

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

The Assembly met in the Assembly Chamber, Shillong at 10 A.M. on  
Monday, the 11th June, 1962.

PRESENT

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury, B.L., Speaker in the Chair, nine  
Ministers, two Ministers of State, three Deputy Ministers and sixty-eight  
Members.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

UNSTARRED QUESTION

(To which answers were laid on the table)

*Re: Results of Middle English Scholarship Examination*

Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Kamalpur) asked :

5. Will the Education Minister be pleased to state—

(a) When the results of the Middle English Scholarships Examinations of 1959, 1960 and 1961 were published ?

(b) On which date the awarding of Scholarships for these years was announced ?

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

5. (a)—The results of the Middle English Scholarships Examinations of the years 1959 and 1960 were published in the *Assam Gazette* on the dates as shown below :—

1959	...	...	...	On 3rd August 1960.
1960	...	...	...	On 12th July 1961 for Boys. On 19th July 1961 for Girls.

The results of the year 1961 have not yet been published.

(b)—On the same dates as shown above.



**Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla)**: What is the cause of delay in publication of these results ?

**Shrimati KOMOL KUMARI BARUA (Deputy Minister, Education)**: Generally, Middle English Scholarship Examination is held in the later half of December, for examination of papers, scrutiny, sorting, tabulation etc., it takes some times. That is why results are published in June.

**Shri MAL CHANDRA PEGU [Majuli (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)]**: When the result of Middle English Examination for 1961 is expected ?

**Shrimati KOMOL KUMARI BARUA (Deputy Minister, Education)**: Within a day or two.

**Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI (Laharighat)**: When the Session of the High Schools begins ?

**Shrimati KOMOL KUMARI BARUA (Deputy Minister, Education)**: The High School Session starts in January.

**Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI (Laharighat)**: If the Session starts in January, then the students who go for the scholarship examination must lose one year.

**Shrimati KOMOL KUMARI BARUA (Deputy Minister, Education)**: No. Sir, because those students who are sent for the scholarship examination are deemed to have passed the Middle English Examination and they are eligible for admission in class VII.

**Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI (Laharighat)**: My point is if the session starts in January and results of the scholarship examination are published in August, these students who sit for the scholarship examination must have lost one year.

**Mr. SPEAKER**: No. Those students who are sent for the scholarship examination deem to have passed the Middle English Examination and they are eligible for admission in Class VII when the Session starts.

**Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Kamalpur)**: Is it not a fact that the results of those students who got scholarships are published only in May last ?

**Shrimati KOMOL KUMARI BARUA (Deputy Minister, Education)**: It might be so, because there are some scholarships which are given from the women education scheme of Third Five Year Plan. Those scholarship which are given from the Third Five Year Plan might have been published in May last.

**Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Kamalpur)**: Is it not a fact that for not publishing the results some students who got scholarships either have left the school or not joined the school at all ?

**Shrimati KOMOL KUMARI BARUA**: We have not received such information.



**Mr. SPEAKER :** It is a fact that for non-publication of the results in time, many students for want of scholarships may not have joined school at all.

**Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA (Jorhat):** Is it not a fact that there are many Middle English and Middle Vernacular scholarship-holders who are not getting their scholarships regularly?

**Mr. SPEAKER :** That question does not arise.

**Shri MOHIKANTA DAS (Barchalla) :** Sir, with reference to (b), is it not a fact that some scholarships of 1960 have not been distributed uptill now?

**Shrimati KOMOL KUMARI BARUA (Deputy Minister, Education) :** I am not aware of the fact. But if the hon. Member refers any particular area or school, I may enquire into the matter.

**Shri MOHIKANTA DAS (Barchalla) :** Sir, on a point of order. We have submitted many questions, but very little number of questions have been put in the House. We want to know what is the difficulty in replying the questions?

**Shri DEV KANT BOROOAH (Minister, Education) :** This cannot be a point of order.

**Mr. SPEAKER :** This Assembly Office received notices of as many as 120 Starred Questions and 430 Unstarred Questions. These questions have been sent to the respective Departments for reply. But uptill now we have received replies of only two Starred Questions and 6 Unstarred Questions. I think the replies are coming gradually. We have one month more of this Session. Therefore, we expect to receive the replies to these questions in due course.

**Shri MOHIKANTA DAS :** Sir, our experience is that on the last day of Assembly we get volume of replies to questions which should be avoided.

**Mr. SPEAKER :** We should learn from experience.

**Shri DEV KANT BOROOAH (Minister, Education) :** So far as the questions of Education Department is concerned, I have already given instructions to send the replies as early as possible.

**Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister, Medical) :** This is the case with every Minister.

**Mr. SPEAKER :** I have received 23 Starred Questions and 83 Unstarred Questions relating to the Education Department and out of this, I have received replies of only two.

**Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI (Laharighat) :** This is most discouraging.

**Mr. SPEAKER :** I think the questions have been circulated and the Hon'ble Ministers will kindly see that all the Departments become alert to send the replies as early as possible.



Calling Attention under Assembly Rule 54 *re*: Crossing of Naga rebels through Assam to Pakistan

**Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH** (Aimguri): Mr. Speaker, Sir, being a member of this House and the representative of the people, I shall be failing in my duties if I do not call attention of the Chief Minister to a certain matter, a matter of vital and political importance, that is, the escape of a band of Naga hostiles through Assam into Pakistan. Sir, many speculations are harbouring in the minds of the people. When huge amounts has been spent so far for the Security Forces, every year I want to ask the Government whether timely information has been supplied to the Military, whether our Border Security Forces are well-equipped, whether the persons in-charge of the Security Forces are doing their responsibilities in the proper way; are questions which agitate the minds of the people. In this way, many speculations are going deep in the minds of the people. Sir, it is the duty of the Government to come forward with a statement elucidating the entire episode. It is known to the Government that on 22nd May at about 8 or 9 A.M. Naga hostiles were sighted by the cultivators 7 miles inside the North Cachar Hills, of the Manipur Border. This information has been given to the Police Officers and the Military also. However, our members, *i.e.*, M.L.As. of that area and Executive Officers of the Council also alerted the police officers. Sir, on 24th, Naga Hostiles were seen even moving on the Hailakandi of Silchar Road. They were sighted by all people. All people knew well how they were moving. In the evening at about 3 30 p. m. a jeep belonging to the Publicity Department, has been held up by the Naga Hostiles and the driver has been kidnapped. They wanted to use the jeep for the purpose of carrying arms and ammunitions and rations, etc., to Damcherra. But the jeep was in shortage of petrol. Sir, in the mean time, there came a truck and on that truck was a Public Works Department contractor P. C. Dhar, and five others. The petrol of the truck was taken out and all the occupants including the driver were kidnapped by the Naga hostiles. With the petrol of this vehicle the Jeep was run and used for carrying their rations, arms and ammunition, etc., to Damcherra from 5 to 12 O'clock at night. These captured persons were released on the 27th. Then, Sir, on the 27th the Naga hostiles were seen at Ditokcherra. They crossed the railway line at Ditokcherra near the distance signal. Three times they crossed the railway line and for about two or three days from 24th to 27th they were at a distance of about 4 or 5 miles from Ditokcherra. This was known to the Police and the Border Security Force, but still they did not take timely action to meet them in an encounter. Then, what happened, Sir; from Ditokcherra station they moved to another village, *viz.*, Bombaithal. Actually Bombaithal is a reserve, the name of the small village is Bombaijao. The 10 families of that village were robbed and their ration was looted—any person could see the smoke coming from the place where the Naga hostiles were cooking their food in the morning. Still the Military did not take any action. From Bombaithal they on 30th, proceeded towards Isacherra, a small Mikir village. Three Mikirs were cutting and collecting their cane. They were surrounded by the Naga hostiles and were forced to show them the path to Pakistan. Naturally they could not. They were very innocent, ignorant, illiterate and *lenglimara* Mikirs. However, when they were forced they said that was one way from Digarkhal leading to Pakistan. Then they asked those three Mikirs to lead them to the Nagarkhal. After going a little distance one of the Naga hostiles climbed up a tree to observe the terrain with a binocular. These hostiles were well-equipped.



**Mr. SPEAKER :** From where you have got this information ?

**Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri):** I have got them from different sources. If the Chief Minister enquires he will find out. The three Mikirs gave a statement in the Police station. As I said, Sir, they were well-equipped with binoculars, light machine guns, sten guns, etc., and a medical unit with Doctors and three nurses were there. When the man from the tree saw that Digarkhal is a B. O. P. and the Border Security Force, they beat the Mikir for misleading the Nagas. The Mikirs were beaten twice. First they were beaten when they refused to show the way to Pakistan and then again when the Naga hostiles were misled — when they saw with the help of a binocular that they were proceeding towards the Border Security Forces outpost. Then, at once they changed their course and took a different path. On 30th they proceeded to the Gumra Tea Estate. In the morning of the 1st May at 4 O'clock they arrived at Gumra T. E. Then at about 4-30 along with the three Mikirs, whom they used as porters, they crossed the Boleswar river. Then taking the Baleswar River course they arrived near the Surma river. There some villagers helped the Nagas in showing the path. For crossing the river they divided into two groups. One group crossed the river on foot and the others went a little distance where there was boat arrangement and crossed the river by boat. These Nagas were also led by one man wearing a white dress. He was not a Naga and I don't know who that man was. The Nagas were shown the joints at which they could cross the river. Some persons even measured the depth of water at different places for the convenience of the Naga hostiles' crossing the Surma river. This was seen by some fishermen, who were mending their nets and catching fish there about 6 O'clock in the morning. I can give you, Sir, the names of two of the Mikirs—one was Chaku Mikir and another Pusa Mikir. Now, the fishermen who saw the Nagas rushed to the Police outpost to report about this. Actually the Nagas crossed the river between two Police outposts Pirnagar and Madhabpur. At that time, the Police outpost was sleeping: They were awakened and were informed that the Nagas are crossing with arms and ammunitions. Sir, the name of one of those who had supplied the information to the Police Outpost, is Shri Niresh Namasudra. Then the Army personnel who had thought sufficient number of forces there, was at a loss as to what was to be done. "Come on," "come on," "time is over"—shouted the fishermen. They at least fired two shots,—only two shots. No one died as a result of firing, Sir. But when they crossed the river hurriedly, the hostiles dropped down some of their arms. That was seen by the fishermen and the fishermen asked the Military Army to pick up these arms and ammunitions left by the Nagas when they were crossing the river hurriedly. But, Sir, they did not, rather they were asking the fisherman to pick up the arms and, Sir, consequently one Sten gun, one rifle and one hand bomb and some boot fits, etc., etc., were picked up and hand over to the Army personnel.

Now, Sir, the thing is this that the three Mikirs who were left, who were released by the Naga Hostiles just before they crossed the Surma river, ran to the Kushiakul Bazar immediately and again they ran and ran towards their home. The information was given to the Katigora Police Station and the Police Station interrogated them for some days together without giving any food for three days together to these three Mikirs.

**Shri RAM NATH DAS [Dergaon (Reserved for Scheduled Castes)]:** Whom ? To those Mikirs ?



[11th June,

**Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri)** : They were detained in the Police Station, they were not provided with any food. This is the picture, Sir. They were beaten by the Naga Hostiles and they were made to starve by the Assam Government Police Officers. What about the rest, Sir. Some persons who had just helped the hostiles crossing the Surma river had been arrested by Katigora Police. After 5 days it was heard that they were released. The impression is this that they were released by the intervention of certain Cabinet rank Minister. I do not know who is this Minister. But one Minister intervened and said, "They should be released" and they were released.

Sir, this is the tragic episode. Why our Police officials, C.I.D., etc. did not take timely action, this is a thing to be pondered over. Now, Sir, one Department is blaming the other department, shifting the responsibility.

Sir, Military says that the timely information has not been given by the C.I.D. Department. The C.I.D. Department is blaming the Police Army saying that they had already supplied them with timely information but they did not carry out the work, but remained inactive. Again, Sir, some time they shifted the responsibility to the Wireless that the Wireless has not furnished the news. News is already there. The I.B. has informed the Government, etc., etc. Wireless said that "we are not well-equipped". "Our wireless is not working for some days together". However, one thing is this that there is no co-ordination between the Police and the Military. As for Colonel Rahmat Ullah, he was timely informed but he did not take timely action. Another thing, Sir, in this connection, I would place before the House, that two men, employees of the Assam Survey Department, are also missing. They were suspected that perhaps they were cut by the Nagas. One of them is named Bideshi. The Assam Survey Department's work is still going on in the Cachar Border. He was asked to carry the dinner for the officer, but in the way he was missing. When that information has been sent to the Katigora Police Station, they asked the surveying officer to find out him.

**Mr. SPEAKER** : Is it in connection with the Naga's escape ?

**Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri)** : "You are concealing him". After three days his body was found on certain river bank, with injury of nose cut, ears cut. The name of the person who has given the information to the Katigora Police Station, is Ganesh he is an employee of the Survey Department.

Sir, now another thing is that the co-ordination machinery be set up, should be well-tightened and be allotted with fixed responsibility so that in future there should be no recurrence of such episode. Sir, according to my opinion, a high-powered Committee be formed to probe into the affairs to find out as to who are responsible for this. Why they are not performing their duty ? It is certainly necessary, I hope the Government will not fail to just form a high-powered Committee to enquire into the matter. Sir, it is sure that the whole episode is a monumental document if written rather evidence of how the prestige of the State has been brought down to the lowest level. It is an exposure of the inefficiency of our Police and Military. I furnished some valuable informations to our enemy. This is why, Sir, I draw the attention of the Minister to look into the matter as it will be a play of Hamlet without the Prince of Denmark if I be going without bringing the whole matter to the notice of the Chief Minister and this is why this Calling Attention Notice is, Sir.



\*Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister,): Mr. Speaker Sir, I beg to read out the following statement in connection with the calling Attention Motion under Rule 54 moved by the hon. Member Shri Khogendra Nath Barbaruah.

The Naga hostile gang that crossed over to Pakistan on May 1st entered North-Cachar Hills round about the 22nd of April raided village Puran Paisa on 22nd April 1962. They collected two guns and also kidnapped 4 persons from the village. The Baladan B. O. P. passed on the information to all concerned. The Subdivisional Officer, Haslong also informed the Commissioner, the Deputy Commissioner and others about this incident and also alerted the Army and police at Haslong. The Naga hostile party intercepted a truck and jeep on the Haslong-Silchar Road at about noon on April, 24th, near Dalia gate P. W.D. Camp and kidnapped 7 occupants of the two vehicles. The party reached Dalia Basti village at 1 A. M. on 25th April 1962 and collected rations from there. The hostiles left Dalia Basti at about 4 A. M. on the 25th April. Following a forest track, through the thick jungles, the gang reached Nachangjal village near Dittockcherra at dawn on 26th. Information about the kidnapping of 7 persons from the two vehicles was passed on by the Subdivisional Officer, Haslong, to the Army authorities on the 25th. Information was also received here, in Shillong, about this incident on the 25th. On the 26th at about noon, the Subdivisional Officer, Haslong, informed the Chief Secretary on the telephone about the hostiles camping at Nachangjal, near Dittockcherra. This information was passed on Local Army authorities, who assured that army was taking all possible steps to establish contact with the hostiles.

On the 26th evening, special train carrying some troops from Haslong reached Dittockcherra about 6 P.M. Seeing the train arrived at Dittockcherra the hostiles left Nachangjal village, roamed about in the jungles and reached Michikur village on the morning of 27th April. The army contingent went to Nachangjal village from Dittockcherra on the 27th morning. There they were told by some local villagers and also an interpreter of the District Council, North-Cachar Hills that the hostiles were camping at Michikur village, about 1 mile off from there and over-looking Nachangjal village. The Army sent out a patrol but obviously did not go to Michikur side.

On the 26th evening two of the kidnapped persons managed to escape from the gang and on the 27th morning all other kidnapped persons were released by the hostiles themselves. The Statement of the kidnapped persons recorded on 27th (copy given immediately to the Army authorities) clearly indicated the destination of the hostiles. In fact, the leader of the hostiles had told the released persons that the gang was moving towards Pakistan. All reports received at Haslong and at Shillong about the movements of the hostiles and their whereabouts were immediately passed on to the respective Military authorities. We were assured throughout by the Local Army authorities that everything necessary was being done to search out and apprehend the hostiles and prevent them from crossing over to Pakistan.

Both Deputy Inspector General, Border and Deputy Commissioner, Silchar had told the Army authorities that the hostiles were most likely to touch the Kuki village, Bombaijal in Cachar on their way to Pakistan. The Army had established some posts at Kalain, Digarkhal etc., in the



Kalaincherra area near Bombaijal. The hostiles raided Bombaijal village at 5 P. M. on the 29th April, 1962 and looted properties worth about 2,000 and also took away 2 villagers from the village, which they left at about 6 P. M. The hostiles took the course of Baleswari river and in the morning of 30th April 1962 they kidnapped 3 villagers of Ichacherra village who were cutting canes in the jungle near about. These three villagers were released later on.

On the morning of 30th April, 3 villagers from Bombaijal village were coming towards Katigora Police Station to report the incident at their village on the earlier evening. They were confronted by a Military patrol party of the 16th Madras regiment and taken to the camp at Kalain. They were later on taken to Digarkhal camp at about noon where they told the Military officials about the incident of previous evening. The Military officials interrogated these villagers and we all took action to lay ambushed to intercept the hostiles.

On the morning of 1st May, 1962 at about 3 A. M. the Naga hostile proceed along the course Baleswari river towards Surma for crossing over to Pakistan. The gang divided into two groups at a place called Kusiarkhal about a mile or so from the border. One group comprising at about 150 hostiles proceed Madhavpur Part II and crossed river Surma at about 4-3. A. M. about 2½ furlongs towards south-east of Pirnagar B. O. P. on our side. The B.O.P. Sentry noticed the hostiles, crossing the river and alerted the camp. The Havildar-in-charge opened fire on the escaping hostiles. As a result according to our estimates 2 hostiles were killed and 3 seriously injured. Majority of the hostiles crossed over to the Pakistan border and a few of them, who could not cross over, came back and disappeared in the jungles. While our B. O. P. was firing at the escaping hostiles, the hostiles who had crossed over to Pakistan side and also E. P. R. Personnel on the other side opened fire at our B. O. P. thus reducing the effectiveness of the fire from our side. Meanwhile, our Platoon Commander from Bebarhe put a B. O. P. rushed towards Pirnagar hearing sounds of fire. On his way he saw some E. P. R. personnel and Pakistan public removing the injured and properties left behind by the hostiles on the river-bed and banks of river Surma. Even in the fact of threat to open fire on him by the E. P. R. men, the platoon Commander, with the help of his men and local public, succeeded in collecting some arms and ammunitions left behind by the hostiles. The other party of 20/30 hostiles crossed the Surma at Nij-Jalalpur about 2 miles North-West of Pirnagar B. O. P.

Every information received by us about the movement of this gang of hostiles from Purana Paisa to the border was passed on the Army immediately on receipt. The Subdivisional Officer, Haflong, the Deputy Commissioner Silchar and Chief Secretary in Shillong were in constant contact with the local Army officials on this matter. Except for the information about the raid on village Purama paisa on 22nd April 1962, which was received at Haflong somewhat late, all other reports of raid in other areas were received within a few hours of the hostiles visiting a place. Between the time the hostiles left Nachangal area on the 28th and the time of their arrival at Bombaijal on the 29th, they did not contact any village on the way and therefore no information was available. The Civil and Military authorities did their best to establish contact with the hostiles but failed in their attempts due to the difficult nature of the terrain in which they had to operate and due to the existence of several routes in this area by which the hostile



could move out without running into the hands of the Security Forces. The Border Security Force has been alerted by the Deputy Inspector General, Border in the beginning of April and latter on again when the hostiles were reported to be staying at Nachangjal but the information that the hostiles had visited Bombaijal on the 29th evening and were likely to cross over to Pakistan any time after that could not be passed on the B.O.P as this information was available only with the Army authorities at Digarkhal.

Since the escape of the hostiles on the 1st, further movement of several other gangs have been reported in the Nagaland, Manipur areas bordering North-Cachar Hills. Accordingly, security measures on all the routes likely to be taken by the hostiles have been intensified.

The civil and military officials are in constant contact exchanging informations and plans. The Governor has been holding fortnightly co-ordination meetings and the Chief Secretary holds discussions with the police and military authorities as and when important information is received. It has been decided to equip all the B.O.P. better and in this matter the Army have assured us their assistance.

