the following be added—

“But it is regretted the Governor's address fails to give any clear indication of measures solving the various problems of the State particularly in spheres of unemployment and land which are the most burning problems of the day.”

Shri NILMONEY BORTHAKUR (Dibrugarh): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move: “That at the end of the Motion relating to the Governor's Address moved by Shri Mohi Kanta Das, the following be added:—

“But it is regretted that the Governor's Address did not contain proper appreciation of the burning problems of the State with regard to food, land settlement, refugee rehabilitation, agriculture, education, rapid industrialisation, and the problems of the Autonomous Districts, especially the Naga Hills district, and has failed to enunciate concretely the measures for solving the above problems without which the basis of a happy, prosperous and united Assam cannot be laid.”

Sir, it is the parliamentary practice to lay before the House an outline of the basic policy of the Government through the Governor's Address. But instead, a dish of the so-called achievements of the Government is served to us. Sir, after the General Elections and particularly after the infusion of the new blood into the Ruling Party, we expected something new and dynamic, but I must admit that we have been greatly disappointed when we find the same old policy and the same old story repeated year after year. We, therefore, are inclined to think that the Homeoglobin content of the new blood is rather less. Here the major part of the Governor's Address is devoted to the activities of the Government in the Naga Hills Autonomous

District and barring this the rest is the old song of the Congress Party. We have found nothing new and nothing substantial in the policy of the Government for rebuilding Assam.

Sir, the Government have totally failed to understand the problems of the State. Let us take, for instance, the food problem and here we find that Government had under-estimated the gravity of the situation, particularly when the country is on the verge of starvation. Sir, regarding Lunding and Kaki areas, I may be permitted to read from the newspaper report published in the *Shillong Times* of 8th June, 1957.....
 "Extensive areas of Nowgong District comprising Hojai, Langka, Kaki, Nomati, Kapasbari, Jogijan and Jamunamukh is heading towards famine, not because food was scarce but on account of lack of purchasing power of the common people. The number affected is estimated at about one lakh people. As in the last four years, this year too, the areas, known ironically enough as the granary of Assam, are experiencing exceptionally long spells of drought resulting in total failure of crops, both the Ahu or the early paddy and jute".....

Shri BISHNURAM MEDHI (Chief Minister): Sir, the hon. Member cannot base his information merely on the report of the newspaper.....

Mr. SPEAKER: The hon. Member is just giving the illustration from the newspaper.....

Shri BISHNURAM MEDHI (Chief Minister): The informations in the newspapers may not be correct.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA (Gauhati): We cannot say that all informations appearing in the newspapers are false.

Shri RANENDRA MOHAN DAS (Karimganj North): We want to have the correct statement from the Leader of the House.

Shri NILMONEY BORTHAKUR (Dibrugarh): But even if we take the reports of the newspaper as incorrect, there is already a famine condition in the State and the prices of the food commodities have gone up beyond the reach of the common man. 'Food' has now become the common cry of all people all over Assam. Do the Government disbelieve this as well? In the Kaki area there is definitely a famine condition...

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister, Medical): Has the hon. Member got any other information other than the reports published in the newspapers.....

Mr. SPEAKER: I request the Hon'ble Minister not to interrupt. Let him complete his speech and afterwards the Hon'ble Minister will give his proper reply. If the hon. Member has got no other information, it will then be easy for Government to reply.

Shri NILMONEY BORTHAKUR (Dibrugarh): It has been stated in the Governor's address that "the general food position in the State during the last year was not quite satisfactory." This is, of course, an under-estimation of the situation. Now, Sir, food prices have been daily rising and our Government have admitted that. But this they want to explain away by issuing statements which hardly stand the test of argument or logic. They say that the rise in food price is due to crop failures consequent upon incessant floods and intermittent drought. The Government give us hopes that they are going to have rice and other food-stuffs from the Centre and advice us not to worry over the matter. But this cannot satisfy the people. Crop failures, floods and drought have always been trotted out as an excuse for the Government's refusal to tackle the food situation in the right direction, for their failure to check the rise in prices of food-stuff, and for their reluctance to curb the inordinate greed of the mill-owners and speculators. What have the Government done to control the floods permanently and fully? Have the Government any statistics to show that our food production has dwindled even after ushering in of so many schemes? If we are to believe in the Government statistics then there is no crisis at all.

Sir, this is neither the explanation nor a statement of facts. The real reason for this artificial scarcity lies elsewhere. But Government do not seem to have moved in the right direction with a view to eliminate the reasons leading to this man-made scarcity. Of course, we are happy to learn that our Supply Minister held parleys with the mill-owners in different districts of the State, and by arguments and persuasions has been able to induce them to reduce the price of rice to Rs.23-5-0 per maund in place of the then prevailing price of Rs.26 or Rs.27 per maund. But what this shows? Does it show that this soaring price is a natural phenomenon? Well, any number of statements can be issued to explain away something in the manner one likes—But these statements in however beautiful language they may be couched, cannot appease the hunger of the hungry millions. People do not want statements from the Ministers; they want food, and that too, at a price within the reach of their purchasing power. It is regrettable to note that our Government have not taken any effective step to lower down the

price level. This, Sir, to utter an unpalatable truth, the present Government cannot do. They cannot lower down the prices of food-stuff, not because they do not desire to do so, but because it is beyond their power to do so. We know, Sir, these mill-owners and the big industrial magnates have donated lakhs of rupees to the Congress funds. One should be true to his salt; and whatever one might say about our Congress rulers, they are, after all, true to their salt. They have taken the salt of the mill-owners and therefore they are true to them. Our Ministers are, therefore, at the mercy of these big industrialists and mill-owners. During the last elections, we noticed how these Baniyas, the industrialists of Assam, viewed with one another in setting up Congress candidates of their own choice against others whom they disfavoured. These mill-owners are also big guns of the Congress Party itself. They have even the audacity to set up one group against the other, as was seen in the election of the leader of the Congress Assembly Party. Therefore, it is not possible for this Government, to take any effective steps against the business manipulations of these "Baniyas", to whom most of the Ministers owe their success in the elections. So long as the Congress remains in the grip of these business people, I do not think the Congress Government will be successful in bringing down the price of food-stuffs. Now the Government is engaged in making a host of plans. They are approaching the Government of India to send 50,000 maunds of rice to Assam, and out of this quantity, 20,000 maunds have already arrived. But this Government have not yet been able to find out how much food grains are still lying hoarded and how much has gone out of the State due to smuggling. They have not stated anything as regards the steps taken by them to put an effective check to this continuous process of smuggling going on in the border areas, resulting in this acute scarcity of food-stuffs and bringing in untold suffering to our common people. What steps are the Government taking to bring these anti-social elements, the black marketers and hoarders, to book? Nothing in the Governor's Address is to be found with regard to these matters. They propose to replenish the existing food shortage by a number of reclamation schemes, by the N. E. S. and C. D. blocks, etc. Sir, to be frank, I do not have any illusion about them. To speak of the Kaki Reclamation Scheme about which I have some personal knowledge, not a drop of water is to be found in the whole so-called reclaimed area. Before proposing to reclaim the area, it does not seem that proper investigation regarding the problems of water supply and afforestation was made. Water has to be got pumped into the area. All the settled have now been

obliged to leave the area. Even the cattle are dying for want of fodder and drinking water. The Kaki Reclamation Scheme has become a standing disgrace of the Congress Government. In the matter of settlement in the reclaimed area, no proper plan appears to have been made. Non-agriculturist people and particularly the people with a pair of bullocks in their button holes were given settlement to the exclusion of real cultivators who drive a live pair of bullocks in the fields. They were anxious to put in their own men there irrespective of any consideration whether they are real cultivators or not. Is this the way by which they propose to solve the food problem of the State? I say this is a hoax, a device to bamboozle our illiterate and ignorant masses. Ours is mainly an agricultural country. But to our regret and surprise we find our Government have totally failed to solve the food problem by their mishandling of the whole situation.

Sir, now about the industrial development of our State. We have immense industrial potentialities in our country. But the Government have no policy regarding industrialisation of our State. The Governor's address did not throw any light on this subject. Our transport system is still outmoded. During the 1st Five Year Plan, not a single mile of railway line was added to our State. The Rail Link is most unstable and gets disrupted during the monsoons. The bridge over the Brahmaputra is still a dream. Of late we find our Government is making much of the Oil Refinery. In the past they have talked a lot on this subject, but till now from all available sources, what we have gathered, the Oil Refinery is not going to be set up in Assam. This is indeed a sad failure on the part of our Government. In my opinion, they could have had it established here if they were only determined to do so. Government ought to have and could have stated in clear and unambiguous terms, that unless the Refinery is definitely located in Assam, they cannot run the administration of the State. The Government could have and should have stated in a point-blank way that they cannot govern against the wishes of the people. Either we have the refinery or we quit office. But instead they are weaving Penelope's web. If Assam is to shake off her backwardness, it must start with the refinery. To deny us our rights, arguments have been advanced, raising technical objections, which entirely fail to convince us. They are flimsy and untenable. The real reason is the monopoly interests of the oil kings. The imperialist oil kings want to keep Assam under-developed and as a ground for imperialist exploitation. They want to have a full control on the oil resources

and oil market of South East Asia. They do not want Assam to be self-reliant.

Sir, everybody knows that the report of the Expert Committee was ready by November 1956. But it was not and has not yet been published. Is it because the Committee found that the location of the Oil Refinery in Assam is technically and economically feasible? Or is it because the Congress wanted to tide over the General Elections? Although we have been kept on tender hooks, the establishment of the Oil Refinery outside Assam is a settled fact. We have heard that a contract has already been given to one "Chowdhury-Sing & Co." for laying the pipeline from the oil fields to Budge Budge. The work order is not given as yet, but short of it, everything has been finalised with the firm and the undertaking is estimated to cost Rs.9 to 10 crores.

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHY (Minister, Planning and Development) : Rupees 9 to 10 crores will not be sufficient for pipe lines to carry crude oil up to even Gauhati what to speak of upto Budge Budge!

Shri NILMONEY BORTHAKUR (Dibrugarh) : We have heard that a six to eight inches pipe line *ex-Digboi* will cost Rs. 9 to 10 crores.

Now, in this age of scientific development it is possible to have the refinery in Assam and to develop and improve the transport system here. It is about 10 years now that we placed before the Railway Authorities, particularly the Railway Board, a scheme for development of transport in Assam. The railway authorities told us that they could not waste expenditure over a non-paying project.

Mr. SPEAKER : The hon. Member's time is up. I have thrice rang the bell.

Shri NILMONEY BORTHAKUR : Unless we get more time how can we complete our speeches ?

Mr. SPEAKER : I am sorry, I am not in a position to give him any more time as according to the decision of the House, the time limit has been fixed for every Member.

Amendment moved :—

"That at the end of the Motion relating to the Governor's address moved by Shri Mohi Kanta Das, the following be added :—

But it is regretted that the Governor's address did not contain proper appreciation of the burning problems of the State

with regard to food, land-settlement, refugee rehabilitation, agriculture, education, rapid industrialisation, and the problems of the Autonomous Districts, especially the Naga Hills District, and has failed to enunciate concretely the measures for solving the above problems without which the basis of a happy prosperous and united Assam cannot be laid”.

Shri BIRENDRA KUMAR DAS [Patacharkuchi (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)]: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move—

“That at the end of the Motion relating to the Governor's address moved by Shri Mohi Kanta Das, the following be added :

‘but regrets that the Governor's address makes no mention about the failure of the Government to improve the condition of the Plains Tribal, who are educationally, financially and socially very backward in the State.’ ”

মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, ভৈয়ামৰ জনজাতি সকল বৰ পিচপৰা। এই পিচপৰা জনজাতি সকলৰ উন্নতি কৰাটো কেবল কল্যাণ মূলকেই নহয় ই আমাৰ জাতীয় ঐক্য আৰু প্ৰগতিৰ কাৰণেও আৱশ্যক। জনজাতি সকলে উন্নতি কৰিবৰ কাৰণে সংবিধানত ১০ বছৰ সময় দিয়া হৈছিল। সেই ১০ বছৰৰ ৫ বছৰ পাৰ হৈ গলেই আৰু মাত্ৰ ৫ বছৰ বাকী আছে। যোৱা ৫ বছৰৰ ভিতৰত জনজাতি সকলৰ যিমান উন্নতি হ'ব লাগিছিল যিমান হোৱা নাই। ইয়াৰ কাৰণ মই যি বুজিছো সেই মতে চৰকাৰৰ আচনি পৰিপাটি হোৱা নাই আৰু সেই আচনিও নিয়ম মতে প্ৰয়োগ কৰা হোৱা নাই। এতিয়া যি ৫ বছৰ কাল বাকী আছে এই কাল ছোৱাৰ ভিতৰতো যদি সুপৰিকল্পিত আচনি কৰি কাম নকৰে তেনেহলে জনজাতি সকলে অন্যান্য সম্প্ৰদায়ৰ লগত সমানে আগবাঢ়িব পাৰিব বুলি বিশ্বাস কৰিব নোৱাৰি। জনজাতি সকল অন্যান্য জাতি-উপজাতিৰ খকা-খন্দাৰ মাজত পৰি পিচপৰি আছে। তেওঁলোকে ১০ বছৰৰ ভিতৰতে অন্যান্য জাতিৰ সমানে উন্নতি কৰিব পাৰিব বুলি আশা কৰিব নোৱাৰে আৰু বিশ্বাসো নহয়। সেই কাৰণে তেওঁলোকক অন্ততঃ ২৫ বছৰৰ কাৰণে সুবিধা দিবলৈ চৰকাৰে যত্ন কৰিব বুলি আশা কৰিলো। আমাৰ চৰকাৰে জনজাতিৰ কাৰণে কিছুমান বৃত্তি আৰু অনুদান দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিছে। অকল এই বোবৰ পৰাই তেওঁলোকৰ কোনো উন্নতি কৰিব পাৰিব বুলি আমাৰ মনে নধৰে। তেওঁলোক এতিয়াও সকলো বিষয়তে বহুত পিচপৰা। গতিকে তেওঁলোকৰ শিক্ষাৰ উন্নতিৰ লগতে কৃষ্টি, সভ্যতা আৰু আচাৰ ব্যৱহাৰৰ উন্নতি সাধন কৰিব নোৱাৰিলে সদায় পিচ পৰিয়েই থাকিব। গতিকে জনজাতি সকলৰ কাৰণে আলি-পদুলীৰ ব্যৱস্থা, চিকিৎসাৰ ব্যৱস্থা আৰু খোৱাপানী যোগানৰ ব্যৱস্থা অতি সোনকালেই কৰিব লাগে।

জনজাতিলোক, বিশেষকৈ, আখিক বিষয়ত বৰ পিচপৰা। তেওঁলোকক বাকীবোৰ লোকে শোষণ কৰিছে। মই মোৰ সমষ্টিৰ বান্ধা অঞ্চলৰ কথা বৰ ভালকৈ জানো। তাত জনজাতি সকলক বাকীবোৰ লোকে সদায় শোষণ কৰি আহিছে। ২০ টকা ৰূপ ধাৰ কৰিলে ২ মোনকৈ ধান বা টকাই প্ৰতি ১৥ টকা সুদ ভৰিব লাগে আৰু এই প্ৰথা এতিয়াও বান্ধা অঞ্চলত চলি আছে। চৰকাৰে এই প্ৰথা গুচাবলৈ চেষ্টা কৰিব লাগে। সংবিধানৰ ২৭৫ ধাৰা মতে অনুদানৰ পৰা টকা ধাৰে দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা নকৰিলে জনজাতি সকল এই সুদখোৰৰ পৰা বন্ধা পোৱাৰ কোনো উপায় নাই। ঠিক এইদৰে জনজাতি সকল ভূমিহীন, তেওঁলোকে আধি কই জীৱন যাপন কৰি আছে। নিম্পিথেৰাজ মাটিৰ মালিক

সকলে জনজাতি সকলক মাটি আদি দি তেওঁলোকক শোষণ কৰিছে। এই মালিক সকলক কবলৰ পৰা দুখীয়া জনজাতি সকলক বন্ধা কৰিবৰ বাবে আৱশ্যকীয় আইন প্ৰণয়ন কৰা দৰকাৰ।

স্বাস্থ্য বিষয়টো জনজাতিসকল বৰ পিচপৰা। যক্ষ্মা, মেলেৰীয়া, কলাজৰ আদি বেমাৰে তেওঁলোকক জ্বৰা কৰিছে। দুখীয়া জনজাতি লোকসকল যক্ষ্মা ৰোগত ভুগী চিকিৎসাৰ অভাৱত মৃত্যুৰ মুখত পৰিছে। গতিকে ২৭৫ ধাৰাৰ অনুদানৰ টকা দি তেওঁলোকক সহায় কৰিব লাগে। এই অনুদানৰ টকাও সকলো ঠাইতে সমানে দিয়া নাই। সেই কাৰণে মই চৰকাৰক অনুৰোধ কৰো যেন এই অনুদানৰ টকা গোটেই অসমতে সমানে ভগাই দিয়া হয়। জনজাতি ছাত্ৰৰ বাবে যিবোৰ ছোষ্টেল খোলা হৈছে সেইবোৰৰ পৰাও বিশেষ কাম হোৱা নাই। গতিকে দেখা গৈছে ২৭৫ ধাৰাৰ অনুদানৰ টকাৰ সংব্যৱহাৰ হোৱা নাই। এই টকাৰ উচিত ব্যৱহাৰ কৰিবলৈ চৰকাৰক অনুৰোধ কৰিছো।

শিক্ষা বিষয়টো জনজাতিসকল বৰ পিচপৰা। এতিয়া অৱশ্যে কিছুমান স্কুল খোলা হৈছে। কিন্তু আৱশ্যক অনুযায়ী আৰু বেচি হোৱা উচিত। বুনিয়াদী স্কুল আৰু প্ৰাইমাৰী স্কুল কিছুমান খোলা হৈছে যদিও তাৰ অৱস্থা উন্নত কৰিব লাগে। এই বিষয়ত চৰকাৰে আৰু টকা খৰচ কৰিব বুলি আশা কৰিলো।

ভৈয়াম আৰু পাহাৰৰ ট্ৰাইবেল সকলৰ প্ৰতি চৰকাৰৰ যি দৃষ্টি ভঙ্গী মই সেইটো ভুল বুলি বিবেচনা কৰো। এই সম্পৰ্কীয় নীতি চৰকাৰে সলাব বুলি আশা কৰিলো। ইয়াৰ ওপৰত ট্ৰাইবেল সকলৰ তাজতা আহি পৰিছে। উদাহৰণ স্বৰূপে কও যোৱাৰ উত্তৰ কামৰূপত 'কনিউনিষ্ট অপাৰেচন'ৰ সময়ত যি কোনো ট্ৰাইবেল মানুহকেই গ্ৰেপ্তাৰ কৰা হৈছিল বিনা বিচাৰে। সেই সময়ত মই 'ছাত্ৰ কংগ্ৰেচ' (Student Congress) ত আছিলো। মোৰ কোনো সাম্প্ৰদায়িকতা নাছিল। এতিয়াও নাই। ছাত্ৰ বিলাকে মোক ভাল পাইছিল আৰু সেই কাৰণেই বৰপেটা কলেজ আৰু কটন কলেজৰ ইউনিয়ন চেক্ৰেটাৰী পাতিছিল। দুখৰ বিষয়, মই ট্ৰাইবেল ছাত্ৰ বুলিয়েই, মোক বিনা বিচাৰে গ্ৰেপ্তাৰ কৰি, তিনি ঘণ্টা আটক কৰি ৰাখিছিল।

অকল সিয়েই নহয় মোৰ আত্মীয় স্বজনকো গ্ৰেপ্তাৰ কৰি অত্যাচাৰ কৰিছিল। এই বিলাক কাৰ্য্য, চৰকাৰৰ anti-social elements দমন নহয়; বৰং ই anti-tribal operation হৈ বুলি কব লাগিব।

Shri BAIKUNTHA NATH DAS [Rangiya (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)]: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the operations undertaken in the northern side of the Kamrup District were not declared by the Government to be anti-communist operations; they were declared as anti-social operations.

