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

The Assembly met in the Assembly Chamber, Shillong at 10 A. M. on
Tuesday, the 14th March, 1961

P R E S E N T

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury, B. L. Speaker in the Chair,
Six Ministers, three Deputy Ministers seventy-three Members.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

STARRED QUESTIONS

(To which oral answers were given)

Regarding conversion of North Trunk Road into a National Highway

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI, Shri GHANASHYAM TALUK-
DAR and Dr. SRIHARI DAS asked :

*27. Will the Minister-in-charge of Public Works Department (Roads
and Buildings Wing) be pleased to state—

(a) Whether there is any proposal within the Third Five-Year Plan
to convert North Trunk Road into a National Highway ?

(b) If so, what steps are being taken to implement this scheme ?

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI [Deputy Minister, Public Works
Department (Roads and Buildings)] replied :

27. (a) & (b)—No. But the portion of the North Trunk Road from
North Salmara to Charali will form the North Bank approach to Brahmapu-
tra Bridge under construction and will possibly be converted into National
Highway during Third Five-Year Plan after bringing it to National High-
way standard for which necessary survey and other works are in progress.

Shri GHANASHYAM TALUKDER (Sorbhog) : Whether the
proposal was sent to the Government of India ?

Mr. SPEAKER : In the answer it is stated that necessary survey and
other works are in progress.

Shri BHUBAN CHANDRA PRODHANI (Golakganj) : Sir, what is
the difference in advantages or facilities between a national highway and
North Trunk Road.

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI : [Deputy Minister, P.W.D. (R & B)]
The national highway has got a width of 26 feet and 12 feet surfacing generally whereas the ordinary roads have not.

Shri GHANASHYAM TALUKDAR (Sorbhog) : Sir, how many bridges have to be constructed on this proposed national highway ?

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI : Sir, besides existing bridges, there are proposals to bridge unbridged rivers over Beki, Bhalukadolla, Mauas and Aie.

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri) : What is the total length of this road ?

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI : The total length of the whole road up to (North Lakhimpur) Chauldhowa is about 324 miles but so far as this proposed national highway which will serve as the approach road to the Brahmaputra Bridge from North Salmoria to Amingaon is concerned, it is about 109 miles.

Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Kamalpur) : এই রাস্তাটোৰ কিছুমান ঠাই বেলৰ লাইনৰ ওপৰত পৰিছে। মই জানিব পাৰিছো যে C. P. W. D. এ divert কৰিছে। তাকে নকৰি তেনেদি বেল যোৱাকৈ উপবেদি Over bridge কৰাৰ ব্যৱস্থা লবলৈ আমাৰ চৰকাৰে কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰক অনুৰোধ কৰাৰ ব্যৱস্থা লবনে ?

Mr. SPEAKER : That is a new question.

Dr. SRIHARI DAS (Barpeta) : What is the actual cost for this road ?

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI : We have sent our proposals to the Government of India for this portion of the road from Charali to Salmara but we have not yet received their reply, hence the cost is not known just now.

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla) : Who will be responsible for upkeep and maintenance when this road is converted into a national highway ?

Mr. SPEAKER : The P.W.D. of course.

Regarding the report of the Gauhati Police Firing

Shri GHANASHYAM TALUKDAR (Sorbhog) asked :

*28. Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) Whether the report of the Commission of Inquiry on the last July firing at Gauhati has been furnished ?

(b) If so, why it has been kept secret ?

(c) What are the recommendations of the Inquiry Commission ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister) replied :

28. (a)—Yes.

(b) & (c)—The report is under the consideration of Government.

Shri GHANASHYAM TALUKDER (Sorbhog): When was this report submitted to the Government ?

Mr. SPEAKER: On the 28th December.

Regarding appointment of an Enquiry Commission in connection with the Police Firing at Gauhati

Shri PHANI BORA (Nowgonj) asked :

*29. Will the Minister-in-charge of Law be pleased to state—

- (a) The total amount of money spent by the State Government for Mr. Sahay, an Advocate of Patna High Court, who was brought to defend the State before the Commission of Inquiry to the Gauhati College Hostel Firing ?
- (b) What are the reasons which prompted the Government to bring a lawyer from Patna at high cost ?
- (c) What are the reasons that prompted Government to appoint an Enquiry Commission to find out whether the police was justified in resorting to such a firing in such a manner at such a place and again to put up defence in favour of the same police ?
- (d) Whether it is a fact that before the Commission the Government through its advocate and witnesses tried to justify the action of the police on July 4, 1960 ?

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Law) replied :

29. (a)—The total amount paid to Shri A. N. Sahay was Rs.66,183-22 nP. He was however not brought to defend the State ; and efore such a fact-finding Commission of Inquiry, hardly any question of defending the State can arise.

(b)—Usually in such cases the officers responsible for the firing are represented at the cost of the State. The Advocate General having been asked to appear, expressed inability and advised that, in the circumstances of this case, it was desirable that the Police Officers should be represented from the very outset by a top-ranking Criminal Lawyer, having experience of handling original criminal cases. After considering everything, it was decided to engage a criminal lawyer from Bihar ; and Shri Sahay was engaged on the recommendation of the Inspector General of Police, Bihar.

(c)—A judicial inquiry is often ordered whenever there is any casualty on account of police firing. In this case, there was also a strong public demand for such an inquiry. The Commission of Inquiry was appointed to find out, amongst others, whether the police firing was justified. Until *prima facie* evidence to the contrary is available, the Government have to presume that their officers acted properly in discharge of their duties and make adequate arrangement for their representation.

(d)—No. Such evidence as was considered necessary by the local officers to justify their action was placed before the Commission through the Advocate.

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

(To which answers were laid on the table)

Regarding house-rent allowance to Medical Officers serving in N. E. S. Blocks

Dr. SHRIHARI DAS

Shri MAHADEV DAS asked:

91. Will the Minister in charge of Medical be pleased to state—

(a) Whether the Medical Officers serving in N. E. S. Blocks are supposed to get rent-free quarter or a House-rent allowance if they are not provided with Government quarters ?

(b) If so, what is the amount per month ?

(c) Whether this house-rent allowance is given to Medical Officer, Barpeta Development Block, Stage I, from August, 1959 ?

(d) If not, why ?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister-in-charge of Medical) replied:

91. (a)—Yes.

(b)—Rupees 25 to Rs.35 per mensem.

(c)—The Medical Officer of Barpeta Development Block is entitled to the house-rent referred to against Question (b).

(d)—Does not arise.

Shri BHUBEN CHANDRA PRODhani (Golakgaon): Whether the compounders are also entitled to this house-rent allowance and free quarters ?

Shri RUP NATH BRAHMA: That is a different question Sir.

Number of students admitted in the Gauhati and Silchar Medical Colleges

Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Kamalpuri) asked :

92. Will the Medical Minister be pleased to state—

(a) How many students have been admitted in the Gauhati Medical College in the 1st Year Class ?

(b) How many students have been admitted in the 1st Year Class of Silchar Medical College at Gauhati ?

(c) When the buildings of the Gauhati Medical College will be started in its permanent site ?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister-in-charge of Medical) replied :

92. (a)—Sixty.

(b)—Forty.

(c)—During the 3rd Five Year Plan period.

Number of Officers suspended and discharged during the last July Disturbances

Shri GHANASHYAM TALUKDAR (Sorbhog) asked :

93. Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) How many officers have been suspended and discharged in the last July Disturbances ?

(b) What are their names ?

(c) How many proceedings are still pending and against whom ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister) replied :

93. (a)—23 officers were suspended for dereliction, failure or negligence of duty or for taking part in the last disturbances. Only one has so far been dismissed.

(b)—Their names are :—

1. Shri Jamaluddin Ahmed, the then Deputy Commissioner, Nowgong.

2. Shri S. K. Bhattacharya, Additional Deputy Commissioner Nowgong.

3. Shri Lakheswar Gogoi, D. S. P., Nowgong.
4. Shri Abdul Kader, Circle Inspector, Nowgong.
5. Shri Keshab Chandra Das, I. B. Inspector, Nowgong.
6. Shri Nabin Chandra Kalita, O. C., Samaguri P. S., Nowgong.
7. Shri Matilal Das, O. C., Marigaon P. S., Nowgong.
8. Shri Kamini Kanta Sarma, O. C., Jamunamukh P. S., Nowgong.
9. Shri Kali Kumar Deb, O. C., Raha P. S., Nowgong.
10. Shri Samiruddin Ahmed, O. C., Dhing P. S., Nowgong.
11. Shri Jnanendra Nath Gogoi, O. C., Nazira P. S., Sibsagar.
12. Shri Mafizudin Ahmed, O. C., Bokakhat P. S., Sibsagar.
13. Shri R. K. Sarma, the then Subdivisional Officer, N. Lakhimpur.
14. Shri P. K. Das, Subdivisional Police Officer, North Lakhimpur.
15. Shri Boga Ram Deori, O. C., Bihpuria P. S., North Lakhimpur.
16. Shri Bhola Bora of C. I. Headquarter Staff, Rangiya, Kamrup.
17. Shri Bhabani Das, O. C., Tamulpur P. S., Kamrup.
18. Shri Rajendra Kumar Bora, O.C., Chaigaon P.S., Kamrup.
19. Shri Mukti Nath Barua, O. C., Rangiya P. S., Kamrup.
20. Shri Dakshya Prasad Deka, Circle Inspector, Gauhati.
21. Shri Lekhan Chandra Lahon, Office Assistant, S. D. O., N. L's. Office.
22. Shri Tarun Chandra Sarma Hazarika, Office Assistant, S.D.O., N. L's Office.
23. Shri Benode Chandra Gogoi, Office Assistant, S.D.O. N. L's. Office.

The name of the officer who has been dismissed is Shri Lekhan Chandra Lahon.

(c)—Proceedings against eleven officers are pending for disposal. Their names are:—

1. Shri Jamaluddin Ahmed.
2. Shri S. K. Bhattacharya.
3. Shri I. P. M. Menon, D. I. G. of Police.

4. Shri P. K. Das.
5. Shri R. K. Sarma.
6. Shri Lakheswar Gogoi.
7. Shri Bhola Bora.
8. Shri Bhabani Das.
9. Shri Rajendra Kumar Bora.
10. Shri Mukti Nath Barua.
11. Shri Benode Chandra Gogoi.