The incident, unfortunate though it was, could not be held to be due to the negligence of the civil authorities.

In this connection, Sir, I may inform the House that the operational command of the Indo-Pakistan border and the North Cachar hills sector was taken over by the Indian Army from June 1958 and the operational command of the Sibsagar district and the Mikir Hills sector on the Naga land border was taken over by the Indian Army from February, 1957. That is why whatever information was received by the civil administration was passed on to the Army authorities for appropriate action.

There is no doubt that this escape of the Naga hostiles is very unfortunate. This incident was subsequently discussed in a high level conference in the first week of May in which the Defence Ministry, External Affairs Ministry, and the Army Command were represented besides members of our Government where important decisions were taken to strengthen our forces so that there is no recurrence of such incidents. I fully appreciate the concern expressed by the Hon'ble Member over this incident but I would request the hon'ble members not to be pessimistic. There are many creditable achievements on the part of our security and police forces although this particular incident, as I have said above, is regrettable. I may tell the hon. Members that all the Assam Government officials discharged their duties to the best of their ability and took whatever action was possible under the circumstances, and both the Central and State Governments are taking necessary action to deal with any situation like this.

Sir the hon'ble member in course of his statement now mentioned about some intervention by the Minister. Sir, I wish that he gave a little more information about it, but I can tell him that there is no question of interference by Ministers.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** He said about intervention by Ministers in the matter of arrest of the 3 Mikirs by the Catigora Police,



**Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister)**: It cannot be at the instance of the Minister, Sir, because, may be that in such cases what is necessary is that whenever such cases occur, whatever time necessary for interrogation has been given. What has been stated by the hon. Member now is that they were not given food and other things and I shall enquire into these matters.

#### Debate on Governor's Address.

**Shri OMEO KUMAR DAS (Dhekiajuli)**: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the motion moved by my Friend Mr. Umaruddin. During the last few days, I have been listening to the discussions on the Governor's address and I feel that having listened to the discussions, I do not propose to tread over the same ground and take the time of the House. But I must make certain observations with regard to the Pakistani infiltration in which many hon. Members have taken part. Sir, this question, to my mind is a complicated one and it needs tactful handling. Coming from a part of Assam, contiguous to which a large number of immigrants had migrated in the first and second decades of the century I have the occasion to come into close contact with many of them. As such I know many of them. As a matter of fact, I know that the Police acted on the information furnished by them. When I find in the Governor's address mentioned about strengthening the intelligence staff, I feel the older immigrants who had settled here long ago and as a matter of fact have become the part and parcel of the local population, should be taken into confidence. I know they themselves are mostly perturbed over this question. Owing to this many of them gave information to the police as regards those persons who have come recently without passports. As such, I trust the Government will take steps accordingly and I am sure they will.

As regards the escape of the Naga hostiles, the Chief Minister has just now made a statement, But I feel that he has not covered one point at least which has been raised by my Friend Shri Khagendra Nath Barbaruah with regard to the arrest of these Mikirs and that they were left without food in Katigora Police Station for three days. This point, Sir, has not been covered by the Statement made by the Chief Minister. I feel, Sir, that the Naga hostile were groping in the forest for about a week and the Mauzadar near about Ditokeherra whose name is Lalpunia, pointed out to the Army officer the rising columns and smoke within the forest, where they were preparing their food. In spite of this, the Army officers did not take any action. This particular fact should be taken up with the Government of India by the Government of Assam as strongly as possible.

Sir, I congratulate the Governor for having mentioned in his address about the establishment of a Tribal Research Institute in Assam. This has been long overdue and as a matter of fact, while I was in office, I tried to have a Research Institute established, but I could not push it through because of financial strain and hence I am glad that this Research Institute has come now into existence. I may suggest, Sir, that the Government should be very careful in the matter of selection of a Director for this Institute who should be able to organise a team of workers for different sections of the tribal research. It is a pity that we have not been able to supplement the books which had been left by the British administrators. Whenever we need any information about the tribal people, we have to go to them. But many of us will be surprised



to hear that even the University students of Europe know better than us not only about the main tribes of Assam but also about the sub-tribes of many of these tribes. They have better information because they have sufficiently collected the data and information of our tribal population. With the impact of civilisation the Tribes are gradually being transformed and it is high time that we should take steps to collect their rich heritage of their folk lore and folk songs, so that these can be integrated into the Assamese literature. While I was in office, I encouraged the Gauhati University to take up work on this line. I feel that the Government have taken a very correct decision.

Sir, another point which I want to mention and which I am glad to find is that the Governor has mentioned in his address about the establishment of holiday homes for plantation labour. It is a good thing. But I feel that the plantation labour will take some time before they would be so minded as to make use of the holiday homes. At present they spend the period of their earned leave in visiting friends and also spend their time at home.

I have been noticing for some time past that Labour Welfare Centres have coming up in many of the tea gardens, and as a matter of fact some centres have been inaugurated. But I feel that the Centres have not been properly functioning. The Centres need a trained staff and a good guidance. As such, I feel that the Government while establishing these Labour Welfare Centres should be properly advised as to how to carry on these Labour Welfare Centres because the plantation labour are more or less of the primitive mind. In spite of their economic uplift, and their outward advancement they still retain in a hardy the same primitive mind. As such, the Labour Welfare activities should be conducted on a proper basis and by a trained staff who have a sociological knowledge of these people. That is why I feel the Tribal Research Institute and the Labour Welfare Centres are working in collaboration.

Sir, I am glad to find in the Governor's address that he mentioned that Government intend to intensify the activities for leprosy and T. B. control. As a matter of fact, sufficient attention has not yet been paid to the control of leprosy and T. B. I was listening to my Friend, Dr. Das, when he mentioned that thorough survey of the endemic areas has not yet been done for the control of leprosy. Control needs a thorough survey of the areas and establishment of leprosy Homes so that the infectious patients can be treated at leprosy hospital and also the non-infectious patients treated in their own homes. Some of the non-official agencies have been working for the last few years and last year. I found that no fund was provided for this purpose except a meagre financial help was given in places where such agencies are working. These non-official agencies used to receive a grant of more than a lakh of rupees. But they were given only a few thousand rupees before 31st March. I would request the Government to help the non-official agencies for making up the deficits they incurred during the last year and also meet the current expenses. Sir, I have to request the Government to consider the question of introducing surgical treatment of leprosy and also physio-therapy because these are the things which should be used for leprosy treatment. I have visited one of the missionary centres myself and had discussion with the surgeon there. The deformities can be cured by surgical treatment. These deformities scare away the people and they feel afraid when the patients come for alms. That is why these leprosy patients are not given any shelter at all. The question of rehabilitation of the leprosy patients and surgical treatment and physiotherapy should be considered.



Sir, I was listening to my friends, Shri Debendra Nath Sarma and Dr. Das. They were mentioning about the Gauhati Medical College. It is three years now that the Gauhati Medical College has been established. But it is painful to find that no step has been taken for the construction of buildings and appointment of proper staff. The students have to cover a distance of more than 20 miles for their studies. Recently the Indian Medical Council sent a team for inspection and I understand that the report of the inspection has been very discreditable to our Government. As such, I have to suggest to the Government that they should consider having a separate Directorate for medical education because it is futile on our part to expect the Director of Health Services to give proper attention to the expanding needs of the medical education. The other day I find from the press report the Union Health Minister Dr. Miss Sushila Nayar speaking at Nagpur about the paucity of teaching staff in Medical College. She mentioned at Nagpur about the need of 4,500 teachers for medical education. During the 3rd five year plan I would request the Government to enlighten the House what steps they have taken to arrange proper facilities for post-Graduate studies in Assam Medical College. Unless post-Graduate studies are encouraged we will not be in a position to have the required number of medical teachers. As such, I have to request the Government to consider this question.

Then, coming to the question of our power development, Sir. We were told when the Umiam Project was taken up a few years ago that there would be three phases of the Project and the required power would be available from these three phases. But while we are constructing the first phase of Umiam Project our planners purpose to shift their activities indicating that they are groping in the dark. While the first phase of the Umiam Project is under construction they have abandoned the 3rd phase and they have now gone to the Garo Hills. This indicates that our planners have not got sufficient data to take up the 3rd phase. Why after telling us that there would be three phases of the Umiam Project, and while the construction was in progress, should they give up the third phase and shift to the Garo Hills for the required power. I feel they would be beset with more difficulties in the Garo Hills because the ownership of the Garo Hills coal-fields is yet to be determined. I understand there is a case pending about the ownership of the coalfields and this project is dependent on many other factors because the National Coal Board will have to go and explore the possibilities of coal in Garo Hills so that the project can function.

That is why I have to request the Government to speed up the Kapili Project. They have not yet prepared the project report of the Kapili Project. The Umiam Project was to come into commission by the 1963 but it is doubtful whether the first phase of the Umiam Project will come to function even in 1964. Sir in the meantime, while Umiam is under construction our Planners should get ready with data of the Kapili Project and speed up the project report, so that they may be able to take up this important project without further delay. Sir, in this connection, I suggest that Electricity Board should have an investigation Division. There are many small rivers in the North Bank which should be properly investigated to ascertain whether power can be generated from these rivers also, without much cost. Sir, there is a power shortage in Tezpur. In this area there is huge requirement of power owing to defence installations. Therefore I submit that the rivers like Routa and Belsiri which are coming from North East Frontier Agency should be investigated to ascertain whether power can



be generated from these small rivers to meet the requirement of this area. I am sorry to mention in this connection that when there is power shortage in Tezpur area one of the plants had been taken away to Jorhat to satisfy the cry of my Friend, Shri Debeswar Sharma. This is extremely sad. This should not have been done. That is why I respectfully submit that our Planners should have sufficient materials for preparing a project; they should not grope in dark and take action without knowing the consequences.

I would therefore respectfully submit that the Government should take up the Kapili Valley Project so that the power shortage may be met atleast by 1967-1968 although it is indicated that the functioning of the Kapili Valley Project will begin from 1970-71.

Sir, besides this, I want to mention about irrigation and embankment. Sir, there are many small rivers as I said already in the North Bank, and if these rivers are harnessed these may be usefully utilised for supply of necessary water to the paddy field for increased production of paddy. Sir, with these words I support the motion moved by my Friend Shri Umaruddin.

**Shri RAM NATH DAS [Dergaon (Reserved for Scheduled Castes)]:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to speak a few words in support of the motion moved by my friend, Umaruddin to congratulate our Governor for the speech that he had delivered. Sir, in discussion of the speech of the Gover. or I have seen many hon. Members have tabled amendments by saying that the Governor has not mentioned this or he has not mentioned that. Sir, my submission in this would be that it is not expected that the Governor will, in his address, deal at length with the details of the administration. The Governor deals in short with the salient features of the administration and therefore I would like to request those hon. Members who have tabled amendments for not mentioning certain points in the Governor's Address to withdraw their amendments and I feel that in the address of the Governor he has mentioned the necessary points and the hon. Members can submit their view if they like on them.

Sir, the Governor in his concluding speech has appealed to all of us and this appeal is significant. The portion which I am going to read is very significant than anything else. He said that "Faced as we are with problems of difficult borders and internal tensions, the need for unity and internal harmony in Assam cannot be over-emphasised." I give emphasis to the words internal tension—why there should be internal tension in our State now? I submit Sir, this internal tension is due to Pakistani infiltration into our State. Sir, some of our members in this House and outside want us to say that the number is very small. They do not want to admit the gravity and the danger of the situation. And some of us say that the number of Pakistani has been increasing rapidly so as to bring our State into the map of Pakistan. Therefore, I submit Sir, that in our midst there are people of two different views in this matter.

Sir, I request all the hon. Members of this House and also the outsiders who are the nationals of India not to minimise this danger to which we are driven to. I would request every Member, whether he professes this faith or that faith, to help the Government both State Government and Central Government in their effort to stop this infiltration and save us from the



impending danger. If all of us try to do that then there will be no internal tension and there will be no danger for us. Sir, nobody can deny that the danger of Pakistani infiltration into our State, has become great. I may be permitted to refer to a news item with the heading "Menace of illegal entrants". This news was published on 22nd May, 1962 in Hindustan Standard, and it says like this: The "Assam Government has taken a series of measures to prevent the infiltration of East Pakistani across the border. But the measures failed to stop the entry. Now that the Union Government taking particular interest in this matter it shows that the problem of infiltration has become a major question not only for the State Government but also for the Centre. The Census Commissioner's report from Assam also reveals an abnormal rise in the population in the border districts and it is felt that this rise cannot be accounted for by the normal increase in the birth rate and migrants from Pakistan. This goes to prove only one thing that there have been a large scale illegal crossing. With the elaborate measures enforced by the Assam Government it could only detect 3, 000 such people during the 15 months from January, 1960 to March, 1961. Repeated requests made by the Centre to the State Government to furnish latest figures about the infiltration on demand from the Members of Parliament remains unheeded. The information, it is said, is still being collected. The magnitude of the problem has since alarmed the Union Government and the Union Home Minister, Mr. Lal Bahadur Shastri raised the issue at a meeting of the informal Consultative Committee of the Members of the Parliament here early in this month. The Centre is now willing to underwrite all the arrangements to be taken to prevent this menace. I am glad Sir, that the Centre is very much serious and I am also glad that they are going to assist the State Government in executing the measures they have already planned. Now, Sir, this menace cannot be tackled effectively unless the Government adopts such measures as to punish very severely those who harbour or give shelter to any Pakistani in our State or those who induce the outsiders to come to our State. I submit Sir, that if Government can adopt such measures then naturally there will be a check; otherwise this menace of illegal crossing by the Pakistani people cannot be stopped.

Then Sir, in another paragraph of the Governor's address, of course, about this subject many hon. Members have already spoken—it is said that "a group of hostiles numbering about 200 crossed over to Pakistan near Pirnagar Outpost in Cachar District in the early hours of 1st May, 1962 after travelling through North Cachar Hills, looting some villages on way for their ration. While the bulk of this gang was in the process of crossing the river Surma on the Assam-East Pakistan border our B.O.P. personnel spotted the gang and opened fire on them, inflicting severe casualties on the escaping hostiles". Sir, I have seen in this very paper that there was no casualty at all. Our military and our Police people could not do anything while the hostiles were crossing the border into Pakistan. The heading of the news item is "Army did little to stop Nagas". Sir, the Mukti Nayak, a Bengali weekly newspaper published from Karimganj, Assam reports that the Indian Armed force.....

**Mr. SPEAKER:** The Chief Minister has just now made a statement that two persons were killed and three were injured as a result of firing by the Indian Army personnel. You must accept that statement.

**Shri RAMNATH DAS [Dergaon (Reserved for Scheduled Castes)]:** But Sir, I want to submit that the Press report is quite different.



**Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister)** : Sir, I want to submit one thing. This Subject has once been discussed in this House and a statement has been made by me on it. After that whether it is proper to quote some newspaper reports on this subject. What I mean is that this particular subject was discussed in this House and I made a statement. After that whether it would be proper for this House to discuss the same subject again and again. That is what I want to know.

**Mr. SPEAKER** : At present we are discussing the Governor's address and while discussing the Governor's address any and every point raised in the Governor's address may be discussed again and again by the hon. Member. But as I have already stated, after a statement has been made by the Chief Minister or any other Minister on a particular subject then that statement should be accepted without bringing any contradictory press reports. As the Chief Minister wants to know whether it is proper for hon. Members to discuss the matter relating to Naga escape, on that score I want to say that while discussing the Governor's address the Members can discuss the subject again and again and there is no bar, but the discussion should be based on authentic statements made by the Chief Minister or any other Minister on that subject.

Mr. Das, please continue.

**Shri RAMNATH DAS [Dergaon (Reserved for Scheduled Castes)]** : May I now say something which is reported in this paper, not contradicting the Chief Minister.

**Mr. SPEAKER** : Your time is almost up. You give up the paper and speak from memory.

**Shri RAMNATH DAS** : I was interrupted by the Chief Minister.

**Mr. SPEAKER** : Even then your time is up.

**Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister)** : I was not interrupting him.

**Shri RAMNATH DAS** : In this paper it is alleged that the Indian Army.....

**Mr. SPEAKER** : Again you are reading the thing.

**Shri RAMNATH DAS** : Then I will leave this thing.

Now, I come to support my friend, Mr. Saikia, who said about the scholarships given to students of the backward classes, namely, Scheduled Tribes, Scheduled Castes and other Backward Classes who do not get the same timely and thus they suffer. In this floor of this House, many a time, many a Member of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes represented this fact, not only they did this in this House but they did so outside this House also. The poor boys of these classes who get the scholarships and freeships do not get in time, in spite of the repeated requests in this regard the same difficulties are being faced by these boys till now. In view of



hat may I again today in this floor of the House request our Chief Minister and particularly, our young Education Minister, who once, I think, was the Chairman of the Backward Classes Association, to mitigate these grievances of the poor boys so that the money which is given from the State Exchequer to meet their difficulties in persecution of their studies are given to them in time, for which they suffer tremendously.

Then, Sir, I have seen in the Governor's address that the Government is going to make arrangement for supply of water to ten towns of the State. I think, that is a very good thing which would help our people to get better water supply, but may I request the Government that such scheme should not be entrusted to the Public Health Engineering Department for execution. I think, this is not only my experience, it is the experience of almost all the hon. Members that whenever and wherever this department has undertaken to sink tubewells nowhere water could be got.

**Mr. SPEAKER :** In some of them they got water.

**Shri RAMNATH DAS** [Dergaon (Reserved for Scheduled Castes)]: If they got at all, they got for some time after which these tubewells dry up. Therefore, I humbly submit that before giving money for this purpose to the Public Health Engineering Department, Government should think properly about the work done by the department. I hope, my hon. Friend, Mr. Mookerjee, who is the Minister-in-charge who I do not know, has seen any of these projects executed by this Department till now, would consider not to entrust this work for execution to this Department. I have seen personally their work in Shillong, I have seen pipes fitted but these are leaking and breaking gradually and very frequently. Similar is the case with almost all other schemes. So the amount earmarked for water supply to towns should not be given to this Department.