Shri BIRENDRA KUMAR DAS [Patachar Kuchi (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)]: It was anti-tribal operation and not anti-social operation.

মই তাকেই কব খুজিছো anti-social দমন অভিযান নহয় ই anti-tribal operation হৈ।

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, ট্ৰাইবেল সকলে মদ খায়। মদ খোৱা অভ্যাস তেওঁলোকৰ আছে। এই আচৰণৰ ওপৰত চৰকাৰে যি মদনিবাৰনী অভিযান চলাইছে সেইটোত মোৰ আপত্তি আছে। চৰকাৰৰ পক্ষৰ পৰা চলোৱা এই মদনিবাৰনী অভিযান, ট্ৰাইবেল সকলৰ মাজত ভালকৈ প্ৰচাৰিত হোৱা নাই। ফলত, আপকাৰী বিভাগীয় কৰ্মচাৰী সকলে মিছা থ্ৰেপ্তাৰ কৰে; 'ষোচ' খায়। চৰকাৰী চাকৰীয়ালৰ এনেবিলাক দুৰ্নীতি-মূলক কামত চৰকাৰে তীব্ৰ দৃষ্টি বখা আৱশ্যক আৰু তাৰ বিহিত ব্যৱস্থা হাতত লোৱা দৰ্কাৰ। উত্তৰ কামৰূপৰ চৰকাৰৰ anti-social elements ৰ দমনৰ কাৰ্য্যই আন কি নাৰীৰ সতীত্বতো হস্তক্ষেপ কৰাৰ কথা মনত পৰে। এই মদ নিবাৰনী ক্ষেত্ৰত চৰকাৰৰ নীতি সকল হোৱা নাই। মদ নিবাৰনী অভিযানে জনজাতিৰ লোক সকলক বিমোহিত পেলাইছে। এই নিবাৰনী কাৰ্য্য সুদূৰ আমেৰিকা অথবা সোভিয়েট ৰাষ্ট্ৰতো কৃতকাৰ্য্য হব পৰা নাই। ইয়াৰ দ্বাৰাই ট্ৰাইবেল সকলৰ আৰ্থিক আৰু মানসিক ক্ষেত্ৰত বেয়াটো সাচ দিছে। আনফালেদি চৰকাৰৰ ৰাজহটো যথেষ্ট ক্ষতি আনিছে। সেই কাৰণে চৰকাৰে এই নীতি পৰিহাৰ কৰা কৰ্ত্তব্য তাকে নকৰি ইয়াৰ দ্বাৰাই মানুহক অত্যাচাৰৰ উপৰি অত্যাচাৰ কৰা যুক্তি যত্নত হোৱা নাই। যদি এই নীতি উঠাই নিদিয়ৈ তেন্তে চৰকাৰৰ পক্ষৰ পৰা ভালকৈ মানুহে বুজি পোৱাকৈ প্ৰচাৰ কাৰ্য্য চলাব লাগে যাতে মানুহে, বিশেষকৈ ট্ৰাইবেল সকলে ব্যৱহাৰ কৰিব পৰা মাত্ৰাৰ সীমা Limit কিমান বুজি পায়। আটুট সৰ পৰ্য্যন্ত মদ ব্যৱহাৰ কৰিব পাৰে বুলি চৰকাৰৰ নীতিত উল্লেখ আছে যদিও একেবাৰে খাব নোৱাৰে বুলি মিছা প্ৰচাৰ হোৱাৰ ফলত মানুহৰ ওপৰত অত্যাচাৰ আৰম্ভ হৈছে। কাৰণ আমাৰ কচাৰী মানুহ বিলাকে কলহত মদ তৈয়াৰ কৰে আৰু এক কলহত ২।। সেৰৰও বেচি থাকে গতিকে মানুহে সীমা নিৰ্দ্ধাৰণ কৰিব নোৱাৰে। সেই কাৰণে এই ক্ষেত্ৰত যাতে মানুহৰ সুবিধা হয় তাৰ কাৰণে স্ফুৰিত ভাবে প্ৰচাৰ কাৰ্য্য হাতত লোৱা প্ৰয়োজন বুলি বিবেচনা কৰো।

(সময় সংকেট বাজি উঠে আৰু মাননীয় সদস্যই নিজৰ স্থান লয়।)

Mr. SPEAKER: Order, order. The amendment moved is "That at the end of the Motion relating to the Governor's address move by Shri Mahi Kanta Das, the following be added—

'But regrets that the Governor's address makes no mention about the failure of the Government to improve the condition of the Plains Tribals who are educationally, financially and socially very backward in the State'.

The next amendment stands in the name of Maulavi Tajuddin Ahmed,

Maulavi TAJUDDIN AHMED (Tarabari): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that at the end of the Motion relating to the Governor's address moved by Shri Mohi Kanta Das, the following be added:—

"But regrets that the Governor's address makes no mention of the following matters—

1. About the bungling of the Naga situation by the present Government and concealing the true fact from the people.

2. About the deteriorating food situation in the State resulting in semi-famine condition in certain areas.

3. About the large scale eviction of the people from various areas without offering the people affected with alternate land.
4. About the indifference of the Government to apply without reservation the Goalpara Tenancy Act, with necessary amendments in the Goalpara District after the abolition of Zemindary.
5. Large-scale unemployment of educated youths all over the State.
6. The havoc created by wrong alignment of embankment creating drought in certain areas and flood in others.
7. Failure to convert annual Pattas into periodic ones.
8. Failure to give lands and remission of land revenue to the people affected by erosion of rivers and failure to give lands to the landless people.
9. To stop corruption and red-tapism in the State.
10. Use of official powers in the last General Election.
11. Failure to rehabilitate the displaced Muslims."

Mr. Speaker, Sir, in connection with my amendment I would like to say a few words only.

Regarding the Naga affairs, I would like to say that Government is bungling the situation; also I suppose the Government is concealing the true state of affairs from the people. One morning we read in the newspapers that many hostile Nagas, including the so-called officers of Phizo, have surrendered and the situation is under the control of Government. But the next day we read in the newspapers that there is disturbance in the Naga Hills, hostile Nagas have attacked again, property looted, houses burnt and people including our officers and loyal Nagas have been murdered. So, the real state of affairs in the Naga Hills is not known to the people. I hope Government will explain clearly the state of affairs and will approach the Nagas and the Naga problem in a different way so as to end the trouble as soon as possible.

Regarding the food situation in our State, I would like to say that the food situation in the State during the last year was quite unhappy. There are serious food scarcity areas in our State even upto this time. In my subdivision we the M.L.As., made a village to village joint tour and we personally saw the most miserable condition of the poor people for want of food. In certain pockets there was no rice at all. If rice was supplied through fair price shops there was no shop-keeper because they were poor people and had no money to purchase rice and open fair price shops. If shops were at all opened in those areas, the people had no money to purchase rice. In many places shops could not be opened and even where shops were opened, people had no money to purchase

rice. In many places, for want of food the people used to live by eating water pumkins, soft portion of the banana tree, arum, mati kalai, etc. Even they used to take some kinds of grass. Few people in Mauzas Bagribari, Chenga, Baghbor, Mandia and Barpeta died of starvation. The matter was reported to the Subdivisional Officer who made a local enquiry and found that the people died for want of food and he tried his best to help the people. Due to the failure of the crops in the Subdivision continually for three years in the southern part of the Barpeta Subdivision, the area has become the food scarcity area and the situation became grave and the people had to face great difficulty. All the people including the Dewanias and Matbars began to work as day labourers. There are also other scarcity areas in the subdivision. They had no test relief work. When our present Finance Minister went to Barpeta, thousands of people from the food scarcity area met him and he gave a patient hearing to them. The people told him that they should be given test relief work to save their family. Realisation of loans taken in the previous years should be stayed. Realisation of land revenue should be stayed only for 4 months and in places where the lands are eroded by the river or the land turned into sandy and unfit for cultivation, their land revenue should be given remission after proper enquiry. Next, short-term loans should be given through Co-operative and Gaonlia Bank. Supply of rice through fair-price shops should be increased. Our Finance Minister gave them assurance that he would look into the matter. I am very much thankful to him that he has taken prompt action in some respects. He assured the people that the realisation of land revenue would be stayed for four months. This is urgently needed.

Reports of food scarcity have been seen in the newspapers from almost all parts of Assam. Our State is now in semi-famine condition.

Regarding eviction, I would like to say a few words. Large scale eviction is going on now in different parts of the State. Though the persons evicted are Indian human beings and have no land anywhere, they have not been given any land to settle themselves. This is quite inhuman on the part of the Government. There should be some clear-cut policy of the Government regarding eviction and settlement of land. In this connection my suggestion is, when any one goes to occupy Government Khas land, they should be evicted at once instead of allowing them to live there for years together, but when such people were allowed to occupy such Khas land they should not be evicted from there. People who are occupying Government Reserve land for many years and if they have no

land anywhere then the Government will see whether such reserve land could be thrown open for settlement. If not, then after giving them alternative land to be settled themselves they should only be evicted, because they are also human beings and are also Indians.

If the land occupied by the unauthorised persons is Government Khas land and settlement can be given, and the occupier is also landless, then in that case they should not be evicted, but settlement of land should be made with them.

If eviction is to be carried on, it should be finished definitely during the winter season and not during the rainy season so that the people could go and settle themselves somewhere, grow crops before rainy season sets in. If they are evicted in the rainy season, crops which they grew are damaged, then it will be a loss to the State and hardship to the people evicted.

Regarding eviction also I want to say a few words. The officer, that is the Sub-Deputy Collector, upon whose reports people are to be evicted should never be the officer in-charge of eviction. There is every chance of corruption and injustice. In this connection, I would like to say a few words about the state of affairs going on in my subdivision. There is a Reserve in Barpeta Subdivision, namely, Fulara Professional Grazing Reserve and Chatla village.

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister, Forest): Sir, may I know whether this is a Forest Reserve or a Grazing Reserve?

Maulavi TAJUDDIN AHMED (Tarabari): Sir, there is a Reserve called Fulara and it is not a Forest Reserve, but a Professional Grazing Reserve and there is a village called Chatla near this Reserve. The people have been living there since 1935 or so and the villagers are still there. This time it is reported that with the help of the Military they would be evicted summarily as the land falls within the Reserve area. So, Sir, this is the state of affairs going on in Barpeta Subdivision. In this connection I would like to say if the people are to be evicted now from the village Chatla, why then, Sir, they were allowed to occupy the land and allowed to live there since 25 years ago and also why Pattas were issued?

Next, in Barpeta Subdivision in Baghbor area there are Muslim immigrants. They are living there for 25 to 30 years. They have only been allotted 5 to 6 bighas of land per family and the rest of the land remained as Khas land. Now the question arises that as they are occupying more than 5 to 6 bighas of land, they will be evicted. Eviction cases are ready against them. With only 5 to 6 bighas of land how they will

carry on ? They need at least 10 bighas of land, otherwise they will not be able to carry on and support their families. On the other hand, they are entitled to get settlement up to 30 bighas.

Then, Sir, next there are some people in Barpeta Subdivision who were occupying lands for 25 to 30 years. Unfortunately there was communal disturbance in the State and the people had to leave the place without paying the premium to the Land Revenue staff for the land settled with them and the land they occupied has again been made Khas. When they came back and occupied the land they were not given settlement, and they are to be evicted at once as they are occupying the land. If they are to be evicted, where they would go. So I draw the attention of the Government to see that these people are not evicted from those lands.

Next, Sir, there is a scheme named Baghbor Refugee Scheme. There were and still there are some Muslim immigrants living there. I do not know who enquired whether there is any Khas land in that area. But the officer who enquired into the matter reported that there are 25,000 bighas of Khas land. Though the land are under the occupation of Muslim immigrants, the land is reserved for the people coming from East Pakistan, *e. g.*, the Refugees. So these Muslim people will now be evicted, and before they are evicted, I say, Sir, they must be given land somewhere else to settle themselves, or those lands should be settled with them and land to the Refugees should be given in some other places.

Mr. SPEAKER: Amendment moved :

“That at the end of the Motion relating to the Governor's address moved by Shri Mohi Kanta Das, the following be added :—

“But regrets that the Governor's address makes no mention of the following matters—

1. About the Bungling of the Naga situation by the present Government and concealing the true facts from the people.

2. About the deteriorating food situation in the State resulting in semi-famine condition in certain areas.

3. About the large scale eviction of the people from various areas without offering the people affected with alternate land.

4. About the indifference of the Government to apply without reservation Goalpara Tenancy Act, with necessary

amendments in the Goalpara District after the abolition of Jamindary.

5. Large scale unemployment of educated youths all over the State.

6. The havoc created by wrong alignment of embankment creating drought in certain areas and flood in others.

7. Failure to convert annual pattas into periodic ones.

8. Failure to give lands and remission of land revenue to the people affected by erosion of Rivers and failure to give land to the landless people.

9. To stop corruption and redtapism in the State.

10. Use of official powers in the last General Election.

11. Failure to rehabilitate the displaced Muslims.

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri):
Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move :

“That at the end of the Motion relating to the Governor's Address moved by Shri Mohi Kanta Das, the following be added :—

“But regrets that—

(a) the Address underlines only the strong-arm policy of Government and fails to indicate any willingness on the part of the Government for a peaceful political settlement of the Naga problem ;

(b) the Address shows a lack of appreciation of the gravity of the food situation now prevailing in the State ;

(c) the Address entirely fails to mention the grave question of unemployment or any policy regarding its solution ;

(d) the Address fails to note the growing sense of frustration and accumulation of grievances among the tribal people particularly in the hills ;

(e) the Address fails to mention the necessity of amending the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution ;

(f) The Address fails to record any significant concrete achievements in respect of establishment of industries in Assam ;

(g) the Address does not mention the desirability of integrating in Assam State the various contiguous areas within the geographical limits of Assam ;

(h) the Address takes no note of the failure of the employers to implement the Plantations Labour Act ; and

(i) the Address takes no note of the public demand for the nationalisation of Plantations in order to augment the revenues of the State.

This Assembly, therefore, do request the Governor and through him the Government of Assam to revise their policies in the light of the above amendments”.

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, নগা পাহাৰৰ সমস্যা সম্পৰ্ক গভৰ্ণমেণ্টে যি খবৰ এই সদনত দিছে সেই সকলো খবৰ পৰস্পৰ বিৰোধী—

1955 Governor's Address—“the situation is under control,” then, 1956 Governor's Address—“subversive elements are under control”. But now what happens? Here it says—“The hard core of hostile leadership with fairly large number of followers, stocks of arms and ammunition and fighting potential are still in tact,

ইয়েই নুবুজাই যে গভৰ্ণমেণ্টে আমাক যি Report দিয়ে সেইবিলাক পৰস্পৰ বিৰোধী। আগতে আমাক জনালে যে নগাৰ শক্তি মুষ্টিমেয়। কিন্তু প্ৰকৃততে সি নহয় নগা ভাইসকলৰ এই মুষ্টিমেয় শক্তিয়ে ভাৰত চৰকাৰৰ এই বিৰাট সৈন্য বাহিনীৰ বিৰুদ্ধে কেনেদৰে ইমানদিন ধৰি সংগ্ৰাম কৰিব পাৰে। কিন্তু মনত ৰাখিব লাগিব এই সমস্যাতোৰ মায়াংগা অন্তৰৰ বুজা বুজিব দ্বাৰাহে হ'ব লাগিব—অস্ত্ৰেৰে নহয়—ই অস্ত্ৰৰ প্ৰশ্ন নহয়—ৰাজনৈতিক প্ৰশ্ন।

It is not a question of force, it is a question of politics.....

গভৰ্ণমেণ্টক মই দাঙি কওঁ যে এই সমস্যাৰ শুকস্ব কমাৰলৈ strong arm নীতিৰ যোগেদি যি প্ৰয়াস কৰিছে সি ফলবতী নহ'ব। সৌহাৰ্দ্যপূৰ্ণ, শান্তিপূৰ্ণ আৰু বন্ধুত্বপূৰ্ণ আলাপ আলোচনা আবহাৱৰ মাৰ্জ্জৰেহে এই সমস্যা সমাধান কৰাৰ সম্ভাৱনা আছে।

শ্ৰী জৱাহৰলালেও কৈ গৈছে যে,—

a Note on the tour of North East Frontier Area by Shri Jawaharlal Nehru on 25th May 1952—it says—“the Nagas as most of our tribal people respond fairly easily to a friendly approach”.....