***Shri GHANASHYAM TALUKDER (Sorbhog):** Sir, in reply to this question it is stated that proceedings against eleven officers are pending for disposal, may I know when the proceedings against these officers will be disposed of?

Mr. SPEAKER: That is a new question.

***Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYA (Gauhati):** With regard to (b) item 20 Shri Dakshya Prasad Deka, Circle Inspector, Gauhati, is it not a fact that while this particular officer was suspended on baseless reports, no charges were actually framed against this officer and so he was reinstated without any charge being framed against him?

***Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister):** I can not say exactly about this particular officer but some of the officers were reinstated.

***Shri MOHANADRA BORA (Noth Lakhimpur):** May I know Sir, whether Sri Boga Ram Deuri, item No. 15, was reinstated?

***Shri BIMOLA PRASAD CHALIHA:** It will take time to find out Sir.

Regarding Construction of Barak Bridge in Silchar

Mrs. JYOTSNA CHANDA (Silehar-West) asked :

94. Will the Minister-in-charge of P. W. D. (R. & B.) be pleased to state—

(a) Whether the construction of Barak Bridge in Silchar has been further delayed due to neglect in the supply of cement and Iron materials in proper time?

(b) Whether Government propose to expedite the matter by mutual arrangement with the Contractor Firm so that the works may be started now?

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI [Deputy Minister, P. W. D. (R. & B. Wing)] replied :

94. (a)—No. The former contractor could not complete the work due to non-receipt of foreign exchange in time. The remaining works have been allotted to another firm of contractors M/S. Gammon India Private Ltd.

(b)—Does not arise in view of (a) above.

***Mrs. JYOTSNA CHANDA (Silchar-West)** : May I know from the Government whether the party that have been allotted with this work have been able to procure iron goods and cement for the purpose ?

***Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI** : [Deputy Minister, P.W.D. R&B] No Siri iron goods and cement are supplied to the contractors by the government.

***Mrs. JYOTSNA CHANDA** : May I know whether the Department has procured these goods for the purpose ?

***Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI** : I can not say off hand, Sir.

***Shri BHUBAN CHANDRA PRODhani (Goiakganj)** : Sir, the question is that the work in this connection has been further delayed due to neglect in the supply of cement and iron materials, etc., may I know whether it is due to negligence to supply or due to non-availability of these materials ?

***Shri GRINDRA NATH GOGOI** : It is not due to negligence Sir, but due to non-availability.

***Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI (Rampur)** : Whether non-receipt of foreign exchange was the main reason for not completing this work or was the non-availability of materials ?

***Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister)** : Partly both the reason are responsible Sir, but now that the policy regarding the rate of foreign exchange has been somewhat changed we hope to get this foreign exchange soon.

***Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI** : Whether that amount has been obtained or we are still in the hope of getting it ?

***Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA** : We have moved the Government of India but up till now we have not heard anything from them.

Regarding encroachment on the Diroi Forest Reserve

Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA (Thowra) asked :

95. Will the Minister in-charge of Forest be pleased to state—

(a) Whether there are some encroachments made by the management of Diroibam T. E., on the Northern side of Diroi Forest Reserve near Nirmolie Forest village ?

(b) Whether Government have surveyed and demarcated the boundary of the Forest village ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Forests) replied :

95. (a)—There was an encroachment by a worker of the Deroibam Tea Estate and not by the Management of the Tea Estate. The encroachment was detected and has since been vacated by the encroacher.

(b)—Yes, during the last year.

Regarding supply of fertilisers to the tea gardens in Assam

Shrimati LILY SEN GUPTA (Lahowal) asked :

96. Will the Minister-in-charge of supply be pleased to state—

(a) Whether it is a fact that most of the tea gardens in Assam have not received fertiliser ?

(b) If so, the reason for this ?

(c) Who supplies the tea gardens with fertilisers ?

(d) Whether Government is aware that for want of timely supply of fertilisers production is suffering ?

(e) Whether Government have lately received any deputation from Planters in this respect ?

(f) If so, what action has been taken in regard to supply of fertilisers to the tea gardens in Assam ?

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

96. (a), (b) & (c)—Distribution of fertilisers to the tea gardens is made by the Government of India through their appointed agents in consultation with the Tea Board.

(d)—Government have no information.

(e)—Government have no information.

(f)—Does not arise.

Shrimati LILI SEN GUPTA : কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰে চাহ বাগান বিলাকৰ যি “ফাট্টীলাইজাৰ” দিয়ে-তাৰে তেওঁলোকৰ প্ৰয়োজন পূৰণ নহয় এই কথা অনসন্ধান কৰি, তাৰ ‘কটা’ বটাই দিবলৈ আমাৰ চৰকাৰে কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰক অনুৰোধ কৰিবনে ?

Shri BISWADEV SARMA : এই বিষয়ে কোনো আপত্তি আমি পোৱাৰ খবৰ নাই ।

Mr. SPEAKER : One thing I want to point out here. The reply given by the Government in many cases that "Government have no information" is not tenable because hon-members want to get some information from the Government so it is the duty of the Government to find out and supply that information insted of saying merely that Government have no information.

***Shri BISWADEV SARMA (Deputy Minister, Labour)** : But it is a matter concerning the Government of India Sir.

Mr. SPEAKER : Even than, it is the duty of this Government or of the Ministers concerned to collect the information from the Government of India and supply to the hon. Members of House here.

***Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA (Thowra)**: মই এই কথা জানিব পাৰোনে যে চাহ বাগিচা বিলাক অসমৰ হয়নে নহয় ? আৰু যদি হয়, supply department ত পৰেনে নপৰে Fertiliser বিলাক অসম চৰকাৰ যোগান বিভাগৰ জৰিয়তে বিতৰণ আৰু সেই বিলাক supervise কৰাৰ কাৰণে অসম চৰকাৰে ব্যৱস্থা লবনে ?

***Shri BIMALA PRASAD GHALIHA (Chief Minister)** : Fertilisers to the tea gardens are allocated and distributed through the Central Tea Board, the State Government is not in the picture. I think the Tea industry has approached the Central Tea Board in this regard and my unofficial information is that they have not been able to procure the requisite quantity of fertiliser so far.

***Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA** : কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰে দিয়া agent বিলাকৰ নাম কি ?

***Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA** : It has a list of various agents who are suppliers of this.

***Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI** : : What is the total quota of fertiliser for the tea gardens in Assam ?

***Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA** : I think it is about 50,000 tons.

***Shri HIRALAL PATWARY (Panery)** : মাননীয় মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে জানানে যে agriculture quota ৰ পৰা চাহ বাগিচা বিলাকে যথেষ্ট পৰিমাণ fertiliser কিনিছে ?

***Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA** : Which season is the hon-member refering to ?

***Shri HIRALAL PATWARI** : From 1957 to 1960 December.

***Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister) :** This was also discussed previously about some unauthorised sale of agriculture quota fertilisers to tea gardens. There is a case pending regarding that. I don't know whether the hon-member is referring to that. Subsequently my information is that the Warehousing Corporation has been asked to take over the unused fertiliser which had been stocked for agricultural quota and distribute it to the tea gardens, to be replenished by fresh supply later.

***Shri HIRALAL PATWARY (Panery) :** মাননীয়া মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে জানান যে তেজপুর মেকনি এণ্ড কোং লিমিটেড চাহ বাগিছা বিলাকে ফাৰ্টি লাইজাৰ কিনিছে ? চৰকাৰে তাৰ কি action লৈছে ?

***Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA :** We have no information. We will enquire into it.

***Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri) :** Regarding (e) the question was whether Government have lately received any deputation from Planters in this respect ? This answer is "Government have no information". What sort of answer is that ?

Mr. SPEAKER : I have already observed on this point ?

***Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH (Jorhat) :** Both these subjects, industry, and supply, fall under the State list. Will Government be pleased to state under what arrangement fertiliser for tea gardens is being supplied by the Central Government through the Tea Board ?

***Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA :** The Central Tea Board is a statutory board and actually all responsibilities for the Tea Industry have been entrusted to this Board. That is why the Government of India are utilising the board for the purpose of meeting this particular requirement of the Tea Industry.

***Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH :** That is so, but my question was, since the tea industry as well the matter of supply fall in the State list, either the State concurs to the Central Government dealing with this through the Tea Board after consultation with the State or the State abdicates its rights and duties in this respect. So, what is the arrangement under which supply of fertiliser to the tea industry has been given to the Tea Board by the Central Government direct ?

***Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA :** It is not a question of taking over some legal powers of the State Government by the Government of India. It is really a question of utilising the Tea Board machinery for this purpose.

Mr. SPEAKER : What the hon.member meant was why not the State Government came into agreement with the Tea Board instead of Government of India coming into the picture.

***Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister) :** How does it make a difference ?

Mr. SPEAKER : Because the industry is this Government's responsibility and with regard to distribution of fertilisers it is subject to criticism.

***Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Industries) :** May I make a submission in this connection, Sir? We have drafted a legislation for taking over some mismanaged gardens, but we were advised that since Tea was a Central subject and a Central Act governed Tea, we were not competent to legislate on the matter. A draft legislation for this has been pending with us for a long time but we were informed that so far as tea was concerned, that was a Central responsibility administered under the Central Tea Act. The Tea Board is one of the functionaries under the Act.

***Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH (Jorhat) :** What did our Government say about it? Will the Government place all the papers in this connection on the table of the House?

***Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI :** As I said, we wanted to legislate for taking over some mismanaged gardens and we were told we could not do it. That is the attitude of the Government of India.

Mr. SPEAKER : What is the relevant Article of the Constitution under which the Assam Government wanted to bring forward the proposed Bill?

***Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI :** What I am trying to submit is this the attitude of the Central Government has been that Tea is a Central subject and central Act—the Tea Act controls the industry. So, when we tried to legislate for taking over some mismanaged gardens the Central Government told us clearly that we were not competent to legislate on this subject. Shri Sarma was a Minister when such communication came from the Government of India.

***Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH :** That is altogether different matter. Taking over of tea garden is interference with private property and it comes within the purview of Parliament. But the regulation of industry is in the State list. The Minister is confusing the whole issue.

***Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI :** I am not confusing the issue. The Central Government's attitude is that Tea is a Central subject and the Central Tea Act, which was enacted by Parliament, controls the industry. Unless the hon. member tries to understand the Tea Act this point will not be clear. Therefore I say that the Central Tea Act controls the tea industry.

Formation of a new Subdivisional Schools Board at Barpeta

Maulavi TAJUDDIN AHMED (Tarabaxi) asked:

97. Will the Minister, Education be pleased to state—

- (a) When the life of the Barpeta Subdivisional School Board expired ?
- (b) Why the new Board has not been formed as yet ?
- (c) When it will be formed ?

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS (Deputy Minister of Education) replied :

97. (a)—On 3rd October, 1960.

(b) & (c)—The matter is under consideration of Government.

Maulavi TAJUDDIN AHMED : Questions (b) & (c) have not been properly answered. The question was “why the new Board has not been formed as yet and when it will be formed”, the reply is “the matter is under consideration of Government.” That is not the proper reply.

Mr. SPEAKER : What is the proper reply ? The matter is still under the consideration of Government.

Shri PRABHAT NARAYAN CHOUDHURY (Nalbari-East) : When under Statutory rules it is necessary that on the expiry of the term of a particular Board a new Board is to be constituted, why the answer should be “the matter is under consideration.”

Dr. SHRIHARI DAS (Barpeta) : Six months have elapsed since the expiry of the term of the old Board. Is it not the policy of the Government to form a new Board just after expiry of the term of the old Board ?

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS : The delay is mainly due to the fact that the Municipal Board and the Managing Committees of the Schools took some time to elect a member from amongst them. Secondly, it is under the consideration of the Government whether some of the responsibilities of the School Board can be given to the Panchayats. So, the matter has taken so much time.

Shri PRABHAT NARAYAN CHOUDHURY : But there is a standing provision of the Act under which School Boards are to be reconstituted. Are Government considering to bring in a new legislation ?

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS (Deputy Minister, Education): If it is decided that some of the responsibilities are to be given to the Panchayats then the existing Act will have to be amended. So, all these matters are under the consideration of Government.

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI (Rampur): Sir, the life of this Board expired on 3rd October 1960 and up till now no new Board has been appointed. May I know from the Government how the schools are being managed in the absence of the School Board during this interval?

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS: The old School Board is functioning.

Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Laharighat): Has the life of the old Board been extended?

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS: Yes, Sir. Until a new Board is appointed the Old Board was to continue.

Shri GAURISHANKAR BHATTACHARYYA (Gauhati): Under what provision of law the statutory life of the Board has been extended? The statute clearly lays down the life of the Board. What authority the Government has to extend its life which the Statute does not give?

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS: Sir, there is provision in the Basic Education Act that till the new Board is constituted the old Board will remain operative.

Shri GAURISHANKAR BHATTACHARYYA }
Shri PRABHAT NARAYAN CHOUDHURY } Which one, Sir?

Shri GAURISHANKAR BHATTACHARYYA: Simply saying will not do. (Noise).....Here he gives an inaccurate information. I have got the Act here.

Shri PRABHAT NARAYAN CHOUDHURY: I will hand over the Act to the hon Deputy Minister.

Mr. SPEAKER: Order, Order. (Voices: the Rules, Sir.) He will supply you the necessary information. Mr. Das, you will have to supply the information as to under what relevant section of the Act the life of this School Board continues.

Maulavi TAJUDIN AHMED: Who is the Chairman of the School Board at Barpeta?

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS: Shri Upendra Chandra Das.

Maulavi TAJUDDIN AHMED: Is he the President of the District Congress?

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS: Yes, Sir.

Regarding changing of Text Books of Secondary Schools

Dr. GHANASHYAM DAS [North Salamar (Reserved for Scheduled Castes)] asked :

98. Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state—

(a) What are the reasons for changing the Text Books of the Secondary Schools every year ?

(b) Whether Government is aware that it becomes hard on the part of the poor students to purchase new text books due to such annual change ?

(c) If so, what steps the Government propose to take to alleviate their difficulties ?

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS (Deputy Minister of Education) replied :

98 (a) to (c)—Under Government orders Text Books are selected by the Assam Text Book Committee for a period of five years. Inspecting officers have strict instructions to see that the Head Masters do not go on changing text books before that period. If specific instances of such change are brought to the notice of Government action will be taken against persons concerned after due enquiry.

Shrimoti KOMOL KUMARI BARUA: Assam Text Book Committee বহুত কেইবাব বহে ?

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS : Generally twice.

Regarding annexation of some areas of Kokrajhar Subdivision to the Dhubri Subdivision

Shri MATHIAS TUDU (Gossai gaon) asked :

99. Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) Whether some areas of the Kokrajhar Subdivision are going to be annexed to the Dhubri and Goalpara Subdivisions ?

(b) If so, what are the names of those areas ?

(c) Whether some areas of the Dhubri Subdivision are also going to be annexed to the Kokrajhar Subdivision ?

(d) If so, what are the names of those areas ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister) replied :

99. (a) & (b)—Government have received a proposal for inclusion of Ward No. 1 of Sapatgram small town in the Kokrajhar Subdivision with the Dhubri Subdivision and this is under consideration of Government.

(c)—Government have also received some such proposals which are under consideration.

(d)—From Dhubri Subdivision to Kokrajhar Subdivision Union Nos. 7, 9, 10 and 11 of Dhubri Police Station.

Union No. 10 of Golakganj Police Station. Union Nos. 3, 4, 9, 10 and 11 of Bilasipara Police Station.

From Goalpara Subdivision to Kokrajhar Subdivision, North Salmara and Bongaigaon Police Station.

Shri MATHIAS TUDU (Gossaigaon): May I know from the Government from whom they have received the proposals?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister): Government received representations from the public on which Government called for reports from the Deputy Commissioner.

Construction of a road from Kamargaon to Panbari in North Kamrup Division

Shri GHANASHYAM TALUKDAR (Sorbhog) asked:

100. Will the Minister-in-charge of Forest be pleased to state—

(a) Whether Government propose to construct a forest road from Kamargaon to Panbari in North Kamrup Division for proper supervision of works?

(b) If so, when?

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Forests) replied:

100. (a) & (b)—The construction of a pucca road from Kamargaon to Panbari with permanent bridges is beyond the technical and financial resources of the Forest Department as the road will involve construction of major bridges over the Burisuti, Monas and Machinekunda rivers which are not stable rivers as regards the channels they keep annually. A cold weather road with temporary bridges across these rivers is, however, proposed to be constructed in the cold weather period of 1961.

Procurement of Paddy in District-wise

Mrs. JYOTSNA CHANDA (Silchar West) asked:

101. Will the Minister-in-charge of Supply be pleased to state—

(a) How much paddy has been procured district-wise to meet the requirements in lean months during the year ?

(b) What arrangements have been made to meet the requirement of Hill Districts ?

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

101. (a)—Quantity of Sali paddy procured district-wise upto 28th February, 1961 is given below :—

1. Lakhimpur District	...	...	...	1,27,770 mds.
2. Sibsagar District	...	...	...	1,13,957 „
3. Nowgong including Mikir Hills District	...			3,60,650 „
4. Kamrup District including Mangaldai Subdivision of Darrang District.				2,58,880 „
5. Tezpur Subdivision of Darrang District	...			1,33,142 „
6. Cachar District	...	..	...	55,588 „
7. Goalpara District	..	...	...	86,804 „
Total				11,36,791 „

(b)—The rice requirements of Hill Districts are met from the Government buffer stock as well from the millers' stocks of the nearest surplus areas. Arrangements have been made for release of paddy to mills from the buffer stock from time to time for milling and supply of resultant rice for issue to the Hill Districts on Government account for consumers there at a fixed price through Fair Price Shops. Besides this wholesalers of the Hill Districts are also allowed to bring rice on trade account from millers' stocks according to allotment made by the Local Officers with a view to feeding to the Local Markets.

Shrimati JYOTSNA CHANDA (Silchar-West) ; May I know from the Government whether Government have procured the paddy upto the target ?

Shri BISWADRV SARMA (Deputy Minister, Labour) ; No, Sir.

Shri HIRALAL PATWARY (Panery) : What is the target that has been fixed for this year districtwise ?

Shri BISWADEV SARM (Deputy Minister, Labour):—

Area	Target upto 31 March 1961
1. Nowgong District including Mikir Hills.	6,00,000 Mds.
2. Kamrup including Mangaldai Subdivision.	6,56,000 „
3. Tezpur Subdivision.	2,50,000 „
4. Sibsagar District.	2,50,000 „
5. Dibrugarh Subdivision.	1,00,000 „
6. Cachar District.	2,00,000 „
7. Goalpara District	2,50,000 „
8. North Lakhimpur Subdivision.	2,00,000 „

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI (Rampur): Do the Government expect to procure this amount of paddy now that upto 28th February only 11,36,791 maunds have been procured, i.e. do the Government expect to procure 25 lakhs maunds of paddy by the end of 31st March 1961?

Shri BISWADEV SARMA: We cannot expect the entire amount.

Shri HIRALAL PATWARY (Panery): Hon'ble Minister has replied that some target has been fixed for Dibrugarh, but I find from the reply to (a) that nothing has been procured in Dibrugarh.

(Voices: that is included in Lakhimpur District).

Shri BISWADEV SARMA: For the information of the Hon'ble member I can say that upto 28th February 1961, 27,000 maunds of paddy have been procured in the Dibrugarh Subdivision.

Shri HIRALAL PATWARY: What is the reason for keeping view Mangaldai in the district of Kamrup when there is the Darrang district for its own?

Mr. SPEAKER: For administrative convenience.

Shri BHUBAN CHANDRA PRADHANI (Golakganj): Ahu paddy has been procured; may I know from Government what is the stock of Ahu paddy with Government?

Shri BISWADEV SARMA: I want notice for this question, Sir.

Shri RAMNATH SARMA (Lumding): Is it not a fact that the quantity shown at (a) is the buffer stock for the lean months of the year?

Shri BISWADEV SARMA (Deputy Minister, Labour) : Yes, Sir.