**Mr. SPEAKER :** Then to which Department the money should be given ?

**Shri RAMNATH DAS :** Municipalities will be able to do the work better.

**Mr. SPEAKER :** Now Mr. Rampirit Rudrapaul will Speak.

**Shri RAMPIRIT RUDRAPAUL (Hailakandi) :** মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, রাজ্যপালের ভাষণের ওপর উমর উদ্দিন সাহেব যে ধন্যবাদ প্রস্তাব দিয়াছেন এবং বন্ধু দুলাল বক্রা তাহার উপর যে সংশোধনী প্রস্তাব আনিয়াছেন তাহার সমর্থনে আমি এই কয়েকটি বিষয় উল্লেখ করিতে দাঁড়াইয়াছি।

মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, ১৯৬১ ইং ১৯শে মে তারিখে শিলচর শহরে অহিংস সত্যগ্রহ আন্দোলনে রত যে একাদশ নিষ্কলঙ্ক প্রাণ সরকারের পুলিশের নিষ্ঠুর গুলিকাষাতে অকালে মৃত্য বরণ করেছিল সে সম্পর্কে তদন্ত কমিশন গত মাসে রিপোর্ট দিয়াছেন কিন্তু তাহা এখনও প্রকাশ না করার উদ্দেশ্য কি? এমন কি রাজ্যপালের ভাষণে তাহার কোন ইঙ্গিত না থাকায় জনসাধারণের চিন্তে গভীর ক্ষোভ ও চাঞ্চল্যের সৃষ্টি হইয়াছে। আমি সরকার পক্ষকে অনুরোধ করি যাহাতে অতি সঙ্গর এই রিপোর্ট প্রকাশ হয় তাহার ব্যবস্থা করেন।



মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, এই পুসঙ্গে আমি হাইলাকান্দিতে ১৯শে জুন ১৯৬২ ইং তারিখে ভাষার দোহা তুলিয়া যে সাম্প্রদায়িকতা সৃষ্টি হইয়াছিল এবং দিবা ছিপ্ৰহরে ভয়াবহ অগ্নিকাণ্ড ঘটিয়াছিল। তাহাতে শত শত নিরীহ অসহায় রিকিউজীর গৃহদাহ ও লুণ্ঠতরাজ হইয়াছিল। ইহার সম্পর্কে রাজ্যপালের ভাষণে কোন সহানুভূতিপূর্ণ শব্দ শুন্নিয়া না পাওয়ায় অত্যন্ত দুঃখিত ও আশ্চর্য্য হইলাম। আমি শুনিতে পারিয়াছি যে দিন এই ঘটনা ঘটিয়াছিল সেই দিন সরকারী কয়েকজন উচ্চ পদস্থ কর্মচারীও উপস্থিত ছিলেন। তাহারা ইচ্ছা করিলে ঐরূপ দুর্ঘটনা ঘটাইতে প্রতিরোধ করিতে পারিতেন কিন্তু বড়ই দুঃখের বিষয় তাহা করেন নাই। ইহাতে প্রমাণ হয় যে তাহারা ঐ ঘটনায় ইচ্ছিত বা প্রশ্রয় দিয়াছিলেন। ঐ দিন একদল লোক সে অগ্নিসংযোগ আরম্ভ করিয়াছিল। আনাদের Subdivisional Officer (Khusla) যদি না থাকতেন তবে হাইলাকান্দি জনশূন্য শাশানে পরিণত হইত। Subdivisional Officer (Khusla) র নিভিক অসীম প্রচেষ্টায় হাইলাকান্দি বাগীর জীবন রক্ষা পাইয়াছিল। আমরা তাহার দীর্ঘায়ু প্রার্থনা করি। ঐ দিন শত শত গৃহদাহ ও যে সম্পত্তি ক্ষতি হইয়াছিল তাহার জন্য সরকার দায়ী। আর সরকার সেই ক্ষতিপূরণ ঋণ হিসাবে জনসাধারণকে দিয়াছেন। কিন্তু ইহা ঋণ না হইয়া ক্ষতিপূরণ হওয়া উচিত ছিল। সরকার যে টাকা দিয়াছেন ক্ষতির তুলনায় উহা অতি সামান্য। মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আমি সরকারকে অনুরোধ করি যাহাতে ঐ নিরীহ অসহায় জনসাধারণের সম্পূর্ণ ক্ষতি দেওয়া হয় এবং ঋণ হিসাবে দেওয়া টাকা মুকুব করা হউক।

মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, গত অধিবেশনে ঐ ঘটনার তদন্তের জন্য এনকোয়ারী কমিশন দাবী করা হইয়াছিল কিন্তু বড় দুঃখের বিষয় সরকার তাহা অগ্রাহ্য করিয়াছিলেন। এবার আমি ইহা তদন্তের জন্য তদন্ত কমিশন দাবী ও অনুরোধ করি।

দেশ বিভাগের পর হাইলাকান্দি সহরের জনসংখ্যা প্রায় চারিগুণ বাড়িয়াছে। উহার সঙ্গে সঙ্গে সহরের বসতি বাড়িয়াছে। হাইলাকান্দি টাউন কমিটি যখন ছিল তখন উহার সমস্যা ছিল কম। কিন্তু আজ নানাবিধ সমস্যায় হাইলাকান্দি বর্তমানে জর্জরিত। এই হাইলাকান্দিকে পূর্ণাঙ্গ রূপ দিতে হইলে এই সহরকে টাউন কমিটি হইতে পৌর সভায় রূপান্তরিত করিতে হইবে। আমরা শুনিয়াছিলাম সরকার এই বিষয়টি বহুদিন পূর্ব হইতে বিবেচনা করিতেছেন। কিন্তু আজ পর্য্যন্ত উহা কার্যকরী না হওয়ার কারণ আমাদের বোধগম্য নহে। আশা করি অবিলম্বে হাইলাকান্দি পূর্ণ পৌর সভায় রূপান্তরিত হইবে।

মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, এই সহরে পানীয় জলের কোন ব্যবস্থা না থাকায় জনসাধারণ অশেষ ক্লেশ ভোগ করিতেছেন। বিশেষতঃ গ্রীষ্মকালে এই জল কঠিন চরমে উঠে এবং নানাবিধ রোগের প্রাদুর্ভাব হয়। সরকার আসামের বিভিন্ন সহরে পানীয় সরবরাহের যে পরিকল্পনা গ্রহণ করিয়াছেন হাইলাকান্দি সহরকেও সেই পরিকল্পনার অন্তর্ভুক্ত করিলে হাইলাকান্দি জনসাধারণ এই দুর্গতির হাত হইতে রক্ষা পায়। আশা করি সরকার এই ব্যাপারে অবহিত হইবেন।

৩। মনছড়া পেপার শিল্প ইণ্ডাস্ট্রি :

মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয় রাজ্যপালের ভাষণে মনছড়া কাগজের কারখানা সম্পর্কে এইবার কোন উল্লেখ করেন নাই। কাছাড়, আসাম উন্নয়নে জন্য এই শিল্প



প্রতিষ্ঠান প্রয়োজন ছিল আমরা বিশ্বস্ত সূত্রে অবগত হইলাম যে, বামালদী কোম্পানীকে গত ১৯৫৮ ইং এই ইণ্ডিয়া পোলার জন্য লাইসেন্স দেওয়া হয়। কিন্তু সরকারের সঙ্গে ঋণ দেওয়ার ও নেওয়ার সম্পর্কে কোম্পানীর সঙ্গে মতানৈক্য হওয়ার এই বৎসর এই লাইসেন্স নাকচ করা হইয়াছে এবং আরও তিনটি নূতন কোন কোম্পানীকে এই শিল্প প্রতিষ্ঠান ভার দেওয়া হইয়াছে কিন্তু তাহারা কাজে অগ্রসর হইতেছেন না। তাহারা যাহাতে তাড়াতাড়ি কাজে অগ্রসর হয় সরকার তাহার ব্যবস্থা করিবেন। অত্যন্ত দুঃখের বিষয় সরকারের গভিন্সির জন্য আজ কাছাড়ের উন্নতি ব্যাহত হইতে চলিয়াছে। অবিলম্বে এই শিল্প প্রতিষ্ঠান ব্যাপারে সরকার অগ্রসর না হইলে কাছাড় তথা আসামের উন্নয়ন বহু বৎসরের জন্য পিছাইয়া যাইবে। তাই আমি সরকারকে অনুরোধ করি অতি সম্বর ইহার একটা বিহিত ব্যবস্থা করিতে হইবে। এই প্রকার দুই চারিটা মিল হইলে কাছাড়ের দুঃস্থ শ্রমিক পরিবার কোন প্রকার ঋণের বাঁচার উপায় হইত এবং সঙ্গে সঙ্গে দেশেরও আর্থিক উন্নতি হইত।

মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয় নিশ্চই অবগত আছেন যে কাছাড় জিলার প্রায় দেড় লক্ষাধিক শ্রমিক বসবাস করেন। এই বিরাট শ্রমিক সমাজ অবহেলিত, নিযাতিত হইয়া অনাহারে, অর্দ্ধাহারে দিন যাপন করিতেছেন। এই সংখ্যার মধ্যে প্রায় ত্রিশ হাজার ছাটাই এবং বে-কামলা হইয়া পড়িয়াছে। তাহাদের না আছে কাজ, না আছে চামের উপযোগী জমি। তাহারা যে কিভাবে জীবনযাপন করিতেছেন তাহা বলনা করা যায় না।

মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয় যাহারা বাগানে শ্রমিকতা করে তাহারাও স্বাধীনতার পূর্বে যে ভাবে জীবনযাপন করিতেছিল তাহা বর্তমানে পারে না। বর্তমানে নিত্য প্রয়োজনীয় প্রত্যেক জিনিষের মূল্য পূর্বাপেক্ষা অনেক বৃদ্ধিত হইয়াছে কিন্তু তাহাদের দৈনিক হাজিরা বাড়ে নাই। আমি সরকারকে অনুরোধ করি তাহাদের এই অবস্থা বিবেচনা করিয়া তাহাদের হাজিরা বৃদ্ধিত করার জন্য বিবেচনা করিবেন। নতুবা এই বিরাট শ্রমশক্তি দিন দিন দুর্বল হইয়া পড়িবে এবং তাহাতে দেশের বিরাট ক্ষতি হইবে।

মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয় আর যাহার ছাটাই না কাজ নাই তাহার অবস্থা পূর্বের একটু উল্লেখ করিয়াছি। তাহারা বাগানে থাকিলেও বাগানের ম্যানেইজমেন্ট হইতে কোন প্রকার সাহায্য পায় না। যে সকল X-tea area হইয়াছে এই সমস্ত area র লোক পানীয় জল, রাস্তা ঘাটের অভাবে ভীষণ কষ্টভোগ করিতেছে। আমি সরকারকে অনুরোধ করি যাহাতে এই সমস্ত একাটি বাগান অঞ্চল আঞ্চলিক পদ্ধিতে ভুক্ত করিয়া তাহাদের পানীয় জল, রাস্তা ঘাটের ব্যবস্থা করা হউক। বাগান ও একাটি বাগান অঞ্চলকে কৃষির উন্নতি ও উৎপাদন বৃদ্ধি করার জন্য ঐগুলিকে project এর অন্তর্ভুক্ত করিতে হইবে। কেন না ঐ সমস্ত অঞ্চলে অনেক চামের জমি আছে কিন্তু তাহার কোন প্রকার উন্নতি হইতেছে না। গ্রামবাসী কৃষক যে ভাবে Government হইতে ভিন্ন প্রকার সুবিধা দেওয়া হইতেছে তাহাদিগকেও সেই প্রকার সুবিধা দিতে হইবে। তাহা হইলে রাজ্যের আরও উৎপাদন বৃদ্ধি পাইবে।

মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয় চা-বাগানস্থিত ছাটাই ও বে-কামলার রোগের চিকিৎসার কোন ব্যবস্থা নাই। কারণ বাগান ম্যানেইজমেন্ট ঐ সব লোক তাহার ডাক্তারখানা হইতে ঔষধ দেন না। এমতাবস্থায় তাহারা বিনা চিকিৎসায় অনেক সময় অকালে মৃত্যুবরণ করিতেছে। সেই জন্য ইহার প্রতি আমি সরকারের দৃষ্টি আকর্ষণ করি। তাহারা হয়তো বাগানে ম্যানেইজমেন্টকে তাহাদিগকে ঔষধপত্র দিতে বাধ্য করুন না ছয় তাহাদের জন্য চিকিৎসার ব্যবস্থা গ্রহণ করুন।



মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয় ছাটাই ও বেকাম শুমিকের অনেক বাগানের কোন জমি না থাকায় তাহাদের জীবিকা নিবর্হাহ ভীষণ হইয়া পড়িয়াছে। তাহারা প্রায় উপবাসে দিন কাটার সরকার তাহাদের জন্য জমির ব্যবস্থা করিতে হইবে। নতুবা তাহারা এভাবে আর বেশীদিন বাঁচিতে পারিবে না।

মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয় বাগানে ছেলে মেয়ে শিক্ষা দিক্ষায় রাজ্যের মধ্যে সর্ব পশ্চাতে পড়িয়া আছে। এখন পর্য্যন্ত তাহাদের জন্য বাধ্যতামূলক শিক্ষার জন্য ব্যবস্থা করা হয় নাই। তাহাদের ছেলে মেয়েদের যাহাতে শিক্ষা পায় তাহার প্রতি সরকারের দৃষ্টি দেওয়া উচিত। এই সমাজ রাজ্যের মধ্যে সব চেয়ে গরীব। অন্যান্য সমাজের ন্যায় তাহাদের বিনা বেতনে শিক্ষা দিবার ব্যবস্থা গ্রহণ করিতে হইবে। ইহার প্রতি আমি সরকারকে বিশেষ ভাবে অনুরোধ জানাই।

মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আমি আমার বক্তব্য শেষ করিবার পূর্বে আর একটি জরুরী বিষয়ের প্রতি আপনার এবং এই বিধান সভার সদস্যদের দৃষ্টি আকর্ষণ করি। আমাদের দেশের শিক্ষা ও শিক্ষক উভয়েই বিশেষ ভাবে অবহেলিত। যদিও স্কুলের সংখ্যা বৃদ্ধি পাইতেছে তবুও শিক্ষার মান মুঠেই উন্নত হয় নাই। শিক্ষাকে সমাজের উন্নয়নে লাগাইতে হইলে এই শিক্ষা ব্যবস্থার পরিবর্তন করিতে হইবে। শিক্ষা সঠিক রূপ দিতে গেলে শিক্ষকদের সমস্যার প্রতি আমাদের দৃষ্টি দিতে হইবে। আজ শিক্ষক সমাজ নানাবিধ সমস্যায় জর্জরিত। এক দিকে বাধ্যতামূলক ভাবে ৬২ বৎসর বয়স হইলে অবসর গ্রহণ করিতে হয়—অথচ সরকার বার বার এই আশ্বাস দিয়াছেন যে অবসর প্রাপ্ত শিক্ষকদের জন্য পেনশনের ব্যবস্থা গ্রহণ করা হইতেছে। এই সমস্ত শিক্ষক অন্যাহারে অর্দ্ধাহারে মৃত্যুর দিন গণিতেছে। অন্যদিকে যে সমস্ত শিক্ষক কাজে নিযুক্ত আছেন তাহারাও নানাবিধ সমস্যায় জর্জরিত। ১৯৫৬ ইং বেতনের নিরিখ নির্ধারিত হওয়ার সময় বহু শ্রেণীর শিক্ষকের উপর অবিচার করা হইয়াছে। সরকারী এবং বেসরকারী স্কুলের মধ্যে যে পার্থক্য ছিল তাহা দূরীভূত করার সে কথা যদিও সরকার ঘোষণা করিয়াছিলেন অদ্যপি কার্যতঃ তাহা সঠিক ভাবে করা হয় নাই। আমি অনুরোধ করি অতি সত্ত্বর সর্ববিধে এই বৈশম্য দূর করা প্রয়োজন।

আরও অনেক বিষয় বলিবার ছিল কিন্তু সময়ের অভাবে আমার বক্তব্য এইখানেই শেষ করিলাম। ধন্যবাদ।

**\*Shri DEV KANT BOROOAH (Minister, Education):** Mr. Speaker Sir, I take this opportunity to clarify the points raised by the hon. Members on the debate of the Governor's Address in respect of Education and Co-operative Departments. Sir, hon. Member from Dhubri while moving the motion raised the question of regional disparity in the matter of educational facilities in the State. That point was again emphasised and highlighted by the hon. Member from Goalpara and also Mr. Emerson Momin. It is true, Sir, in a large measure, there is disparity between different parts of the State, but not only that, there is also disparity in the sphere of educational advancement, between communities. Another point that is to be taken into account of is that there is disparity between males and females. Sir, removal of this disparity, whether regional or sectional or whether based on sexes, is above party politics and is following in the line of socialistic pattern of society. Therefore, no member of this House may mean to this disparity. It is, Sir, in this spirit that we have assured every member of the removal of this disparity, whether regional or sectional or based on sexes, as early as possible. We find, Sir, to give an example—Goalpara and Garo Hills perhaps constitute the most backward parts



of the State, or may be, country itself. Therefore, we have decided to go on providing educational facilities as fast and well as we can. We have already recommended to the University Grants Commission for the affiliation and recognition of the educational institutions and colleges in these areas. Goalpara College, Kokrajhar Colleges and Tura College have already been recognised, though they do not qualify the terms of the University Commission. The House will be glad to hear that the University Commission has accepted our recommendations. Not only that, Sir, we have decided to develop and start a number of institutions in these areas which in fact before long will be established. Then again Sir, there is the question of sectional disparity. This is disparity between different communities, which is a fact in our State that certain communities have marched ahead whereas certain communities, due to historical, social and geographical reasons, have lagged behind. It is the earnest endeavour of my department to remove these disparities as quickly as possible. In order to do this, Sir, the House is aware that the Government have given a large number of scholarships for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes. The hon. Member from Tura raised the question of the admissibility of the Scheduled Caste boys from tea garden labour classes for the benefit of these scholarships. I find Sir, on account of certain decisions arrived at earlier, quite some of them have been left out of the Backward Classes scholarships. I shall try to remedy them and also to make payment at the earliest possible time in consultation with the Deputy Minister who is in charge of the Welfare of the Backward Classes. Then Sir, there is also the question of disparity between sexes so far as educational advancement and facilities is concerned. A study of this problem has revealed a very interesting point. Kamrup which is considered to be the only most advanced District in Assam is perhaps one of the most backward in so far as the education of women is concerned. I find Sir, that in Sibsagar District, out of the population of 15 thousand about 13,229 girls are studying in high schools, whereas in Kamrup from which my colleague Minister and yourself come has only 4,745 girl students in the rolls of the different High Schools. This disparity has to be removed, if we want that men, and women in our country and our State may advance forward together.

**Mr. SPEAKER :** What about Goalpara, Mr. Borooah ?

**\*Shri DEV KANT BOROOAH (Minister, Education) :** Then again Sir, about female education figure, curiously enough, in respect of female education, Kamrup lags behind and Goalpara is better off.

Sir, the hon. Member from Thowra raised a very good point about the delay in the disbursement of deficit grants to the Schools and also Scholarships. I on behalf of my Department, really and sincerely express my regards. I tried to probe into the question and I found Sir, it has been due to circumstances which were perhaps too much for my department. The number of high schools receiving deficit grants in this State are 413 and M. E. Schools numbering about 652 and involve about 10,000 teachers. This entire calculation is done before long and it appears to me from whatever experience I have gathered, to be the principal reason of this delay. I have therefore, decided Sir, that all these renewals would be done at the level of the Inspectors, that is to say, in place of one centre, there may be 5 centres disbursing this deficit grants-in-aid

\*Speech not corrected.



and I have suggested also a dead-line for this year's disbursement, that is, 20th of June and before that we will have to disburse loans and in future the House will have no complaint on that score. There is, Sir, great delay in disbursement of scholarships, not only for Backward Classes but for all categories. Again Sir, to me as it appears, the reason is that we have concentrated all responsibility of the disbursement here in Shillong, therefore I have decided that all disbursement of pre-University scholarships will be at University level, only post-matric and University scholarships will be distributed from Shillong. That I am sure, will, to a great extent expedite matters so far as disbursement in scholarships are concerned. I quite appreciate Sir that boys and girls who come from poor homes are merely disappointed. The hon. Member Shri Ramnath Das raised another point, Sir, about what is called loss of free compensation grants. There has been tremendous delay. In fact, I found that in one or two schools teachers could not be paid salaries for two or three months because the number of students coming from the community of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes were very high. Sir, I have decided to have priority in respect of this free compensation grants because most money comes from the Government of India and I fix upon priorities and will make *Adhoc* grant-in-aid in anticipation of receipt of this compensation from the Government of India. I have also found one or two schools that they are going to demand fees from the boys. I have advised them not to collect it. In one School Sir, I have found that the Headmaster said that he will not allow these boys to attend the schools. I have asked to withdraw the grant from that school because this runs counter to the directive policy of our Constitution and also of the National Government whatever be as it may Sir, we are trying our level best to expedite the payment of compensation of loss of free compensation grants to the schools as early as possible. The hon. Member from Thowra raised another point about these scholarships. The certificate is necessary to ascertain whether a student, whether boy or girl belongs to Backward Classes. Till now, the certificate has to be given by Deputy Commissioners, M. Ps., M. L. As, S. D. Os, S. D. Cs. or any Gazetted Officer. We like to include the Chairman of the Panchayats also in the list of authorities. Till now the mistress and S. D. C. can certify. We propose that it should include also the Mauzadar and the Chairman of the Panchayats.

Then Sir, the hon. Member from Balipara criticised the Co-operative Department. I quite appreciate his feelings. He means that during the period more things should have been done. He had also said that Government had killed the movement which is not only incorrect, but also misconcieved. I now know Sir while the Co-operative Department progressed as it should have been because the Deputy Minister incharge asserted that it was more a Government Department rather than popular movement. Sir, popular Co-operative movement has succeeded in other parts of the world not with the Government help but in many cases, despite Government help. In this country also nowhere co-operative movement can successfully function by creating a sence of enthusiasm and co-operation amongst people themselves. I feel Sir, with the help of co-operation of hon. Members, we will be able to revive the Co-operative movement in this State and utilise this great instrument for establishing the Democratic Socialism about which Mr. Biswadev Sarma was very keen. Sir, the Democratic Socialism is not a slogan to be raised in the Election and kept in cold storage for the next Election to be made successful. It has to be an article of faith Sir, I assure the hon. Member of this August



House that for this Government Democratic Socialism is not an empty slogan but an article of faith. Personally speaking Sir, I have no other feeling. Therefore, it will be our endeavour and my endeavour personally Sir, to see that we develop the co-operative movement as an instrument for establishing Socialism in this country. Sir, Co-operative Movement maligns socialism itself not only in this country when we have accepted establishment of Co-operative Commonwealth as a cordinal policy but even in capitalistic country like America, Co-operative Movement has been encouraged as a counterfaith. Most of us belong to common people so there has been no difficulty if we put our heads together to strengthen the Co-operative Movement and establish Democratic Socialist in this country.