ইয়াতে শ্ৰীজৱাহৰলালেও এই কথা স্বীকাৰ কৰি গৈছে। কিন্তু কামত তাৰ বিপৰীত কৰা নাই নে? ইয়াতে মই কওঁ যে আমাৰ বিৰাট সৈন্য বাহিনীৰ শক্তি এই কামত ক'য় নকৰি আন আন উন্নয়ন মূলক কামত খটুৱাবৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিলে সমূহ ৰাষ্ট্ৰৰ উপকাৰ হ'ব। বৰ্ণলিম্পু দেশৰ আগত আমাৰ সৈন্য শক্তি গুণত নিয়ুতাপৰ যেন নেদেখুৱাই আৰু আন্তৰ্জাতিক অৱস্থাতোও লক্ষ্য কৰি আলোচনাৰ যোগেদি সমাধান কৰিবলৈ বিচাৰিলে ভাল হ'ব এই নগা সমস্যাৰ সমাধান কৰে এটা শান্তিপূৰ্ণ অৱস্থাৰ সৃষ্টি কৰা দৰ্কাৰ—তাকে কৰিবলৈ হ'লে—প্ৰথমে গভৰ্ণমেণ্টে অস্ত্ৰ সম্বৰণ কৰিব লাগে।

দ্বিতীয়তে এটা Amnesty ঘোষণা কৰিব লাগে।

তৃতীয়তে, যাতে সেই নেতাসকলে নিৰ্বিৰোধে নিৰ্ভয়ে আহি আমাৰ চৰকাৰী মহল আৰু অন্যান্য ৰাজনৈতিক দলৰ নেতাসকলৰ লগত এখন শুৰণায়া মেজ মেলত যোগ দি আমাৰ লগত ভাবৰ আদান প্ৰদান কৰি এটা মীমাংসাত আহিব

পাৰে তাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰা। সেই মেজ মেলত অকল চৰকাৰী মহলেই নহয় সকলো দল উপদলৰ প্ৰতিনিধি আৰু জনজাতীয় প্ৰতিনিধি সকলৰ লগত সন্মিলিত ভাবে আলোচনা কৰিলে নগা সমস্যাটো সমাধান কৰাত কৃতকাৰ্য হব বুলি মোৰ বিশ্বাস।

তাৰ পিচত হ'ল খাদ্য সমস্যা। মই কওঁ যে গভৰ্ণমেণ্টে এই বিষয়ে আজিলৈকে বিশেষ চিন্তা কৰা নাই। এতিয়া Election গ'ল নিজৰ হাতলৈ ক্ষমতা আহিল কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰৰ ওচৰত খাদ্যৰ দাবি কৰাতেই তেওঁলোকৰ কৰ্তব্যৰ শেষ। আগৰ পৰা এই মন্ত্ৰী সকলে কি কৰিছিল তেওঁলোকে কেৱল দৰমহা লৈছিল আৰু ইলেক্‌চনৰ কাৰণে Tour দিছিল—খৰালি সময়ত।

এই খাদ্য সমস্যাৰ সমাধানৰ্থে অতি সোনকালে (১) চোৰাং কাৰবাৰ বন্ধ কৰিব লাগে; (২) মজুদাৰ বন্ধ কৰিব লাগে আৰু (৩) কেন্দ্ৰীয় গভৰ্ণমেণ্টৰ ওপৰতো চাপ দিব লাগে যাতে অসমলৈ অস্ত্ৰৰ পৰিবৰ্ত্তে চাউল আহে। বৰ্ত্তমান অসমত দুভিক্ষ অৱস্থা হৈছে।

এই দুভিক্ষ বিষয়ত জিলা আৰু অঞ্চল ভিত্তিত তথ্য মূলক অনুসন্ধান কৰিব লাগে। ঠায়ে ঠায়ে সস্তীয়া চাউলৰ দোকান খুলিব লাগে। প্ৰস্তাৱকে ক'লে—সস্তীয়া দোকানৰ চাউলৰ দাম হব ১৮ টকা কিন্তু শিবসাগৰৰ S.D.O. এ কলে যে চাউলৰ মোণে ১৮।। অনা হব কোনটো সচা? কিন্তু চাউল কেনেকৈ পাব তাৰ ঠিকনা নাই। চাৰিওফালে দুৰ্নীতিৰে ভৰা, সেই কাৰণে যাতে এই সস্তীয়া দোকানত দুৰ্নীতি সোমাব নোৱাৰে তাৰ কাৰণে বিভিন্ন স্থানীয় অনুষ্ঠান বিলাকক আৰু নানা দলৰ প্ৰতিনিধি সকলক সেইবিলাক Check কৰিবলৈ সুবিধা আৰু ক্ষমতা দিব লাগে।

এই মুনাফাখোৰ সকলৰ সুখ সম্পদৰ কাৰণেই অসমত খাদ্যৰ নাটনি হৈছে। মই কওঁ যে খেতিয়কক খেতিৰ মাটি দিয়ক। আজি খেতিয়কৰ খেতিৰ মাটি নাই। যাতে সৰহ শস্য উৎপাদন হয় তাৰ যথা বিহিত ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগে।

নিবনুৱাৰ কথা আলোচনা নহলেই। ৰাজ্যপালে ১৯৫৪ চনৰ ভাষণত উল্লেখ কৰিছে; কিন্তু বৰ্ত্তমান ভাষণত নিবনুৱাৰ বিষয় উল্লেখ নোহোৱাতো আচৰিত কথা এজন মন্ত্ৰীয়ে ইয়োৰোপৰ কোনো এঠাইত দিয়া বক্তৃতা মতে গোটেই ভাৰতত ৭ কোটি নিবনুৱা আছে। অন্ততঃ ৫ কোটি থাকিলেও অসমত গঢ় হিচাবে ১২ লাখ পৰে। নিবনুৱা লোকসকলক আন নহলেও Vocational Training আদি দিলেও তেওঁ-লোকৰ সংস্থান হ'লহেতেন। উদাহৰণ স্বৰূপে মই কওঁ যে শিলঙতে বহু ষ্টেনগ্ৰাফাৰ আৰু Typists ৰ কাম খালি আছে। মাত্ৰ প্ৰশিক্ষণ প্ৰাপ্ত লোকৰ অভাৱ। গতিকে Training Facility ৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগে।

.....Governor's Address 1954-'unemployment has been steadily rising and engaging the serious attention of the State Government.'

নিবনুৱা সমস্যা সমাধান কৰিবলৈ হলে এটা মাত্ৰ পথ আৰু সেইটো হৈছে শিল্প প্ৰতিষ্ঠানত কাম কৰিবৰ বাবে শিক্ষিত লোকক প্ৰশিক্ষণ দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগে। তাৰ বাবে প্ৰশিক্ষণ কেন্দ্ৰ খুলি তেওঁলোকক শিক্ষা দিব লাগে আৰু বাকী কৃষি নিবনুৱাক কৃষিৰ বাবে মাটি দিব লাগে। অসমত এতিয়াও যথেষ্ট মাটি আছে।

জনজাতিৰ পৰিস্থিতি ক্ৰমান্বয়ে সাংঘাতিক হৈ আহিছে। তেওঁলোকৰ প্ৰতি চৰকাৰৰ বিশেষ দায়িত্ব আছে। তেওঁলোকক সকলো বকমে উন্নতি কৰিবলৈ সুযোগ আৰু সুবিধা দিয়া উচিত। তেওঁলোকেও সেইটো চৰকাৰৰ পৰা দাবী কৰিবৰ অধিকাৰ আছে আৰু তেওঁলোকে দাবী কৰিছেও। এই প্ৰসঙ্গত পাহাৰী জনজাতি কাউঞ্চিলৰ তুৰাত হোৱা অধিবেশনত প্ৰস্তাৱ এটা পৰি গুনাওঁ।

Proceedings of the 5th Session of the Eastern India Tribal Union Conference held at Tura, May 30 to June 1, 1957—

“The Hill people can never have their due share in the administration of the State of Assam with the majority community, namely, the Assamese. These people have in the last few years since we achieved independence sought their own interests first and treated the tribals as subject peoples”.

এই মনোভাৱ অসমীয়া জনসাধাৰণৰ কাৰণে জাগি উঠা নাই। ইয়াৰ কাৰণে জগবীয়া চৰকাৰ। সেই কাৰণে চৰকাৰ আগবাঢ়ি অহা দৰকাৰ আৰু পাহাৰী জনজাতি সকলক অভয় দি উন্নতিৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰা উচিত। তেওঁলোকৰ মাজত আৰ্থিক দৰস্থাই দেখা দিছে। কাৰণ তেওঁলোকৰ বেহাৰেপাৰ বন্ধ হৈ গৈছে। বেভাৰেও নিকলচ বই মহাশয়ে টেক্স, আলুণ্ডি আদিৰ কথা কৈয়ে গৈছে। আগতে শিলং আৰু চেৰাৰ পৰা বৰ্থেৰে সুনঠিবা টেঙা নিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা আছিল। কিন্তু এতিয়া সেই ব্যৱস্থা কিয় বন্ধ কৰা হ'ল? এই কথা ৰাজ্যপালৰ ভাষণত উল্লেখ কৰা নাই। দেশ বিভাজনৰ পিচত সীমান্তবাসী লোকৰ আৰ্থিক অৱস্থা কুনা হৈ গৈছে। আশাকৰো আমাৰ পাহাৰী প্ৰতিনিধিসকলে বেচি ভালকৈ কব পাৰিব। মই মাত্ৰ মন্তব্য হিচাপেহে উল্লেখ কৰিলো। পাহাৰী প্ৰতিনিধিসকল অসমীয়া জনসাধাৰণে পাহাৰী ভাই সকলক একো অনিষ্ট কৰা নাই। যি কৰিছে সি চৰকাৰৰ তৰফৰ পৰাহে কৰিছে। আশা কৰো পাহাৰী ভাইসকলে সেইটো ভুল নকৰিব।

স্বায়ত্ব শাসিত জিলাৰ পৰিষদলৈ $\frac{1}{3}$ ভাগ সদস্য বাচি দিয়াটো বেছি হৈছে। এই সম্পৰ্কে মই পণ্ডিত জৱহৰলাল নেহেৰুৰ কথাক উদ্ধৃত কৰি দিওঁ। “I do not think that the system of nomination is good. We should reduce this nomination to the last figure. If we keep it at all, it may be necessary to reduce it for one or two only”.

(এনেতে টিলিঙ্গা ৰাজিল আৰু আদন গ্ৰহণ কৰিলে।)

Mr. SPEAKER: Amendment moved:

“That at the end of the Motion relating to the Governor's address moved by Shri Mohi Kanta Das, the following be added:—

“But regret that—

- (a) the Address underlines only the strong-arm policy of Government and fails to indicate any willingness on the part of the Government for a peaceful political settlement of the Naga problem;
- (b) the Address shows a lack of appreciation of the gravity of the food situation now prevailing in the State;

- (c) the Address entirely fails to mention the grave question of unemployment or any policy regarding its solution ;
- (d) the Address fails to note the growing sense of frustration and accumulation of grievances among the tribal people particularly in the hills ;
- (e) the Address fails to mention the necessity of amending the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution ;
- (f) the Address fails to record any significant concrete achievements in respect of establishment of industries in Assam ;
- (g) the Address does not mention the desirability of integrating in Assam State the various contiguous areas within the geographical limits of Assam ;
- (h) the Address takes no note of the failure of the employers to implement the Plantation Labour Act ;
- (i) the Address takes no note of the public demand for the nationalisation of Plantations in order to augment the revenues of the State.

This Assembly, therefore, do request the Governor and through him the Government of Assam to revise their policies in the light of the above amendments”.

Capt. WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA [Phulbari (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)] : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that at the end of the Motion relating to the Governor's address moved by Shri Mohi Kanta Das, the following be added :—

“But this Assembly regrets that the speech of the Governor does not envisage a policy whereby the various important problems of the people of Autonomous Districts will be solved.”

Sir, as I rise to speak a few words, I would appeal to this House specially to the hon. Friends in the Treasury benches not to misunderstand me that I am here to oppose the Government only for the sake of Opposition and to criticise the Government actions only for the sake of criticism. But I rise to speak a few words, Sir, and thereby associate this August House with various important problems of the Hills people in the autonomous districts and in other tribal areas. Very unfortunately, the Government have utterly

failed to understand and appreciate various problems of vital importance now confronting the hills people in the Hills areas of Assam. I can also definitely say, Sir, that none of my hon. Friends either in the Treasury benches or in the Opposition who are not tribals will be able to tell me frankly that they understand the problems of the tribals better than ourselves. Nor can I say that I understand the problems of the Bengalees or the Assamese better than Bengalees and the Assamese themselves.

Sir, I have been very seriously thinking about my seat in this House. Yes, I considered about it very seriously and I am convinced that when the Congress Government have failed to understand and appreciate the various important problems of the Hills people during the last five years it will be of no use for me to be with the Government. In the past, the Government have turned a deaf ear to number of important proposals and suggestions which I and my colleagues placed before them. I am sure the Government will continue to do so in future also if I am to be with the Government.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am really very sorry to note that in an important speech of the Governor which embodies the various achievement of the Government and a list of things to be undertaken in the future there has been a failure to take note of the various important problems of the Hills people and to give clear-cut indication as to when and how these problems will be solved.

Sir, since the time at my disposal is very limited, I shall not be able to narrate the various problems. As such I shall confine myself to the statement of few most important problems.

Firstly, there is widespread dissatisfaction of the Hills people in the autonomous districts. At page 13, paragraph 14, the Governor in course of his speech had occasion to narrate the number of development works said to have been taken up in the Hills areas. The Governor states that comprehensive developmental schemes have been taken up in the Hills areas and the schemes cover almost the entire aspect of our life, such as, education, communication, social welfare, agriculture and so on and so forth. I do not know how far the statement is true but it is a fact that the Hills people are still dissatisfied. There is dissatisfaction among the Hills people. My Friend, Mr. Barbaruah, has also just now stated that there is widespread dissatisfaction. In support, he made a reference to

number of resolutions adopted by the 5th annual conference of the Eastern India Tribal Union which met recently at Tura. I think, at least, the Government is prompted to think that in spite of the fact that many roads have been constructed in the Hills areas and various amenities have been given to Hills areas, why the people in the Hills are not satisfied? I think, Sir, the Government should have been prompted to think that there must be something wrong somewhere that is why the Hills people are still dissatisfied in spite of the fact that many roads have been constructed in the Hills areas and number of other developmental works have been taken up for their benefit. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am sorry for the reasons best known to the Government they have not up till now cared to take note of this very serious matter. It appears to me, Sir, that the Government are of opinion that since they have done something in the development of the Hills areas the problems of the Hills People should be solved. If it is so, may I know, Sir, why the Hills people are not satisfied? Why there is growing tendency for separation? Are not the Government aware of it? Is it not really a political issue? I think the Government are well satisfied that since they have done something for the Hills people in the matter of development everything will be alright. It also appears to me, Sir, that the Government are of opinion that the political problems of the Hills people can be solved by offering high offices to few Hill leaders such as Ministers, Deputy Ministers, Parliamentary Secretaries and some other jobs. However, in a democratic Government we derive our strength from the mass people and not from a few leaders. This policy of the Government is entirely wrong. Unless and until we can take the mass people into confidence, this problem which is the core problem of the Hills people cannot be solved. Solution of this vital problem does not lie in trying to satisfy a few persons.

Sir, in this connection, I would like to read out a note given by our Prime Minister in his tour in Assam and in the North-East Frontier Agency area. The note runs:—

“It is not a question of opening as many schools and as many hospitals. Of course, we want schools and hospitals and dispensaries and road and all that, but that is rather a dead way of looking at things. What we ought to do is not merely to put up a school building but somehow to develop a sense of oneness with these people (meaning the Tribals), a sense of unity and understanding. That involves a psychological approach.

You may talk from day after day about development programmes in regard to schools and other matters, but you will fail completely if you do not touch the core of the problem. The problem is to understand these people (tribals), make them understand us and create a bond of affection and understanding between us....."

I beg to submit to this House that the Government cannot but admit that they have failed to solve this core problem. Even if Government opened certain number of schools and roads, nothing will happen to satisfy the Tribal Hill people unless Government devises means how this core problem can be solved. It is indeed a matter of great surprise to me that the situation in the Naga Hills is still regarded as a matter of law and order. This we can understand from the speech of the Governor. Nothing has been mentioned about the political issue nor any policy has been laid down as to how this issue will be solved. Can we suppress our people by arms, can we, by giving them schools, hospitals and by constructing this and that, win over the hearts of the people? Certainly not. Until and unless you can understand the hearts and feelings and aspirations of the tribals and accommodate them and until and unless you can give them proper share in the administration of the country, nothing will be achieved.

So my earnest appeal to this House will be that before it is too late, this political problem of the Nagas as well as other Hills people in the autonomous districts should be solved. In our attempt to do so if we try to understand the people and their problem properly, I am sure we shall be able to help them in the solution of this vital problem. We should, of course, have a correct approach to this problem and then only we shall be able to help the Nagas and other Hills people in the autonomous districts.

When I went to Aijal I suggested that a Resolution should be passed requesting the Government to construct all weather motorable road between Silchar and Aijal, but I am sorry to say that my Friends replied "No". They said that they wanted to construct the road as early as possible but they were afraid that people from outside would come and exploit them. They further said, "Have you not realised what has happened in the Garo Hills and in the Khasi Hills?" On being replied like this I was reminded of what our Prime Minister had stated about the approaches. He said that at present there are two kinds of approaches, one is the open

door approach and the other is the unseen approach. The Prime Minister does not approve of both the approaches. I feel that up till now this Government have failed to have the correct approach to the problem of the hills people. Our Prime Minister, Pandit Nehru, said that if you have the open door approach then all undesirable persons from outside will get into their society and exploit them. At present this very thing is happening in the hills. And these undesirable persons are trying to do away with the sense of unity among the hills people. Mr. Speaker, Sir, it appears that I have very little time at my disposal but I have got three more very important points, but this particular problem, *i. e.*, the political problem is the most important and burning problem of the Hills people. The Government should not therefore lose any further time to solve this problem. I say, Sir, this is the core problem and the success of bringing mutual understandings between the hills and the plains people will very much depend on the proper solution of the problem.

Next, Sir, I would also like to speak about the point already touched by my Friend, Rev. Nichols-Roy, about the measures for the rehabilitation of the people in the autonomous districts, specially the people of the border areas. These people, Sir, are not refugees in a sense, they have their own homes and hearths and they are living in their own places but the partition of the country has brought untold miseries to these people and their economic condition has been adversely affected. Sir, the present economic conditions of the border people, if compared, is not better than the conditions of the refugees. Sir, Government during the last five years spent about 5 crores and 87 lakhs for the rehabilitation of the refugees from East Pakistan but nothing has been done to help these people. Sir, Rev. Nichols-Roy has stated that a number of Khasi people have left their villages because they have nothing with them, neither there is any work for them to earn their livelihood. Similarly some people of Baghmara area also have left their homes because there is no more business for them, they used to earn their livelihood by selling forest produce, dugout boats, etc. The people used to have market for these commodities in Mymensing, but now after Partition they have lost everything. Sir, by nature these people are good cultivators, they are expert in woodcrafts, they are expert in digging boats, in preparing posts and others and thereby they used to earn their livelihood, but I am sorry Sir, up till now not a single pie has been given for the rehabilitation of these unfortunate people of the border areas inspite of our repeated

requests. I am sorry, Sir, Government would not agree to give them loans although they are the children of the soil on the plea that the land system in Garo Hills is such that there is no security for giving them such rehabilitation loans. Sir, for want of security, Government cannot give loan to these poor unfortunate people of the border areas.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, excuse me if I say that some refugees from Mymensing district in Pakistan received loans from Government and went away to their homes, so where is the security here; but for the local deserving people just because the land system is such that no security can be given, so no rehabilitation loans can be granted to them by Government? Now, Sir, as regards agricultural problem the Hon'ble Minister who is sitting in front of me, on many occasions rebuked me, that I being the Chief Executive Member of the District Council should not have allowed my people to do extensive Jhum cultivation and thereby using extensive deforestation. Further he told me to stop such things and try to preserve the Forest. I replied to him that it is easy to say that Jhum should be discarded, but it is difficult to stop the people from Jhum cultivation. I told him that if Jhum cultivation should be discontinued, it will bring many difficulties to the people concerned and as such, I cannot pass any law to stop Jhum until and unless I am in a position to give them some other methods of cultivation. Laws are made and rules are framed to give benefit to the people but not to harass them or to give them any burden. So till I am in a position to give them some other method of cultivation, I cannot move an inch forward in that direction. Unfortunately, Sir, I have not found anything mentioned in the Governor's Address as to how this problem is going to be solved. (At this stage the Speaker rang the bell indicating that the hon. Member's time was up). Since I have important issues to place before the House, I may please be allowed another 15 minutes more as I represent the Tribal Group in the House, of course, if my Friend here who would speak next has no objection.

(Voice—Yes.)

Mr. SPEAKER: I would like to take the advice of the House in the matter as the discretionary power at my disposal to allot more time relates only to the Leader of the House and also to other leaders of the different groups. But as one hon. Member has already agreed to give some of his time to the present speaker, I would like to make an exception in this

case, and am agreeable to some more time to the hon. speaker, but not for 15 minutes, but only for 10 minutes.

Capt. WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA [Phulbari (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)]: Thank you very much, Sir, I am grateful to you for allowing me to speak for extra 10 minutes.

As I have already stated, agricultural problem in the Hills is a very serious problem. It is not only the outsiders but we are also equally anxious that the Jhum system of cultivation should be discarded, not because we donot get proper return and its demands forest, but so, long as we, the Hills people, depend on shifting cultivation we cannot have permanent villages, and so long we cannot have permanent villages, we cannot think of any development scheme. I give an example. Our villages are scattered and small. We have only on average 20 families in each village. Although the entire population of the Garo Hills is only 2½ lakhs, we have 2 thousand 5 hundred villages. We cannot think of establishing 2 thousand and 5 hundred Lower Primary Schools for all these villages. But unfortunately, as stated earlier, in the speech of the Governor, there is no mention of any specific scheme touching upon this particular aspect.