Shri HIRALAL PATWARY (Panery) : If from administrative point of Mangaldai has been kept with Kamrup, whether Government will consider it for other purposes as well ?

Mr. SPEAKER : That question does not arise.

Re: the Number of Supervisor Kanungos in Dibrugarh Eastern Circle

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Saikhowa) asked :

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

- (a) The area in square miles of Dibrugarh Eastern Circle and the present number of Supervisor Kanungos engaged in Dibrugarh Eastern Circle ?
- (b) The area in square miles under each of the Supervisor Kanungos in Dibrugarh Eastern Circle ?
- (c) Whether it is a fact that one Supervisor Kanungo finds it difficult to cover such a big area and report from him are usually delayed ?
- (d) Whether it is a fact that a number of anomalies came to light during the last few years in Dibrugarh Eastern Circle regarding land ?
- (e) Whether Government is proposing to increase the number of Sub-Circles of Supervisor Kanungos to 4 in Dibrugarh Circle for efficient working ?
- (f) Whether it is a fact that one or two Mandals qualified for Supervisor Kanungos are still serving as Mandal ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Revenue) replied :

102. (a)—The area of the Dibrugarh East Circle is 543.21 square miles; The present strength of Supervisor Kanungos in that Circle is 2 only.

(b)—The area of Dibrugarh Sub-Circle under one Supervisor Kanungo is 275.34 square miles and that of Chabua Sub-Circle under the other Supervisor Kanungo is 267.87 square miles.

(c)—Yes.

(d)—Government received no complaint of anomalies.

(e)—No. However, the question of strengthening the Land Records staff is being examined.

(f)—Yes. One qualified Mandal who recently passed the special course, is working as Mandal.

Re: Repairs of L. P. School buildings of Gauhati Subdivision which were damaged by the 1959 and 1960 Floods

Shri PRABHAT NARAYAN CHOUDHURY (Nalbarri-East) asked :

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

- (a) Whether Government is aware that 1959, June floods heavily damaged the buildings of Nangdanga L. P. School, Berchenikuchi L. P. School, Nanai L. P. School, and Barmunikona L. P. School No.1 of Gauhati Subdivision ?
- (b) Whether the local Sub-Inspector of School recommended Flood Damage Repair Grants to the above Schools along with other Schools ?
- (c) Why the above named Schools were deprived of allotment of Flood Damage Repair Grants, with the result that the damaged Schools are lying unfit for use ?
- (d) Whether Government is aware that during 1960, July flood there was recurrence of flood damage to many School buildings including the above-named School buildings ?
- (e) Whether Government propose to sanction Flood Damage Repair Grant to the affected Schools and sanction substantial grants to the above-named Schools ?

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS (Deputy Minister of Education) replied :

103. (a)—Reports were received from Deputy Inspector of Schools for Nanai, Namdonga and Barmurikona No.1. It is presumed that the Schools Nangdanga L. P. and Barmunikona L. P. No.1 of the question are the same Schools as Namdonga and Barmurikona No.1 as stated above.

No report was received for Berchenikuchi L. P.

(b)—The reports are collected from Deputy Inspector of Schools and not from Sub-Inspector of Schools. So, it is not known if Sub-Inspector of Schools recommended the names of above Schools. The report of the D. I. of Schools is taken to be the final report as he collects the figures through the Sub-Inspector of Schools.

(c)—Barmurikona No.1 has received Rs.300. The other Schools named above could not be given for want of funds.

(e)—Yes. If funds become available the cases of these Schools will be considered.

(d)—Proposals from departments have been received and the matter will be considered if funds become available.

Shri PRABHAT NARAYAN CHOUDHURY (Nolbari-East): Here at (c) it has been stated that Barmurikona L. P. School has received Rs. 300/- Will the Minister please enquire whether Rs.100/- only has been disbursed to the school ?

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS (Dy. Minister, Education): I will enquire about that matter. It may be the case that in some schools the money is paid in instalments seeing the progress of work. Rs. 300/- is the amount sanctioned.

Shri BIRENDRA NATH DAS [Patacharkuchi (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)]: চিহ্ন আৰু বৰমা চাৰ্কলৰ স্কুল বিলাকৰ কিবা ৰিপোর্ট পাইছেনে ?

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS: It is a new question, Sir. I do not know whether we have received any report.

Sbrimoti KOMOL KUMARI BARUA (Kotonigoan): In reply to (e) it has been stated that if funds become available the cases of those Schools will be considered. May I know whether any provision has been made out of the savings of this year?

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS: As yet no provision has been made. If necessary we will have to make provision because we are getting reports regarding flood and storm damaged Schools. Recently there was a cyclone at Tinsukia, Silchar and other places and we are having full reports about these damages.

Shri PRABHAT NRAYAN CHOUDHURY: Why these unfortunate Schools, Nanoi and Namdonga, were excluded for the purpose of this relief grant ?

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS: Due to paucity of funds we could not give sanction to all the schools.

Re: Growers of paddy who face great difficulties in disposing their products due to Co-operative Marketing Societies being unable to purchase the same

Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Kamalpur) asked :

104. Will the Supply Minister be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether Government is aware that the Co-operative Marketing Societies specially in North Kamrup have not been able to purchase the marketable paddy of the growers for paucity of funds at their disposal ?
- (b) Whether Government is aware that the growers have been compelled to sell their produce at a price much below the fixed price to petty dealers and rich cultivators of paddy as the Marketing societies are not in a position to purchase their paddy in cash for want of funds ?

(c) Whether Government is aware that because of the monopoly of procurement of paddy is entrusted to Co-operative Marketing societies and because of the fact that Marketing Societies are not in a position to purchase the paddy of the growers who are to sell their produce for the bare necessities of life the growers have been facing great difficulties in disposing their paddy and consequently are very much hard hit?

(d) What steps have the Government taken to mitigate the grievances of the paddy growers who do not find a market to dispose their produce even in distressing condition?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Co operation) replied :

104. (a)—In the season 1959-60 when the system was first introduced, purchase and sales were not quick leading to locking up of funds of societies and consequent hardship to small growers on some occasion.

(b)—There might be one or two cases like this but the reports were often exaggerated. The Societies could not purchase sub-standard paddy as the people did not bring clean good paddy for sale. These might be surreptitiously purchased by petty traders. But this year steps were taken to remedy the difficulties and as such there has been no such complaints.

(c)—Government heard such complaints but they were mostly exaggerated ones. Merely to discourage State Trading so that the same would be given up and the benefit would go to trader, middlemen and the rich cultivators. The traders never paid the minimum price in the past. They always started purchasing at much lower rates at the beginning of the season. But now the minimum price is paid to the maximum number of small growers who have no staying power. The big growers who can hold used to sell in lean months at high prices. The State Trading has benefited the large number of small growers and has acted as a deterrent to hoarding by large growers.

(d)—The matter was enquired into by the Study Groups of the Assembly and their recommendations regarding quick purchase and sale have been implemented. Adequate funds have been made available.

Shri BHUBAN CHANDRA PRADHANI (Golakganj): Is it not correct that growers are not satisfied with the price fixed by the Government?

Shri BISWADEV SARMA (Dy. Minister, Labour): Yes, Sir, there are some complaints about it.

Shri MOHANANDA BORA (North Lakhimpur): It has been stated at (d) that adequate funds have been made available but in the Report of the Study Group on State Trading there were other recommendations besides this. Will the Minister be pleased to state whether those recommendations were fulfilled?

Shri BISWADEV SARMA: We are gradually implementing these recommendations.

Regarding the Morian Farmer and Traders Co-operative Societies, Ltd.

Shri BISWANATH UPADHAYA (Patharkandi) asked:

105. Will the Minister-in-charge of Co-operative be pleased to state—

- (a) At what prices Messrs Morian Farmer and Traders Co-operative Societies Ltd., purchased oranges during last two years?
- (b) At what prices they have sold the same in the Calcutta market and through whom?
- (c) Whether it is a fact that an amount of 50 nP is charge for basket by the Commission Agents and if so, from whom and whether there is any account of it.
- (d) What is the actual expenditure in booking one basket to Pandu?
- (e) Whether it is a fact that they charge at .75 nP to .87 nP. per basket?
- (f) Whether it is a fact that the Society carry betel leaves also in the trucks given by the State Transport to carry oranges?
- (g) What financial help has been given to the society up till now?
- (h) Whether dry fish permit has been issued in favour of the society?
- (i) Whether the Government have lately received any complaint from the public against the society?
- (j) If so, what are the nature of the complaints?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Co-operation) replied:

105. (a)—The prices paid varied from Rs.20 to Rs.45 per 1040 for Dawki and Pynursla oranges and from Rs.45 to Rs.125 per 1040 for Jowai oranges.

(b)—The prices received varied from Rs.12 to Rs.23 per basket of 150 to 200 oranges depending on size and quality. These were sold through some fruit merchants on commission basis.

(c)—The society supplies the baskets and therefore there is no question of any payment to the Commission Agents for baskets. The society maintains its accounts for purchase of baskets.

(d) & (e)—The expenditure in booking one basket has varied between .50 nP to .75 nP.

(f)—The Society's books do not show whether betel leaves were also carried along with oranges in the trucks given by the State Transport.

(g)—The society received Rs 8,000 as subsidy on cost of transport during the year 1958-59, and Rs.350 as grants-in-aids towards cost of management during 1959-60.

(h)—Yes.

(i)—No.

(j)—Does not arise.

Shri BISWANATH UPADHAYA: Sir, I want to know from the Government whether an enquiry is going to be instituted by the Anti Corruption Branch in connection with the matter referred in (f)?

Shri BISWADEV SARMA (Dy. Minister, Co-operative): Yes. We will enquire.

Regarding Jute Research Sub-Station at Sorbhog

Shri GHANASHYAM TALUKDER (Sorbhog) asked :

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

- (a) In what way the State Government has been benefited by the Jute Research Sub-Station at Sorbhog ?
- (b) Whether it is a fact that the problem of road difficulties by the side of the sub-station exists ?
- (c) How many representations were received by the Minister of Agriculture, Assam, Director of Agriculture, Assam, Sub-additional Officer, Barpeta to this effect ?
- (d) Why this problem has not been solved and the road constructed for the convenience of the public ?
- (e) Why a bridge has not been constructed over a ditch on the western side of the Research station for want of which there cannot be proper management of the Research sub-station ?
- (f) Whether it is a fact that this sub-station is being taken over by the Assam Government ?