Sir, we established a Co-operative Sugar Mill in this State. It did not function well as it should have because we made mistake and to investigate into the causes of this failure of the Sugar Mill I appointed a Committee consisting of high officers of the State and they have submitted their detailed report and also I have got it examined by the Government of India and we have come to submit the conclusion and I hope that Co-operative Sugar Mill will find its feet not perhaps immediately but I suppose it will be able to give a good account.

So far as the Appex Marketing Society, Sir, all I have to say that it is bad, in bad shape due to number of reasons. I have appointed Dr. M. N. Goswami, former Commissioner and a learned economist to probe into the working of this Society. When we receive his report we will consider it and submit conclusions with a view to strengthen the Appex Marketing Society in establishing and helping co-operative movement. The hon. Member from Kamalpur raised a moot point about the refusal by the Appex Bank to finance the rural credit. Sir, in this State Reserve Bank advanced about 40 crores of rupees for rural credit. Out of it about a crore of rupees will be outstanding. Reserve Bank has frozen all loan to us. They have said that unless a society has 20 per cent or less than 20 per cent overdues no financial assistance, concessional assistance will be sent to us. So this Government, Sir, through the Appex Bank has invested about a crores of rupees of our own money for this rural credit and I have addressed letters to all the Central Banks and all our officers to realise this overdues as early as possible. What has happened a handful of people because of their wilful default has put a vast masses of our agricultural population to ransom. It is because a handful of people have misbehaved large masses of people who are suffering for want of paddy. I come through the point raised by one of the Members from Kamalpur that rural credit is drying up and people get into the hands of money lenders who will fleech them. So, Sir, if we want to help these people and if we want to step-up and maintain the standard of production of food grains in this State, rural credit must be strengthened for which I need the active help and co-operation of all the hon. Members of this House.

Lastly Sir, .....

\***Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Kamalpur)** : As regards this point, I refer also to the matter that recently the Appex Bank has advanced an amount of money to the Central Co-operative Banks also with instruction that this money can not be advanced to the Society which have same amount outside that is this money can be given only to this society. As regards the Reserve Bank, there are this society which are having overdues and not below 20 per cent. So there is a difference between overdues and outstanding.

\*Speech not corrected.



\***Shri DEV KANT BOROOAH (Minister, Education)** : But as regards this instruction, it can be paid or it can not be advanced to any society which is duty free. So there is a difference between overdues and outstanding. So for instance, if a particular society advances a certain loan on five or six days ago, then this loan will be due after the expiry of the period. In the meantime if the society is not a defaulting society, but if other members of the society press for a loan the bank is not in a position to advance the fresh loan due the instructions that it can be advanced only to debt free society.

Sir, that is the point which I asked the Appex Bank to look into they are also looking into it, that is, Reserve Bank's consideration, because the entire rural credit is controlled by the Reserve Bank's direction. So nevertheless, Sir, I will look into this and let the hon. Members know what steps can be taken.

Sir, another problem arises out of the regional disparity also the question of establishment of socialism in this State to which we are all committed. Sir, I find, there is misconception that rapid democratisation of education has lowered the standard. Sir there is no contradiction between the class and maintaining high standard. The history of educational development in other countries have shown that along with the spread of education, standard of education has risen. Even in the University of Oxford and Cambridge the introduction of boys from poorer homes has raised the standard of learning of these Universities. America educated herself in a very short period of time. It did not lower the standard of education, on the other hand it enhanced it. Japan did the same. So, Sir, reverse, it seems, is true. Along with the rapid spread of education, the standard of education rises because there is more talents in the poorer homes than in rich ones. Sir, reverse procedure is taking place in this State. My view is that, there has not been enough methods of quality control. Along with the spread of education had we insisted at quality control and provided an equivalent measure of quality control, I am quite sure, Sir, our education standard would have risen and not fallen. Time has come now, Sir, when we must do our best to raise the standard of education. And for that, a very rigorous system of quality control is necessary; otherwise we will be having schools but not education. The hon. Member Mr. Emerson Sangma raised the question of non-availability of Science teachers in Tura. Both he and Capt. Sangma have brought this matter to my notice and on the 4th of this month, Sir, I have passed order that we should transfer Science teachers to Tura. Sir, providing Science teachers in our schools is a problem that baffles me and baffled anybody. According to very conservative calculation, we find that we need about 500 Science teachers for running our schools and that number of Science teachers—500 of them, I do not know, Sir, where from to be found and how to solve the problem. Therefore, I discussed the matter with the Chairman of the University Grant Commission Dr. Kothari who is a great Scientist himself, and on his advice, Sir, we have decided to start evening Science classes in our colleges and yesterday, we received a letter from the University Grants Commission that they would finance any such scheme if we can provide with the necessary number of science students as early as possible. Sir, it is a matter of utmost importance for the educational advancement of our State, particularly in the rural areas

\*Speech not corrected.



where schools are functioning without Science teachers altogether. I would crave the indulgence of the hon. Members if I request them to put our heads together in order that we must solve this problem of providing educational facilities to all people. Sir, I come from a poor home myself and I would be untrue to my faith if I fail to provide education, the highest education, to the poor people of the poorest home. Sir, it is a responsibility which each of us has to discharge and if we do not do it, Sir, all talk of the national unity and national integrity will fall flat on the ears of our vast masses. There can be unity only amongst the equals and equality can come only with equality of opportunity. As it is in spite of our best efforts, large areas and large masses have not been able to get the benefit of the facilities which have been provided for them Sir, it will be our endeavour to do so in order that in Assam we have not only more schools but higher and better education.

✓ **Shri SARAT CHANDRA SINHA (Golakganj):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to make some observation on the Governor's address. Sir, one of the most serious problems which the Governor has mentioned in his address is the Pakistani infiltration into Assam. Sir, I like to discuss this problem in some detail, because I represent a constituency and come from a district situated on the Pakistan border. It has been apprehended that a large scale infiltration has taken place in this district and the infiltrators have come and passed through this district to the other parts of Assam. Sir, on the other day the Union Home Minister has observed that there has been a large scale infiltration-Pakistani infiltration-into Assam.

On the floor of this House, I have also listened to the hon. Members who have expressed their deep concern and anxiety over this question. Sir, the news papers specially the Calcutta news papers are circulating alarming news. Every morning, we must find some news about Pakistani infiltration. Sir, the Chief Minister has also admitted in his reply to the debate on the Governor's address in the last session of the Assembly that there has been infiltration. Our difficulty is however that we do not know the accurate size of infiltration. We want to know the actual number of the persons who have illegally infiltrated into Assam, so that we may adequately deal with the problem. But, as the Chief Minister has stated, unless he get the Census figure of 1961, it will not be possible on his part to give us the exact number of persons who have infiltrated into Assam illegally. Sir, there is practically no denying of the fact that there has been a large scale infiltration. Nobody denies it. Nobody also denies that a serious situation has been created by this illegal infiltration. It is indeed, grave. If it continues for some time more, the safety and security of our country will be in danger. There is no doubt about it. So, we cannot allow it to continue any more. We must stop it at any cost. But then, Sir, this problem has also to be viewed from another angle of vision. Sir, you have observed that strong feeling has been expressed by some in such a manner that it may create another problem. It may create a feeling of distrust in the minds of a section of people against the another. So, while dealing with this problem, we must tackle this tactfully and carefully. We must be determined to stop it but at the same time, we must be tactful. If we fail to do so, I apprehend we may run to risk of other troubles as Mr. Ram Nath Das has rightly pointed out. There is already tension on account of this Pakistani infiltration. Sir, we do not know the exact number of such infiltrators, but we are carrying on propaganda or making speeches basing on the reports of the newspapers which are very often exaggerated. So I like to deal with some figure in this connection which



will show the actual state of affairs to some extent. Though we have not received the Report of 1961 Census, but the provisional figure has been to our hands. So, basing on the provisional figure and also basing on the number of voters of 1961, we can make certain observation in this regard and I want to do that. Sir, I want to take the case of Goalpara district. It will not be possible for me to take all the figures in detail, because time will not permit me. So I want to select certain areas which I proposed to discuss. Let us take into consideration Tract No.12 consisting of Kokrajhar, Bijni and Sidli thanas. In these three thanas, the Muslim population, according to the Census of 1941, was 50,008. In 1951, this was reduced to 32,718. So, there was a decrease of the Muslim population by 34.6 per cent. In the same three thanas, namely, Kokrajhar, Bijni and Sidli, the non Muslim population according to the Census Report 1951, however increased by 11.3 per cent. That is in the decade of 1941 to 1951. We do not know what is the Muslim population of 1961, because the Census figures have not been published. We can, however find out the Muslim voters in 1961, if we multiply the number of Muslim voters by 2.5, then approximately the Muslim population in these three thanas may be obtained. The Muslim voters in these three thanas in 1961 was 19,208. So, if we multiply this by 2.5 we see that the Muslim population comes to 45,520. If we cannot accept the approximate figure, then the the Muslim population in Kokrajhar, Bijni and Sidli thanas in 1941 is 53,008, in 1951 it is 32,000 and in 1961 it is 45,520 less than that in 1941 in which year it was 50,008. Now, coming to the other side the total population in the same Tract was 2,18,319 in 1941, it was 2,19,986 in 1951 and in 1961 the population increased to 3,54,810. So the population has been increased by about 60 per cent from 1951 to 1961. This is an abnormal increase. This abnormal increase has been attributed to the Pakistani infiltration.

**Mr. SPEAKER :** What is the number of non-Muslim voters ?

**Shri SARAT CHANDRA SINHA (Golakganj) :** I may find out the figure of non-Muslim voters. I can give you if you want it. Yes, I have got it. So, Sir, having based our calculation on the voters of 1961, and having found out the Muslim population of 1961, this abnormal increase in population in these three thanas cannot be attributed to the Pakistani infiltration alone. Sir, when I say that we may find out on physical verification that the Muslim population has not been increased so much in these three thanas I think the Hon'ble Minister, Shri Brahma and other friends coming from Kokrajhar Subdivision will agree with me in the matter.

It may be interesting to note that in 1941 this village Kuchlaiguri in Bijni Police Station was inhabited by Muslims. But in the 1951 census this village was shown as having no population. In 1961, this village was found inhabited by the Refugees. Surely, Pakistani infiltrators are not hanging on the branches of the trees or in the sky. What is the cause of this abnormal increase of population then ? Sir, you are aware that in the year 1950 there was a large scale evacuation of Muslims on account of disturbances in these areas and in 1951 after the Census we got a decrease of Muslim population by 34 per cent. After the evacuation of the Muslim in 1950 there came a stream of refugees from East Pakistan. The refugees were immediately rehabilitated on a large scale in Kokrajhar and Bijni thanas. This abnormal increase, therefore, can be attributed to the increase of the Hindu population *i.e.* the non-Muslim population. And when the Census figures will be published you will see



Sir, that this Muslim population will be less than the Muslim population that was in 1941. When the Muslim population has decreased, the possibilities of Pakistanis living in these areas in a large number is less. Now, coming to South Salmara, Tract No. 14. In this Tract almost 90 per cent of the population is Muslim. In these two thanas, Salmara and Mankachar, in 1951, we see that the total population was 1,47,861 and in 1961 it was 1,82,388. So, we find that there is an increase of population by 24 per cent and this 24 per cent increase cannot be called an abnormal one. In these two thanas we find that in 1941 to 1951, the Muslim population was increased by only 13.7 per cent whereas the non-Muslim population was increased by 17.8 per cent. In this way, if we base our calculation on the analysis in this line we may find that the increase in Muslim population will be less. Coming to the North Salmara thana, in 1941 the Muslim population was 52,262. In 1951 the population was decreased to 38,621. Here again, the Muslim population was reduced by 26.1 per cent and the Hindu population was increased by 40.3 per cent. This is due to the large scale evacuation of the Muslim in 1950 and the rehabilitation of the East Bengal refugees in the period prior to the Census of 1951. So, if we take this figures into consideration, we find that the speculation in respect of the size of infiltration as given in the news papers, basing on which we want to deal with the problem seem to be exaggerated Sir, while saying so I do not like to minimise the gravity of the situation I request you not to misunderstand me while I place before you all these figures for consideration. I am not here to minimise the gravity of the situation which has arisen due to the Pakistani infiltration. We must prevent it, we must check it, but at the same time we must not talk in a manner which may create a feeling of mistrust in a section of the people against another. That will create more trouble. Actually in this way we had the Communal disturbances in 1950 and the reason is there. While we were discussing these matter the newspapers were also circulating alarming news. We now find that there is some tension in some places. The Governor has also mentioned that there is eternal tension and Mr. Ram Nath Das has also mentioned that there is tension on account of the Muslim infiltration. So, I apprehend danger. While we must be firm in dealing with this problem, we must be careful about the manner and language in which we express our views so that strong feeling and sentiment may not run away with us.

Sir, I want to cite certain instances where the Indian Muslims have been harrassed. I know at least 5 instances. I can cite their names. They are Sital Sekh, Sikendar Ali and three others inhabitants of village Majer Alga, thana-South Salmara. Quit India Notices were served on them and they had to appeal to the High Court. The hon. High Court upheld them as Indian citizen and the quit India notices were set aside. There are many others who have not been able to seek the protection of the High Court.

Therefore, Sir, if we are to believe the wide speculation and the baseless reports of the news papers we run the risk of disturbing our peace and tranquility. So Sir, I request the hon. Members to view this problem in proper perspective. Sir, I repeat, I do not minimise the gravity of the situation. I only appeal to the people not to create an ill-feeling and mistrust against a section of the people by wild speculation. By doing so, we endanger our democracy. As to the measures to be taken to stop infiltration, I should like to offer two suggestions for consideration of the Government.



Sir, I agree with Mr. Moti Ram Bora when he suggests that harbouring and giving shelter to the East Pakistani National should be made punishable by law. So my first suggestion is that harbouring and giving shelter to the Pakistani National without valid documents should be made punishable by law.

Sir, the second suggestion which I want to stress is that the Gaon Sabhas and the Anchalik Panchayat should be entrusted with the task of finding the Pak National in their areas. In our district Mankachar, South Salmara and Dhubri thanas on the Pak Border are predominantly inhabited by the Muslims. So the Presidents of the Gaon Sabha of these areas may naturally be Muslims. These Gaon Sabhas if entrusted with the work of finding out the Pak National living in their areas without valid documents are expected to discharge their responsibility effectively. The Gaon Sabhas may be asked to submit the periodic report on this.

Sir, I want to suggest these besides the measures which the Police, the village defence party and others should be asked to take vigorously to stop the Pakistani infiltration into our State. If this is done, it will help a good deal to stop the Pakistani infiltration.

Sir, as my time is up, with these observations I support the motion of thanks moved by my friend Shri Muhammad Umaruddin. ✓

**Shri LOKHYANATH DOLEY** [North Lakhimpur (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)]: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have come forward to congratulate my hon. friend Shri Umaruddin for his excellent manner of moving the motion of thanks and I support the motion of thanks because I am in accord, of course, with some reservations, with his observation on the Governor's Address. Now Sir, it has been said that the Governor in his address has made no secret of the fact of Pakistani infiltration and the measures that has been taken by the Government to stop such infiltration. Sir, for the last 3 days I have heard the hon. members making speeches on this subject. Some of the hon. members spoke on this subject with anger and furry and some members appear to be more anxious to devise ways and means to stop this infiltration. Some of the hon. members have spoken in very spirited language and some members have spoken with fears. Sir, I do not believe that there is any danger of Assam being run over by Pakistan and thereby I do not like to make a mountain out of a mole hill.

Sir, from the Governor's Address, it is clear that there is Pakistani infiltration into our State. This infiltration is really a problem and this problem must be solved by this house by giving necessary suggestions. Sir, I have heard the members speaking at the top of their voice. They have lost the confidence of the Government of themselves and the people at large. I have been looking at the problem from a different angle. My question is not the magnitude of the problem or the number of Pakistani infiltrants but the very fact of infiltration itself. I ask the Government why a single Pakistani was allowed to enter and to violate the sanctity and sovereignty of our land. I do not think that Pakistan will be able to over-run the State of ours. But the thing is why a single Pakistani was allowed to enter the virgin soil of Assam. If we look to this problem from this angle of vision then perhaps we would be able to prevent infiltration of Pakistani nationals into our State. Sir, perhaps our men and officers in the border at the check posts and our men and officers in the Intelligence Department have not been doing justice to their duties, otherwise how could so many Pakistanis enter this State of ours? So, to solve this problem we must look at the very beginning of the problem.



Sir, my next point is about the effects of industrialisation, on the intellectually and technically backward people of Assam. We have been hitherto making hue and cry for industrialisation of Assam. Now Sir, the industries have come to Assam or are coming to Assam like avalanche threatening to sweep the people of Assam off their feet. The Governor has given us a rosy picture of prosperous industrialised Assam but he has not given us how far through this programme the people of Assam is going to be prosperous. We do not know from the Governor's address how far the unemployment problem is going to be solved through industrialisation. At least, I expected that the Governor's address would contain this to show that through industrialisation Government is going to solve the unemployment problem.

Next Sir, I would like to point out one omission which appears to me to be a serious one. In this 3,244 words long Governor's address I have not found a single sentence dealing with the plains tribal people. No mention has been made about the tribal people in the plains. We do not know what programme and policy has been taken by the Government this year for the plains tribal people. Sir, it is a serious omission and I would like to say that this omission signifies that the Governor has ignored the existence of more than 10 lakhs of tribal people in the plains. I want to know from the Government whether this significant silence symbolises the real attitude of Government that nothing is going to be done for the plains tribal people.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** Are you also censuring the Government on this score ?

**Shri LOKHYANATH DOLEY** [North Lakhimpur (Reserved for Schedule Tribes)]: I want to know that and if I get a proper reply I will be highly satisfied, Sir.

Regarding the increase of agricultural production it is seen from the address of the Governor that Government is laying more emphasis on improved method of cultivation, fertilizer and good seeds, etc. I do not dispute the importance of fertilizer or improved method of cultivation. I want the Government to lay equal emphasis to protect the cultivators from the vagaries of nature such flood. I am afraid, while preparing his address the Governor forgot the Subdivision like North Lakhimpur which is criss-crossed by rivers and rivulets and where vast areas remain water-logged and are eroded. Sir, there has been a longstanding demand for embankments along the both banks of the river Suvansiri which is creating havoc every year.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** Your time is up. The House stands adjourned till 2 P. M.