The same old stereotyped methods which were practised even before the British rule, before the Independence, are still being followed. Sir, in the Garo Hills there is an Agricultural Department in existence. But this department has totally failed to do anything that may attract the imagination of our people. This department has been in existence there for probably last 30 years or so, but nothing has been done by it to educate the people to replace the age-worn Jhum cultivation. Is this the way by which the problems in the Hills are going to be solved? That is why, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I take my stand here to-day to give some suggestions to the Government as to how best the various problems facing our ignorant people in the Hills can be solved so that Government may be in a position to effectively tackle the problems in the Hills. As a result of this Jhum cultivation going on in our Hills, lands are becoming increasingly unfit for cultivation and so yield is becoming less and less and the food problem is year after year going from bad to worse. More specially this year, the food problem has assumed a very very serious turn. Of course, I am grateful to the Government for establishing a number of fair price shops, but even now rice is being sold at a very high rate far beyond the means of our common people. There are some people who liv

in the interior places in the midst of jungles. These people are living on jungle roots and shrubs. Some of them even in course of their daily round of duties, such as cutting of trees, etc., when they try to pick up the trees they cut, they collapse and as a result they succumb to death. But Government would not however probably recognise that they die of starvation. Government was pleased to spend Rs. 50 thousand in my district for distributing cloth free of cost but not a chattak of rice was given to these starving people. I am myself a Garo, Sir, I do not like to see them going half naked, but I cannot tolerate them dying for want of a morsel of food. Sir, these are the problems facing us today in the Garo Hills and other Autonomous Districts.

I have the occasion to go through the Budget of the last year. It appears that a sum of Rs. 10 thousand only has been provided in the Garo Hills budget for gratuitous relief, but whereas Government would spend 50 thousand of rupees for cloth for distribution among the people. Sir, it has been stated that *per capita* income of the people has increased from Rs. 237 to 254. That may be correct in other parts of the State but so far as it relates to the Autonomous Districts, I should say the *per capita* income has substantially gone down. It has been rightly pointed by our Friend, Rev. Nichols-Roy, and I need not go into it at any more length. He has rightly said that after Independence, everybody has reaped the fruit of it, but not the Hills people. They have been made rather victims of Independence. I want Government to take note of it. Our problems should be solved, and that too with the co-operation of our people in the hill areas. But unfortunately when we bring any grievances to the notice of our Government, or whenever we criticise some of the policies of the Government which in our view are detrimental to our best interests, we are treated as aliens. C. I. Ds. are engaged after us. We are hunted by C. I. Ds.

In the Governor's address, references have been made to the election to the District Councils in the Autonomous areas, but as regards the elections in the Khasi and Jaintia Hills, nothing has been mentioned. Why elections in the Khasi and Jaintia Hills could not be held simultaneously with other districts? My hon. Friend met me during my stay in Shillong last time and expressed their feeling that the election to the District Council in the Khasi and Jaintia Hills District should have been held simultaneously with the general election. (At this stage the bell signifying that the time limit had been rang.)

Sir while the time at my disposal is over I resume my seat and I am grateful to you, Sir, that I have been given extra 10 minutes time.

Mr. SPEAKER: Amendment moved :

"That at the end of the Motion relating to the Governor's address moved by Shri Mohi Kanta Das, the following be added :—

But this Assembly regrets that the speech of the Governor does not envisage a policy whereby the various important problems of the people of the Autonomous Districts will be solved"

Shri BISHWANATH UPADHYAYA (Patharkandi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move—

"That at the end of the Motion relating to the Governor's address moved by Shri Mohi Kanta Das, the following be added :—

1. But this Assembly regrets that there is no mention of retrenched labour in the tea garden area, who are experiencing great difficulties for want of employment and are facing starvation.

2. That the money spent in relief and rehabilitation of refugees has not helped them in any way due to corruption in administration and lands allotted to them, in many cases, are also not suitable for cultivation being *tillah* or low lands. The present condition of the refugees is very pitiable and it needs immediate attention of the Government."

माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय,

मैं अपने इस संशोधनी प्रस्ताव के जरिये हमारे राज्य की दो बड़ी बड़ी और जटिल समस्याओं की ओर सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। पहली समस्या है छांटे हुए (retrenched) श्रमिकों की और दूसरी है हमारे शरणार्थी (refugee) भाइयों की। किसी अखबार या प्रचार-पत्र के आधार पर मैं ये बातें नहीं बोल रहा हूँ, बल्कि ये बातें अपना अनुभव और पूरी जानकारी से ही बोल रहा हूँ। आशा है, हमारी सरकार इन बातों की ओर विशेष ध्यान देगी तथा इन समस्याओं को समाधान करने के लिये जल्द-से-जल्द उचित कारवाई करेगी।

मैं पहले पहल छांटे हुए श्रमिकों (retrenched labour) के बारे में बोलना चाहता हूँ। काछाड़ जिले में करीब-करीब १० हजार छांटे हुए श्रमिक हैं। इन गरीब तथा अभागे भाइयों का हाल दिन-ब-दिन खराब होता जा रहा है। यहाँ तक कि इनका हाल पाकिस्तान से आये हुए शरणार्थियों से भी बदतर होती जा रही है। पाकिस्तान से निर्वासित शरणार्थियों को सरकार की ओर से ऋण मिलता है। उन्हें जमीन मिलती है। उनका पुनर्वासन करने के लिये सरकार की ओर से उचित तथा कार्यकरी व्यवस्था हुई है। मगर इन अभागे छांटे हुए श्रमिकों को पूछनेवाला कोई नहीं है। इनके पास न कोई काम धंधा है और न जमीन है। इनके पास रहने के लिये घर नहीं है। वे कैसे जिन्दा रहें? वे भूखों मर रहे हैं। भूखा क्या नहीं करता? अगर यही अवस्था बनी रही तो देश में एक बहुत बड़ी अशांति होने की आशंका है। एक जबर्दस्त तूफान आनेवाला है। देश की शांति भंग होने की आशंका है।

बगानोंके मालिक उनके लिये कुछ नहीं करते हैं। मालिक उन्हें बगान में रहने के लिये मकान नहीं देते हैं। बाहर भी उनके रहने के लिये घर नहीं है। बगानके मालिकों का कहना है इन श्रमिकों की जिम्मेदारी उनपर नहीं है। चूँकि वे बगानमें काम नहीं करते इसलिये उनके लिये बगान में रहने का घर नहीं मिल सकता है। इस हालतमें इन गरीब बिचारों का कोई ठौर ठिकाना नहीं है। वे बेकार पड़े हैं। इनका कोई सहारा नहीं है। बगान में उनके लिये कोई काम नहीं है। क्यों कि मालिकों का कहना है कि उनके खिलाफ Tribunal के पास मुकदमा चल रहा है। Tribunal को अपना फैसला सुनाने के लिये कितनी देर लगेगी? मैं सरकार से विनम्र अनुरोध करता हूँ कि Tribunal का फैसला जल्द-से-जल्द सुनवाने की उचित व्यवस्था करे।

इन बातों के उदाहरण के तौर पर मैं अपनी ही constituency के दो बगानों की समस्या आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। एक है Lalcherra Tea Estate जिसमें श्रमिकों की संख्या है करीब एक हजार। किंतु उनमें केवल तीन सौ श्रमिक ही बगानमें काम करते हैं। बाकी ७ सौ आज बेकार हैं। यही हालत Mangu Cherra Tea Estate की है। यहाँ करीब ११ सौ श्रमिक काम करते थे। मगर आज सिर्फ ४६५ श्रमिक को ही काम है। इसी तरह हरेक चाय बगानके तीन-चौथाई श्रमिक आज बेकाम बैठे हैं।

मैं सरकार से अनुरोध करता हूँ कि इन गरीब श्रमिक भाइयों को बसाने के लिये कोई उचित व्यवस्था करे। इस बारे में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इन भाइयों को बसाने के लिये बगानोंमें ही काफी जमीन पड़ी है। करीब-करीब हरेक बगान में आधी से ज्यादा जमीन बेकार पड़ी है। ये जमीनें काममें लायी जा सकती हैं। मैं सरकार से अनुरोध करता हूँ कि इस दिशामें अच्छी तहकीकात हो और हमारे गरीब श्रमिक भाइयों को बसाने के लिये ये जमीनें काम में लायी जायें।

शरणार्थियों के बसाने में और उन्हें जीविका उपार्जन का कोई साधन सरकार को देना चाहिये। इसके लिये Cottage Industry, ग्रामोद्योग का साधन बड़ा ही उपयोगी होगा। उनके Co-operative Movement और छोटी-छोटी Cottage Industry कायम की जायें जिससे इन लोगों को कोई काम मिले। मुझे बहुत अफसोस है कि सरकार कि ओर से इस ओर कोई ठोस कदम उठाया नहीं जा रहा है। मैंने शुरू-शुरू में इस ओर बड़ी कोशिश की थी। Cottage Industry कायम करने के लिये मैंने योजना (Scheme) बनाई थी। और उनपर अमल करने की बड़ी कोशिश की। इस उद्देश्य से मैंने शिलांग का भी चक्कर लगाया। लेकिन मुझे अफसोस है कि सरकार की ओर से इस ओर कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की गई। और बाध्य होकर मुझे अपनी योजना स्थगित कर देनी पड़ी। मैं निवेदन करता हूँ कि हमारी सरकार इस ओर कोई ऐसी व्यवस्था करे जिसमें हमारी बेकारी की समस्या दूर हो।

इस सम्बन्धमें मैंने एक सुझाव दिया था और सम्बन्धित अफसरों से बातचित भी की, पर कोई फल नहीं निकला।

दुख की बात है कि सरकार जापान या बाहर के Expert को बुलाती है और उनपर रुपया खर्च करती है, पर यदि अपने यहाँ का कोई आदमी कोई योजना पेश करता है तो उस सम्बन्ध में सुनने को भी सरकार को समय नहीं है। सरकार ने श्री टी० शशाकी को बुलाया और उनकी रिपोर्ट ली, पर हमारी योजना पर कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया और सरकार की ओर से कोई खास कारवाई नहीं हुई। मुझे बड़ा ताज्जुब है कि अगर पश्चिम बंगाल की सरकार इन्हीं चीजों की मंजूरी दे सकती है तो हमारी आसाम सरकार क्यों नहीं मंजूर कर सकती है। अगर हमारी सरकार इन समस्याओं की ओर पीठ दे। उनकी ओर सहानुभूतिपूर्वक ध्यान न दें और

उनको समाधान करने के लिये ठोस कदम न उठाये तो मैं समझता हूँ कि उससे समस्या और जटिलतर हो जायेगी। एक जबरदस्त तूफान के रूपमें वह हमारी बुनियाद तक को हिला देगी।

शरणार्थी भाइयों के बारेमें और दो चार शब्द मैं कहना चाहता हूँ। राज्यपाल महोदय ने अपने भाषणमें कहा है कि शरणार्थियों का पुनर्वसन के लिये सरकार ने ५.५० करोड़ रुपये खर्च किये हैं। करीब ६० हजार शरणार्थियों को जमीन देकर बसाया गया है। और भी ३२ हजार रुपये खर्च हुए। किंतु मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि सरकारने इन लोगोंको जो ऋण दिया है उससे आधी से भी ज्यादा रकम सरकारको वापस मिलनेवाली नहीं है। क्यों कि ऋण लेनेवाले शरणार्थी भाइयों को मुश्किल से उनके प्राप्य रकम का आधा हिस्सा मिलता है। बात यह है कि अगर किसी शरणार्थी को एक हजार रुपया मंजूर होता है मुश्किल से तीन सौ या साढ़े तीन सौ रुपया ही उसके हाथ लगता है। यह सच है कि उसे १ हजार रुपया मंजूर होता है। किंतु वह रकम उसके हाथ तक पहुँचने के लिये उसे पांच साढ़े पांच सौ रुपये खर्च करने पड़ते हैं। Refugee Rehabilitation Office के लोगों को देना पड़ता है। Tout लोगों को देना पड़ता है। कईयोंका पाकिट गरम करना पड़ता है। तब कहीं १ हजार रुपयेमें तीन या साढ़े तीन सौ रुपये उसके हाथ लगते हैं। इसके अलावा उस शरणार्थी का आने-जानेका खर्च और अपनी खर्च भी होता है। अब सोचिये कि इस तरह ऋण लेकर उसको क्या फायदा हो सकता है? उस रुपये से वह अपना पुनर्वसन के लिये कौन सी व्यवस्था कर सकता है? इस तरह हमारे धन नष्ट हो रहा है। और यह निश्चित है कि शरणार्थियों को दिये रुपयेमें से आधी रकम सरकार को वापस मिलने की आशा नहीं है।

शरणार्थी भाइयों को बसाने के लिये सरकार ने जो जमीन दी है उसपर भी बड़ा असंतोष फैल रहा है। वे जमीन या तो कोई टिला है या गड्ढा। अलावा इसके उनके चारो और दूसरे-दूसरे आदमियों की जमीनें हैं। मतलब यह है कि उनकी जमीन तक पहुँचने के लिये रास्ते बगैरह की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। वे निकले किधर और कहाँ से? जब वे निकलते हैं तो बाकी लोग झल्ला उठते हैं कि हमारा धन नष्ट हो रहा है। इस तरह इस और भी असंतोष है।

मैं सरकार से कहना चाहता हूँ कि वे केवल कागजी घोड़ा दौड़ानेमें ही संतुष्ट न हों। मतलब यह है कि केवल कागज कलम और कुछ figures (आंकड़े) देकर ही वे शरणार्थी समस्याको हल करने की कोशिस न करें। बल्कि ऐसा करें जिससे की वास्तविक रूपमें हमारे शरणार्थी भाइयों के पुनर्वसन की पूरी व्यवस्था हो। जिससे कि उनको फायदा पहुँचे और वे संतोषपूर्वक अपना जीवन बिता सकें।

छांटे हुए श्रमिक (retrenched labour) और शरणार्थी समस्या (Refugee problems) को अच्छी तरह हल करने के लिये हमारी सरकार पूरी तौरपर कोशिस करें। मैं सरकारसे अनुरोध करता हूँ कि वे इन दोनों समस्याओं के प्रति सहानुभूति पूर्वक ध्यान दे और उनको इस प्रकार समाधान करें जिससे कि हमारे छांटे हुए श्रमिक भाई तथा पाकिस्तान से आये शरणार्थी भाई लोग सुख और स्वच्छन्दपूर्वक अपना जीवन व्यतीत कर सकें।

Mr. SPEAKER : Amendment moved :

“That at the end of the Motion relating to the Governor's Address moved by Shri Mohi Kanta Das, the following be added :—

1. But this Assembly regrets that there is no mention of retrenched labour in the tea garden area, who are experiencing

great difficulties for want of employment and are facing starvation”.

2. That is money spent in relief and rehabilitation of refugees has not helped them in any way due to corruption in administration and lands allotted to them, in many cases, are also not suitable for cultivation being *tillah* or low lands. The present condition of the refugees is very pitiable and it needs immediate attention of the Government”.

All the amendments have been moved and now a debate will ensue on the original Motion moved by Shri Mohi Kanta Das as well as the amendments. I have got some names before me given by both the Opposition as well as the Government Party and I will call upon them as they rise in their seats.

Shri MOHANONDA BORA (North Lakhimpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I oppose all the nine amendments moved by my Friends from the Opposition and whole-heartedly support the Motion moved by my Friend, Shri Mohi Kanta Das. In his Address, the Governor has rightly stressed on the burning problems of our State.

The first problem referred to in the Governor's Address is the Naga problem. Regarding the situation in the Naga Hills, we have got a clear picture in the Governor's Address. We find that the Government are not at all bungling matters, as one of my Friends, Maulavi Tajuddin Ahmed, has stated. The Governor in his Address has given the real facts. He has also sounded a note of warning to all of us in the sentence, “The hard core of hostile leadership with fairly large number of followers, stocks of arms and ammunition and fighting potential are still in tact”. This is not bungling, he has given the real facts of the situation in the Naga Hills and we, the Members of this House, should rise upto the situation so that we can devise ways to solve this problem. Sir, regarding this problem, so far as I know, there are some batches of gangsters who commit atrocities in the plains areas and also on our loyal brothers in the Naga Hills. Are we to leave the loyal people, who are in a majority, at the mercy of some gangsters, people who are using violence on these loyal people? Again, my Friend, Shri Barbaruah, in his amendment stated that it is a *sangram*.

Mr. SPEAKER: Order, order. It is now 12-30. p.m. The House stands adjourned till 2 0' clock. The hon. Member will resume his speech when we meet after recess.

Adjournment

(The Assembly was then adjourned for lunch till 2 p. m.)

After lunch

Mr. SPEAKER : Before I call upon Mr. Bora to continue his speech, I would like to take guidance of the House in one small matter. There is a large number of Members who are willing to participate in the debate and that many of them are new Members. I quite appreciate their eagerness. But would it be convenient for the hon. Members if we sit half-an-hour more after 4 p. m. ? I hope that half-an-hour will enable at least two new Members to participate in the debate.

Shri BISHNURAM MEDHI (Chief Minister): From my side, Sir, I have already agreed to participate in the debate after 4 p. m. for half-an-hour more.

Mr. SPEAKER: Then we sit till 4-30 p. m.