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

106. (a)—The State will benefit from this Research sub-station as improved varieties of jute suited to local climatic condition will be evolved in this sub-station.

(b)—Yes.

(c)—Altogether four representations were received by the Minister Director of Agriculture and Subdivisional Officer, Barpeta.

(d)—The Rural Development Department has already requested the President, Rupasi Anchalik Panchayat to consider construction of the road out of funds placed at its disposal.

(e)—Public Works Department has been requested to construct two bridges over the ditches.

(f)—This is under consideration of the India Government.

Shri GHANASYAM TALUKDAR (Sorbhog): Sir, regarding question (e) May I know when the P.W.D. is going to construct the bridge?

Shri BISWADEV SARMA (Deputy Minister, Labour): We have not received the information as yet.

Dr. SRIHARI DAS (Barpeta): In regard to (d), May I know from the Honourable Minister what measure has been taken to solve the problem?

Shri BISWADEV SARMA: An amount of Rs. 288 was sanctioned to solve this problem.

Dr. SRIHARI DAS: May I know what is the exact amount of money sanctioned?

Shri BISWADEV SARMA: Rs. 288 was sanctioned for this purpose. As the amount is not sufficient we have request the Panchayat Adalat to grant Rs. 1000/- for the said proposal.

Regarding industrial loan

Shri BISHWANATH UPADHYAYA (Pathrrkandi) asked:

107. Will the Minister-in-charge, Industries be pleased to state—

(a) Whether the Government have lately received any application from one Shri Krishnalal Rabidass of Karimganj for Industrial loan?

(b) If so, what is the amount applied for?

(c) When the application was received by the Government?

(d) Whether the application of Shri Krishnalal has been disposed of?

(e) If so, when?

(f) If not what is the reason of the delay in disposing of this case?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister-in-charge of Industries) replied:

107. (a)—Yes.

(b)—Rs.5,000 (Five thousand.)

(c)—The application was received originally on 23rd August, 1957 in incomplete form. It was re-submitted on 18th February, 1958.

(d)—No.

(e)—Does not arise.

(f)—The original application was incomplete as it did not contain the required details and particulars about the security for the loan. Subsequently, when the applicant supplied the required particulars, his application was sent to the Subdivisional Officer Karimganj for verification of his title to the land offered as security, as well as its valuation. Enquiry revealed that the land offered as security belonged to the applicant's father with tenancy right. As such, the case could not be considered unless a written declaration was furnished by the applicant's father as to his willingness to mortgage the land in question against the loan applied for by his son. The Subdivisional Officer, Karimganj was requested to obtain such a written declaration but this has not yet been made available.

***Shri BISWANATH UPADHYAYA (Patharkandi):** Will the Minister-in-charge be pleased to reply when the S.D.O., Karimganj was requested to obtain a written declaration?

***Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHY (Minister, Industries):** A report in connection with the industrial loan was received from the S. D. O., Karimganj on 21st April 1958. But as the applicant did not supply the particulars required we referred back to the S.E.O. Uptil now we have received any reply and then again we referred the case to the S.D.O., Karimganj to obtain a written declaration. We have not received any reply from the S.D.O., Karimganj as yet.

***Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA:** What steps have been taken by the Government in this case?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHY: No specific steps have been taken yet.

Regarding construction of Puthimari bridge at Sonewarghat on the Kamalpur-Morowa P. W. D. Road

Shri SARAT CH. GOSWAMI (Kamalpur) asked:

108. Will the Minister-in-charge, P. W. D. (R. & B.) be pleased to state—

(a) Whether survey and collection of data have been completed regarding the construction of Puthimari bridge at Sonewarghat on the Kamalpur-Morowa P. W. D. Road?

(b) Whether this will be a timber bridge or R. C. C. bridge?

(c) What is the estimate of expenditure on this bridge?

(d) Whether the bridge will be taken up for construction during this year?

(e) If so, when the construction work is proposed to be started?

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI [Deputy Minister, P.W.D. (R.&B.)] replied:

108. (a)—Some hydrological data have been collected for the purpose of preparation of design and estimate.

*Speech not corrected.

(b)—No decision has yet been taken. A proposal for construction of a permanent bridge has been included in the list placed before the Assam Road Communication Board for consideration in drawing up the Scheme for Third Plan.

(c)—Roughly estimated Rs.4.80 lakhs.

(d)—No.

(e)—Does not arise.

***Shri PRABHAT NARAYN CHOWDHURY (Nalbari-East) :** Do the Government know that the name of the road Kamalpur—Morowa is a minomer as the road from Kamalpur does not connect Morowa ?

***Shri BISWADEV SARMA (Deputy Minister, Labour) :** There is no such information.

Regarding disposal of petitions for weaving loans in Barpeta Subdivision

Shri GHANASHYAM TALUKDER (Sorbhrg) asked :

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

(a) How many petitions for weaving loan from Barpeta Subdivision is pending either at the Director's Office or at Barpeta ?

(b) How many of them have been considered ?

(c) When these petitions will be finalised ?

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

109. (a)—Fifty-eight applications including 21 received during the months of January and February, 1961 are pending in the office of the Director of the Sericulture and Weaving and 15 either in the office of the Co-operative Weaving Inspector, Barpeta or the Weaving Superintendent, Gauhati through whom enquiry reports on the loan applications should come to the Director of Sericulture and Weaving.

(b)—Seventy-three.

(c)—According to the Assam Aid to Industries (Small and Cottage Industries) Rules, 1960, loans upto Rs.2,500 should be sanctioned by the Deputy Commissioners and Subdivisional Officers. As soon as the funds are allotted to the Deputy Commissioners and Subdivisional Officers in the next financial year, the applications which are all for loans below Rs.2,500, with the enquiry reports will be sent to the Subdivisional Officer, Barpeta for disposal.

Shri GANASYAM TALUKDAR : May I know from the Honorable Minister when these applications were received and when the case is going to be finalised ?

*Speech not corrected.

Mr. SPEAKER : এই ৫৮ খন দরখাস্ত কেতিয়া পোনে ?

Shri MAHENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Minister, Sericulture and Weaving): এই বছৰ ফেব্রুৱাৰী মাহলৈকে পোৱা হৈছে।

Shri GHANASYAM TALUKDAR : In regard to answer (b), may I know whther they have been given loan or not ?

Mr. SPEAKER : The case is under consideration.

Number of Women applicant applied for loan during 1958-59

Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA (Thowra) asked :

110. Will the Minister-in-charge of Weaving be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether it is a fact that some women applied for loans to improve handloom ?
- (b) If so, what was the number of applicants in 1958 and 1959 ?
- (c) How many of them were granted such loans ?
- (d) How many applications of this kind were received in 1960 ?
- (e) How many of these applications were considered for favourably ?
- (f) How many were rejected on what ground ?

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

110. (a)—Yes.					
(b)—1958	..	...	...	...	319
1959	...	..	...	...	330
(c)—1958	..	...	...	...	88
1959	...	...	...	...	90

There are at present 471 [*i. e.*, 649—(88+90)] applications pending scrutiny in the office of the Director of Sericulture and Weaving on account of, firstly, their being earlier certain procedural difficulties in the Assam Aid to Industries (Small and Cottage Industries) Act, 1955 and secondly, sufficient funds not being available during the year 1960-61.

(d)—248.

(e)—13.

(f)—The remaining applications are awaiting scrutiny ; the number of cases rejected will be known after the scrutiny is over.

Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA (Thowra): ১৯৬০ চনত চৰকাৰৰ ফালৰ পৰা দৰখাস্ত বিচৰা হৈছিলনে?

Shri MAHENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Minister, Sericultur and Weaving): যি মানুহে এই শিল্পকাৰণে দৰখাস্ত কৰিব খোজে কৰিব পাৰে, চৰকাৰৰ ফালৰ পৰা কোনো দৰখাস্ত বিচৰা নহয়।

Mr. SPEAKER: টকা যে ধাৰে দিব, সেই বিষয়ে জাননী দিয়েনেকি?

Shri MAHENDRA NATH HAZARIKA: তেনেকুৱা জাননী দিয়া নহয়।

Shrimati KOMOL KUMARI BARUA (Katonigaon): তাঁতবোৱা শিল্পৰ কাৰণে এহেজাৰ তৈকীয়া ঋণবোৰ জিলা পৰ্যায়তে দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থাটো কৰিবনে?

Shri MAHENDRA NATH HAZARIKA: কৰা হৈছে।

Shri PRABHAT NARAYAN CHOWDHURY (Nalbari East): এখন দৰখাস্ত dispose of কৰিবলৈ কেই বছৰ লাগে?

Shri MAHENDRA NATH HAZARIKA: দৰখাস্তৰ ওপৰত নিৰ্ভৰ কৰে।

Shrimati KOMOL KUMARI BARUA: এই দৰখাস্ত বোৰ চিলংত বিবেচনা কৰা হয়নে জিলা পৰ্যায়তে কৰে?

Shri MAHENDRA NATH HAZARIKA: জিলা অফিচৰে তদন্ত কৰি অনুমোদন কৰে আৰু চিলংৰ পৰা মঞ্জুৰ কৰা হয়।

Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA: ১৯৫৮—৫৯ চনৰ ৪৭১ খন দৰখাস্ত Pending হৈ থকা স্বত্বেও আকৌ দৰখাস্ত কিয় আহবান কৰিছে?

Shri MAHENDRA NATH HAZARIKA: চৰকাৰে দৰখাস্ত আহবান কৰা নাই। যাৰ ঋণ আৱশ্যক তেওঁলোকে দৰখাস্ত দিয়ে।

Shri SARBESWAR BORDOLOI (Titabar): দৰখাস্তবোৰ জিলাৰ পৰা চিলংলৈ পঠায় আৰু চিলংৰ পৰা আকৌ জিলালৈ ঘূৰায় পঠায়। এইদৰে দুবাৰ অহাযোৱা কৰাৰ কি দৰকাৰ? সময় বেচিলে খৰছ নহয় জানো?