*After Lunch*

**Shri ZAHIRUL ISLAM (Mankachar):** মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মাননীয় রাজ্যপাল তাঁর ভাষণে পাকিস্তানী অনুপ্রবেশ সম্বন্ধে উল্লেখ করেছেন। কিন্তু কি পরিমাণ লোকের এ রাজ্যে অনুপ্রবেশ ঘটেছে তার সঠিক তথ্য নাথাকাই স্বভাবতই একটি বিভ্রান্তির সৃষ্টি হয়েছে, আমরা দেখেছি গত কয়েক দিনে এই বিধান সভার পাকিস্তানী অনুপ্রবেশ প্রধান আলোচ্য বিষয় হয়ে দাঁড়িয়েছে এবং আমি বিশ্বাস করি এবিষয়ে কেউ-ই দ্বিমত হবেন না যে অনুপ্রবেশকারী কি পাকিস্তান কি তিব্বত অথবা অন্য যে কোন দেশেরই হউক না কেন তারা আমাদের



দেশের পক্ষে নিপদজনক। এবং ভারত বাগী হিচাবে আমাদের প্রাথমিক কর্তব্য এই অনুপ্রবেশকে কার্যকরী ভাবে বাধা দেওয়া। কিন্তু ইহাও সত্য যে অন্য দেশের বিশেষ সম্প্রদায়ের অনুপ্রবেশের জন্য আমাদের রাজ্যের বিশেষ সম্প্রদায়কে দায়ী করা কখনই ন্যায় সঙ্গত হতে পারেনা। যদি এইবিষয়ে কাউকে দায়ী করতে হয় তাহলে তার সম্পর্ক দায়িত্ব নিশ্চিত ভাবে বহন করতে হবে দুর্নীতিগ্রস্ত শাসন ব্যবস্থাকে। ভাষাভেদে পরিচালিত হয়ে এই গুরুতর সমস্যার শুধু সমাধান সম্ভব কিনা সে বিষয়ে আমার সংশয় আছে। এই পরিস্থিতি থেকে পরিত্রাণ পেতে হলে আজকে আমাদের এমন পথ গ্রহণ করতে হবে যা বাস্তবের সঙ্গে সম্পর্কযুক্ত।

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, তাই আমার পরামর্শ বর্তমান সরকারী ব্যবস্থা বলবৎ রেখে এই মহান বিধান সভার উভয় বেকের সদস্য নিয়ে একটি কমিটি গঠন করা, এই কমিটির কাজ হবে সমস্যার প্রকৃত গুরুত্ব নিরূপণ করা এবং এই সমস্যাট অবস্থা হতে দেশকে রক্ষা করার বাস্তব এবং কার্যকরী পন্থার নির্দেশ দান করা।

মহোদয়, মাননীয় রাজ্যপাল তাঁর ভাষণে ঘূর্ণাবাত্যা ও শিলাবৃষ্টির কবলে পড়ে কতিপয় ব্যক্তিদের সরকার কর্তৃক Relief দেওয়ার কথা বলেছেন। এই প্রসঙ্গে আমি মানকাচার এবং দক্ষিণ শালমায়া অঞ্চল সম্বন্ধে দুই একটি কথা বলার প্রয়োজন বোধকরি। এই অঞ্চলের দুই লক্ষাধিক লোক আজ চরম অর্থনৈতিক বিপর্যয়ের সন্মুখীন। ১৯৫৪ সন থেকে রান্ধসী বন্যা প্রতিবৎসরেই এই অঞ্চলের মূল যে শস্য বিনাবাঁধায় ধ্বংস করে আসছে। তার উপর গত দুই বৎসরের অনাবৃষ্টির চরম আঘাত। এর উপর আছে ব্রহ্মপুত্রের নিয়মিত ভাঙ্গণ! যার ফলে হাজার হাজার একর জমি আজ নদী গর্ভে।

মহোদয়, মাননীয় সদস্যরা শুনে আশ্চর্য হবেন যে এই বিধান সভার প্রাক্তন সদস্য মাননীয় কোবাদ হুসেইন সাহাবের বাস্তুভিটা আজ ভাঙ্গানের মুখে। হাজার হাজার ছিন্নমূল মানুষ আজ আশ্রয়ের আশায় অনুর সন্ধানে আর্তনাদ করে ঘুরে ফিরছে। কে দিবে তাদের আশ্রয় কে দেখাবে তাদের বেচে থাকবার পথ? মাননীয় সদস্যরা যদি সেখানে যান তাহলে তাঁরা সেখানে দেখবেন শ্মশান ভূমির নিস্তকতা প্রাণের স্পন্দন সেখানে নাই। আমাদের জাতীয় সরকার ঐ চৌদ্দ বছরে সেখানে কি করেছেন? সে ইতিহাস বড় করুণ। চৌদ্দ বৎসরে সেখানে একটি রাস্তাও সম্পূর্ণ হয়নি, বন্যার হাত থেকে হাজার হাজার বিপদগ্রস্ত সর্বস্বান্ত মানুষকে বাঁচানোর কোন প্রচেষ্টাই আজ পর্যন্ত সরকার হাতে নেন নাই। পঞ্চায়ৎ কর্তৃক গৃহীত সেন্সাসে জানা যায় সেই অঞ্চলে শতকরা মাত্র ৮ জন লোক লেখা-পড়া জানে। ছোটকালো নদীতে একটি Bridge দেওয়া হয়েছিল সেটাও কি কারণে আজ ৬ বছর হলো ভেঙ্গে নেওয়া হয়েছে। সাধারণ মানুষের প্রয়োজনের কথা বাদই দিলাম কিন্তু Strategic কারণে এই অঞ্চলে রাস্তা এবং Bridge এর যে অত্যন্ত প্রয়োজন সেখাও সেখানে বিবেচনা করা হয়না এটা খুবই আশ্চর্য্য বিষয়।

মহোদয়, তাই আমরা আশা করতে পারিনা যে মানকাচার আঞ্চলিক পঞ্চায়ৎ অঞ্চলে, মানুলাপারা ধানুয়া, কালাপানী, কানাইমারা, পুরণাদিয়ারা, ফুলেরচর গাওঁসভা এবং পার্শ্ববর্তী কয়েকটি গাওঁসভার আরও কিছু গ্রামে গত ফেব্রুয়ারী মাসে অত্যধিক শিলাবৃষ্টির ফলে রবি শস্যের যে সমূলে বিনাশ হয় এবং তার ফলে হাজার হাজার কৃষক যে দুর্ভিক্ষের সন্মুখীন হয়ে মৃত্যুর প্রতীক্ষা করিতেছে। আমরা আশা করতে পারিনা তাদের জন্য সরকারী কোন Relief?

একদা উদ্ভূত এই অঞ্চলে আজ দুর্ভিক্ষের পদধ্বনি উপবাস, অর্দ্ধ-উপবাস আজ ঘরে ঘরে। সরকার কি এগিয়ে আসবেন এই মরণমুখী হাজার হাজার মানুষের বেচে থাকবার পথ দেখাতে?



महोदय, राज्यापालनेर ताचेंपे एकाचें National Integration मरुक्के दु-चार कथा पाकार ताके आसि आगत जानाई। दुर्तापाक्रेने विगत कथेक बंगर-धरे एई देशे विभेद नुलक एवंग ध्वंशाशुक अशुड शक्ति येतावे नाथा। ताडा मिये उठछे ता देशे उनुतिर परिपक्षी एवंग सुर्वनाशक। नड विनद हठधर पुर्वे एविषये सावधान हठरा प्रयोजन बले आसि मने करि। महान निधान गतार माननीय सदस्यदेर जातीय गंहति एवंग ऐका रकार जन्य पण कमता प्रयोग कथा प्रयोजन ये मनग्या समाधाने उपर देशेर सामाजिक एवंग अर्थनैतिक उनुति परिपूर्णताये निर्डरशील। जातीय गंहति एवंग ऐकार जन्य सकल राजनैतिक दलके ताचेर साहसिक उद्यम देधानेनर जन्य आशुतिक तावे आवेदन जानाई। एई प्रच्छे। आरठ कलप्रसू हने यदि राजा सरकार विशेष करे माननीय मुखानडी National Integration एर जन्य एकट्टि State level Conference अनति विनद्वे आवधान करेन, एवंग सेई Conference ए असास्रपागिक सकल राजनैतिक दल, Trade Union एर प्रतिनिधि एवंग विशिष्टे गनाज कर्त्री उ शिकानुतीके आवधान करे जातीय ऐका प्रतिष्ठार पथे अदृष्ट पदकेपेर वावदा करेन।

**Shri RAMDEB MOLAH : [Patharkandi (Reserved for Scheduled Castes)]**

माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय ! माननीय राज्यपाल महोदय के भाषणपर माननीय सदस्य उमरुहीन साहव सदन के सामने जो धन्यवादसूचक प्रस्ताव उपस्थित कर रहे है, उसके समर्थन में मैं २।४ शब्द कहना चाहता हूँ और इसके लिये आप मुझे जो मौका दे रहे हैं उसके लिये मैं आपका आभारी हूँ तथा आपको हार्दिक धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

राज्यपाल महोदय ने कहा है।

लेकिन हमें बड़ा दुख है कि हमारे देश की सीमापर हर हमेशा पाकिस्तान के सिपाहियों की गरकानूनी कारवाई चल रही है। हम जोर देकर कह सकते हैं कि हमारे देशकी सेना और सिपाहियों की ओर से इसके विरोध में खास दिलचस्पी नहीं ली जा रही है और पुरी कारवाई नहीं की जा रही है। हमारे देशकी सीमापर खासकर मेरे ही निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के पश्चिम की ओर जो नाला है उसके उस पार पाकिस्तानी सिपाही पहरा दे रहे हैं। और इधर हमारे सिपाही भी पहरा दे रहे हैं। किंतु पिछली २४ मई को कुछ पहले से पाकिस्तानी सिपाही हमारे देश के इलाके में घुसकर यहाँ मिट्टी खोद रहे हैं। हमारे लिये यह बहुत ही खेद, आश्चर्य और भय की बात हो रही है कि हमारे सिपाहियों के पहरा देने पर भी पाकिस्तानी सिपाही इस तरह की कारवाई करें। इस कारण वहाँ के ५ गांव के वासिन्दे बहुत डर रहे हैं। ये गांव हैं—लाठीटिल्ला, दुमावराई, कारखानापुट्टी, बड़ा पुटनी, छोटा पुटनी। पाकिस्तानी सिपाहियोंके डर के मारे इन गांवों के रहने वाले ने अपने घर से हर हमेशा निकलना बन्द कर दिया है। उनके बाल-बच्चे घर के बाहर से निकलने में डरते हैं। उन्होंने न उस नाले से पानी जैसी जरूरी चीज को भी लाना बन्द कर दिया है। उनका नहाना धोना आदि सभी जरूरी काम उसी नाले में होता था। किंतु अब पाकिस्तानी सिपाही के डर के मारे ये सब बन्द करने पड़े हैं। उनकी स्त्रियों को अपने घर से निकलना बन्द



हो गया है क्यों कि ये स्त्रियाँ डरती हैं कि न मालूम कि पाकिस्तानी सिपाही कब उनपर टुट पड़े या और क्या क्या करें। इस बारे में हमारे माननीय मंत्री श्रीवैद्यनाथ मुखर्जी महकुमाधिपती और जिलाधिपती की दृष्टि आकर्षण किया गया है। किंतु अबतक कोई कारवाई नहीं हुई है।

इस मामले के उस पार ही पाकिस्तानी सिपाही विविध कारवाई कर रहे हैं। सीमा के इस पार उनका पक्का camp बन रहा है। उनके श्रमिकों के लिये भी पक्का घर बन रहे हैं। और वे हमारे इलाके से मिट्टी खोद खोद के ले जाते हैं। उन पांच गांव के अधिवासियों वहाँ के सेनानायक प्रभु सिंहजी को सब कुछ दिखाये है। किंतु फिर भी कोई कारवाई नहीं हुई। और अब भी वहाँ पाकिस्तानी सिपाही काम कर रहे हैं। मैं इस बारे में हमारे माननीय मुख्य मंत्री महोदय की दृष्टि आकर्षित करता हूँ और उन से अर्ज करता हूँ कि वे इस बारे में कोई सख्त कारवाई करे ताकि उन ५ गांवों के रहनेवालों का डर मिट जाय और वे सुख-शांति से अपना जीवन निर्वाह कर सकें। मैं मुख्य मंत्री महोदयजी से यह भी अनुरोध करता हूँ कि वे इस बारे में enquiry करें तथा उचित कारवाई कराने की कृपा करें।

शांति और सुरक्षा के बारे में भी राज्यपाल महोदय ने कहा है। किंतु हमें खेद से कहना पड़ता है कि राज्यपाल महोदय की सब बातें एकबारभी सत्य नहीं हुई हैं। मैं नहीं समझते हैं कि इस तरह का भुलावा देकर हमारा क्या लाभ पहुंचाया जा सकता है? हम चाहते हैं कि देशकी सारी समस्याएँ सही रूप से हमारे सामने तथा सारे देश के सामने रखी जाय ताकि हम अपनी समस्याओं को अच्छी तरह समझ सकें और उसके अनुसार अपने अपने देश की राजनैतिक, सामाजिक और आर्थिक दशा को सुधार सकें। हमारी सारी समस्याएँ पूर्ण रूप से हल हों। देश की शांति, सुरक्षा के बारे में मैं माननीय मुख्य मंत्री महोदय की दृष्टि आकर्षित करता हूँ और अनुरोध करता हूँ कि देश में शांति और सुरक्षा कायम रखने के लिये वे पूरी पूरी कोशिश करें।

दूसरी बात यह है कि सन १९५२ से लेकर आजतक काछाड़ जिले के चाय बगानों के १० हजार से ऊपर श्रमिक छांटे गये थे। इन छांटे हुए श्रमिकों के पुनर्वासन के लिये आजतक कोई कारवाई न होना बड़े खेद की बात है। इन श्रमिकों की दशा आज बड़ी खराब हो चुकी है। उनके बाल-बच्चे, औरतें और वे भूखों मर रहे हैं। उन्हें खाने-पीने और दूसरी बातों के लिये बड़ी कठिनाई उठानी पड़ रही है। इस बारे में मैं सरकार की दृष्टि आकर्षित करता हूँ। मैं समझता हूँ कि ये समस्याएँ हल हो तो हमारे देश की शांति और सुरक्षा कायम रहेगी।

इन बातों से मैं माननीय सदस्य उमरुद्दीन साहब का प्रस्ताव समर्थन करता हूँ।

**Shrimati AFIA AHMED (Jamunamukh):** माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, प्रोफेसर उमरुद्दीन डांडवीसाई बाबापोलव भाषणर उपरवत अना धन्यावाद ज्ञापनर प्रस्तावटो समर्थन कवि मई दूआघार कम बुनि थिय देखटा।



অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, ৰাজ্যপাল ডাঙৰীয়াই এই সদনত দিয়া ভাষণটি এটি উজ্জ্বল ও মনোপ্ৰাণী ভাষণ। তেখেতে নোটা-নোটি ভাবে আমাৰ ৰাজ্যত ঘটা আটাইবোৰ ঘটনা; বৰ্তমান হাতত লোৱা আৰু ভৱিষ্যতলৈ ল'ব খোজা আটাইবোৰ উনুৱন মূলক আঁচান এই সদনত ভাঙি ধৰিছে।

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, ৰাজ্যপাল ডাঙৰীয়াই তেখেতৰ ভাষণৰ ২য় দফাত পাকিস্তানী লোকৰ অসনত অনধিকাৰ প্ৰবেশ কৰা আৰু চৰকাৰে এই বিষয়ে লোৱা তত্বাৱধানৰ কথা উল্লেখ কৰিছে। এই বিষয়ে ভালেমান মাননীয় সদস্যও বিশদ ভাবে আবেদনা কৰিছে। এতেকে মই আৰু এই বিষয়ে বহলাই ক'ব নোখোজো। মই ভাবো আমাৰ সীমান্ত বন্ধী বাহিনীটো শক্তিশালী কৰিলেই এই সমস্যাকো সমাধান কৰিব পৰা যাব। এহাতে যেনেকৈ চৰকাৰ এই সমস্যাৰ প্ৰতি সচেতন হোৱা উচিত আনহাতে ছোৱা উচিত যেন অনধিকাৰ প্ৰবেশকাৰী পাকিস্তানী সকলক দৃষ্টিভাৱ কৰাৰ সময়ত সংখ্যা-লঘু ভাৱতীয়া নাগৰিকৰ ওপৰত পুলিচে অত্যাচাৰ নকৰে যেন।

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, ৰাজ্যপাল ডাঙৰীয়াই তেখেতৰ ভাষণত বিদ্যোহী নগাৰ আচৰণ আৰু তেওঁলোকৰ পাকিস্তান প্ৰবেশৰ কথা উল্লেখ কৰিছে। এইটো এটা সচাঁকৈয়ে গভীৰ সমস্যা। নগাৰ উপদ্বীপে মানুহৰ মনত এটা আতঙ্কৰ সৃষ্টি কৰিছে আৰু যিবোৰ ঘটনা ঘটিছে সেইবোৰ সচাঁকৈয়ে বৰ দুঃখৰ কাছিনী। আশাকৰো ৰাজ্যপাল মহোদয়ে উল্লেখ কৰা নগাপাহাৰৰ কামেদি কৰিবলৈ লোৱা ৰাষ্ট্ৰ কেইটা সোনকালে সম্পূৰ্ণ কৰে যেন— যাতে সেইবোৰেদি আমাৰ পুলিচ আৰু সৈন্য বাহিনীয়ে সহজে নগা বিদ্যোহীক দমন কৰিবলৈ অহা যোৱা কৰিব পাৰে।

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, ৰাজ্যপালৰ বিবৃতিত এইটোও কোৱা হৈছে যে Anti-corruption বিভাগে ভালেমান corruption case ধৰাত কৃতকাৰ্য হৈছে: এইটো সচাঁকৈয়ে সুখৰ কথা।

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, ৰাজ্যপাল ডাঙৰীয়াৰ ভাষণত, এইটোও উল্লেখ কৰিছে যে চৰকাৰে অতি সোনকালে পঞ্চায়ত আদালত প্ৰতিষ্ঠা কৰিব। ই বৰ আনন্দৰ কথা। মাননীয় সদস্য সকলৰ এইটো কথা অবিদিত নহয় যে, যেতিয়ালৈকে আমাৰ দেশৰ নাগৰিক সকলক আচল শিক্ষা দিব পৰা নাযায়, তেতিয়ালৈকে আমাৰ কল্যাণ কামী ৰাষ্ট্ৰই বিশেষ উনুতি পথত অগ্ৰসৰ হ'ব নোৱাৰিব। সেই কাৰণে মই ভাবো যে, আমাৰ চৰকাৰে শিক্ষাৰ বিষয়ত বিশেষ ভাবে গুৰুত্ব দিব লাগে।

এই শিতানত যোৱাকালি শ্ৰীযুত শইকীয়া ডাঙৰীয়াই বিশদভাৱে আলোচনা কৰিছে। মই ভাবো, তেখেতৰ কথাখিনিত আমাৰ চৰকাৰে গুৰুত্ব দিয়া উচিত। আমাৰ চৰকাৰে বৰ্তমানৰ শিক্ষা পদ্ধতিক সময়ৰ লগত খাপ খোৱাবলৈ যত্ন কৰা উচিত। আৰু তাকে কৰিবলৈ হলে, অতীতৰ পৰা চলি অহা শিক্ষাৰ পদ্ধতিটো বাস্তব দৃষ্টি ভঙ্গীৰে চাব লাগিব।

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আমাৰ চৰকাৰে স্ত্ৰী শিক্ষাত যিমান গুৰুত্ব দিয়া উচিত আছিল মই ভাবো সিমান গুৰুত্ব দিয়া হোৱা নাই। গাওঁবিলাকত যি বা ল'ৰা ছোৱালীৰ সহশিক্ষাৰ ব্যৱস্থা আছে তাতো ছোৱালী বিলাকৰ কাৰণে, জিৱনিৰ সময়ত থাকিবলৈ 'কমন কম' নাই। বহুত ছোৱালীয়ে দুই বা তিনি টকাৰ মাছলৰ কাৰণে পঢ়িব নোৱাৰে। গতিকে মই ভাবো, আমাৰ চৰকাৰে, ছোৱালীবিলাকৰ প্ৰবেশিকা পৰীক্ষালৈকে মাছুল বেহাই দিয়াৰ কথাটো পৰীক্ষা কৰি চাব বুলি আশা কৰিলো। এই কাৰ্য্য পূৰ্বকৈ নোৱাৰিলেও, শতকৰা পঞ্চাচ ভাগ, চৰকাৰে বহণ কৰিব বুলি আশা কৰিলো।



অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, ৰাজ্যপালে, তেখেতৰ ভাষণত অসমত এটি সৈনিক স্কুল পতাৰ কথা উল্লেখ কৰিছে। ই সচাকৈয়ে বৰ আনন্দৰ কথা। কিন্তু ক'ত সেই স্কুল পতা হ'ব, সেই বিষয়ে উল্লেখ কৰা হোৱা নাই। মই ভাবো, এই স্কুলটো নগাঁৱৰ শিলঘাট বা বটমপুৰত পাতিলেই, সকলো ফালৰ পৰা সুবিধা হ'ব। কাৰণ নগাঁও অসমৰ মধ্যস্থিত জিলা আৰু আজিকোপতি, নগাঁওত চৰকাৰৰ কোনো প্ৰতিস্থান পতা হোৱা নাই। ইয়াকে কৈ মই শ্ৰদ্ধেয় ওমৰ উদ্দিন ডাঙৰীয়াই অনা ধন্যবাদৰ প্ৰস্তাবটো সমৰ্পণ কৰিছো।

**Shri SURENDRA NATH DAS [Barama (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)]:** মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মাননীয় ৰাজ্যপাল ডাঙৰীয়াৰ ভাষণৰ ওপৰত মো: ওমৰোদ্দিন চাহবে যিটো ধন্যবাদ জ্ঞাপন প্ৰস্তাব উপস্থাপিত কৰিছে, সেইটো মই সমৰ্পণ কৰিছো আৰু ৰাজ্যপাল মহোদয়ৰ ভাষণৰ কেইটামান কথাৰ ওপৰত কিছু ক'ব খুজিছো।