Shri MOHANONDA BORA (North Lakhimpur): বিৰোধী দলৰ এজন সদস্যই কৈছে যে চৰকাৰে নগা পাহাৰত 'অনৰ্থক টকা ব্যয় কৰি সংগ্ৰাম কৰিছে'। এই প্ৰসঙ্গত মই কব খোজো যে নগা পাহাৰ জিলাত বেআইনী কোনো কাম কৰা নাই। তাত কিছুমান উপদ্রবী লোকে আইন ভঙ্গ কৰি নিৰীহ জনতাৰ ওপৰত অত্যাচাৰ কৰিছে। সেই অত্যাচাৰ যদি চৰকাৰে কঠোৰতাৰে দমন নকৰে তেনেহলে দেশত চৰকাৰ আছে বুলিয়েই কব নোৱাৰি। নগা পাহাৰ জিলাৰ পৰিস্থিতিত যিকোনো চৰকাৰেই এনে ব্যৱস্থা হাতত লব। গতিকে নগা পাহাৰত একো সাংঘাতিক কাম কৰা হোৱা নাই। এই ব্যৱস্থাৰ কথা ৰাজ্যপালৰ ভাষণত থকা বাবে আমি বৰ সন্তোষ পাইছো আৰু সেইটোৱেই আমাৰ ইচ্ছা।

আজি যি দলৰ হাতত চৰকাৰ আছে সেইদলে শান্তিহে বিচাৰে। কিন্তু নিৰীহ জনতাৰ ওপৰত অনাহকত অত্যাচাৰ কৰাৰ ফলত চৰকাৰে বাধ্য হৈ বল প্ৰয়োগ কৰিব নগা হৈছে।

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, ৰাজ্য পালৰ ভাষণত নগা ভাই সকলৰ বিপৰ্য্যয়ৰ কথা উল্লেখ আছে আৰু তাত তেখেতে নগা সকলৰ যিবিলাকে ভুল বুজি বিপথে অনুগমন কৰিছে তেওঁলোকক সজ পথলৈ আহি দেশ গঠন কাৰ্য্যত সহযোগীতা কৰিবলৈ আহ্বান জনাইছে। এইটো সুখৰ কথা। এইবিষয়ে মাননীয় সদস্য সকলে সহযোগীতা কৰি দেশৰ কল্যাণ সাধন কৰিব বুলি বিশ্বাস আৰু নগা সদস্য সকলেও সম্পূৰ্ণ সহযোগীতা কৰিব বুলি আশা কৰিলো কাৰণ, ভৈয়ামৰ অন্যান্য সদস্যতকৈ নগা সদস্য সকলেহে তেওঁলোকৰ কথা বেচি জানে আৰু বুজে।

ইয়াৰ পাচত মই খাদ্য সমস্যা সম্পৰ্কে কব খোজো যে ৰাজ্যপালৰ ভাষণত এই সমস্যাৰ বিষয়ে—General food situation unsatisfactory বুলি উল্লেখ কৰি গৈছে। এই সদনৰ বহুতো সদস্যই ৰাজ্যপালে খাদ্য সমস্যা সমাধানৰ কোনো ইঙ্গিত দিয়া নাই বুলি অভিযোগ কৰি গৈছে। তাৰ উত্তৰত মই কব খোজো—যদিও খাদ্য সমস্যা দিনক দিনে জটিল হৈ আহিছে তথাপি unsatisfactory বুলি তেখেতে উল্লেখ কৰি গৈছে। মাটিৰ লগত খাদ্য সমস্যা জড়িত আছে। মাননীয় সদস্য সকলে এইটো ভালকৈয়ে জানে যে, আমাৰ দেশত যি মাটি আছে সেই মাটিয়ে আমাৰ মানুহক নোজোৰে। তথাপি মাটি বিতৰণ সমস্যা সমাধান কৰিবলৈ আমাৰ চৰকাৰে ভূমি সংস্কাৰণ নীতি হাতত লৈছে; জমিদাৰী প্ৰথা উচ্ছেদ কৰিবলৈ হাতত লৈছে আৰু মাটিহীন খেতিয়ক সকলৰ মাজত মাটি

সমবিতৰণৰ কাৰণেও চেষ্টা কৰিছে। যথোচিত প্ৰচেষ্টা হাতত লৈছে। এই প্ৰসঙ্গত মই এইটোও নটক নোৱাৰো যে অকল মাটি সমস্যা সমাধান হলেই—খাদ্য সমস্যা সমাধান হ'ব নোৱাৰে। ইয়াৰ ভিতৰত জটিল অন্য কথাও সোমাই আছে—সেইটো হৈছে আমাৰ জনসাধাৰণৰ মাজত কাম নকৰা মনোভাব। বিশেষকৈ উঠি অহা ডেকা সকল এই দোষত দোষী। তেওঁলোকে এই মনোভাব পৰিহাৰ কৰিব লাগিব—দেশৰ বৃহৎ স্বার্থ আৰু দেশবাসীৰ কল্যাণৰ হকে। ডেকা সকলৰ কাম কৰিব নোখোজা মনোভাবৰ এটা উদাহৰণ দিব খোজো। প্ৰাইমেৰী স্কুলৰ শিক্ষকৰ বেতন ৪০।৫০ টকা হ'ব। তালৈকে আমাৰ ডেকাসকলে উপৰি উপৰি দখাস্ত কৰে। আনফালে অথকৰী বিদ্যা আহৰণ কৰিবৰ কাৰণে চেষ্টাই নকৰে। মই উত্তৰ লক্ষ্মীমপুৰৰ কথাই কওঁ—কন্যাস্থ কামৰ Stipendৰ কাৰণে দখাস্ত বিচাৰোতে তাৰ কাৰণে দখাস্ত নোলাল। তাৰ পৰা জনা যায় মানুহে শাৰীৰিক কষ্ট কৰিব নোখোজে অথচ টকাও লাগে। মাটি পালেও—এই মনোবৃত্তিৰে আমাৰ মানুহে খাদ্য সমস্যা সমাধান কৰিবলৈ সন্মত নহ'ব। এই ক্ষেত্ৰত আমাৰ চৰকাৰে যথেষ্ট চেষ্টা কৰিছে আৰু তাৰ বাবে চৰকাৰক দোষাৰোপ কৰিব নোৱাৰি আৰু ৰাজ্যপালৰ ভাষণো সমৰ্থনৰ অনুপযোগী হ'ব নোৱাৰে। বহুতো সদস্যই অভিযোগ কৰিছে যে ৰাজ্যপালৰ বক্তৃতাত সমস্যাবিলাকৰ সমাধানৰ কোনো ইঙ্গিত নাই—মই কওঁ তেখেতৰ চমু-ভাষণত এই বিলাকৰ বিশদ আলোচনা কৰিবলৈ ঠাই নাই।

ইয়াৰ পাচত ৰাজ্যপাল মহোদয়ৰ ভাষণত শিল্প সম্পৰ্কে যি খিনি কৈছে—সেই খিনি সম্পূৰ্ণ সমর্থন যোগ্য বুলি মই বিবেচনা কৰো। অসমত তেল পৰিশোধনাগাৰ স্থাপিত হ'ব লাগে বুলিয়েই ৰাজ্যপালৰ ভাষণত অভিমত প্ৰকাশ কৰিছে। এই বিষয়ে আমি কংগ্ৰেছৰ পক্ষৰ পৰাও মত পোষণ কৰি আহিছো আৰু আমাৰ কংগ্ৰেছ চৰকাৰেও যৎপৰোনাস্তি প্ৰচেষ্টা চলাই আহিছে। এই সম্পৰ্কত কংগ্ৰেছৰ তৰফৰ পৰা ভাৰত চৰকাৰলৈ সজ্ঞাতি দলো (deputation) পঠোৱা হৈছিল। কেৱল মাত্ৰ ৰাজনৈতিক দল সমূহে নিৰাচনৰ সময়ত এই বিষয়টো লৈ কংগ্ৰেছৰ প্ৰতিকূলে অভিযান চলাইছিল। ই বৰ পৰিতাপৰ কথা। তেল শোধনাগাৰ অসমত স্থাপিত হ'ব যে লাগে—এইটো অসমীয়া জাতিৰ দাবী—ৰাজ্যপাল মহোদয়ৰ বক্তৃতাতো ই প্ৰকাশ পাইছে আৰু তাৰ বাবে তেখেতক কৃতজ্ঞতা জ্ঞাপন কৰিছো। ইয়াৰ বাহিৰেও অন্যান্য শিল্পৰ কথাও তেখেতৰ ভাষণত সন্নিহিত আছে। Major Industryৰ ওপৰতো আমাৰ দেশৰ আৰ্থিক আৰু সামাজিক উন্নতি নিৰ্ভৰ কৰিছে। দেশৰ নিবনুৱা সমস্যা সমাধানৰ পথত—অকল Major Industry য়েই নহয়—তাৰ লগতে কুচীৰ শিল্প, মজলীয়া ধৰণৰ অন্যান্য শিল্প চনকিয়াল হৈ উঠিলেহে—সহায়তা হ'ব।

ইয়াৰ পাচত, হয় পৰিকল্পনা সম্পৰ্কে যি কথা ৰাজ্যপালৰ ভাষণত প্ৰকাশ পাইছে—সেই বিষয়ে আৰু বহুলাই কোৱাৰ প্ৰয়োজন নাই বুলি ভাবো। প্ৰথম পৰিকল্পনাত কিহল আৰু ২য় পৰিকল্পনাত কি কৰা হ'ব—ৰাজ্যপালৰ ভাষণত ব্যক্ত আছে।

তাৰ পাছত ৰাজ্যপাল মহোদয়ে বানপানী প্ৰতিৰোধৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰে যি ব্যৱস্থা লৈছে তাৰ বিষয়ে উল্লেখ কৰি গৈছে। মই নিজে একেবাৰে বানপানী বিষয়ত অঞ্চলৰ মানুহ। উত্তৰ লক্ষ্মীমপুৰৰ বাইজ আটাইতকৈ বেচি বকমে বানপানীত ভুজ্জুগী। বৰ্তমানে উত্তৰ লক্ষ্মীমপুৰত বানপানীৰ প্ৰকোপ কিছু পৰিমাণে কমি গৈছে।

মঠাউৰী বান্ধিলেই সকলো সমস্যাৰ সমাধান নহয়। মোৰ আগতে শ্ৰী প্ৰভাতনাৰায়ণ চৌধুৰী ডাঙৰীয়াই কৈ গৈছে যে মঠাউৰীয়েই মাত্ৰ বানপানীৰ সমস্যা সমাধান কৰিব নোৱাৰে। মঠাউৰীয়ে কোনো ঠাইত পানী বন্ধ কৰিব পাৰে কিন্তু আন ঠাইত আকৌ একেবাৰে পানী নোহোৱাও কৰি দিব পাৰে। সেই কাৰণে চৰকাৰৰ তৰফৰ পৰা য'ত দৰকাৰ তেনে ঠাইত Sluice gate দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা হাতত লোৱা হৈছে। কিন্তু সেইবিলাক কাৰ্য্যকৰী কৰোতে কিছু সময় লাগিব পাৰে। আমি জানো যে ডুকুতে কল নপকে মোৰ আৰু বহুত কথা ক'ব লগীয়া আছিল কিন্তু সময়ৰ অভাৱত ক'ব নোৱাৰিলো।

Mr. SPEAKER: আপোনাৰ সময় অতিবাহিত গৈছে।

Shi KHELHOSHE SEMA (Deputy Minister): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak about my own district, *i.e.*, Naga Hills. A few days ago I made a statement in the Press regarding the present state of affairs in Naga Hills district and so I shall not take more time than is absolutely necessary to clarify certain issues which seem to confuse the minds of some people.

Sir, I have worked among the Naga people in different capacities for a number of years. I claim to know them better than many others. The simple Naga people value their land and traditional customs and do not like to be disturbed in their day to day activities. To our great misfortune a certain section of the Nagas, being misled by false propaganda, believed that their age old customs would be interfered with by non-Nagas and that independence of Naga Hills would be their panacea for all ills. Some innocent Nagas misled by such propaganda subsequently embarked on violent activities to achieve their end.

Sir, the Naga National Council which developed and nurtured the idea of Naga Independence, at first did neither profess violence nor resort to violence to achieve their objective. But subsequently an extremist section of the Naga National Council members, led by Phizo, began to preach and organise violence. After some time some members of the Naga National Council became disillusioned and dissociated themselves from the unlawful activities of the group led by Phizo and began to organise a counter movement to rally public opinion. Their task became easy as the village elders lent their support. These wise and sober men realised that violent activities would bring ruin to the Nagas and retard the prosperity and progress of the people. The village elders spoke with one voice that the atrocities of the hostiles must stop. With the growth of this counter movement the Phizo group began gradually to lose hold on the people, and out of sheer desperation very violent methods were set in motion and Sakhrie, one of the leaders of the liberal group organising the counter movement, was kidnapped and brutally murdered. They started a reign of terror against those who were organising opposition to their illegal activities. They began to kill the loyal people, burn their houses, loot their granaries and other properties. The villagers who constitute 98 per cent of the population began to realise that their miseries were due to the illegal and violent activities of the hostiles. They therefore began to organise themselves with the help of village elders and Gaonburas and defend their villages with the help of police and the military. In many places they

formed themselves into militia armed by the Government. The village elders decided to contact and did contact some of the hostiles and tried to persuade them to give up violence and surrender with arms and ammunition in their possession.

Sir, I have noticed in certain quarters a propensity to indulge in glib talks. These people do not know what they are talking. Conditions in Naga Hills are no longer so as they were before 1954. People who want to speak about the Nagas or on their behalf should be well conversant with their desires and sentiments. Loose talks only do harm to us all. I have recently toured extensively in Naga Hills district and from what I have seen I can say that the people of the rural areas are enthusiastic about the developmental activities of the Government and are co-operating in the implementation of welfare schemes.

The majority of the Nagas have now come to believe in constitutional methods and this was evident when more than three thousand Nagas from interior areas exercised their right of franchise in electing their representative to Parliament at the risk of their lives.

Sir, it is the desire of all to establish a peaceful and congenial atmosphere conducive to the peaceful settlement of our problem. It is now our duty to help in accelerating that process so that peace can return to Naga Hills as early as possible and welfare activities proceed according to plan. Our district is a part and parcel of India. Mother India cannot be strong and prosperous if a certain limb of her body remains weak. We are independent citizens of the great republic of India enjoying same rights and privileges as other citizens living in other parts of India. We should avail the abundance of the good will of the leaders and people of India in building up a brighter and more prosperous Naga Hills and continue to enjoy our age-old rights and privileges undisturbed.

I take this opportunity to appeal to one and all to help us in our endeavour to establish peace in the Naga Hills. I also appeal to the hostiles to abandon their violent activities and surrender themselves with arms and ammunition and thus help in bringing about a cooler atmosphere for dispassionate solution of the political problems of the Naga Hills and development of the district.

Sir, I would like to emphasise that we should try to learn the people. If we are here for the people, we have got to learn the people and then talk for them. If we speak without knowing them, it will do more harm than good and will destroy the very purpose for which we stand.

With these few words, Sir, I conclude my speech by requesting you all to give thought to certain things which are very tangible and important in bringing peace to the Naga Hills. This much I have to speak for today (*Applause from the Treasury Benches*).

Shri RANENDRA MOHAN DAS (Karimganj-North): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the amendments moved by my Friends on the Governor's Address. We have seen ten years of Congress rule, after Independence. The First-Five Year Plan has been completed and there alone we have spent to the tune of about 23 crores of rupees for the development of Assam. But with what result? Don't you find that there is frustration amongst the people? There is a lot of discontent among the people. It has been pointed out by responsible Members in the Opposition and also the Governor has admitted that the food position is not satisfactory excepting the Leader of the House who contradicts this. Sir, responsible Members of this House also have gone to such an extent as to say that in some areas there is condition akin to famine; there is half-starvation everywhere and also some reports of deaths by starvation. After these ten years and after the First Five Year Plan where this State spent 23 crores of rupees and if this is the correct picture before the people, I don't know where this money had gone. Conditions in the tribal areas have been fully explained by my Friend, Captain Sangma. The people in those areas have started eating the roots of trees. This, Sir, is the state of affairs after ten years of Independence and after the First Five-Year Plan. The Governor gave his reasons that the food position is not good, because it is due to floods during last year. He said here "The rice crop during last year, however, was not very good due to damage caused by floods in some areas and drought in other areas like Hojai in Nowgong which is reckoned to be the granary of the State....." and so on. Sir, I cannot agree that the statement of the Governor to be true. This is not the correct state of affairs because I shall show by documentary evidence as that during last year and the year before last we had very big and successive floods, the devastation from which is more serious than what happened last year. I would refer to page 10 of the then Finance Minister's speech of 1956; there he says—"this year the damage caused by flood had affected about 2,330 sq miles. The total loss is estimated at about 3 crores of rupees last year." In 1956, that is flood damage of 1955, it is stated 12,000 sq miles were affected. So even after that flood the food position as has been said by the Finance Minister was quite satisfactory. The Finance Minister

said that with more emphasis being laid on food production drive the State has become surplus in rice in spite of many natural calamities. Let me go one year behind.....

Shri K. P. TRIPATHY (Minister, Labour): The cause is drought.

Shri RANENDRA MOHAN DAS (Karimganj-North): It may be, but the total loss was not to the tune of 3 crores. I shall show that in 1954-55 the total loss as estimated by Government was to the tune of 17 crores—from there you can calculate what is the percentage in this 3 crores. It has been said in the speech by the Governor in 1955 that the food position in 1955 was expected to remain satisfactory. Now, my question is that in 1954-55 the State sustained loss to the tune of 17 crores due to floods; in fact there had been three successive floods, still the food position was steady and quite satisfactory. In 1955-56 there was only one flood and the damage was double than what it was last year, but still the food position was satisfactory and actually it was surplus. This year the damage was very negligible, it covered only a very small area; it may be by flood or drought; but the total damage is not such as to cause scarcity. Why then this scarcity? Is it not an artificial scarcity? I shall show you one figure which the Finance Minister said in 1956—"During the first four years of the Plan the target achieved was 3 lakhs 31 thousand tons and another 19 thousand tons are expected during 1955-56 bringing the total to 4 lakhs 21 thousand tons." Now if after completion of the First Five-Year Plan—leaving aside the original growing capacity of the State—we have increased by implementation of the Grow More Food Campaign and other such projects like small irrigation schemes, we have increased our food production by 4 lakhs 21 thousand tons and the State was surplus. Now in one year what has happened that all foodgrains have vanished? Now the Finance Minister who is also the Supply Minister is moving heaven and earth to bring rice from the Government of India from the reserve stock for distribution. Do you mean to say that by establishing fair price shops here and there and giving rice at concession rate of Rs.18 per maund, you will be able to meet the problem, although it is selling in the open market at Rs.25, Rs.26 or Rs.27 per maund and thereby the Government is sustaining a loss of several lakhs of rupees for feeding a small percentage of the people in the State? This has not been able to meet the demand of the entire population. You may say that the entire population is not affected, but, not to speak of others, of the Members presented here in this

House about 5 or 10 per cent are not affected. If this rice through fair price shops has met the question of 10 per cent people, what about the other 90 per cent? Do you mean to say that by opening fair price shops, you will be able to cover the whole State? This may be a cure for the time being and for a small percentage of people, but I tell you that this has become a phenomenon and that every year Government is bringing rice here from outside the State at a higher price and selling it at concessional price, but this is not the solution of the problem. Preventive measures for this problem must be found out. What were the preventive measures taken by this Government during the last few years, in this respect to solve the problem? Even before the independence of this country the Grow More Food Campaign was started. If the figures which are supplied be correct then there should not be any scarcity of food in this State. It is said that four lakh tons of rice production has been increased. If it is so, there should not be this scarcity. This means we are in a vicious circle. If we take the figures given by the Finance Minister as correct, the damage caused by floods and droughts is negligible. Thus it seems that either the Finance Minister has not been able to give a correct figure or the whole scheme has failed.

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS (Palasbari): The hon. Member may suggest some solution.

Shri RANENDRA MOHAN DAS (Karimganj North): The time at my disposal is very limited and it is not possible for me to deal with every point but I shall confine to two or three items and try my best to give the reaction of thousands of people in the State. There is scarcity but I shall call it an artificial scarcity. There are hoarders in the State who have kept rice hoarding in their godowns but Government has failed hopelessly to bring out this rice from the godowns of the merchants, simply because the Congress Government is afraid to create ill feelings with these merchants and because they knew that in this effort their fate may be like that of Dr. P. C. Ghose, former Chief Minister of West Bengal.

Sir, there is another phenomenon. The price of rice has gone up but not only that, the price of other foodstuffs has also gone up and the price of all other necessities of life has gone up very high beyond the reach of the people. The Governor is drawing a salary of Rs.5,000 per month but he has failed to give a correct picture as is seen from his speech. I refer to page 5, paragraph 4, in which it is stated:—"The rise in foodgrain prices, is however, an all-India phenomenon and

largely caused by increased economic activity and rise in the circulation of money due to heavy investment under the Second Five-Year Plan''. He said that the Second Five-Year Plan is responsible for this rise in price. If the Second Five-Year Plan is responsible for this rise in price, then stop the Second Five-Year Plan altogether (*laughter*). You are having a Second Five-Year Plan by squeezing every inch of blood from the people. I must say that we are living in a vicious circle. What is the solution? The Governor failed to give any solution. He said that it is an all-India phenomenon and when it will come in Parliament, Shri T. T. Krishnamachari will say that it is a world phenomenon (*laughter*). There is no solution and no check in the daily rising in the prices of almost all the necessities of life. The prices have gone beyond the capacity of the common man and who is the almighty responsible for it; it is not God but it is Shri T. T. Krishnamachari. He has not failed to tax almost all the necessities and when the prices are so high now I do not know what will the prices of these articles during the next two to three years when the new taxes will be imposed. I do not know what fate is awaiting this State as the Finance Minister has not yet delivered his Budget speech. I do not know whether there is any fresh taxation in this State also.

(The Speaker rang the bell.)

Sir, I may kindly be given another two minutes to finish.

(The bell rang again and the Member took his seat.)