Shri MAHENDRA NATH HAZARIKA: দৰখাস্তবোৰ ডিবেক্টৰৰ অফিচলৈ আহিবই লাগিব।

Shri MAHIKANTA DAS (Barchalla): কুটিৰ শিল্পৰ এহেজাৰৰ পৰা আঢ়ৈ হেজাৰ টকাৰ ঋণ বিতৰণ যেনেকৈ জিলা পৰ্যায়তকৰে সেই দৰে বয়ন বিভাগৰ এহেজাৰ টকা ঋণৰ দৰখাস্তবোৰ জিলা পৰ্যায়তে বিবেচনা আৰু নিষ্পত্তি নকৰে কিয়?

Shri MAHENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Minister, Sericulture and Weaving): জিলা বা মহকুমা পর্যায়ে দিয়া ব্যবস্থা কৰা হৈছে।

Shri HARESWR GOSWAMI (Rampur): ১৯৫৮ চনত ৩১৯ খন দৰখাস্তৰ মাত্ৰ ৮৮ খনত ঋণ দিলে আৰু ১৯৫৯ খনত ৩৩০ খনৰ মাত্ৰ ৯০ খনত ঋণ দিলে। বাকী ১৯৫৮ চনত ২৩১ খন আৰু ১৯৫৯ চনত ২৪০ খন দৰখাস্ত নামঞ্জুৰ কৰা হ'লনেকি ?

Shri MAHENDRA MATH HAZARIKA: নাই কৰা।

Regarding Maintenance of opium addicts Centre at East Dhemaji

Shrimati LILY SEN GUPTA (Lahowl) asked :

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

- (a) What is the number of opium addicts in North Bank ?
- (b) Whether it is a fact that there is an Opium addicts Centre at East Dhemaji ?
- (c) If so, when this opium addict centre was opened ?
- (d) Up till now what is the number of addicts treated by this centre ?
- (e) What is the total number of seats in the opium addict centre ?
- (f) At present what is the number under treatment at the centre ?
- (g) What is the total expenses incurred by Government in the maintenance of this centre up-to-date ?

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

111. (a)—431 in the North bank of Lakhimpur District.

(b)—Yes.

(c)—On 24th December, 1959.

(d)—73.

(e)—20 seats.

(f)—5.

(g)—About Rs.17,579.

Shrimoti LILY SEN GUPTA (Lahowal): এই ১৭,৫৭৯ টকা ৩৭ জন কৰ্গীৰ কাৰণে খৰচ কৰিলেনে অন্য প্ৰকাৰেও খৰচ কৰিলে ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister. Excise) অন্য প্ৰকাৰে খৰচ কৰা নাই।

Re: collection of statistics of different grades of Government servants Community-wise, including Backward classes

Shri BHUBAN CHANDRA PRADHANI (Golakganj) asked :

112. Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) Whether there is any statistics maintained by Government showing the different grades of Government servants of each community such as (1) Scheduled Tribe, (2) Scheduled Caste, (3) Ahom, (4) Koch-Rajbanshi-Khatriya, (5) Other Backward Classes, (6) Muslim and (7) Other general Hindus, district-wise?

(b) If the reply is in the affirmative, whether a statement may be laid on the table?

(c) If the reply is in the negative, whether Government propose to collect the statistics immediately?

Shri BIMOLA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister) replied :

112. (a) and (b)—The Government does not maintain the statistics district-wise. The statistics maintained by the Government for the year 1960 are given below:—

NUMBER OF ASSAM GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES, 1960

Castes and Tribes	Gazetted	Non-Gazetted	Grade IV	Total	Percentage
1. Scheduled Caste ...	100	1,340	1,920	3,360	6.0%
2. Scheduled Tribes (Plains)	110	1,500	1,690	3,300	5.9%
3. Scheduled Tribes (Hills)	130	5,060	3,100	8,290	14.8%
4. Other Backward Classes	230	4,140	7,450	11,820	21.1%
5. Muslim	280	2,700	1,670	4,650	8.3%
6. Others	1,550	11,230	11,800	24,580	43.9%
7. Total	2,400	25,970	27,630	56,000	100.0%

(c)—In future, the Government proposes to collect the above statistics district-wise.

Shri BHUBAN CHANDRA PRADHANI (Golakganj):

Sir, is it a fact that the percentage of the service held by people belonging to other backward classes is far less than the percentage of their population? If so, what are the reasons?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister): Sir, the percentage of service held by the people belonging to other backward classes is not lower than the percentage of population. According to the 1961 census, the percentage of other backward classes comes to about 21. Therefore, the figure also represents 21.1 percent.

Sri HIRALAL PATWARY (Panery): Sir, in Items 5 and 6, Government has stated Muslims and others. May I know whether the Constitution has provided that the Muslims should be classed separately from other communities?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA: No, Sir, the Constitution has not provided but in order to know the representation of minorities figure have been collected.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA (Gauhati): Has the Government of Assam decided to bring in religion and caste as the yardstick of measurement of minorities or majorities in the matter of employment in Government Service?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA: Sir, the Government of Assam has not brought anything except what is provided in the Constitution and also other directions received from time to time.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA: Has anywhere in the Constitution the Muslims been shown as a specific minority on the basis of religion for the purpose of employment?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA: It is not in the Constitution but there are instructions from the Prime Minister himself to see that the minorities are represented.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA: Is there any specific instruction from the Prime Minister that the minorities should be considered on the basis of religion?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA: Sir, the Prime Minister's correspondence refers to minorities including Muslim minority.

Shri HIRALAL PATWARY: Under Item 4 of the reply, it has been shown that there are other backward classes. Whether the Hon. Chief Minister will state how many ex-tea garden labourers have been included in the figure 230 and 4,140?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister): Although we do not have separate statistic I can inform the hon. Member that the tea garden and ex-tea garden people in Government service are very few.

Mr. SPEAKER : Whether there is any statistic maintained by Government for the different Grades of Government servants?

Shri HIRARLA PATWARY (Panery): Whether any tea garden labourer has also been included in this category of Government servants?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA: We do not have any such separate statistics, but I can inform the hon. Member that the tea garden and ex-tea garden people in Government service are very insignificant in number.

Shri A. THANGLURA [Aijal (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)]: Sir, since the Muslims have been specifically mentioned, why the Christians were not specifically mentioned also?

Adjournment Motion Re: devastating fire at Bara Bazar Shillong

Mr. SPEAKER: I have received notice of adjournment motion from Shri Hiralal Patwary. His adjournment motion concerns the devastating fire that broke out this morning at Bara Bazar, Shillong. I want to hear from the Chief Minister on this point.

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister): We have just received this information about fire. But with regard to details, I do not have them now because actually when the House assembled, the fire fighting was going on by Fire Brigade, both by the Assam Fire Service and Army.

Mr. SPEAKER: As fighting against fire is still going on by the Assam Police Fire Brigade, with the help of the Army Fire Brigade, I rule this adjournment motion as out of order.

Amendments to the Assembly Rules

Mr. SPEAKER: In accordance with Rule 260(3) of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Assam Legislative Assembly, I hereby inform the House that no amendment has been received within seven days to the recommendations contained in the Report of the Rules Committee which was laid on the Table by the Minister, Parliamentary Affairs on the 6th March, 1961. the amendments are therefore deemed to have been approved on the expiry of the said period of seven days. The amendments to the Rules, as recommended by the Committee will be circulated by the Secretary and published in the Gazette.

All consequential amendments on account of extension of sitting hour from 4 P.M. to 4-30 P.M. will also be made by the Secretary.

**Chief Minister's Statement regarding publication of assembly
Proceedings**

***Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, on the 11th instant the hon. Leader of Opposition raised the question of belated publication of the Assembly proceedings and I promised to make a statement in the matter. Unfortunately, I could not do so yesterday as I was out of station.

I have looked once again into this question. I am really sorry for the present state of affairs and can very well appreciate that the belated publication causes various difficulties and inconvenience. The hon. Speaker wrote to me about it on 14th June, 1960 and I directed certain measures to be taken for clearing up the accumulated arrears. At that time the publication of the proceedings was 22 months behind hand and as a result of those steps it is now 18 months behind hand. I have no hesitation to say however that the position still remains far from satisfactory. During the past six years the volume of matters to be printed at the Government Press has steadily gone on increasing but there has been no corresponding increase of machineries. There are now a very much larger mass of matters to be printed, very often on priority basis, in a variety of languages. The increase has become phenomenal for the past couple of years. To cope with this Government have decided to bring in more machineries and other equipments in the Gauhati Branch Press as soon as the construction of the Press building there is completed. It is expected that the building will be completed and the machineries installed within the next six months or so. But by the time the Press goes into full operation we shall be faced with the task of printing the ballot papers and other matters in connection with the ensuing General Election. A Rotaprint set is going to be installed in the Government Press at Shillong and this will give some relief although it will be rather negligible in the present impact of voluminous priority matters. Since 1948 we are having on an average 50 days' sitting of the Assembly in each year against 27 days and 29 days in 1956 and 1957 respectively. I find the programme followed in the Press has been to publish only one day's proceedings in each week's Gazette. In spite of it, but to the pressure given from time to time, the Press has been able to publish increasingly larger volume of proceedings. In 1958, the number of printed pages of proceedings was 1912, in 1959 it was 2,476 pages and in 1960 it was raised to 3,604 pages. The progress even at the present enhanced rate will be much more in 1961 but it will not be commensurate with the demand. At present there are about 65 days' proceedings to be printed, some of these are in the Government Press and some in the Assembly Secretariat. Added to it will be the proceedings of the current session numbering about 30-35 days; so in the total there will be about 100 days' proceedings due to be printed after the current session is over. I have ascertained that with the present resources the Government Press can at most print two days' proceeding in a week and that also by deferring some other work. I am asking the Government Press to make all-out efforts to clear off the arrears within 31st July, 1961 by which date all these proceedings of about 100 days' should be printed off. As it is beyond the capacity of the Government Press to do it I am directing the Press Superintendent to take the help of suitable private presses

who will be given parts of the work to be done within given dates at suitable rates to be fixed by him on the basis of the costs of production of similar matter in the Government Press. This will no doubt involve some extra expenditure and difficulties but this will have to be countenanced in view of the present unsatisfactory state of things. Thus we propose to clear up the arrears.