জয়জয়তে আজি তিনিদিন ধৰি চলি থকা বিতৰ্কত প্ৰধান স্থান পোৱা পাকিস্থানীৰ অনুপ্ৰবেশ আৰু নগা সমস্যাৰ বিষয়ে ময়ো দুই-চাৰি আঘাৰ ক'ম। অবাধে অসমলৈ পাকিস্থানীৰ অনুপ্ৰবেশ সমস্যাটো এটা গুৰুতৰ সমস্যা। অনেকবাৰ ইয়াৰ আলোচনা এই সদনতেই হৈছে, সমস্যাৰ সমধান হোৱা নাই আজিও। পাকিস্থানীৰ অনুপ্ৰবেশ সমস্যাটোৱে সমস্ত ভাৰতকে সাৰতি লৈছে। অসম ভাৰতৰে এটা অঙ্গ আৰু এই অঙ্গটোৰ মামবে ধৰা মানে, সমস্ত ভাৰতৰে অঙ্গ বিকলাঙ্গ কৰাৰ নিচিনা। কাষেই, আমাৰ দায়িত্বপূৰ্ণ চৰকাৰে ভাৰত চৰকাৰৰ লগত যথামত আলোচনা কৰি ইয়াৰ অৱসান ঘটোৱা উচিত। তাৰপিচত, পাকিস্থানৰ সীমান্তবৰ্তী জিলা কেইখনৰ বাইজৰ ওপৰত অশেষ অত্যাচাৰ আৰু উৎপীড়ন কৰি দুশৰো অধিক বিদ্রোহী নগা উত্তৰ কাচাবেদি পাকিস্থানলৈ পাব হৈ গ'ল। এই যে নগা বিদ্রোহী বিলাক এই দৰে ধৰা-নপৰাকৈ পাকিস্থানলৈ পাব হ'ল, এইটো এটা আচম্বিত হ'ব লগা কথা। আশাকৰো আমাৰ চৰকাৰে ইয়াক স্ক-অনুসন্ধান কৰি প্ৰতিকাৰ কৰিব।

তাৰপিচত, আজি ৰাজ্যৰ বহুতো ঠাইত বিশেষকৈ ভিতৰৰ গ্ৰাম অঞ্চল বিলাকত, যত পিচপৰা সম্প্ৰদায়ৰ নীৰবিহ লোক সকল বাস কৰে—চোৰ দকাইতৰ উৎপাত বৃদ্ধি পাইছে। বৰমা অঞ্চল, পাটাছাৰকছি খানাৰ অঞ্চল ও দমনী চাহ বাগিচা অঞ্চল সমূহত দকাইতৰ প্ৰকোপত বাইজৰ ভীষণ আত্মকাল হৈছে। সেই অঞ্চল বিলাকৰ লোকে, স্থানীয় পুলিচৰ কোনো বকম সহায় সহানুভূতি নাপায় তেওঁলোক হতাশ হৈছে। এই বিলাক ঠাইত থানা আৰু 'আউট-পষ্ট' বেচি কৰিব লাগে আৰু পুলিচ বিষয়া সকলে, বাইজৰ সেৱাত মনোনিবেশ কৰিব লাগে আৰু এই দৃষ্টি উজ্জীৰে যেন চৰকাৰে এই পুলিচ বিষয়া বিলাকলৈ নিৰ্দেশ দিয়ে। এই পিচপৰা মানুহ বিলাক কেনেকৈ আৰ্গবাৰ্চি যাব—যদি এই দৰে ভূতৰ ওপৰত দানবৰ অত্যাচাৰ চলি থাকে।

তাৰপিচত, ৰাজ্যপালৰ ভাষণত আমি পাইছো যে আমাৰ ৰাজ্য শিক্ষা বিষয়ত বহু পিচপৰা। আনহাতে, মাননীয় শিক্ষা মন্ত্ৰীয়ে কৈছে যে কামৰূপ জিলা শিক্ষা বিষয়ত উন্নত যদিও জীশিক্ষাত পিচপৰা। এই প্ৰসঙ্গত মই কও যে—হ'ব পাৰে, চহৰ অঞ্চলত গ্ৰাম অঞ্চল বিলাকৰ কথা যদি ধৰা যায়, বিশেষকৈ জনজাতীয় লোকৰ বসতি প্ৰধান উত্তৰ কামৰূপ সহ, তেন্তে দেখা পাও যে, উত্তৰ কামৰূপ অঞ্চলৰ জনজাতীয় লোকসকল শিক্ষা বিষয়ত অতি শোচনীয় ভাবে পিচপৰা। গতিকে, সমস্ত কামৰূপ জিলা হিচাবে, শিক্ষা বিষয়ত উন্নত নহয় বুলি ক'ব লাগিব। সেই কাৰণে মই চৰকাৰক অনুৰোধ জনাও যেন ট্ৰাইবেল বেলেটত থকা মানুহ বিলাকৰ শিক্ষাৰ কাৰণে বিশেষ মনোযোগ দিয়ে

(সময়ৰ সংকেট)



আৰু সেই মানুহ বিলাকে যাতে অধিক শস্য উৎপাদন কৰিব পাৰে তালৈও যেন চৰকাৰে চকু দিয়ে। আজি পঞ্চায়ত ৰাজ গঠিত হৈছে যদিও ক্ষমতা নিকেঞ্জী-কৰণ হোৱা নাই। পঞ্চায়তে স্কুল আদি চলাব পৰা ক্ষমতা চৰকাৰে দিব লাগে। নহলে, Deputy Inspector ৰ জৰিয়তে ডাইবেটৰলৈ দৰ্শান্ত কৰি, উত্তৰ পাওতে বছৰকৈ বছৰ পাবহৈ যায় আৰু সময় মতে কোনো ইকমৰ সাহায্য পোৱা নহয়। স্কুল আদি ৰাজহুৱা অনুস্থান আদি পাতিবলৈ, চিমেণ্ট আৰু চিনপাট লাগে আৰু সেই বিলাক নোপোৱাৰ ফলত এই অনুস্থান বিলাক গঢ়ি তোলা কঠিন হৈ উঠিছে। এই বিলাক পোৱাৰ সুবিধা সম্প্ৰসাৰণ কেন্দ্ৰ বিলাক আৰু পঞ্চায়তৰ জৰিয়তে কৰিব পাৰিলে ভাল ব্যৱস্থা হয়

(সময়ৰ সংকেট)

আৰু স্কুল বিলাকৰ লাগতীয়াল আছিল। পাতি আনকি মেপ, ব্লক বোর্ড আদি প্ৰয়োজন হিচাবে যোগান ধৰা হোৱা নাই আৰু উপযুক্ত শিক্ষকৰো অভাৱ। এনেহলে এই পিচপৰা সম্প্ৰদায়ৰ লৰা-ছোৱালী বিলাকে শিক্ষা ক্ষেত্ৰত কেনেকৈ আগ বাঢ়িব।

আমাৰ মাননীয় সদস্য শ্ৰীমান প্ৰফুল্ল গোস্বামীয়ে এখন স্কুল পৰিদৰ্শণ কৰিবলৈ গৈ ৫ম মান শ্ৰেণীত প্ৰশ্ন কৰিলে গুৱাহাটীৰ পৰা ছিললৈ কেনেকৈ যায়—তাব উত্তৰ পোৱা হল বেলেৰে। এইয়েই হৈছে আমাৰ শিক্ষাৰ ব্যৱস্থা। সেই কাৰণে গৰ্বৰৰ ভাষণত স্কুল বোৰত গ্ৰান্ট দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা দেখি আনন্দ পাইছো—কিন্তু গ্ৰান্ট দিলেই নহয় স্কুল বোৰ কেনেদৰে চলিছে তালৈ লক্ষ্য ৰাখিব লাগে। সেই দৰে আমাৰ কৃষক সকলক মাটি দিলেই কয়ি সমস্যা সমাধান নহয়—তেওঁলোকৰ বাবে উচিত জলসিঞ্চনৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰি পানীৰ যোগান ৰবিব লাগিব। আমাৰ সেই এলেকাত ৰাইজে কঠোৰ পৰিশ্ৰম কৰি নদী এখন দৈ-জানা নদী বান্ধ দি যথেষ্ট পৰিমাণৰ মাটি জলসিঞ্চনৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰি লৈছে। কিন্তু দুঃখৰ বিষয় যে তাত চৰকাৰে এক পয়ছাও সাহায্য দিয়া নাই। অথচ চৰকাৰৰ ভৰফৰ পৰা minor irrigation ৰ কাৰণে ১০ লাখলৈকে টকা দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা আছে—সেই টকাটো যাতে চৰকাৰে উচিত মতে খৰছ কৰে তাৰ বাবে চৰকাৰৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰিলো। উক্ত দৈ-জানা জলসিঞ্চন প্ৰজেক্টৰ plan and estimate তৈয়াৰ কৰে যেন। সেই কাৰণে অনুৰোধ জনাইছো চৰকাৰে যাতে ৰাইজৰ প্ৰচেষ্টাত চোচা পানী নাধালে। ইয়াকে কৈ মই আমাৰ মাননীয় সদস্য ওমকান্দি চাহাৰ প্ৰস্তাবৰ সমৰ্থন জনালো।

**Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI (Laharighat):** Mr Speaker, Sir, much heat was generated in the discussion on Governor's address during the last two days, but it has generally cooled down and it is a good sign. The reason of the heat is very serious one. I will come to that item later on. But to me, Sir, the Governor's address appeared to be a policy statement of the Government to be followed during the Session in question, and if the present address of the Governor is considered in that line I feel that it is a disappointing piece of document. We had the opportunity of discussing another address during the March Session and when I compare this address with that one, I find no difference excepting the repetition of the same thing. In this address, of course, we are getting two pages more. But the repetition of same thing over and over appears to be so common that it appears to me as the recitation of ritual having no feeling behind it. This Government was voted to power, rather this Government managed to come to power in the third General Election and when it came to power, the people naturally are anxious to know what definite policy this Government is going to follow in shaping the destiny of this poor State and



similarly the people are also anxious to know what dynamic lead this House is going to give to this Government in solving the various problems facing this State of Assam both economical and otherwise. Sir, sometimes we become disappointed when we hear conscious section of our population expressing doubt whether the Members of the Government actually refuse to think or whether this Government has no initiative in executing the Plans and programmes take up through papers. Government must have a definite and clear objective before it and if we are to believe our Hon'ble Education Minister who spoke a few words on the floor of the House regarding conviction of this Government in Socialist Pattern of Society, then Sir, the policy and day to day action this Government follow, creates confusion. It creates disappointment in the minds of the people. What is this machinery? If this Government has firm conviction in socialism, then this conviction must be infused in every step of its administration and when we see conversion of this ideology into action to different administrative heads, then Sir, the question naturally comes is whether the members of the treasury benches have actually faith in the ideology they profess? Whether they follow it in day to day life of the administration or in their personal life? When we see Chief Secretary, when we see Secretaries, when we see the Directors, Deputy Directors we get confused. When we go to the offices, we feel that they are Club Houses with the only difference that in the Club House, members have to pay for recreation and enjoyment and in the offices of the Government, they have to pay to the officers for the recreation they enjoy there. Unless, Sir, we see people that these officers, every officer who is responsible for administration of different Heads have followed this ideology, the ideology of socialism, in day to day administration, the writing about socialism, speeches about socialism become meaningless to our people. If this Government seriously means that it believe in socialism, then I would request them to see this objective of socialism, this ideal of socialism is carried to the people. If they want that it should be carried by these officers, then I feel Government should take steps to convince these officers, to train up these officers in that ideology first.

Sir, in the Governor's Address, in his Paragraph 6 the Third Five Year Plan has been discussed. Sir, the plan is a continuous process, of hard and calculated work. In my last address, while taking part in Governor's Address in March, 1962, I referred to failure of Government in certain matters, especially in industrial development spheres. If I remember correct, our Industry and Development Minister, who is absent to-day, talked a lot about success in different spheres of industrial development schemes. But we are surprised to hear through papers which has come so late that all the industrial development schemes of this Government is going to be suspended till the end of the fourth plan due to shortage of power. Sir, I have "Assam Information" in my possession. Every Member got it. This is a publication of the Directorate of Information and Publicity. In this copy till yesterday we are told that in the middle of the Third Five Year Plan, all requisite power is going to be made available in this State, for the development purpose. Here I will read out only a few sentences of the address from broadcast speech delivered by our Governor Shrinagesh on the occasion of the Republic Day of 1962. Here it is stated "unlike the first two plans the Third Plan of Assam has accorded highest priority for power development with a total allocation of Rs. 27.50 crores or about 23 per cent of our total allocation. By the end of the Third Plan the total installation capacity of the power plant in the commission and this is now under



construction, will be of the order of 187 MW. as against 23 MW. at the end of the Second Plan. The two important power projects to which work is proceeded is Umiam Hydel Project with a generating capacity of 35,000 Kw. in the first stage and Naharkatiya Gas Turbine with a installation capacity of 17 Kw. These two power plant are to be commissioned by about 1963, will together cater to the power needs of both upper and lower Assam region. It will also be possible to develop another 40,000 Kw. installed capacity out of the Umiam and Umtru system in the Third Plan. Now, Sir, if we take all these power projects then the total production of power will be one lakh fifty-one thousands Kw. by the middle of the Third Plan that means by the end of the year 1963. Now, yesterday in the paper when we saw that our Industries and Development Minister gave a statement somewhere in Calcutta that the total requirement of Kw. in Assam for the successful implementation of industrialisation for the Third Five Year Plan is 1.30 lakhs Kw.

It is published from Gauhati, Volume 13, 1962, issue No. 7 and these are the informations supplied to us to rely on them to know successes they made in various projects. Now if we take this. There is an Assamese translation of this book also 'Asama' and this is perhaps meant for the common people. I will not read it out as it will take the time of this House. This shows how the Government change their views constantly. However by these Papers we are told that the power to the extent of 1.51 lakhs Kw. will be available by the end of 1963. Again this Government comes out with another statement to say that the present requirement is only 1.30 lakhs Kw. As this required Kw. will not be available, the development projects may have to be suspended till the end of 1972. Am I to take it that this Government have no figure whatsoever, this Government have no foresight whatsoever, they go on doing, stating anything at any time according to their sweet will or convenience, or is it a fact that they are trying to hoodwink the people of Assam in this way for ever. Government's policy, Sir, is a continuity of policy and our Government is not a composition of individuals. This Government represents a political party and this political party has ideologies, policies behind it. This Government came into Power in 1947, since then it has been ruling over Assam till this day, and it has continued the policy of the Congress party. Unless this policy is amended we are sure, we are to take it, that this Government is following a particular policy. If it has any policy, if it has any figure and if it wants to substantiate that, if it means business seriously, then I appeal to the Government not to try to hoodwink the people like this. I appeal to the Government to let us know clearly about the situation we are facing. Government has failed in implementing Paper pulp factory, Government has failed in Jagiroad Spun Silk Mills, Government failed in Shela factory, Government is failing in Cement factory., Government's history of Industrial development of Assam is a sad history of failure and am I to take that in order to hide all these failures Government want to take the plea of power shortages.

Sir, this is regarding the Industrial policy of the Government. I spoke a few words regarding administration. During the discussions on the last address delivered by the Governor in March last, I stated that something very serious has entered into the administrative side of the Government. It is going worse day by day and in the beginning I stated that the reason is that Government has failed to infuse its ideology into the administrative set-up. Government has failed to inspire the different



departmental heads by its ideology and Sir, I have also stated that here at Shillong, things are going worse. In our districts, when we could not come to Shillong, felt that things were worse in the district level alone, but when we have occasion to come to the offices here, we find that things are rather worse here. Many of our hon. Members will be surprised to learn that one or two months back, one letter with a note headed 'top priority' travelled from the Medical Secretary to the office of the Director of Health Services and the distance is only three miles. It missed on the way and a poor medical man who was waiting to get his pay and could not get the same owing to some official irregularities. He was waiting there with the expectation that the pay would go to him, but the pay did not go. He came running here and saw the official register and he came to understand that his letter was sent from the Medical Secretariat to the Director of Health Services with a note as it is usual 'top priority' and that paper could not be traced out in the office of the Director of Health Services and that case had to be revived again from the beginning. Sir, this is only one instance and I do not know what is the meaning of keeping the Directorate of Health Services here. I had been to his office twice and I fail to understand what for he is busy all the time. There is another point, Sir. I do not find any reason why this Directorate of Health Services and the Directorate General of Prisons are amalgamated together. When we ask him about medical things, he talks of the Jail as if it is the jail affairs which has taken away all his time from the Medical side and whenever there is any occasion to ask him about the Jail side he will say he is busy with Medical Colleges. I do not know whether he is busy with something at all (whisper—busy for nothing).

Now, I will come to the most burning problem about the Pakistan infiltration which engaged the attention of this House for the last two days I heard many hon. Members expressing grave concern over this issue. I hold no brief to this present Government, but, Sir, when some of the hon. Members who were very much vocal in criticising the policy of the Government, I remembered that they were once holding position in the Cabinet—responsible position in the Cabinet. As I have already stated that no other Government ruled over Assam during these fifteen years. The Congress Party has been ruling over us and I have already stated that it is the continuity of the policy—no matter whether one man comes, another man goes but the party is the Congress Party which is ruling over Assam. I agreed with the Chief Minister when I saw in the paper his statement at Calcutta which was published in all the newspapers probably, that it is not a new problem. I am in one with him that it is not a new problem. This problem was here since after Partition, but immediately after Partition, the refugee problem engaged the attention of the Government. This Pakistani infiltration problem was also there side by side in the minds of the people as well as in the minds of the Government. During the time of late lamented Governor Sir Akbar Hydari, this Pakistani infiltration question was talked of by the people in several quarters. So the infiltration of Pakistani began long ago and infiltration, as a matter of fact, started not with any political purpose in the beginning. Due to economic hardship in Pakistan or due to continuity of past relations with the rest of India, the mass people, ordinary people, could not understand the significance of a boundary which appeared to them to be artificial.

We still think that partition of India by making two countries—India and Pakistan was more sentimental than otherwise. The common people took the partition and this boundary line to be not a very important



one and as they used to come to this part of India from before the Partition, they started coming to this part of the country as usual after partition also, So I say that in the beginning, there was no political motive behind it, but here in India that element of Muslim League did not die out. That slogan of the leaguers that Assam should be included in Pakistan did not die out. They wanted to utilise these poor people for their political end. They encouraged the infiltration. The Congress Party also wanted to utilise them for strengthening their party position in the country because those infiltrators are very clever people and they know where to get shelter. If they did not know, their agents here understood it very clearly that if those infiltrators are to be sheltered, they must be sheltered under this Government. So, they became Congressmen overnight. They put on white cap, veered round Congress Ministers and managed to take advantages from them. And the then Congress Ministers, Sir, in 1952 and 1953, thought that it was a good source for them and they compelled the S. D. Cs., to give settlement of land to those people. They preferred settling land with these Muslim infiltrators, to settlement of land with the refugees. They instructed secretly, this is my personal knowledge, Sir, they instructed the Election Officers to enrol these infiltrators without going to verify their originality in the voters list and secret instructions were given to the Election Officers to give preference to these persons in respect of enrolling them as voters, because those people knew that these Pakistani infiltrators who want to live in the State of Assam on the mercy of the Congress rulers on the mercy of the Congress Ministers, will give full support to the Congress party during the time of election.

**Shri RAMNATH DAS [Dergaon (Reserved for Scheduled Castes)]:** On a point of information, Sir, may I ask Mr. Goswami in which year this secret information was given to the officers ?

**Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI (Laharighat):** From the beginning of 1954 onwards, Sir. Sir, these Election Officers were used to be called to their bungalows and they were told that at any rate these Hindus should not be enlisted as voters because they knew that the Bengali Hindus are citizens of India who do not care for the Election Officers and who do not care to vote for the Congress Party. They will cast their vote for anybody they like. So, Sir, this is a continuity of policy and the Congress Party has followed this policy. Therefore, I agree with the Chief Minister when he made a statement in Calcutta that this is not a new problem ; this is an old problem. So, I charge everyone of the members of the Treasury Benches and I charge everyone of these members sitting behind the Ministers guilty of this anti-national crime.