Shri BISWADEB SARMA (Balipara): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I must thank the Governor for giving top priority to the Naga situation which is much talked of in this House. Sir, this is a problem which is not only a headache to us but it is causing headache to the Central Government as well. This problem has got bearing over the finances of this State and also it has got an international bearing as well. I therefore think, Sir, that we discuss this problem in a sober manner and when we give our opinion on it, we are to think twice before we say something; because if we speak loose it will have tremendous reaction not only within the country but also in other countries as well.

Sir, we are experimenting a democratic government in this country and our democracy is quite infant and in a democratic set-up naturally problem takes time for solution and our approach to the Naga problem is not unknown to the

Members of this House because it was made clear by the Prime Minister of India in Parliament and in this House also by our Chief Minister. Now in any country, no civilised Government can tolerate any lawlessness in any part of the country ; so, Sir, it has been characterised as a law and order question. Sir, I quite feel that when all on a sudden people are being murdered in the broad day light, no Government can sit tight, but at the same time, Sir, we should also try our best to see as to why these people are misled and that is why, Sir, I would appeal to the hon. Members of this House that instead of making any sweeping remarks, they should suggest concrete suggestions regarding the solution of such problems. Sir, we are equally anxious for the solution of such problems as early as possible. Sir, I am grateful to Shri Khagendranath Barbarua who has given concrete suggestions instead of attacking Government for nothing, and I hope Government will give due consideration to his suggestions. I would therefore, appeal to the other side of the House not to vilify the Government alone but to suggest concrete proposal to the House so that the attention of this House may be drawn to such suggestions and that is why, Sir, I would request the Government to give due consideration for the solution of these problems. Sir, in the fitness of things, the Governor has given first priority to this important problem of the Naga people and he has detailed the activities of the Government as to how the situation was tackled.

Next, Sir, the food situation was much talked about in this House. What I feel, Sir, is that we have been tackling this problem all on a sudden and I am sure that unless the leadership that is needed for the rural population in this province is given in the proper line, then I think we shall not be able to solve such food problem. Sir, I know people come from distant places to the town with petitions for roads, bridges culverts, etc., but I have not found any petition coming in for productive purposes, and that is why the leadership that we have so long given to these people is defective. Therefore, we have now to educate these people on productive line, otherwise we shall not be able to solve the food problem. So, Sir, as a pre-requisite for the solution of this vital problem, I would request the hon. Members of this House to give concrete suggestions instead of criticising the Government for this and that. In that way, Sir, I think we shall be able to tackle the problem of food in our State. Sir, there are many other problems in our State, there is the land problem, the cottage industries problem, etc., and the policy of the Government is

not unknown to the hon. Members of this House and at the same time Government is thinking of giving more attention to the problem of cottage industries and other avenues to solve the unemployment problem also. Sir, I still remember the words spoken by Rev. Nichols-Roy regarding the economic condition in the hills areas, particularly the economic condition of the people of the United Khasi and Jaintia Hills. Sir, in the Governor's Address I find that certain industries were due to be developed in the Khasi and Jaintia Hills district, but unfortunately, the people do not like that such industries should be developed. So, Sir, I would appeal both Rev. Nichols-Roy and the hon. Members of this House that when an attempt is made by Government for relieving the distress of the people by establishing certain industries in a particular area and if that is resented by the people, I do not know, Sir, where we shall go. I do not know, Sir, the employment potential of these industries, but I am certain if these industries are developed, the distress now facing the tribal people will go a long way for the solution of the problem and Government, I am sure, will give due consideration and attention to the border areas which is so emphatically raised by Rev. Nichols-Roy and also by Capt. Sangma. I hope the Government will try to do their best for the solution of this problem, as well as we are also anxious that our brothers in the hills should not continue to suffer any longer. Sir, next I must say a few words regarding the administrative efficiency which is rightly pointed out in the Governor's Address. Sir, this is also a serious problem for the State, because unless our officers are enthused with the ideal for which we stand, it would not be possible for any Government to carry out the schemes taken up by us. So I feel, Sir, not only the administrative efficiency should be increased but our officers should also be enthused with the great task that we have taken. I know, Sir, there are many faults in the administrative set-up. I do not see, Sir, that they are in fault, but I would request the hon. Members of the Opposition as well to give concrete suggestion for the removal of these disparities instead of making high sounding speeches.

Sir, I like to draw the attention of this House regarding the problem of unemployed labours in the tea gardens. Shri Bishwanath Upadhyaya from Cachar has rightly pointed out the problem of the retrenched labours; but, Sir, this problem is going unheeded by any quarters.

Shri RANENDRA MOHAN DAS (Karimganj-North):
Is he supporting the amendment of Shri Upadhyaya?

Shri BISWADEB SARMA (Balipara): No, Sir, I am suggesting myself by way of discussing the Governor's Address. I am suggesting something to Government so that we can have the suggestions of the Government and I think, Sir, it is much better to suggest something to Government instead of making high sounding phrases ; then only Government can give due attention to such problems. Sir, I should suggest that this problem of unemployed labours should engage the attention of Government seriously. These people are without any employment or any other avenues of life. Sir, I am one with Shri Upadhyaya that we should try with cottage industries among these unemployed labours. Sir, my Friend, Shri Barthakur, from Dibrugarh has complained that there is nothing new in the Governor's Address and I find also that the movers of other amendments are complaining that certain things are not in the Governor's Address. Sir, as a matter of fact, Governor's Address is generally made on certain policy matters. It is not a speech on the achievements of the Government only. So, Sir, naturally there is some omission here and there. But judging from the Address in order of priority, Sir, I must thank the Governor that he has rightly mentioned the problems of the State in right places. Sir, Shri Tajuddin Ahmed has referred to land problem in his own place. Sir, as I have already said we must think in terms of other avenues of employment other than land problem. Population is increasing fast but we are having no more land than the cultivable land. Sir, lands are being eroded and subjected to floods. So unless we think in terms of absorbing the surplus population in cottage industries and other avenues of life, I think we shall not be able to solve this problem which is the headache of us all here in this House. That is what I think. Sir, the schemes taken up by the Government to relieve the distress of our surplus population should be made known to each of the villages, and our people should be educated on this line so that we shall be able to solve this problem.

Sir, with these words I oppose the amendments moved by my Friends, and beg to resume my seat.

Shri I. CHUBATEMSU AOH [Mokokchung (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)]: Mr. Speaker, Sir, and the hon. Members of this House, I thank you very much for the opportunity given to me to speak a few words to-day. I am too well versed in Assamese, and so I take the opportunity to speak these few lines in English.

At the very outset please allow me on behalf of myself and the people of the Naga Hills whom I represent here, to extend my sincere thanks to you for giving me this opportunity to speak a few words to-day. My people have sent me here as their spokesman to ventilate their wishes and grievances with a view to find out correct solutions to their problems. I am new to this House, but it will be my earnest endeavour to place our case before you as best as I can. It is my sincere belief that I would be able to serve my people adequately as a Member of this august House and I shall receive the support that is due to me from this forum. It is, of course, a matter of regret for the Nagas to have missed this opportunity of serving their own people through constitutional means in the first General Elections. Now we are three Naga Members here from the Naga Hills District where conditions have not yet returned to normalcy. While it will be our endeavour to present our problems in their correct perspective, we beseech you, Sir, and the hon. Members of this House to lend us a patient hearing and take steps for their solution. I hope you will bear with us for any lapse in the performance of our duty, taking into account our immature parliamentary experience.

Shri NILMONEY BORTHAKUR (Dibrugarh): Sir, the hon. Member is delivering another address !

(Voices—That is his maiden speech)

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYA (Gauhati): Mr. Speaker, Sir, under sub-rule (i) of Rule 15 a Member shall not read.....

Mr. SPEAKER: Hon. Member from Gauhati, who is a seasoned Parliamentarian, knows that it is the practice of the House to bear with a new Member who makes a maiden speech from his written notes, and as such I think I shall be failing in my duty if I do not allow the hon. Member to speak.

Shri I. CHUBATEMSU AOH [Mokokchung (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)]: Sir, this is the first time I have had the privilege to speak in this august House. Next time, I assure you, when I speak, I shall not allow any hon. Member to catch me in this manner.

Sir, the disturbances in the Naga Hills are gradually dying down. It is most unfortunate that some misguided Naga people are labouring under a hallucination of independence and as a result disturbances have broken out and the hostiles have taken

recourse to force. We do not believe in violence and we should persuade those who believe in it to abjure it. It has been our painful task to resist violent methods with arms to give protection to the peace loving people of the Naga Hills. The common people of the Naga Hills want to lead a quiet life. Their wants are few. The hostiles have brought misery to these people. They now want to give up violent activities and surrender themselves with arms and ammunitions and help in bringing about an atmosphere of peace and love. It is our duty at the present juncture to take steps to bring home to the misguided hostiles the futility of their violent activities and to convince them the immense harm done to the Nagas by their present violent methods which have been responsible for untold misery to the people. The hostile elements among the Naga people cannot be allowed to continue their violent activities for long and we should devise ways and means to make them understand their folly. In this work, I assure you, Sir, our wholehearted support.

Shri GHANASHYAM TALUKDER (Sorbhog): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Address which was delivered by the Governor to this Assembly has got many loopholes. First of all the Address enumerated about the Naga problem. He stated how many people were killed and how many Gaoburahs, Dobhasis and other loyal Nagas were kidnapped. He also told the House that gradually the villagers who previously helped the hostiles are coming over to the side of the Government for protection and help. We also read in newspapers as to how many times these hostiles have submitted to Government, etc. etc. If that is the case what is the necessity of spending crores of rupees in the Naga Hills? But even in spite of all these propaganda, all on a sudden we again suddenly hear that the rebel Nagas are again becoming active, murdering Government officials, looting reports make us to wonder if the Government is giving out to the public the actual state of affairs going on in the Naga Hills.

Years after years crores of rupees have been spent in suppressing the Naga revolt, and in my opinion, this is sheer waste of money on the part of the Government. Naga Hills is a very small district of Assam in respect of population and area, and yet our Government after all these years have not been successful to bring down these revolting Nagas. This only resounds to their failure in the policy they pursue and not to their credit. The Governor's Address does not suggest any solution of this trouble. We cannot solve the problem just by

enumerating our difficulties. With a view to solve this problem Government must look at the problem from a different angle. They should first try to find out the root cause of discontentment of the Naga people. If this is not done, we may be temporarily successful in quelling the disturbances, but as soon as a fresh opportunity arises, the same revolting passion of the Naga people is likely to flare again at the slightest provocation. So unless their grievances are redressed first, Government cannot be expected to be successful in solving this problem.

There must be a psychological approach to their causes of trouble. We must be able to understand the grievances of the Naga people and try to know them.

This Naga trouble is the creation of the Government. As our Government after Independence neglected utterly the grievances of the Naga people and without trying to understand their trouble the Government used military force against the Nagas and the spirit of rebellion grew into a *tempo*.

The Congress Government is supposed to follow the non-violent principles of Mahatma Gandhi. If so, why such a Government is taking resort to arms? By throwing the principles of non-violence in the oblivion the Government resorted to ruthless suppression of the popular movements of the people. The Government have utterly failed on their part to solve the tribal problem.

Besides the Naga problem we have the problems of the Plains tribals. Mr. Birendra Kumar Das has rightly put an amendment with regard to the negligence of the problems of our plains tribal people. The tribals in the hills consider that the present Government is like a foreign Government to them as was said by Mr. Nichols-Roy in his amendment.

There are reasons behind it for saying so. The problems of the hill tribes have been overlooked all these years and there is a spirit of revolt amongst them out of discontent. It is just possible that the spirit of revolt amongst these hill tribes may take extreme form and ultimately they may go the way of Germany after the Versailles Treaty in 1919.

Since there are diversity of people having different customs and languages the Government is at a loss to solve their problems. But while I was in Europe I saw in Switzerland that there are people of four different nationalities, namely, Germans, French, Italians and Romanians. And in spite of their different customs and languages they are working together without any trouble and perhaps today Switzerland has the best democracy in the world. The people of different nationalities have been able to unite together and reconcile their

differences and formulate common policies. If our Government does not yet know how to solve the problems of the tribals—hills, plains and other people—then they should study the Constitution of Switzerland and their way of solving the diverse problems. In the United States there are people of 34 nationalities and yet they are working together.

The Governor admits in his address that the general food situation during the last year was not satisfactory. He also said that there was no serious scarcity in any area. But I do not know whether the Government is fully aware of the food scarcity condition of Barpeta Subdivision or not. Until recently there was terrible food scarcity condition in that subdivision. We four M.L.As of Barpeta subdivision toured the whole subdivision and were reported that three people died of starvation. We saw ourselves people living on grasses, boiled leaves of trees and they were half dying and half starved. Though the Government opened fair price shops, black market was going on there. When I reported to the Subdivisional Officer, Barpeta, about this with instances he got so furious that he would charge me for saying so. The Government declared that there would be no food scarcity after the Grow-More Food Campaign. But it has come down to grow less food programme. I hope our Government will in future do their best to solve this problem along with other problems and see how more food crop is grown through various measures such as irrigation, embankment and drainage, throwing open more waste land, etc.

With these words, Sir, I resume my seat.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Saikhowa) :
Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to speak a few words in favour of the Motion moved by Shri Mohi Kanta Das.

In connection with the Amendments some of the hon. Members from hills said that the hills are victims of Independence. I could not agree with them. I can agree with them that some of the people may suffer for want of food and clothes. We have the same problems in the plains also. The address of the Governor gave an indication of steps taken by the Government to mitigate these grievances. We also sometimes complain that certain sections of people in the plains are not progressing proportionately. I believe the Government is alert about these problems. Similarly I believe that the Government is alert about the difficulties of the people of the hills. I could not agree that Government has not done anything. However, I would like to tell my hill brethren that Governments may

come and go as had happened in this House during the last 25 years or so but we the hills and plains people will remain ever in Assam. It will be harmful for both of us if we each other take a separatist tendency. Conduct of one or two persons of the plains does not represent the entire conduct of the plains people who are kith and kin of the hills. We rural population of the Lakhimpur District sometimes complain that we are not properly entertained. The amount spent for us there I believe is much less proportionately, but we have the patience to wait for the next 5 Year Plan for our progress. Similarly I hope our hill brethren will have patience.

About the border problem, I think the new Indo-Pak Trade Agreement which came into effect from 1st February last will improve the position.

It appeared to me that the address of the Governor has covered all the burning problems of the State. The discussion of the problem of Naga Hills has been placed rightly and vividly. We naturally feel as laid down in the address that Naga people could prosper much during the last few years with the rest of India had there been no trouble. We hope the disturbances there will have an early end at least for the sake of progress and prosperity.

The attention has been drawn to the Indo-Pak border incidents. The Governor has rightly brought this to light. Government has taken adequate steps in this regard.

It is really gratifying that the Governor is anxious that the oil refinery should be established in the State. The undivided voice of the State is that the refinery should be located in Assam. We hope the Government of India will be equally anxious for the interest of the people of this backward State.

Full consciousness of the Government about the unemployment problem has been expressed here. We hope the organisations of cottage industries and medium sized industries will reduce the problem of unemployment and underemployment. The attention of the Government has been received in Public Health, Veterinary, Co-operative and Education. We hope there will be rapid progress in these Departments during the next few years with priority in education in under developed and backward areas.

Information about different projects undertaken by the Government have been placed adequately. The Government has to spend huge sums of money to protect the country from natural calamities such as erosion, flood and others.

Relief and rehabilitation of the refugees from East Pakistan have received due attention of the Government.

Although brief, the rural problems of the State have a place in the address also. It has rightly been stressed the need of nursing the growth of Panchayats in the State.

Government endeavour for improvement of general standard of living of the plantation workers has shown a marked progress.

The address of the Governor is only an outline of the manifold activities of the Government and I believe it has touched all the burning problems of the day. Therefore I do not feel any necessity for any amendment and I hope these amendments will be rejected by the House.

In conclusion, I, along with the Mover of the original Motion, thank the Governor for his beautiful address.

Shri BAIKUNTHA NATH DAS, [Rangiya (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)]: Mr Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Motion moved by my hon. Friend, Shri Mohi Kanta Das on the address delivered by the Governor. Sir, Assam is a problem State and the task in Assam is made more difficult by the regular succession of natural calamities, which are a regular feature in our State. Government are trying their best to tackle the problems in the right direction, although full results have not been achieved as yet.

Sir, our First Five-Year Plan is over and our people know the achievements of our Government during this period. We have just started the Second Five-Year Plan, in the implementation of which the full co-operation of the people will be necessary. The Governor's address has only touched the bare outlines of the activities of Government in various spheres. The Second Five-Year Plan is designed to develop the country in its various aspects.

Now, Sir, as most of the aspects have been dealt with by different speakers in this House, I will confine myself to a constituency, particularly to the remarks made by my Friend, Shri Birendra Kumar Das. He complained about the lot of the plains tribal people of his constituency and particularly referred to the inequitable distribution of grants received under Article 275. In this respect I want to say, Sir, that so far as his constituency is concerned, this complaint is without any substance. In his constituency, *viz.*, the Barama-Pathacharkuchi Constituency, the plains tribals have been benefited considerably. As for example, in this constituency during the First Five-Year Plan we have got 8

dispensaries, 4 Subsidised and 4 Public Health dispensaries, of which buildings are constructed by Government themselves. This is a constituency where there are 9 High Schools both old and new. In the P.W.D., in the First Plan period the mileage of roads has increased by 60 miles; considerable progress has also been made in improvement of agriculture. Then Sir, I think this is the only constituency where two N.E. S blocks are functioning and these N. E. S. blocks have taken various measures, for the upliftment of the people of this constituency. Then, about social welfare, there are two social welfare centres granted by the Central Government, with smaller units working here and there. My Friend said that no upliftment has been made in the interior areas. I emphatically contradict his statement. These four Public Health dispensaries are situated in the interior-most areas, spreading up to the Bhutan border. All these things are known very well to my hon. Friend.

Sir, above all, for the upliftment of the financial condition of the tribal people, Government have taken various measures. Of course, the measures taken by Government so far may not be adequate. We are being given contracts, fisheries and other business at $17\frac{1}{2}$ per cent less bid than others. Then, irrigation facilities are being provided and people are getting loans from the N. E. S. authorities. These loans are mostly enjoyed by the tribal people. Sir, I do not wish to speak about all the improvements effected in this constituency as I have not got the time for it, but from the examples I have given, it will be evident that considerable progress towards upliftment of the standard of the tribal people in all directions has been made during the First Five-Year Plan period. Though not enough, still we are making headway in the right direction.

Then, Sir, my Friend spoke about lawlessness prevailing in that area. In this connection I would like to ask my Friend why and by whom Bhakharu of Borgaon was murdered, why and by whom a 10 year old girl was murdered at night, why and by whom the Tihu Circle Office was set fire and one Marwari was killed at Tihu ?

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri): May I ask why and by whom Katiram Kachari was shot down ?

Shri BAIKUNTHA NATH DAS [Rangiya (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)]: Sir, it was alleged that anti-Communist operations were conducted there. But those were not anti-Communist operations but operations to suppress the subversive

elements creating havoc in the area. In reply to a question which I put, I learnt that as many as 64 cases were registered in that area under Barama P. S. Sir, it is well known how peace was restored there as a result of that operation. It is, therefore, evident, Sir, that this kind of operation was necessary at that time.