So far as the future proceedings are concerned, the Press will make every endeavour to publish at least two days' proceedings every week. It is, however, not unlikely that some bottle-neck may still be reached again after a year or so, but in the meantime it is hoped that the additional machineries which are going to be installed at Gauhati and Shillong will be available for printing these matters, I fear, however that we shall not reach a fully satisfactory position so long as we do not have a separate Assembly Wing in the Government Press with substantial recurring and non-recurring expenditure. I may mention here that for meeting the printing difficulties and current urgent matters I have already suggested to the hon. Speaker the installation of a Rotaprint set in the Assembly premises at a non-recurring expenditure of Rs. 60,000 plus an annual expenditure of Rs. 5,000 or so.

In regard to the difficulties faced by the Assurance Committee due to delayed publication of Assembly proceedings I would submit for your consideration whether it would be possible to make 12 to 15 copies of the manuscript proceedings in the Assembly Secretariat of which 2-3 copies may be extracted for the concerning administrative Departments, 8 to 9 copies for the Assurance Committee and one copy for the Government Press. If this is done the Assurance Committee need not have to wait for the time lag which must always be there to a certain extent before the printed proceedings can be fully available to the Committee even under ideal conditions.

General discussion of the Budget

***Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla):** মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, জয়জয়তে মই বিত্তমন্ত্রী মহোদয়ক তেখেতৰ বাজেট বক্তৃতাত যি মন্তব্য প্রকাশ কৰিছে তাৰ বাবে ধন্যবাদ জনাইছো। অবশ্য এই খন deficit বাজেট। deficit পূৰণ কৰিবৰ কাৰণে পেট্রল আৰু ডিজেলৰ ওপৰত যি টেক্স লগাইছে তাক মই সমর্থন কৰো। ইয়াৰ দ্বাৰা মাত্ৰ ১৪৫ লাখ যে টকা পূৰণ হ'ব, তাকৈ বেচি নয়ে। finance commission এ share of central tax and grants in aid বেচিকে দিব বুলি তেখেতে মন্তব্য কৰিছে তাৰো ভাৰত গবৰ্ণমেণ্ট আমাক specila Quota দিয়া কিন্তু। এই কটালৈ ভাৰত চৰকাৰৰ দৃষ্টীয়াকৰ্ষদকৰিলে। তদুপৰি আমাৰ উন্নয়ন মূলক কামবোৰ বহা সময়ত বহা আৰু এই কাৰণে যে আমাৰ Technical Personnel নাই। Cement নাই c. i. sheet কাৰণে আমাৰ কামবোৰ কাৰ্যকৰী কৰিব পৰা নাই। সেইবিলাক দুৰ কৰিবৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰে চাব লাগে আৰু কি কাৰণে হৈছে ইয়াত অক্ষিচাৰৰ কিবা গাফিলি আছে নেকি সেইবোৰ বিশেষকৈ তাৰ লগে। আৰু এটা ডাঙৰ হেঙাৰ আমাৰ আছে যাৰ কাৰণে স্মীম অনুসৰি কাম নহয় সেইটো হৈছে administrative Approval আহি নাপায়। তাৰ কাৰণে আমাৰ বহুত টকা surrender কৰিব লগা হয়। সেই কাৰণে আমা এখন evaluation committee form কৰি তাৰ দ্বাৰা প্ৰত্যেক বাজেটত আগে আৰু পিছে পৰীক্ষা কৰি চাব লাগে এই কমিটিৰ দ্বাৰা আমাৰ বহুত খিনি আসোৱাহ দুৰ হ'ব বুলি আশা কৰিব পাৰি।

North Bank ব আজি পর্যন্ত কোনো উন্নতি হোৱা নাই।

এই সদনত সদস্য সকলে কৈছে যে উত্তৰ পাৰে ৰেল লাইন হৈছে। তাৰ পৰা অবশ্যে উপকাৰ হব। কিন্তু তাৰ বাহিৰে কোনো Institution এই তাৰ পৰা নহল ইঞ্জিনিয়াৰিং, ভেটেষীনেৰী কলেজ, কৃষি কলেজ, মেডিকেল কলেজ এই বিলাক হয় গুহাটীত নহয় চিলচৰত হৈছে। উত্তৰপাৰ কোনো এটা অন্ত্ৰ্ধান হোৱা নাই। আমাৰ সেই অঞ্চলটো পাণ্ডৱ বজিৰ্জত হৈয়ে আছে। যেতিয়া লোকপ্ৰিয় বৰদলৈ তালৈ গৈছিল তেতিয়া। চেয়াৰম্যানে কৈছিল যে এইখন পাণ্ডৱ বজিৰ্জত দেশ ইয়াত কোনো উন্নয়ন মূলক কামেই হোৱা নাই। তেতিয়া তেখেতে ভালকৈ উপলব্ধি কৰিছিল আৰু কৈছিল যিবিলাক Regional disparity আছে, সেই সকলো বিলাক দূৰ কৰিব লাগে। কিন্তু তাৰ পিচতো কিমান বছৰ হল কিন্তু সদায় we are being neglected যিবিলাক কাম হব লাগে অথচ হোৱা নাই সেই বিলাক প্ৰত্যেক চৰকাৰে কৰিব লাগে। যদি কৰা নহয় তেন্তে There will be legitimate grievances ফলত হব যে এফালে সুন্দৰ অসম আৰু আনফালে অন্ধকাৰ অসম। আমাৰ সকলোৰ মনত grievances হৈ গৈছে। সেই কাৰণে মই চৰকাৰক অনুৰোধ কৰো যাতে যিবিলাক আমাৰ পিচপৰা ঠাই তাৰ সমস্যা দূৰ কৰিবলৈ চেষ্টা কৰিব।

তাৰ উপৰিও আমাৰ কিছুমান পিচপৰা জাতী as dumb millions মুক ভনতা আছে তাক সকলোৱে আজিলৈকে হেচি থৈছে। আজি হেৰিজন বনুৱা, সূত মৰান, এইলোকসকলৰ হাতৰ কটা তামোল নাখায়। অবশ্যে এতিয়া কিছু Improvement হৈছে আজিও, সেইসকলৰ কিছুমান মানুহে ৰেলত উঠিবলৈ ভয় কৰে because they are educationally and socially backward আমি সেইলোক সকলৰ সৰ্বপ্ৰকাৰে উন্নতি কৰিবলৈ চেষ্টা কৰিবই লাগিব। এই লোক-সকলৰ more than 50 percent সেই economically hard hit.

Art 340 of the Constitution মতে যিসকল untouchables আছে যেনে হৰিজন বনুৱা ইত্যাদি আজিও আমি বনুৱা সকলক বুলি বুলিয়েই আছে। এওলোকৰ সংস্কাৰৰ কাৰণে Art, 340 of the Constitution এ Right হৈছে, It is not a question of begging with a bowl তেওলোকে যদি কাপ আমাক বৃত্তি দিয়ক সেইটো নিদি এই Economically, socially and educationally backward লোকসকল আমি কি প্ৰকাৰে আগবঢ়াম? We should not have grudge against them মুক্ত হস্তে সেইবিলাক বৃত্তি দি আগবঢ়াই নিয়ক Backward, Scheduled Caste Tribals ৰ উৎসাহ উদগনী কাগজে পত্ৰই প্ৰচাৰ কৰি তেওলোকৰ Social (—) Standard বঢ়াবো।

Mr. SPEAKER: Mr. Das, you are discussing the Budget and not delivering a public speech.

***Shri MAHIKANTA DAS (Barchalla)** সেইদেখি 3rd Plan ত যি ৩৫ লাখ টকা ধৰিছে It is most inadequate, 2nd Five Year Plan ত ৩৫ লাখ টকা দিছিল, 1st Plan ত দিয়াই নাই। গতিকে 3rd Plan ত এই টকাৰে ৫০ লাখ মানুহৰ সৰ্ববৰ্জনীয় উন্নতি হব নোৱাৰে, এইটো মাত্ৰ বাটলি গুটি হাইব ঠোতত অকনমান কিবা এই দিয়া যেন হৈছে। State Advisory Board ৰ Resolution অনুসাৰে পিচপৰা সম্প্ৰদায়ৰ লৰা ছোৱালীক শিক্ষাত আগবঢ়াই নব বুলি আশা কৰো। Planning Advisory কমিটিৰ advice মতেও অল্পত এককোটি টকা দিব লাগে।

আমাৰ বাজেটত যি টকা ধৰিছে, সেইখিনিৰে সকলো কান ভালকৈ কৰা হৈছে নে নাই কব নোৱাৰো। Embankment and Drainage ত আমাৰ যথেষ্ট টকা খৰছ কৰিছে। ভাগৱতী কমিটিয়ে Embankment Outlayৰ বিষয়ে সিবিলাক Recommendations দিছিল তাক কাৰ্য্যকাৰী কৰা হোৱা নাই। সেই অনুসাবে নদীৰ সাৰুৱা পানী খেতি পথাৰত সোমাবৰ কাৰণে মথাউৰি বিলাকৰ ঠায়ে ঠায়ে Sluice gate দিব লাগে।

নদী বান্ধি দিয়াত নদীৰ মুখ বন্ধ হৈছে। Shri Moinul Haque Choudhury আৰু মুখ্য মন্ত্ৰীয়ে গৈ চাই আহিছিল—বাহুগুৰী মৌজাৰ প্ৰায় ২৫ হাজাৰ বিঘা মাটি নষ্ট হৈছে কিমান Representation দিছে কাটি দি পানী উলিয়াই দিবলৈ আনকি মুখ্য-মন্ত্ৰীয়েও পৰামৰ্শ দিছিল; কিন্তু আজিও Sluice Gate দি সেই ২৫ হাজাৰ বিঘা মাটি ভাল কৰা নাই কিয়? যিটো বৰলীয়া Embankment আছে, তাৰে এডোখৰ ঠাইত ১৯৫৯ চনতেই ভাঙিল তাৰ মানুহে আহি মোক কৈছে আৰু সেই ঠাইখিনি ভঙা কাৰণে সেইপিনে পানী সোমাই তাৰ বহু খেতি পথাৰ নষ্ট কৰিছে। আজিও সেইটো বান্ধি নিদিয়াৰ নিমিত্তে, সমুদায় ৫০ খন গাঁও বিধবস্ত হবলৈ ধৰিছে। যেনে ভানাতলা, দক্ষিন হিংৰা, আকাদি, মাছুতোলা, হাইনদী, ভূমৰগুৰী স্বয়ংগী, জয়পীয়া, বাৰটিয়া কলিতাকিচি ইত্যাদি এনেকৈ আৰু ৪০ খন গাঁও প্ৰায় সদায়—বানপানীত বিধবস্ত হৈ থাকে।