**Shri RAMNATH DAS:** Sir, I take exception to this. How can the hon. Member charge us with anti-national activity ?

**Mr. SPEAKER:** He is giving his own personal opinion.

**Shri SARAT CHANDRA SINGHA (Golakganj):** Sir, He might have a personal knowledge in respect of any particular member. But he cannot have personal knowledge with respect to all of us.

**Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI (Laharighat):** Sir, I have already made it clear that the present policy of the Government is a continuity of policy. They have not changed their policy, they have not changed the persons or policy which the Party had in the year 1954-55



and it is continuing till this day. When I find some of the members belonging to the other side very vocal criticising the present policy for allowing this Pakistani infiltration to remain in the State of Assam, I cannot allow these hon. gentlemen to get out of the responsibilities which they had to bear before this Government. This is the purpose for which I am speaking. So, I again repeat that I charge every member sitting behind the Ministers guilty of playing the part of Badan, guilty of active connivance.

**Shri RAMNATH DAS :** Sir, why this remark should be allowed to be made ?

**Mr. SPEAKER :** How can you prevent him from speaking his personal opinion ?

**Shri RAMNATH DAS [Dergaon (Reserved for Scheduled Castes)] :** Sir, he should restrict himself.

**Mr. SPEAKER :** Mr. Goswami, there are certain parliamentary decorum.

**Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI (Laharighat) :** Sir, I am reminded of one statement by one hon. Member, Shri Sarat Chandra Sinha who spoke in this House in the forenoon. He has placed before the House certain facts. I do not know from where he collected these facts. We hear from the Central Home Minister that the Muslim population has increased by 38.56 per cent and the Hindu population increased by 33.9 per cent. But we hear a different story from Shri Sinha. We also saw in the papers and Shri Ramnath Das also has read out a report on the floor of the House where Shri Shastri, the Union Home Minister, regretted that Assam Government failed to supply the figures to the Central Government in spite of repeated requests since 1961. Now, the best thing would be for the Government to send Shri Sinha with the figures at his disposal to the Home Minister.

**Shri SARAT CHANDRA SINHA (Golakganj) :** Sir, I quoted only the figures that were recorded in the Census Record. These figures have not been manufactured by me. I have got the Census Reports of 1941 and 1951 and I can produce them.

**Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI (Laharighat) :** So far as we are concerned, this House took up discussion of the present position of Pakistani infiltration in Assam and not beyond 1951. I have taken up the matter since after 1954. So, Sir, I stand correct and now I understand that Shri Sinha's forceful speech was based on out-dated figures. Again, Sir, I take another exception to one statement made by Shri Biswadev Sarma, the day before yesterday.

**Mr. SPEAKER :** You are left with only two minutes' time.

**Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI :** Sir, the Governor has also referred to the food prices and employment position in the State. I will simply state certain figures available from the Central Government in this respect, the time at my disposal is short. As regards the employment position.....



Sir, in the First Five Year Plan more stress was given on agriculture sector. In the Second Five Year Plan the Government Planners gave more stress on industrial sector. Now by this time we have come to know the industrial position of our State. The Governor has expressed the satisfaction over the employment position also. But I think the employment position has deteriorated. Sir, I want to quote a figure from the Statement of December 21, given by Mr. A'ed Ali, Deputy Labour Minister. This will show the employment position after 1961. Sir, during the period of 1951-52 the landless agriculturists were 50 per cent. But during 1958-59 period the landless agriculturists rose upto 57 per cent. The children engaged in agriculture was 2 million which rose to 3 million in the aforesaid period in 1958 the agriculturists had to work 90 days in a year and in 1959 the agriculturists worked for 128 days in a year. Their income in 1950-51 was 1.9 nP. which came down to 96 per day, in 1957-58. The family income was 47.7 in 1950-51 which came down to 43.7 in 1958. Sir this is All-India figure including that of Assam.

Sir, as regards food prices, if we compare the essential food prices of Assam with that of Calcutta we will find that the prevailing price of Assam is higher than that of Calcutta. Let us compare prices of the rice and other commodities :—

	Assam	Calcutta
Rice (fine)	30.25	26.00
Gramdal	12.00	18.00
Masur Dal	25.00	21.00
Mug Dal	29.00	26.00
Mustard oil	86.34	80.00
Sugar	44.34	41.00
Ghee pure	295.00	240.00
Potato	15.25	9.75
Eggs per 100	15.30	10.00

This is a very horrible state of affair.

So Sir, I submit that our Government should take up scheme for more production. Sir, my time was interrupted by hon. members I have not been able to speak on other subjects. As my time is up, I conclude with these observations. Thank you.



**Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister, Medical)**: Sir, may I have a minute of your valuable time? Sir, I appeal to you and to the Press through you and to the hon. Members also that the ugly question regarding securing jobs by our girls that has been raised by my friend Mr. Goswami in connection with the statement made by Shri Biswadev Sarma should not be published in Newspaper and also I request you Sir to take necessary steps for not incorporating this portion of the debate in the Assembly proceedings. Shri Goswami rubbed the ugly point ruthlessly.

Sir, if Shri Goswami did not like the remark and observances of Shri Sharma then he should have taken up the matter separately and in appropriate time and should not mention this point again now on the floor of the Assembly; and more elaborately because it deals with the moral characters of our sisters. Sir, we appreciate the feelings of Shri Sharma and I think it would have been proper to discuss this matter outside the House with the proper authority. This is really a very regrettable and shameful matter. Therefore I hope Sir, the portion of this debate should be expunged from the proceedings.

**Mr. SPEAKER**: The Press has taken note of it and I shall take necessary action to expunge this portion from the proceedings.

**Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister)**: Mr. Speaker Sir, I am very thankful to the hon. Members for their deliberations on the Governors' Address and I am also glad that they discussed matters of importance concerning this State. In this debate as many as 45 hon. Members participated covering about 14½ hours.

Sir, the hon. Members have covered vast range of subject which of course were very important. I am very anxious to place our point of view on all these important matters before this House but I would only submit that due to limitation of time, in spite of my best endeavours it may not be possible for me to cover or reply to all the points although I would make an honest attempt to touch all the points as far as possible.

Sir, the two subjects which dominated this debate were the Pakistani infiltration and the escape of the Naga Hostiles. Sir, these two subjects rightly deserve the serious attention of the hon. Members because both the subjects are important from the point of security of our State.

Sir, I would first deal with the question of Pakistani infiltration. Sir, to refresh the memory of the hon. Members I would make a brief reference to what I said in the last March Session of the Assembly in this regard.



✓ Sir, the hon. Members' anxiety is to know about the size of the problem and the measures that are being adopted and going to be adopted to fight this menace. Sir, I can fully appreciate this anxiety of the hon. Members because in order to suggest measures we must know the magnitude or size of the problem. So long we do not know the size we cannot suggest the correct remedy. Sir, there is a difference between a statement in individual capacity and a statement on behalf of the Government. My difficulty is that whatever I say becomes an official statement which has to be based on certain data. I may have personal opinion on various matters but I cannot make it an official statement. Therefore although I was very anxious to acquaint the hon. Members with regard to the size of this problem of Pakistani infiltration, I could not do so in absence of data, that is why I mentioned in my March statement that to give a correct figure in this regard we must wait for the census figures with all tabulations. At the request of the State Government the Home Ministry of Government of India advised the Registrar General of Census to undertake tabulation of the religious composition of the population figures ahead of the scheduled time.

Sir, there are two ways to determine the extent of this problem of infiltration. One way is to base on the estimate of census figures of 1961. The other way is to undertake a detailed survey, village by village, which, as you know, Sir, will mean not only a lot of time but also may not be successful because the illegal migrants are not likely to co-operate in that census. Therefore, we feel that the best way to determine the size of the problem is to base our estimation 1961 census figures. That is why we requested the Government of India to undertake the religion tabulation of the census ahead of the schedule. I am glad that the Government of India was good enough to advise the Registrar General of Census to take up this work and accordingly the religion tabulation of Assam was taken up and completed. From this tabulation we get the breakdown of population religious wise. The figures according to religion includes all of that religion for example, the Muslim Pakistan, Nationality who are living here with *visa* and Passport or the Muslims from any other country, other Indian Muslims who have come here for employment or for any other purpose will be included in the total Muslim population. Similarly, the figures of non-Muslim also include all the non-Muslims of the State as well as those who have come from outside. Therefore, when I am asked to tell the exact number of illegal immigrants in Assam, while I can give a personal estimate straightway to give an official estimate. I have to wait for the necessary figures. Nevertheless, I would like to place before this House the figures which has been supplied to us on the basis of the religion tabulation. Sir, I am mentioning the figures of 1951 and 1961 only. The total population of Assam according to 1951 census, as the hon. Members are aware was 88,31,000. These are in round figures. The total population of Assam, according to 1961 census, is 1,18,60,000. The figures of Muslim population, according to 1951 census was 19,95,036 and according to 1961 census is 27,65,502. The figures of population other than Muslims, are according to 1951 census 68,30,000 and according to 1961 census 90,95,000. Now Sir, as I said before, in order to place before this House reasonably accurate estimate of Pakistani infiltrants we have to wait for the figures which I have just mentioned. The Union Home Minister is also awaiting the necessary figures in order to give an estimate of Pak-infiltration to the Parliament of India. For this reason I would request



the House not to expect from me accurate figure about the Pakistani infiltrants at this stage.

Sir, many hon. Members have given a large number of suggestions as to how this problem should be tackled and the hon. Members also expressed a desire to know as to what is being done now, how many persons have been arrested and what action is being taken. Sir, during the March session of the Assembly I spoke on the subject and I submitted certain figures which I need not repeat here. These figures were for the period from 1952 to 1961 showing the total number of people who were detected. This statement was placed on the table of the House. Therefore, I need not repeat these figures. Now, I pass on to the figures of 1962 upto April. This statement actually contains figures from 1st January 1961 to 30th April 1962.

During this period, 3294 persons were detected for illegal entry and unauthorised stay. Of them 4469 were arrested, prosecuted, 1,144 left for Pakistan but their departure has not yet been confirmed, 51 persons remained untraced and .....

**Shri MUHAMMAD UMARUDDIN:** Are all these persons Muslims ?

**Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister):** Of the persons arrested, 256 were Hindus, 4138 were Muslims and other 75. Sir, I place the statement on the table of the House for the convenience of the hon. Members.

Sir, the other question which the hon. Members are anxious to know about which they have given valuable suggestions is how to tackle this problem. I am sure, there is none in this country, I mean no citizen of India, who desire that there should be illegal migration either from Pakistan or any other foreign country. It is the duty of every citizen of this country to such a structure to take this problem. In course of their suggestions some hon. Members said that those who harbour foreigners coming here without valid documents or authority, should be punished. There is a provision in the law for such punishment. That provision is there even now in the Foreigners' Act, but it requires to be slightly amended for the purpose of successful prosecution of the harbourers. The present difficulty is that it is very difficult to prove as required by the present law the wilful harbouring of foreigners without valid documents. If one such person stays at my house with my knowledge and if I say that I do not have the knowledge that he is a foreigner it is difficult to convict me. Therefore, we are suggesting to the Government of India that this law should be changed suitably. The hon. Members also referred to certain cases which were disposed of by the High Court. I suppose, Shri Sarat Chandra Sinha also spoke about it. While it is not our intention that any Indian citizen should be harassed at the same time, I cannot assure this august House that there would be no single case of any Indian citizen wrongfully becoming a victim of checking. In this matter we have to make allowances for human errors. In any case we shall see that we get rid of this problem of Pakistani infiltration as soon as possible with no injustice to any one.



Sir, some hon. Members have criticised the Government in this matter but I request them to be tolerant. Look at the history, how our country was partitioned and how migrations of the highest magnitude followed from one country to the other and how Government had to make provisions for rehabilitating the migrants. In the last March Session, I tried to give details on this. But, now a doubt has been represented whether we have under-estimating this problem? The hon. Member from Barpeta, Shri Madhusudhan Das said that this is a minority influenced Government. Well, if it is so I am not ashamed of it. I want that there should be members of every community in my Government and I am proud of it. Whether it is minority influenced Government or majority influenced Government, we mean to do justice. We have been tackling this problem and we propose to tackle it with more vigour with the assistance of the Government of India.

Sir, with regard to other steps which we propose to take in this matter as I have said before, we have received the approval of the Government of India for a scheme, with sizeable financial implication, for engaging a larger number of the districts and borders as an Anti-Infiltration Measure. Besides we will have to improve our border communications. Some hon. Members including Shri Bhattacharyya spoke yesterday that border communications should be improved. During the course of the period since 1958, border communications have been improved a lot, but we have touched only a fringe of the problem and much remains to be done. We propose to improve it further. We have a vast border and our resources are limited, so we have been representing to the Government of India for sanctioning special grants for us so that we may take up this very important matter of improving border communication, which is important only for Assam but for the whole of India as well.

Certain other observations were also made in this House about which I consider it my duty to say something. An impression was sought to be created that some officers are victimised and sent to Mizo Hills District or somewhere else as a measure of punishment for their detecting some Pakistani infiltration in Assam.

Sir, is not Mizo Hills a part of Assam? Is it not the duty of our officers to go there and serve there? Sir, all that I may say is that any complaint to the effect that some one was punished for doing his duties is a lie. I like to say in this House that no officer has been victimised for discharging his duties in detecting Pakistani infiltration.

There might be other reasons for which an officer may be punished. Sometimes, for administrative reasons, it becomes necessary to transfer an officer. Transfer itself is not a punishment. If Mizo Hills has no proper communications—our responsibility, for administration of Mizo Hills District does not cease. If any officer is transferred to any area of the State, no matter whether it is Mizo Hills District or Garo Hills District, he has to go. Sir, in this connection, I would like to state that if any case of victimisation for doing his duties can be brought to the notice of the Government, I assure the House that I shall inquire into it. But uptil now no such case has come to the notice of the Government.



Again, Sir. There is another question for which I am criticised by some hon. Member because of a statement in which I stated that economic reasons are behind this infiltration. It has been stated that there was some political conspiracy behind the Pakistani infiltration. I like to say, Sir, that the Government is vigilant on this matter and nothing has come to the notice of the Government about any such conspiracy yet. Honorable Member, Shri Mohikanta Das said that my mentioning about economic condition itself bad. But does he expect me to say something which I have not in my records ?

As I have said before, it is a different thing to give a statement in one's individual capacity and an official statement which must be based on actual facts.

Sir, in this connection, hon. Member, Shri Bhattacharjee has referred to the case of one Shri Rahamat Ali Khalifa a Pak-national who was deported to Pakistan.

The fact of the case are "On receipt of a D.O., dated the 26th May, 1962, from the Assistant High Commissioner of Pakistan addressed to the Under-Secretary, Passport Department alleging that one Mr. Rahmat Ali Khalifa who had been staying at Golaghat against whom a notice was served by the Superintendent of Police, Sibsagar to leave India, is actually an Indian national. A report was called for from the Superintendent of Police, Sibsagar on 26th May 1961. The report received from the Superintendent of Police, Sibsagar revealed that Mr. Khalifa was actually a Pak-national and was staying at Golaghat without any valid document. He entered India through some unauthorised route and all his family members were in Pakistan. When this Pak-national did not comply with the quit India notice issued by the Superintendent of Police, Sibsagar on 26th August 1961, he was deported to Pakistan on 19th April 1962 through Mahisasan Check Post. His departure was duly confirmed by the Check Post also. This Pak-national again managed to re-enter India through an unauthorised route and come up to Shillong and represented his case to the Assistant High Commissioner for Pakistan at Shillong. He has since been apprehended by the Police and was deported to Pakistan yesterday, i.e. on 9th June 1962. The whole fact of the case were called for from the Superintendent of Police, Sibsagar on receipt of the D. O. letter from the Assistant High Commissioner for Pakistan but no order to allow him to stay in India was issued by this Government."

Sir, there is no truth in the Statement of hon. Member, Shri Bhattacharjee that this particular man was taken by the Inspector General of Police of Assam. I do not know where from he has got this information. It is very unfortunate that such a baseless allegation is brought against a top ranking officer of the Government. In this connection I assure the House, if any officer is found at fault, I shall not hesitate to take firm action against him.

Sir, some hon. Members have mentioned about the Karnaphuli Dam. Hon. Member, Shri Rathindra Nath Sen asked why Assam did not protest to the Pakistan Government for the construction of the Dam. Hon. Member, Shri Sarat Chandra Goswami also raised the same



question and suggested that the matter may be referred to the Government of India which in turn may take up the question with the Pakistan Government. In this connection, I like to say that the construction of the dam started some time and since then negotiations are going on between Pakistan Government and Government of India. The question of giving compensation for the submergence of soil of the Indian territory due to construction of the Karnaphuli Dam. Normally before a dam is commissioned, according to the International convention, both the countries come to an agreement. But unfortunately for us although the Government of India took up this matter with the Government of Pakistan, before the final agreement could be reached, the Karnaphuli has been commissioned, the hon. Members have seen in the Press that Government of India has protested against it. Therefore, neither the Government of Assam nor the Government of India were indifferent to this. Actually steps were taken. It is the unfortunate attitude of Government of Pakistan which is creating difficulty.

The hon. Members wanted to know how many families would be affected, what is the area going to be submerged, so on and so forth. Well, these figures we have in our estimates, but I cannot disclose these figures now because it will have to be accepted both by the Government of Pakistan and India. There are various factors such as the height of the dam. Is it going to be 120 ft. above the sea level or more, if it is more, then there will be more submergence. We have the necessary figures but this is not the proper time to disclose these figures.

Sir, one thing I forgot to mention about this Pak infiltration is that we have to be careful about certain matters. What I mean is that, we should neither underestimate this problem nor over estimate this problem. Similarly, this problem should not be allowed to create an atmosphere of tension in the country. As you know Sir, in our Society sometimes a small thing takes a communal colour. I do not believe that any Indian Muslim wants Pakistan infiltrants to come here and to create difficulty, but in spite of that in our present Society, these things very quickly take communal colour and ultimately difficulties are created. These troubles create a foul atmosphere in the country and while we tackle this problem, we shall have to see that no reactionary element either of our country or of any foreign country takes advantage of the situation to foment troubles because some foreign powers are very much interested in seeing that there is trouble in India. We have to be very careful about this aspect in our discussion of these matters.

Sir, I am very grateful to my colleague, Shri Dev Kant Borooah, Minister for Education and Co-operation who intervened in this debate and gave some information to this August House about education and the Co-operative Department. By his intervention, he has relieved me to a great extent, but nevertheless, I would like to join him in saying that we have noticed the disparity in development in the field of education and also in others spheres. Hon. Members, Mr. Emerson Momin and Mr. Emonsing Samga mentioned about Garo Hills. Well, we fully agree with them that we will have to do a lot of works in Garo Hills for development. The hon. Members will agree that in the meantime some progress has been made in the matter of communication. But much needs to be done in Garo Hills as that is going to be one of our most prosperous districts if we can develop it properly and it will be our earnest endeavour to see that no district or no place in Assam remain isolated and undeveloped.



Hon. Member, Shri Khogendra Nath mentioned about Goalpara district, and Hon. Member Shri Rabha also mentioned about it. We fully agree with them that we have not been able to do much for Goalpara but it will be our earnest endeavour to do as much as possible, Sir, I have not mentioned the names of the districts and places but if Assam has to develop, she cannot develop without Goalpara or Garo Hills. Therefore, in the interests of Assam, if not for the people of Goalpara, Garo Hills all these places will have to be developed.

Hon. Member Shri Lokhynath Doley expressed dissatisfaction for absence of any remark by the Governor in this address, with regard to the Plains Tribal population. I can tell him that this absence as pointed out by him does not at all mean that the Plains Tribal population is not in of our development plans. It was not mentioned perhaps because you will find that on many occasions this has been mentioned, and sometimes in order to avoid repetition it is left out. Plains tribals are people of this State and we are aware that in many respects Plains Tribal people have not advanced sufficiently as compared to the rest of the population. Therefore, let no one carry the impression that the absence of any observation by the Governor means that there is nothing to be said about in the Plains Tribal population of Assam.

The Hon'ble Member, who moved this motion, Md. Umaruddin mentioned some very important matters. He mentioned about Agricultural development, he mentioned about the necessity of associating the Panchayats for the development of Forests and he mentioned about separation of judiciary. He also mentioned about the nutrition standard of the people and the necessity of having local industrial enterprises, about poor capital formation in the State of Assam. He mentioned about the necessity of increasing the T. B. Clinics and increasing the number of beds, Sir, these are very important subjects. I do not think that I will be able to do justice to all these subjects, in short space of time like this, but I can tell him that we are very grateful to him for placing these very valuable suggestions which we will take note of. We have nothing to disagree with him on this subject and therefore, I am only to extend my sincere thanks to him for mentioning these very important matters of the State.