Lastly, my Friend spoke about liquor prohibition. Sir, liquor prohibition was introduced in the northern part of Kamrup district when my Friend, Shri Birendra Kumar Das, and I were fellow workers. At that time, we moved from village to village and held meetings of Kachari Association and other associations and passed resolutions asking the Government to introduce Liquor Prohibition Act in order to lift the moral and material standards of the tribal people. I am, therefore, at a loss to understand why he is now going back on what he professed then and is criticising Government's prohibition policy. He was finding fault with Government and the excise officers. But the fact remains, Sir, that we have achieved 40 to 50 per cent success in our campaign, whatever may be said by my Friend, Shri Das. I still hope my Friend will co-operate with us and the Government to make prohibition a success in the near future.

With these few words, I support the Motion moved by my Friend, Shri Mohi Kanta Das, and oppose the amendments moved by the Members from the Opposition.

Shri TARUN SEN DEKA (Nalbari West): Mr. Speaker, Sir, স্বাধীনতা পোৱাৰ সুদীৰ্ঘ দহ বছৰৰ ভিতৰত বিশেষকৈ দ্বিতীয় সাধাৰণ নিৰ্বাচনৰ পিচত অসমবাসীয়ে আশা কৰিছিল যে তেওঁলোকে ইমান দিনে অন্তৰত পুহি থকা আশা পূৰণ হ'ব। মাটিহীন কৃষকে ভাবিছিল যে নতুন চৰকাৰে তেওঁলোকক খেতিৰ কাৰণে উপযুক্ত পৰিমাণে মাটি দিব, আৰু পেট ভৰাই দূবেলা দুমুঠি খাবলৈ পাব। শিক্ষকসকলে ভাবিছিল যে নতুন চৰকাৰ হোৱাৰ পিচত তেওঁলোকৰ সমস্যাও সমাধান হ'ব। কিন্তু যোৱা শনিবাৰে ৰাজ্যপালৰ ভাষণত যি পালে তাত অসমৰ এনে এজন লোক,—কি-কৃষক, কি চৰকাৰী কৰ্মচাৰী, কি পিয়ন, কি কেৰাণী, কি শিক্ষক,—নোলাব, যি সুখী হ'ব। ৰাজ্যপালৰ ভাষণত গতানুগতিক ভাবে কিছুমান কথা কৈ গৈছে যত বহুত কথা আছে কিন্তু দেশবাসীৰ দুখ-দৈন্যতালৈ চকু নাই; কিছুমান সমস্যাৰ কথা উল্লেখ আছে সমাধানৰ পথ নাই। এই দৰে গতানুগতিক এটা বক্তৃতাই তেওঁৰ কৰ্তব্যৰ শেষ বুলি বিবেচনা কৰিছে। শিক্ষাসম্পৰ্কে তেওঁৰ ভাষণত উল্লেখ আছে কিন্তু শিক্ষা কিদৰে উন্নত হ'ব তাৰ নিৰ্দেশ নাই। নতুন বছৰৰ কাৰণে কেই খন মান 'বেচিক' আৰু শেৰেণ্ডেৰী স্কুল খোলা হ'ব বুলি কৈছে আনফালে শিক্ষক সকলৰ অৱস্থা কি হ'ব তাক ঠাৱৰকৈ কোৱা নাই মাত্ৰ কৈছে অহা কেবছৰৰ ভিতৰত এই শিক্ষক সকলৰ অৱস্থা কিছু উন্নত হ'ব পাৰে। দেশত যেতিয়া গৱেষীচা বেতন ১,৫০০ আৰু শিক্ষক সকলৰ মাত্ৰ ৩৫০ সীমা নিৰ্দ্ধাৰণ কৰা হৈছে অৰ্থাৎ নিম্নতম বেতন আৰু উচ্চতমৰ ব্যৱধান ২৩ গুণৰো বেচি। এনে অৱস্থাত আমাৰ দেশৰ সাধাৰণ মানুহৰ মুক্তি হয় কেনেকৈ? আজি যেতিয়া

শিক্ষা বিস্তাৰৰ প্ৰশ্নটো অতি জৰুৰী হৈ পৰিছে তেতিয়া আমাৰ ৰাজ্যৰ প্ৰাথমিক শিক্ষা অনুষ্ঠান বিলাকৰ শতকৰা ৮০ ভাগেই জৰাজীৰ্ণ। যব নাই; ভাঙি গৈছে। বেৰ নাই বাহিৰৰ পৰা দেখা যায়। এনে অৱস্থাতে আমাৰ সৰু সৰু কন কন লৰা-ছোৱালীয়ে শিক্ষা লাভ কৰিব লাগে। এইবিলাক অনুষ্ঠানত পৰিপূৰ্ণ সাধন যে দেশৰ কল্যাণৰ নিমিত্তে প্ৰয়োজন সেইটো আমাৰ কংগ্ৰেছী চৰকাৰে উপলব্ধি কৰিব পৰা নাই আৰু এইবিলাকৰ নিৰ্মাণ কাৰ্য্যৰ ইচ্ছিত ৰাজ্যপালৰ ভাষণতো নাই। ই বৰ দুখৰ কথা। ইয়াৰ বাহিৰেও Private School বিলাকৰ অৱস্থা অতি দুখ লগা। Aided স্কুলবিলাকৰ অৱস্থাও তদুপ। চৰকাৰী হাইস্কুল আৰু চৰকাৰৰ সাহায্যপ্ৰাপ্ত স্কুলবিলাকৰ ব্যৱধান অত্যন্ত বেচি অথচ চৰকাৰী সাহায্য প্ৰাপ্ত স্কুলবিলাকতেই অধিক সংখ্যক লৰা-ছোৱালীয়ে অধ্যয়ন কৰে। তেনেস্থলত চৰকাৰী আৰু সাহায্য প্ৰাপ্ত স্কুলৰ মাজত থকা ব্যৱধান অনতি পলমে দূৰ হোৱা দৰ্কাৰ। এই বিলাক বিষয়ত ৰাজ্যপালে তেওঁৰ ভাষণত কোনো মনোযোগ দিয়া নাই। তাৰোপৰি যি বিলাক অঞ্চলত অত্যাৱশ্যকীয় ভাবে স্কুল স্থাপনৰ প্ৰয়োজন, সেই বিলাক অঞ্চলত নাইজে ধন খৰচ কৰি প্ৰাইভেট কৈ খোলা স্কুল বিলাকো কংগ্ৰেছী সেনাধৰা কিছুমানৰ উৎপাতত আৰু চৰকাৰৰ পক্ষপাতিত্ব মূলক নীতিৰ কাৰণে এতিয়াও অনুষ্ঠান হৈ গঢ়ি উঠিব পৰা নাই। উপযুক্ত সাহায্য পোৱাটো দূৰৰ কথা। আন কি মহাত্মা গান্ধীৰ প্ৰিয় হৰিজন সকলৰ লৰাছোৱালীৰ কাৰণে নলবাৰীত খোলা হিন্দী স্কুলটো আজি বহু বছৰেও চৰকাৰৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰিব পৰা নাই। তাৰ পিচত স্থানীয় বাইজৰ উদ্যোগত টকা পয়চা খৰচ কৰি স্থাপন কৰা চান্দকুশী হাইস্কুলখনো এতিয়াও চৰকাৰৰ দৃষ্টিলৈ অহা নাই। এই বিলাক যে কংগ্ৰেছী চৰকাৰৰ কিমান অন্যায় কথা ভাবিলে দুখ লাগে। এই বিলাক অত্যাচাৰৰ উপশম হোৱা দৰ্কাৰ। তাৰ পিচত যেতিয়া অসমত তেল শোধনাগাৰ হব লাগে বুলি Strike আদি চলিল তেতিয়া কংগ্ৰেছী চৰকাৰৰ নিৰ্দেশত শিক্ষা বিভাগীয় ওপবৰালা Director of Public Instruction ৰ পৰা চাকুলাৰ গল যে এই বিলাকত স্কুলৰ ছাত্ৰ-ছাত্ৰীয়ে ৰাজনীতিত অংশ গ্ৰহণ কৰা উচিত নহয় আৰু তাত অংশ গ্ৰহণ কৰা বুলি বহুতো ছাত্ৰৰ ওপৰত অন্যায় ভাবে 'কেচ' হ'ল আৰু সেই বিলাক এতিয়াও চৰকাৰে উঠাই লোৱা নাই। আনফালে কংগ্ৰেছী চৰকাৰে ইলেকচনৰ সময়ত কংগ্ৰেচৰ কামত স্কুলৰ শিক্ষক-ছাত্ৰ নিৰ্ব্বিৰোধে কামত খটুৱায়। চৰকাৰৰ এই অন্যায় নীতিৰ পৰিবৰ্ত্তন কৰা অত্যন্ত দৰ্কাৰ। এই বিলাক বিষয়তো কোনো সাল-সলনিৰ ইচ্ছিত ৰাজ্যপালৰ ভাষণত নাই।

ইয়াৰ উপৰিও, কাচিমপুৰ, মধু পুৰ আদি ঠাইত জমিদাৰ সকলৰ উৎপীড়িত সৰ্বসামান্য বাইজৰ ওপৰত অত্যাচাৰৰ সীমা নোহোৱা হৈছে। জমিদাৰ সকলৰ প্ৰবোচনাত দেশৰ বহু ঠাইত চৰকাৰী পুলিচ, চাব ডেপুটি কলেক্টৰ সকলে সেই মাটিহীন মানুহবিলাকক উচেহুদ কৰিবলৈ গৈ যব ভাঙ্গিদি খেতি বাতি নষ্ট কৰি গৃহহীন আৰু আশ্ৰয়হীন কৰিছে। এই বিষয়ে বিভাগীয় মন্ত্ৰীৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰা হৈছে যদিও তাৰ পৰা ফল পোৱা নাই। ইয়াৰ দ্বাৰাই—আমাৰ অতি শোচনীয় হৈ উঠা খাদ্য সংকটৰ পৰিস্থিতি জটীলতৰ হৈ উঠিছে। সমাধান হোৱাটো দূৰৰ কথা।

ইয়াৰ পিচত আমাৰ Agriculture System ৰ কথা; কৃষিবিভাগ আছে যদিও কামত নাই। আমাৰ খেতিয়ক সকলে উপযুক্ত বীজ ঠিক সময়ত যোগান নাপায়। যেতিয়া কৃষি বিভাগে যোগান দিবলৈ লয় তেতিয়া খেতিৰ সময় নাথাকে। সময় থাকোতে তেওঁবিলাকৰ বীজ আদি দিয়াৰ সময় নহয়। ই বৰ দুখৰ কথা। এই বিভাগে লাখ লাখ টকা বিভাগীয় কৰ্মচাৰী আৰু বিভাগীয় মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ৰ পাচত খৰচ কৰে কিন্তু বাইজৰ হকে খৰচ কৰিবলৈ টকাৰ অভাৱ। এই বিলাকৰ কোনো সমাধানৰ ইচ্ছিত ৰাজ্যপালৰ ভাষণত নাই—আৰু সেই কাৰণে তেখেতৰ ভাষণ সৰ্বজনৰ সমৰ্থন যোগ্য নহয়। এই প্ৰসঙ্গতে মই এইটোও নকৈ নোৱাৰো যে, যেতিয়া দেশত একোটা নতুন পৰিস্থিতি উদ্ভৱ হয়—

তেতিয়া চৰকাৰে মাত্ৰ ডাঙৰ ডাঙৰ কথা কয় যি বিলাক কামত আংশিক ভাবেও সহায় নহয়। উদাহৰণ স্বৰূপে যেতিয়া Industrialisation ব'লি ক'ৰা ওলাল আৰু অসমত তেল শোধনাগাৰ স্থাপনৰ কথা ওলাল তেতিয়া দেশৰ ইমূৰৰ পৰা সিমূৰলৈকে বিৰাট আন্দোলন হৈ গ'ল—চৰকাৰৰ গা ননৰিল। যেতিয়া ঠেকত পৰিল তেতিয়া গা লৰিল আৰু কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰক উপযুক্ত ভাবে Impress কৰিব নোৱাৰি—অসমত তেল শোধনাগাৰ স্থাপনৰ সুবিধা কৰাবলৈ বাধ্য কৰোৱাৰ নোৱাৰিলে। সেই সময়ত যদি আমাৰ কংগ্ৰেচী চৰকাৰে ঠিক ভাবে কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰক বুজাব পাৰিলেহেতেন—তেতিয়া মোৰ বিশ্বাস কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰে তেল শোধনাগাৰ অসমত পাতিবলৈ বাধ্য হ'ল হেতেন। সেই সময়ত কংগ্ৰেচী চৰকাৰে আমাৰ মন্ত্ৰণৰ পথ নেদেখিলে—।

অসমত Oil Refinery বিচাৰি অসমৰ ছাত্ৰীসকলে আৰু সমূহ জনতাই আন্দোলন কৰোঁতে চৰকাৰৰ পক্ষই সহায় কৰা দৰে খাওক বহুতো ছাত্ৰ আৰু নাগৰিকক প্ৰেৰণা কৰিছিল সেই বিলাকৰ কেচ এতিয়াও উঠাই লোৱা নহ'ল। ই কেনে মনোভাৱৰ পৰিচায়ক ভাবি চাওক। চৰকাৰৰ এনেকুৱা দৃষ্টি ভঙ্গীত থাকিলে আমাৰ সৰু প্ৰদেশ খনৰ আৰ্থিক উন্নতি কেনেকৈ আশা কৰিব পাৰো ?

ভাৰ পাছত Paper Pulp Mill স্থাপনৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত আমি আশা কৰিছিলো এই Industryটো আমাৰ public sector ত হ'ব কিন্তু সেই Industry ও বিদেশীৰ হাতত দিয়াৰ ব্যবস্থা হৈ চৰকাৰে কৰিছে। এইটোও দুখৰ বিষয়।

খাদ্য সমস্যা সম্পৰ্কে কবলৈ গ'লে আমি সকলোৱে জানো যে খাদ্য বস্তৰ দাম অতিপাত কৈ বাঢ়ি গৈছে। সিদিনা গৰণৰ ডাঙৰীয়াৰ ভাষণত তেখেতে কৈছিল যে বান পানীত উৎপাদনৰ বাবে আৰু large scale smuggling to Pakistan ৰ বাবে খাদ্য বস্তৰ দাম বাঢ়িছে। যা হওক smuggle ৰ কাৰণে হওক বা বানপানীৰ কাৰণেই হওক বস্তৰ দাম অসম্ভৱ ভাবে বাঢ়িছে বুলি স্বীকাৰ কৰাৰ বাবে ৰাজ্যপাল ডাঙৰীয়াক ধন্যবাদ দিছো ; কিন্তু তেখেতে আৰু ধন্যবাদ পালেহেতেন যদি তেখেতে ইয়াৰ প্ৰতিৰোধক ব্যবস্থা কি লৈছে সেই বিষয়ে তেখেতৰ ভাষণত উল্লেখ কৰিলে হেতেন। ইয়াৰ লগতে মই এই সদনত জনাব খুজিছো যে সিদিনা ১ লা তাৰিখে গুৱাহাটীৰ D. C. ৰ Office ত খাদ্য সমস্যা বিষয়ক এখন মিটিং কৰিছিল, তাত Central Food Ministry ৰ Deputy Director ও উপস্থিত আছিল। মই সেই কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰৰ বিষয়া জনক শুধিলো যে খাদ্য সমস্যা সমাধানৰ কি ব্যবস্থা কৰিব। তেখেতে দুখেৰে কলে যে State Government এ smuggle বন্ধ কৰাৰ কোনো ব্যবস্থা নললে কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰে কি উপায় কৰিব পাৰে ? মই এই বিষয়ে Supply Minister কো কৈছিলো, তেখেতে কলে আমি এই বিষয়ে চিন্তা কৰিছো। যি নহওক মই ডাঙি কব পাৰো যে ইয়াৰ বাবে আমাৰ ৰাজ্যিক চৰকাৰ কড়াই গুণ্ডাই দায়ী।

(ইমানতে ঘণ্টা বাজি উঠে।)

Mr. SPEAKER: I would request hon. Members not to carry on any conversation amongst themselves. If they have anything to say, they will please address the Chair.

Shri A. THANGLURA [Aijal—West (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)]: Mr. Speaker, Sir, at the very outset I must say that it is my proud privilege to take my stand in support of the Motion of thanks which has been moved by Mr. Das. It was quite natural for a man who has been newly

elected to the Assembly to feel somewhat out of the place and more so when he comes for the first time to deliver a speech and also when the speech of the learned Member of the Opposition who has just now spoken, was so thundering (*laughter*). Any way, I sincerely hope that although I do not understand the context or the meaning of what he was saying, it will not be a mere loud sounding nothing (*laughter*). Sir, as I have said, it may be somewhat difficult on the part of the newly elected Member to come out and speak especially when the occasion was the first one, nevertheless, after giving a clear reflection on the address delivered by the Governor, I simply venture to come forward to offer my thanks to such a speech which has been so illuminating or rather inspiring for us. Well, the speech delivered by the Governor on that day being such, I was thinking that there cannot be any amendment to it at all even from the Opposition. But after going through the programme I came across as many as nine amendments.

I would not say that the Governor has thrashed out the whole matter elaborately, or would not even say that he has tackled all matters in detail either, nevertheless his speech was so comprehensive and it practically touched all the burning problems that are facing the different districts of Assam. So, I have no hesitation in supporting the Motion moved by Mr. Das. Well Mr. Das has already elaborately dealt with his Motion and I need not go back on them. But incidentally the amendments moved by the Opposition Party, or rather the learned Members of the Opposition, though I have listened to them very attentively, have hardly convinced me. If any Motion or rather any speech can convince a man at all, I shall probably be the first man to be convinced or rather impressed by the pontifical speech delivered by Rev. Nichols-Roy. But His speech had not convinced me at all. Evidently he was merely concerned with the tribals living somewhere in the border near Cherrapunjee. Well, though as a tribal myself I have been quite considerate and compassionate for the suffering and distress of the tribal brothers and sisters living in the border areas. Nevertheless after going through once again on the matters contained in the speech delivered by Rev. Nichols-Roy, with all humility within myself, I must say that I cannot agree with him. The main complaint or the main gist of Rev. Nichols-Roy synchronized with the difficulties confronted or encountered by the border people. Well, I can believe that due to the inevitable partition of the country the people living there have been facing hardship and inconveniences. But we cannot put all the blames on the

Government for the reason that a section of the Khasi people could not dispose of their perishable stuff like betel-leaf and oranges. The obstacle lies beyond the power of the Government. And incidentally he has passed some very indiscreet and inadvertent remarks, which does not suit a veteran Member of this House like him. He has pointed out that the Independence that was achieved by our beloved leaders is not at all a blessing for the tribal people. And he further said that the fruit of Independence has been practically reaped by the people living in the Brahmaputra Valley. It is a pity to hear such kind of remarks (*Hear, hear*). Well, I must say that such remarks are not worthy when we consider that Independence is meant for all of us. Now just to call a spade a spade, what was the actual position before we got Independence? Is it not a fact that we were practically cowed down and fettered? Just because a section of the people living in the border are facing hardship, the Independence should not be discredited. The remark is a very wild fancy and uncharitable. Again, his speech was practically limited only to his constituency and he did not make any mention of any other constituency or district (*laughter*). It is true that we have achieved Independence and some of our brothers have been facing hardship, but it must be remembered that all of a sudden we cannot get whatever we want and things must be done systematically. He said that because these people are hard hit and disappointed, so there is need for a separate Hills State. I am wondering whether it is wise, or unwise or otherwise to take recourse to a separate Hills State just because a section of the people have been hard up. In support of that Captain Williamson Sangma this morning passed some remarks. He said that we tribal people are in the opposition because there is something wrong somewhere. To that extent I agree with him. Possibly it is a fact that there is something wrong somewhere. But in a family also sometime there can be something wrong and for that a member of family need not join the neighbour. And for this something wrong somewhere alone we should not think of having a separate Hills State. After all, in trying to ventilate our grievances Hills State is not the only recourse we can take. We must be very cautious. Hills State may be just a sand castle that will be flattened out by the advancing tide of politics which may be genuine or spurious. In fact I personally think up till today that Hills State will be a double edged weapon for the tribals concerned.