Sir, another criticism raised here by the hon. Members was why even after this lapse of more than 15 years since partition the demarcation of this boundary has not been completed? This question was posed by hon. Member Shri Mohananda Bora. Sir, the difficulty is that the demarcation of Indo-Pakistan boundary could not be undertaken immediately after the partition in 1947, as the portion of Indo-Pak boundary defined under Redcliff award was in dispute. The actual ground demarcation commenced from 1952. More than 400 miles of the boundary from Coochbehar, Goalpara and Rongpur upto the Pathania reserve of Cachar District has already been demarcated by construction of pillars. It is expected that the demarcation of the entire Assam East-Pakistan boundary which is about 620 miles will be completed within another 3 years. The ground demarcation of Indo-Pak boundary is a joint job of the Government of India and Government of Pakistan and consequently the progress depends upon the complete



agreement of every inch of boundary at every stage of demarcation operation. It is not possible to expedite the joint demarcation work by any unilateral action. Moreover, the demarcation work in the field is possible only during the six winter months of the year. I want to say here that this delay in demarcation of the boundary was not wilful, it was due to reasons beyond the control of the Government.

Hon. Member Shri Narend-a Nath Sarma and also, I suppose Dr. Ghanashyam Das mentioned about illegal felling of trees from Government reserves. We are very thankful to them for mentioning this. As a matter of fact, two serious cases have come to the notice of the Government recently, one in the Golaghat Subdivision and another in the Goalpara District and action is being taken now.

Sir, I would also like to mention about certain encroachments, which the hon. Member Shri Tarapada Bhattacharjee said had taken place in the Surma sector of the Indo-Pak boundary. I have looked into this matter before and now again and I like to state here what had actually happened. Sir, what happened is that India claimed the whole of Surma River within its boundary while Pakistan counter claims. Because of these troubles were going on and as a result of this firing took place many occasions. So, in the 1958 Ministerial level conference in Delhi it was decided that the boundaries will be demarcated according to the accepted notifications and where demarcation has not taken place, and international boundary has not been demarcated, the local Commanders of both the countries could decide the working boundary under the ground rules framed by the Conference. So, in this case it was decided according to the 1958 Agreement that the working boundary would be the mid-stream of the Surma river. But when the boundary is demarcated and formally handed over or taken over then the working boundary will not remain, the boundary will go by the exact boundary pillars. But, now although the boundary has been demarcated the actual making over and taking over has not taken place yet and so long it is not done the working boundary will remain and the mid-stream will be the boundary.

**Shri TARAPADA BHATTACHARJEE (Katigora):** Whether Status-quo to be maintained or not ?

**Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister):** So far as Takergram was concerned, it was settled in the Ministerial Conference itself, that it should be returned to India. Therefore, where the international boundary is not properly demarcated by pillars, the working boundary which can easily be identified on the ground should be decided between the Commanders of the Force of both sides. It is mentioned here also that the working military boundary may or may not be the international boundary. The working boundary should have necessary mark in some simple manner and so on and so forth.



In any case, I would like to extend my thanks to the hon. Member for the vigilance which he has exercised because it is sometimes very helpful. Sometimes many things come to the notice of the Government through such activities as pointed out by the members.

The hon. Member from Garo Hills mentioned about having a separate subdivision for Embankment and Drainage in Garo Hills. That subdivision will be started as soon as the allocation of work justifies. At present the amount of work in Garo Hills is not such as to justify such a subdivision.

Something was mentioned about T. B. beds also. So, I would like to say something for the information of the hon. Members. At present, there are 631 beds, Government 397 and non-Government 234, in Government and non-Government hospitals for the treatment of T. B. patients. Attempts are also being made to raise the number of beds in Government hospitals as well as in private hospitals. Apart from this, it is proposed to start domiciliary treatment by the staff of the T. B. clinics.

Sir, the hon. Member Shri Talukdar gave a short but illuminating speech touching on some very important matters concerning the State. He mentioned about the necessity of research in agriculture and a new experiment which is going on in the agriculture sector for quick growth of crops. I have enquired into this matter and the process which he mentioned is called vernalisation. This is a process which assists in accelerating the growth of plants by artificial treatment. As result of vernalisation, the plant matures earlier. It takes less time to reach maturity than the time which is normally taken. This method is being tried in various research stations and in certain spheres encouraging results have been obtained, but in Assam this has not been tried yet. It is, however, proposed to try this method from this year.

Sir, there was mention about the price of jute also.

**Mr. SPEAKER :** He mentioned about the package programme.

**Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister) :** Sir, regarding the package programme, my colleague, the Agriculture Minister, would be able to speak on the latest position, but because of the unhappy position of the co-operative movement in the district of Cachar, there has been a setback in that programme.

Sir, there was mention about the necessity of developing mines and mineral industries in our State. The hon. Members may be aware that previously we were entirely dependent on the Government of India, I mean the Geological Survey of India, for surveying mines and minerals in our State. But since two years, now we have started a department of Geology and Mining and this Department was manned by a very experienced person from the Geological Survey of India. He has gone as a Professor in the Calcutta University and now Shri S. K. Barua is heading that Department. He is also a very senior man who had served under the Government of Madhya Pradesh for a pretty long time and he is now in charge of that Department. We hope, Sir, that with the increasing activities of this Department, we shall be able to explore the possibilities of developing the mines and mineral industries in our state.



Another important matter to which Shri Emonsing Sargma drew the attention of the Government was about soil conservation. How important is the soil conservation for a State like ours, I need hardly say. At the same time, we have actually just made a beginning in this sphere. It has great relation to the flood problem in the State also. The flood problem, soil fertility and also from all other points of view, a lot depends on the successful working of the Soil Conservation Department. I am glad that in the Garo Hills district, people are taking interest in this subject, although what has been done so far is very little compared to what remains to be done.

Sir, this morning, I had the occasion of issuing a statement on the the motion under rule 54—calling attention motion—by the hon Member Shri Khagendra Nath Barbarua, where I gave as much information as was possible for me to give, but I did not, in the course of that statement, reply to certain matters which were referred to by Shri Tarapada Bhattachajee. I have taken note of all these allegations which he has brought here and I will send them to the proper quarters for proper enquiry.

Some hon. Members wanted to know about certain press reports with regard to the language policy in N. E. F. A. Sir, when I saw the press report, I drew the attention of the Governor to this subject and he was good enough to send me a reply and the hon. Members have seen that the N. E. F. A. administration has, in the mean time, issued a press note mentioning what actually transpired there. Therefore, I need not say much about it.

Sir, hon. Members Shri Devendra Nath Sarma—he is not here to-day—mentioned about the necessity of maintaining vigilance against the activities of the Chinese nationals in our State. Sir, we have a register of the Chinese nationals in our State and their activities are watched. Therefore, he need not have any anxiety over this. Shri Debendranath Sarma also mentioned about the position of iron and steel materials. He was not quite happy with the Governor's observation that there has been improvement in the position of iron and steel in our State. Sir, when we say iron and steel, it includes all categories of iron and steel goods. Probably C. I. sheets was in the hon. Member's mind and he said that there was no improvement in the iron and steel position. It is true that in the matter of C. I. sheets there has not been much improvement, but the rest of steel materials the position has become very easy in our State about which the hon. Members are doubtless aware.

There was mention about opium prohibition. This point was raised by hon. Member, Shri Dwijesh Chandra Deb Sarma. He mentioned about the position existing in his constituency. Sir, I agree with him that this evil has to be completely eradicated and for that purpose suitable schemes will have to be undertaken. He mentioned about dacoity cases in Tipong



Colliery and about giving reward to some persons. I enquired into this matter and I found two persons were awarded. Perhaps the hon. Member mentioned some other names. In any case I will ask the Department to see about these two gentlemen about whom Shri Sarma has mentioned.

The hon. Member, Dr. Choudhury from Patacharkuchi, also mentioned about certain important matters. He mentioned about the proposed three All India Services on which a decision has been taken by the Government of India. He did not agree to the creation to All-India Services. Sir, this matter was discussed at great length and it has been decided to create that these three Services namely, engineering, medical and forests, should be of All India cadre. But with regard to employment of people belonging to respective States, I hope that the rules will be so drawn up that the apprehension regarding employment will be removed. He mentioned about the Hill State movement also. Sir, in this connection, the hon'ble Prime Minister has sympathetically considered the feelings and the difficulties of our hill brothers and sisters. The Prime Minister had ultimately given certain suggestions to the hill friends as to what will be good for them, for Assam as well as for India as a whole. I personally believe that none of our problems, whether it is of the hill districts or it is of the plains districts could be solved by disintegrating Assam. None of these problems would be solved, rather the problems will be multiplied. Therefore, we should not think in terms of breaking away; we should think in terms of living together, asserting our rights. Because ultimately by bifurcating this small State, what do we get, just tell me? Can the economy be improved by it? Can we increase the capacity for exploiting the natural resources. How do we gain? We do not gain at all. Therefore, I fully agree with the Prime Minister that a Hill State will not be in the interest of India, in the interest of Assam and in the interest of the hill people themselves. Disintegration will weaken us. Therefore, we support the Prime Minister in this respect and I also extend my humble appeal to our hill brothers and sisters and also their leaders to consider these matters very carefully and accept the advice of the Prime Minister.

Sir, the hon. Member, Shri Biswadev Sarma, made certain observations. I remember his speech and also the strong feelings with which he expressed. As a matter of fact, when I see any youngman becoming impatient at the distress of the people or the society, or to bring progress and development to the State, such a youngman always commands my respect, I hope my esteemed friend was, inspired by such a feeling when he spoke. He raised a very important issue. He raised the question "where is that democratic socialism?" about which we have been talking? My answer is that democratic socialism has to be achieved through works. We have not achieved that democratic socialism. Let us be clear about it that democratic socialism has to be achieved and it has to be achieved through planned work and hard work and through proper thoughts and actual deeds. Therefore when it is a question what democratic Socialism, I am inclined to answer that every activity which you see in the vast country of India whether in the field of education or elsewhere, represents an approach to Democratic Socialism. But there are great problems in our way, for example the co-operative Movement. There are lots of hurdles there. There is the labour problem. I quite agree with him that there is discontentment among the labour, I have personally



known that there is discontent among the labour. I know there are difficulties and these difficulties must be removed. But all that I want to submit is that Sir, what is needed under these circumstances is something solid. I would have very much happy had the Hon. Member from his experience of administration given some valuable suggestions beside expressing his feeling for accelerating development of our country. Had he done so, I would have been very much happy and I would have appreciated the feelings. I also appreciate the feelings expressed by the leader of the Praja Socialist Party. I join with Mr. Goswami in saying that it was not proper for Sri Biswadev Sarma to mention certain matter in this Assembly.

Sir, subsidized dispensaries also have come under criticism. It is true that it is not possible to get doctor at Rs.80 now-a-days and therefore this scheme is being abandoned. Subsidised dispensaries will have to be converted to state dispensaries in a phased programme because of the limitation of fund.

Sir, about the industrialisation of Assam rightly figured high in this debate. I can only say that we are very much concerned with the industrial development. We are also very much concerned with the employment of the people of Assam in the industries when established in our State at-least the people who are available with the requisite qualification. We have been endeavouring to persuade the Industrialists in Assam to give employment to the people of Assam. In this respect, the Hon. Finance Minister will detail the position when he will present the Budget.

Sir, hon. Member Raja Ajit Narayan Dev was perfectly right when he said that the petitions are not replied in time. Well I agree with him that the position is far from satisfactory. I also quite agree with him that sooner we decentralise the administration, the better will be the position in this regard. Therefore, while I agree with him, I assure him that every effort will be made to see that the petitions and other things are properly replied. I hope that with the decentralisation of administration the efficiency will increase. Sir, I do not agree with him when he said that Gandhiji was against the machine. In this respect, he raised a new question altogether, whether we are proceeding in a correct line so far as industrialisation is concerned that is to say whether we are proceeding on the line that was shown by Gandhiji or we are going in a different way. Sir, our reply will be that we are proceeding on the line as desired by Mahatma Gandhi. Sir, Gandhism cannot be interpreted through a programme which was given for a particular time. For example, at one time the question of untouchability was very much acute. That was a time when Gandhiji took up the question of Harijan movement. But with the progress and development, a time will come when all these social injustices will come to an end. So Sir, Gandhism cannot be interpreted on the basis of a particular programme. So far I know, Gandhiji believed in large scale industries also, but he cautioned us to try them judiciously. He wanted that the power of controlling such industry should be in the hands of the Society. Even our Vinobaji also believes in Atomic energy and he approves the use of atomic power provided it can be made available to the society as a whole.

Sir, Raja Ajit Narayan Deb also mentioned about the necessity of stabilization of food prices. Sir, hon. Member, Shri Goswami also stressed the need of stabilization the prices and in this connection he has read out a comparative statement of the prevailing prices of commodities in Assam and Calcutta. Sir, this is really a great problem. Sir,



the real problem is the transport bottle-neck and I do not agree with the hon. Member that Government failed to increase food production. Sir, in the matter of stabilization of prices, the Government of India also is doing all that is possible.

Sir, Raja Ajit Narayan Deb also mentioned about jute prices. He said that in this connection that there should be fair floor of jute prices.

Sir, the hon. Member Shri Emerson Momin mentioned that because of their resignation from the Assembly certain grants to Garo Hills were withdrawn. I am sorry the information of the hon. Member is not correct because on that ground no grant has been reduced to any district. I know only one case and that is the case of Khasi and Jaintia Hills District Council. They were to submit certain schemes under the Self-help scheme within a definite period. When they could not submit the scheme in time, the Government entrusted the work to the Deputy Commissioner. If, however, there is any other case, I am sure, my hon. colleague, the Minister for T. A. D. will be able to satisfy the hon. Member that nothing of this kind as alleged by the hon. Member happened.

Sir, there is a proposal for subsidised issue of rice to the border areas. I suppose we will be able to take a decision in this regard soon. For the other areas in order to maintain the price line of rice instructions have been issued to the Deputy Commissioner to open cheap grain shops. The hon. Member Shri Momin also mentioned that as a result of drought last year a difficult situation has been created there. Sir, we will examine this matter and will see what can be done in this regard.

**Shri EMERSON MOMIN [Tura (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)] :** Whether the Chief Minister will assure the House that he will do something to stop elephant depredation

**Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister) :** Of course we will do something to stop it, but I do not know what will be the best way to stop it. We shall certainly do something.

**Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla) :** Sir, I want to hear something about the Gauhati Medical College:

**Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA (Jorhat) :** What about Silchar firing report and prosecution of Pabbi ?

**Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister) :** The Silchar firing Commissioner's report is under consideration of the Government and as soon as Government comes to a decision I will be able to do something.

**Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA :** What about prosecution of Pabbi ?

**Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister) :** The officer concerned is under the service of the Government of India and the appropriate authority to sanction prosecution is the Government of India.

**Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA :** What about .....

**Mr. SPEAKER :** Order, order. This is not question hour.

**Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister) :** Sir, the hon. Member Shri Khagendra Nath Nath suggested to increase the number of river Police. He also mentioned about making a special portfolio so far as infiltration problem is concerned. I do not think a special portfolio is necessary for it. About the river police, it is already within our scheme to



increase the number. He also mentioned about the ferry crossing at Jogi-gropa and Pancharatna. In this respect the attention of the Union Deputy Minister, Shri Bijoy Chandra Bhagawati has already been drawn and he will certainly pursue the matter. The hon. Member also mentioned about the apprenticeship under the Electricity Board. In the meantime 100 apprentice have already been absorbed by the Board.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** Apprenticeship not only in Electricity Board but also in other industries.

**Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA:** The Fertilizer Corporation is also going to take about 100. Some apprentices will also be sent to the Sindri Fertilizer Factory and the Bhakra Project. The Indian Refinery will also absorb about 50 persons. Similarly apprenticeship has also been arranged in Madras. So progressively the number is going to be increased.

**Dr. HOMESWAR DEB CHOUDHURY:** Sir, I want to know about the Railway.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** Railway is a Central subject.

**Dr. HOMESWAR DEB CHOUDHURY:** But it effects our people here. I also want to know about the transport bottle-neck.

**Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA:** I can only give my own reading. What I feel is that Transport position is going to improve very fast. With the completion of the Brahmaputra bridge and dieselisation of railway the transport bottle-neck will be removed. This is what I feel from my talk with the Railway authorities.

**Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA (Jorhat):** I want to know about the Laban case.

**Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister):** So far as the Laban case is concerned, my information is that there is no basis in the allegation. If the hon. Member can give facts, I shall certainly look into it.

**Shri MOHI KANTA DAS:** I want to know about the Medical College at Gauhati.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** You will know from the Medical Minister when the subject comes up for discussion.

**Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister):** The Gauhati Civil Hospital has been placed under the Gauhati Medical College. The requirement for instruments and other apparatus submitted by the Principal has been approved and he has been authorised to make necessary purchases. About the construction Public Works Department has been asked to take up the work. We have to expedite construction of the buildings. I met a gentleman of the Indian Medical Council who come to Gauhati and he gave certain suggestions about which Dr. Das made a mention in his speech, I hope, we will be able to implement the suggestions as quickly as possible.

**Hon. Shri Sarat Chandra Goswami** mentioned about not giving relief to fire victims. I understand from the Minister of Revenue that steps have already been taken to give relief to the fire victims.



Hon. Khagendranath Barbaruah has raised a very important subject on which I am also an equal believer. I also believe that in the interest of security and progress of India, the administration of the north-eastern region here has to be integrated. But you know that in these days of democracy nobody can be forced. The hon. Member said that Assam, the Naga Land, the North-East Frontier Agency, Manipur and Tripura should be integrated. I am a believer in this, but the question is that you cannot force anybody once I raised this matter before the Prime Minister and he was of the view that it would be ideal and it is upto Assam to see how people of these territories could be attracted to come under one integrated administration.

Sir, I am sorry to say that I could not reply to all the points raised but at the same time, I do not like to detain the hon. Members any further. I have covered as much points as possible and we have no difference in the matter of the measures suggested by hon. Members for tackling the problems confronting our State. Therefore, I would extend a humble appeal to all the hon. Members to join hands together and try to improve the lot of the people of this State by working in a united manner. We do not claim that we are faultless and what we have been doing is cent per cent good and correct, such a claim we never made. It is also true that we desire to serve the people and that is our sincere desire and we want to put our best in this respect.

With these words, I would request my hon. Friend, the mover of the amendment motion, to withdraw his amendment.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** Before I put the question, I want to make an announcement under Rule 304 of the Procedure and Conduct of Business of the Assembly, I order that the portions of the speeches on the Governor's Address, made on 8th June 1962 by Shri Biswadev Sarma and on 11th June 1962 by Shri Lakshmi Prasad Goswami about employment of girls in offices are hereby expunged.

(Voices—Very good, very good.)

**Mr. SPEAKER:** Are you going to withdraw your Motion, Mr. Barua ?

**Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA:** No, Sir.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** The question is that at the end of the Motion relating to Governor's address moved by Shri Muhammad Umaruddin, M.L.A., the following be added :—

“But it is regretted that the Governor's address fails to give any clear indication of measures adopted for solving the various problems of the State, particularly in the sphere of,—

- (1) Infiltration of Pakistanis into Assam.
- (2) The problems created by the increased movements of the Naga Hostiles in the bordering villages of Assam including the crossing over of about 200 Naga Hostiles through Cachar in the 1st May last.



- (3) Attainment of self-sufficiency in food commodities and other agricultural productions in the State.
- (4) Maintaining a steady price-level of essential commodities in the State.
- (5) Improvement of jails.
- (6) Removing the present transport bottle-neck inter-relating with price-level of all commodities.
- (7) Maintaining Law and Order and in eradicating the corruption rampant in Government Departments.
- (8) Land reforms and land acquisition in the State.
- (9) Labour relation and labour welfare, and
- (10) Solving the unemployment problem of the State.

(The question was negative).

**Mr. SPEAKER:** Now, next question is that the Members of the Assam Legislative Assembly assembled in this Session are deeply grateful to the Governor for the Address which he has been pleased to deliver to this House on 5th June, 1962.

(The question was adopted).

**Mr. SPEAKER:** The opinion of the House would be communicated to the Governor.

### Adjournment

The Assembly was then adjourned till 10 A.M., on Tuesday, the 12th June 1962.

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