(The Speaker rings the bell)

Sir, as I am a new Member and am giving my maiden speech, I may kindly be given a few minutes more to finish my speech.

(The Speaker rings the bell again)

Sir, I have not said anything about the address of the Governor and about problems relating to my district.

Mr. SPEAKER: I am afraid, I cannot allow more time to the hon. Member. He will take chance when he will get opportunity some other time.

Shri DANDESWAR HAZARIKA (Morongi): Sir, can hon. Members sit wherever they desire inside the Assembly Chamber?

Mr. SPEAKER: Not in this House, because under the rule the seats in this House are fixed by the Speaker and evidently the seats were fixed by my predecessor.

Rev. J. J. M. NICHOLS ROY [Cherrapunji (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)]: Mr. Speaker, Sir, when the amendments are criticised, the Movers of the amendments may be allowed to speak in reply because many things are said which are not relevant and uncalled for. I would like very much to reply to my young Friend if you give me a chance.

Mr. SPEAKER: I think the hon. Mover has no right to reply.

Shri A. THANGLURA [Aijal—West (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes.)]: It will be a pleasure if the hon. Member is given a chance so that young Member may have a chance to tackle the seasoned ones.

(Laughter)

Mr. SPEAKER: Proceedings of the House are conducted for business only and not for the pleasure of the hon. Members.

Maulana ABDUL JALIL CHAUDHURY (Badarpur): अध्यक्ष महोदय, राज्यपाल महोदयों के भाषण सम्पत्के येण्डलि संशोधनी प्रस्ताव देओया हयेछे सेथाने मोटि १८१ प्रस्ताव आछे। सेइ प्रस्ताव गुल्लि मध्ये ८०० एवं ८०० प्रस्ताव प्राय एक रकम, आबार १००, १०० एवं ६०० प्रस्तावे विशेषे कोन प्रभेद देखा याना। प्रस्ताव एवं उप-प्रस्ताव सबहि मिले अनुमान २८८८ संशोधनी प्रस्ताव हयेछे। प्रायचिते देखा याने ये करेकटि बज्जुतार सूचीपत्र मात्र यदि ओ अनेकटा इहार मध्ये राज्ये पके सहानुभूतिशील।

संशोधनी प्रस्ताव समूहेर मध्ये अनेकटा यथा २०० ३०० ४०० आबार ८०० प्रस्तावे प्राय कथाई आछे यथा कृषि, खाद्य, शिक्षा, उद्वास्त एवं शिल्प इत्यादि। किन्तु ऐइ संशोधनी प्रस्ताव समूहे मोटिमोटी आसि याहा देपियाछि ताते करेकटा विषयेर प्रधान देओया हईयाछे। १। नागा समस्या, २। पाहाड़ी भाई बोनदेर सर्व प्रकार उन्नति, ३। खाद्य समस्या, ४। भूमि ओ बेकार समस्या एवं अनेक किछु आछे। किन्तु एण्डार मध्ये गुरु देओया हईयाछे नागा समस्याते एवं सेटा सरकारे उपर

চাপাইয়া দেওয়া হয়েছে। বাস্তবিক নাগা সমস্যা সমাধান না হওয়ায় আমরাও মর্নাহত। এই সমস্যা সমাধা করা কেবল রাজ্য সরকারের দায়িত্ব নয় বরং এই সদনের প্রত্যেক সদস্য এমন কি এই আসামের প্রত্যেক নাগরিকের কর্তব্য। ইহা অস্বীকার করা যায়না যে রাজ্যপালের বক্তৃতায়ও নাগা সমস্যার প্রাধান্য দেওয়া হইয়াছে। অতএব সংশোধনী প্রস্তাবের প্রস্তাবক গন রাজ্যপালের বক্তৃতার আদর্শ অনুসরণ করিয়াছেন বলে তাহাদেরও ধন্যবাদ না দিয়া পারিমা। তবে আমার গত পাঁচ বৎসরের অভিজ্ঞতা দ্বারা বুঝিয়াছি যে রাজ্যপালের বক্তৃতায় দেশের পরিস্থিতির বিশদ ব্যাখ্যা হয়না, বরং রাজ্য পরিচালনায় প্রধান প্রধান সমস্যা গুলির প্রতি ইঙ্গিত এবং বিশেষ জটিল আর গুরুত্বপূর্ণ অংশ বর্ণনা করা হয়েছে। সেই হিসাবে সংশোধনী প্রস্তাব সমূহের প্রায় সকলটিই রাজ্যপালের বক্তৃতায় আছে। তবে রাজ্য সরকারের উপর একটি মারাত্মক charge করা হয়েছে যে রাজ্য সরকার peaceful political settlement করিতে অক্ষম হইয়াছেন। এসম্পর্কে আমি মুখ্য মন্ত্রীর বক্তৃতার একটি অংশ উদ্ধৃত করিয়াছি।

I quote the following English passage—Resolution No.7—
“Peaceful settlement of the Naga problem”

Page 160—Assam Legislative Assembly Debates—Budget Session—Volume I (No. 4)

“A handful of Naga National Council's members taking advantage of the illiteracy and simplicity of the Naga people under the influence of foreign missionaries and the then British officer held out false hopes of independence by particular date. In order to remove that wrong impression and in the hope that the political parties like the Praja Socialist Party might persuade the leaders of the Naga National Council to see reasons and to persuade them to give up anti-Indian feeling and the absurd demand for independence a Praja Socialist Party delegation was allowed to visit the Naga Hills. I am only narrating this because there is a reference or a wish from the Communist Party also to visit the Naga Hills.”

মহোদয়, দেখা যায় যে কংগ্রেস সরকার কেবল নিজ দলীয় চেষ্টা নয় বরং বিভিন্ন রাজনৈতিক দল সমূহ যথা প্রজাসিয়েলিষ্ট এমন কি কমিউনিষ্ট বন্ধুসকলকে ও নাগা পাহাড়ে যাওয়ার অনুমতি দিয়াছেন যাহাতে নাগা সমস্যা দলীও মনোভাব বজর্জন করিয়া শান্তিপূর্ণ আব্হাওয়ার ভিতর এবং প্রীতির ভিতর দিয়া শেষ হইতে পারে। কিন্তু তথাপি ইহা সম্ভবপর হয়না কেন? কেবল রাজ্যিক সরকারের অকর্মণ্যতার দরুণ নয়, যেভাবে বিরোধী দলের সদস্যবৃন্দ বলিতেছেন বরং ইহার কারণ—

১। নাগাদের মনে এখন পর্য্যন্ত একটা চিন্তা আছে যে আমরা আসামের অন্যান্য লোকের সঙ্গে মিলিত ভাবে আমাদের পাহাড়ী জাতির সামাজিক, আর্থিক ও রাজনৈতিক উন্নতি হইবে কি না।

২। বিভিন্ন রাজনৈতিক দলের প্রভাব যুক্ত হইতে পারে নাই।

৩। আমাদের ও তাহাদের মেলা-মেশা এবং মতের আদান প্রদান অসম্ভব কারণ তাহারা আমাদের হইতে বহু দূরে। এই প্রথম দুইটা কারণ দূরীভূত হইলে এবং তৃতীয় কারণ অনুযায়ী মেলা-মেশার ব্যবস্থার সুবিধা অর্থাৎ তাহারা আমাদের

সঙ্গে দেশ গঠনে এবং উন্নতি মূলক কাজে অগ্রসর হইলেই এই সমস্যা সমাধানের পক্ষে অগ্রসর হইবে। কিন্তু এই ভাবে তর্ক বিতর্ক এবং কেবল বক্তৃতার দ্বারা এই পরিস্থিতির উদ্ভব হইবে না, হইবে যদি এই সভায় আমরা সকলেই নাগাদেদের আমাদের বক্তৃতার দ্বারা সহযোগীতার পাঠ দেই তবে আমি মনে করি, এই সমস্যার প্রাথমিক কার্য সমাধা করিলাম এবং বিরোধী দলের সদস্যবৃন্দ কার্যকরি পরামর্শ সরকারকে দিয়া সাহায্য করেন। বলা হয়েছে সরকার কেবল Army দ্বারা নাগা সমস্যা সমাধান করিতে চায়, ইহা অযৌক্তিক কারণ একদিন ছিল যখন স্বাধীনতা আন্দোলন করিতে-ছিলাম তখন আমরা এবং অনেক বিরোধী দলের বন্ধু ভারতীয় একটি ব্যক্তির অন্যায় মৃত্যুর উপর কোটি কোটি নর নারী কেপিয়া উঠিতাম কিন্তু এখানে নাগাপাহাড়ে অনুগত নাগাদেদের এবং অন্যান্য প্রায় ১০/১২ জন সরকারী ও বেসরকারী গন্য মান্য ভারতীয় নাগরিকের অন্যায় ভাবে মারিয়া ফেলার পর ও নাকি Law and order বজায় রাখার জন্য সরকার Army প্রয়োগ করিবেনা। ইহা কি ন্যায় সংকত? তৎপর পাহাড়ী ভাই বোনদের উন্নতির কথা ইহা বিরোধী দলের অনেকে স্বীকার করিতে-ছেন যে টাকা খরচ করা হইয়াছে সন্দেহ নাই, কিন্তু জনৈক বিরোধী দলের সদস্য বলেছেন যে কেবল টাকা খরচ করিলে কি হয় তাহার ফলাফল রাজ্যপালের বক্তৃতায় নাই, আমি এবিষয়ে তাহার বক্তৃতার page 5 power pumping sets have also proved very popular, ইহাতে মনে হয় এই সম্পর্কে যাহা খরচ করা হইয়াছে ইহা ফল দিয়াছে। ঠিক সেই ভাবে বাকি প্রজেক্টে যে টাকা খরচ হইয়াছে ইহা দ্বারা প্রায় ৫,৫০০ একর জমি বাহির হইয়াছে অর্থাৎ উদাহরণ স্বরূপে আমি এই দুইটি দেখাইলাম যে রাজ্য পালের বক্তৃতায় যে ভাবে টাকা খরচ করার হিসাব আছে সেই ভাবে ফলা ফলের ও বর্ণনা আছে।

Members of the Communist party also visited the Naga Hills.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYA (Gauhati):
No, no, only one party was allowed.

Maulana ABDUL JALIL CHAUDHURY (Badarpur):
তাই পাহাড়ী ভাইদের উন্নতির সংশোধন প্রস্তাব এবং অন্যান্য সংশোধনী প্রস্তাব সমূহ সমর্থনের বোধ্য নয় বরং আমার বন্ধু শ্রী দাসের প্রস্তাব ধন্যবাদেদের সহিত সমর্থন করিতেছি।

(সময় সংকেত পড়ে)।

Shri TANKESWAR CHETIA (Nazira): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to support the Motion moved by my Friend, Shri Das, and also to oppose the amendments moved by my Friends of the opposite side.

The speech of the Governor is a mere statement of the broad policy pursued by our Government. It cannot be or is not expected to be a detailed outline of the functions of the different Departments of the Government. But what the Governor has been pleased to tell us in a nutshell gives enough materials to follow the salient features of plans and programmes of our Government.

Sir, the first point he has mentioned in the address is the Naga problem, which, as you will agree is the greatest headache of our Government as also of the entire people of the State. My Friends who have already participated in the debate from both sides of the House have dwelt at length on this subject, and I do not think it any more necessary to go over it again in any great detail. But what I would like to say is simply this that the situation in the Naga Hills at present, as it appears to me, is undergoing gradual improvement. Because from my own experience, as I happen to be closely associated with these brethren in the Hills, I find that their movement and their business and also their relationship with our people are now becoming more and more cordial than what it was last year, specially during the month of April. I have had the privilege of associating myself with nearly about 200 Naga boys and girls, and from them I am in a position to know something about the state of affairs in the Naga Hills. Some time I have had also the privilege of associating with the parents and guardians of the Naga boys and girls. The approach which has been made by our Government towards these people has been greatly appreciated by them. Not only that. Even the gurdians who at my instance had been to Namti told me that they not only themselves very much appreciated the present Government's intention to quell the disturbances in the Naga Hills but would like to go to their village homes and explain to those taking part in the subversive activities the necessity of co-operating with the Government. The major section of the Naga people is now realising the futility of their past method of action. You can easily understand, Sir, the truth of what I say here from the fact that 3 of their elected representatives have now been in our midst who have totally given up violence as a method of achieving political ends. Now the Government are trying to familiarise the Naga people with the various developmental schemes undertaken in the Naga Hills district so that these people should also understand and co-operate with the Government, but the main difficulty is that out of suspicion they themselves did not take part in any new task or plans. We also in the past could not get such chance to express our good wishes which as a matter of fact should have been done. Any way, Sir, things are at present improving and we hope the policy which our Government are pursuing at present will solve this deadlock finally.

Sir, it should be appreciated that lawlessness in any part of the country could not be allowed so long as the Government

is alive. No lawlessness can be allowed and it must be checked at any cost and what our Government is doing at present is nothing but taking police measures to suppress this subversive element.

The food problem has been discussed at length in the meantime. Some of my Friends in the Opposition said something for argument's sake and some of my Friends in our side have already replied adequately to those charges.

Sir, the food problem should be tackled finally and for that purpose we cannot wait indefinitely and we cannot allow ourselves to remain in starvation. So, something must be done immediately. I know that our Government have been trying to relieve the famine stricken people by supplying rice at concessional rate and to give them purchasing capacity by employing them in test relief work and also by engaging them in other spheres. An argument was advanced that opening of fair price shops or supply of rice at concessional rate will not solve our problem. I admit, but this is only a temporary measure to ease the situation. Our Government is actively considering to create more employment avenues so as to increase the purchasing capacity of our people.

Sir, to increase food permanently, measures like embankment and drainage, throwing open more waste land, reclamation, acquisition and requisition and land settlement should be taken up by the Government. I have no time at any disposal to discuss at length about this. I am only touching a few points in what way we can solve this problem.

Now I come to unemployment problem. This problem is a ghost. Our Government is alive to this and it has been specifically mentioned in the Governor's address. Everything possible has been done by the Government to solve this problem. But so far adequate schemes have not been taken up by the Government for training our people so that they can earn more and more.

With these words, Sir, I support the Motion moved by Shri Mohi Kanta Das and oppose all the amendments move by Members from the other side of the House.

Shri KHAGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri):
Sir, I want to say that if not all at least one amendment must be accepted.

Mr. SPEAKER: There is no "must" in this House. You are to persuade them, not force them.

Shri KHAGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri): At page 8 of Governor's Address, paragraph 7, 6th line, the words "square miles" should be replaced by the word "acres".

Mr. SPEAKER: The hon. Member could have brought this to the notice of the House while making his contribution to the debate. Any way, I think other Members of the Opposition will bring it to the notice of the House.

Pu. LALMAWIA [Aijal-East (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the amendments moved by Capt. Williamson A. Sangma and several others. As time will not permit me to touch all the points mentioned in the amendments, I shall confine my speech to a few points only.

About the Naga problem, the Governor told the House how the Government handled the Naga problem. We learn from his speech how the poorly-armed Naga nationalists resisted the mighty force of the Indian Army, the Assam Rifles, including the State Police force. The Government forces have given a very good account of themselves against the so-called hostile Nagas. In spite of all these, "the hard core of hostile leadership with fairly large number of followers" and "fighting potential" are still in tact. It is surprising to note that a small country like Naga Hills could continue their fight against big odds and a better equipped Indian Army for such a long time. The strength of the Indian Army and the reverses suffered by the Nagas could not destroy the morale of the brave Nagas, and yet the intention of the Government is to continue their operations against the Nagas "until they are liquidated or made to surrender" to the force of arms. The Nagas know that they are fighting for their national cause which gives them the steel-like morale and courage to fight. I am sure we all admire the Nagas for their courage and fighting qualities, though we may not subscribe to the cause for which they are fighting. The Governor did not suggest any better solution of the Naga problem other than the present policy followed by Government, i. e., "Might is Right" policy. It is quite wrong to say that a small section of the Nagas are hostile. It is not right to try and make people believe that a larger section of the Nagas have become loyal to the Government because over 3,000 voters cast their votes

at the election of a representative to the House of the People. 3,000 out of about 1 lakh voters is a negligible figure. If it is the intention of Government to crush the Nagas by sheer force of arms they can do so, but the fruit of that policy will taste bitter. My humble request to the people in authority is that they should recognise the rights of the Naga people as free citizens of the country and not to regard them as subject people. I would request the Government to make another attempt to reconcile the Nagas with us by changing the wrong policy and trying some other methods of approach, as suggested by the Eastern Indian Tribal Union.

Now, regarding the border problem. Much has been said about the border problem, but even to-day we are not nearer to its solution. From the speech of the Governor we know that border incidents are still continuing between India and Pakistan; refugees are continuing to pour into India. Even in my district, the Lushai Hills, the influx of Chakmas is on the increase. They enter into the Lushai Hills from the Chittagong Hill Tracts, and now they dominate the Demaguri Circle. They even dare to ask for a Regional Council to be granted to them. They spoil the forest reserve and they migrate all over the surrounding areas in search of virgin land. Unless Government take immediate and effective steps to stop the influx of Chakmas into the Lushai Hills, all our virgin forest will be destroyed and smuggling of goods from and to Pakistan will increase. Also, the Mizos will be deprived of their most fertile lands. However, the Chakma settlers in the Lushai Hills prior to independence of India and those who entered into the Lushai Hills with permits issued by proper authorities need not be touched. It is the unrestricted and illegal entry of the Chakmas that must be checked. I would therefore suggest that police check posts be opened in the Mizo district all along the Pakistan border and also along the border of Tripura, to keep vigilant guard against any illegal entry of people from East Pakistan.

Border Trade.—I presume all the Members know, that the Mizo district is lying on the border line with Burma and Pakistan. Half the district is solely dependent for supply of food and marketing of agricultural produce on Chin Hills in Burma and the Chittagong Hill Tracts in East Pakistan. Since independence of India, we lost all trades with those countries and we lost our market for our agricultural produce also. You can imagine what the loss of market and all trades with the neighbouring countries mean to the people. The

Government did not take any specific measure as to how this problem should be settled. It is therefore essential that Government rise to the occasion as the situation demands and restore the border trade along the Mizo district.

About development I would like to say a few words also.

Mr. SPEAKER : It is now 4.30 P.M. Mr. Lalmawia will continue tomorrow.

Adjournment

The Assembly was then adjourned till 10 A. M. on Wednesday, the 12th June, 1957.

Shillong,
The 17th August, 1957.

R. N. BARUA,

Secretary
Legislative Assembly, Assam.

A.G.P. (L.A.) No. 210/57—216—20.8.1957.

15. The Director, Benares Corporation, University Road, P.O. Lanka.
16. Messrs. Law Book Society, 4A, Wellington Square, Calcutta.
17. Messrs. Bodh Raj Marwah, Booksellers, Shop No. 63, Pusa Colony Market, Delhi-Karol Bagh, New Delhi.
18. The Oxford Book and Stationery Co., Scindia House, New Delhi/17, Park Street, Calcutta-16.
19. Messrs Mokshada Pustakalaya, Publishers and Book Sellers, Gauhati.
20. Messrs Popular Book Depot (Regd.), Booksellers, Publishers, etc., Lamington Road, Bombay-7.
21. Messrs B.H.U. Press Book Depot, Booksellers, Publishers, etc., Banaras-5 (India).