এই ৫০ খন গাঁৱতেই সদায় বানপানী উঠি থাকে। কোনো কাম কৰিব নোৱাৰে। আজি ইমান বছৰে দৰ্শাস্ত দিছে—এই বছৰ হবলগা কথা আছিল—তাৰ Financial Sanction হৈছে। কিন্তু Departmentally কামটো হাতত নোলোৱা কাৰণে এই ৫০ খন গাঁও ধবংসোন্মুখ হৈছে। এনেকুৱা কিমান ঠাই আছে, বত কৰিব পৰা কাম নকৰা কাৰণে মানহৰিলাক দুৰ্দশাগ্ৰস্ত হৈছে। যিটো বান্ধি ভাঙিছে সেইটো ১০।১২ হাজাৰ টকাৰ কাম হব—সেই খিনিকে নকৰি মানুহক দুৰ্দশাগ্ৰস্ত কৰাৰ কি অৰ্থ থাকিব পাৰে।

Industryৰ বিষয়ে সকলোৱে সমালোচনা কৰিছে, আমি নিশ্চয় চাব লাগিব যাতে আমাৰ স্থানীয় ডেকাকল Employed হয়—বহুতে নানা ঠাইতে গৈ নানা প্ৰশিক্ষণ পাই আহিছে কিন্তু আজিলৈ কাম পোৱা নাই।

আমাৰ শিল্প লাগে—কুটিৰ শিল্প লাগে আৰু বৃহৎ শিল্প লাগে; কাৰণ আমাৰ দেশত নিবনুৱাৰ সংখ্যা দিনক-দিনে বাঢ়ি যাব ধৰিছে—। কিছুমান লৰাই কোনো কাম নেপায় নিৰাশ হৈ গৈছে। কিছুমানে আমাৰ বাহিৰত শিক্ষালাভ কৰি আহিছে তথাপি চাকৰি পোৱা নাই; অথচ অন্য ঠাইৰ মানুহ আহি ইয়াত চাকৰি কৰিছেহি—উপযুক্ত অসমীয়া পুৰুষ মহিলা থকা স্বত্বেও অন্য অসমীয়াক নিয়োগ কৰাত বিক্ষোভৰ সৃষ্টি কৰিছে। তাৰ ভিতৰত আছে—শ্ৰীজগত বৰাই Intermediate fail কৰি চৰকাৰী জলপানী লৈ Bombay Design Centre ত এবছৰ শিক্ষা লাভ কৰিলে আৰু জ্যোতি কলা কেন্দ্ৰত দুবছৰ Commercial Art পঢ়িলে, কিন্তু এতিয়াও চাকৰি পোৱা নাই। শ্ৰীআদ্য নাথ শৰ্মাই চৰকাৰী জলপানী লৈ Bombay H.T.T. কলেজত Cane and Bamboo Commercial Art পঢ়ি প্ৰথম শ্ৰেণীত পাচ কৰিলে; কিন্তু চাকৰি নাই। শ্ৰীহিন্দুধৰ বৰ্মণ বসন্ত Doll and Toy making শিক্ষা লৈ চাকৰি নেপায় প্ৰথমতে গুৱাহাটীত এখন ফাৰ্ম খলিছিল কিন্তু পিচত বৰষুণে গৈ এখন Private ফাৰ্মত কাম কৰিছেগৈ। শ্ৰী পূৰ্ণকান্ত দাসে মাদ্ৰাজত leather works Training লৈ ঘৰত বাহি আছে। Gauhati Design

Research Centre খুলিছে, তাত post আছেও, অথচ এইবোৰ শিক্ষিত ডেকা লৰাই চাকৰি পোৱা নাই। আমি যদি এই যুৱক সকলক নিয়োগ কৰি উন্নত কৰিব নোৱাৰো তেনেহলে দেশখন উন্নত হয় কেনেকৈ? বিশেষকৈ যি কেইটা ডেকাক চৰকাৰী বৃত্তি দি শিকায় আনিছে, সেই কেইটাকো যদি চাকৰি দিব নোৱাৰি তেনেহলে মানুহে শিক্ষা লব কেনেকৈ?

Medical বিষয়ত চৰকাৰী নীতি ঠিক হৈছে, কিন্তু execution ঠিক হোৱা নাই। আজি আমাৰ গাওঁ বিলাকত পঞ্চায়ত কৰি লোকেলবৰ্ড ভাঙি দিছে, কিন্তু লোকেলবৰ্ড ভাঙি দিয়াত লগে-লগেই dispensary বোৰ অচল হৈ পৰিছে, অৱস্থা জৰাজীৰ্ণ হৈ গৈছে। মোৰ সমষ্টিত এখন dispensary আট্ট বছৰ বন্ধ হৈ আছে। Public Works Department বিভাগক সুধিলে কয় তেওঁ লোকৰ specification লৈ নাহিলে লব নোৱাৰে। যদি লব নোৱাৰে তেনেহলে ভাঙি পেলাওক। সেইদৰে জৰাজীৰ্ণ অৱস্থাত বখাটো উচিত হোৱা নাই।

Revenue সম্বন্ধে আমাৰ বিবোৰ V. G. R. বা P. G. R. আৰু unclassified forest আছে সেই বোৰত Eviction নীতি ঠিক বাখিব লাগে। আজি সেই বোৰত অনধিকাৰ প্ৰবেশ হৈ অত্যাচাৰ চলিব লাগিছে। তাত বাধা দিওঁতা কোনো নাই। মজলদৈৰ উত্তৰ অঞ্চলত পাকীস্থানী কিছুমান আহি V.G.R., P.G.R. বেদখল কৰি বহি গৈছে আৰু ইফালে Law-abiding হোজা গাঁৱলীয়া বাইজ নক্ষিত হৈছে। আশাবৰো এই কথাবোৰৰ প্ৰতি চৰকাৰে বিশেষ লক্ষ্য কৰিব।

***Capt. W. A. SANGMA [Phulbari (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)] :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to participate in the general discussion of the Budget. In the first instance, I would like to point out to you, Sir, that the Finance Minister has failed to fully comply with the policy and programme laid down in the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution of India. Under this paragraph, Sir, the budget estimates pertaining to each autonomous district, before it could be placed before this House, should be sent to the respective District Councils for discussion and comments, the idea behind being to enable the District Councils to have their say with regard to the allocation of funds. In this connection, I may draw the kind attention of the Finance Minister to the statement given by late Dr. Ambedkar while this particular paragraph was being discussed in the Constituent Assembly. The reply given by him was that the very purpose of inserting a paragraph was to enable the District Councils to have their say with regard to allocation of funds. Unfortunately although a number of times criticisms have been made against the Government for not sending the Budget Estimates of the autonomous districts, these do not even reach in time. No comments given by the District Councils were ever taken into consideration by the Government and therefore, the very spirit of this paragraph has been defeated. I, therefore, beg to submit Sir, that the Finance Minister is entirely responsible for violating this provision of the Constitution. Secondly Sir, he has also failed to place before the hon. Members of this House the printed copies of the comments which have been received from the District Councils. I do not want these comments to be placed today but three days before the discussion on Budget begins. So I want to get a reply straight-away from the Finance Minister as to why copies of the comments he received from the District Councils have not been placed this time before the House as was usually done in the past? What are the reasons,

*Speech not corrected.

what are the circumstances which made the Government to depart from the usual practice? I remember it was in 1957 that I raised a Question that the comments of the District Councils should be placed on the Table of the House instead of placing one copy of the same on the Library Table. My suggestion was accepted then and ever since the practice was continued to place the copies of the comments of the District Councils on the budget estimates on the Table of the House. Unfortunately this time that was not done. I would like to have a definite reply from the Finance Minister on this point as to why he thought it undesirable to place the comments of the District Councils on the Budget Estimates this time before the hon. Members? I want to point out to you Sir, that it is not only that the Government have violated the spirit of this paragraph of the Constitution but it has violated other provisions also of the Constitution. Therefore, if I am to make a correct observation, I will have to point out that the interest of the backward people in the State as a whole and more particularly the interest of the hills people in the autonomous districts will never be safe in the hands of this Government. The progress of the hills people and the hill areas will ever be slow and retarded as long as these hills of ours continue to be part and parcel of the Assam administration. I will give my reasons for that Sir. Now, the grant under article 275 of the Constitution of India has been always regarded by this Government as a substitute; the intention behind this particular grant is to supplement the various developmental efforts of the State Government so that the discrepancy in the matter of development which exists in these undeveloped areas of the State can be made up somehow or other. Unfortunately I find that while reviewing the progress of achievements made in the Second Five Year Plan period the Finance Minister has based his speech on incorrect statistics. That was pointed out by my friend Shri Larsingh Khyriem in his speech yesterday in which he said that it was expected that in the Second Five Year Plan period 52 dispensaries would have been established in the autonomous districts. Now, on the 9th January the Hills Advisory Council met under the Chairmanship of Shri Chaliha, the present Minister in charge of Tribal Affairs. The Deputy Director of Health Services when we asked him as to how many dispensaries were established in the autonomous districts during the Second Five Year Plan period, gave us the information that only 6 out of 61 dispensaries sanctioned for these areas have been established up to that date—as a matter of fact 4 have been completed and 2 were expected to be completed soon. So, unless the Finance Minister possesses the magic lamp of Alladdin I don't know how it will be possible for him to make up the figure and complete the remaining 52 dispensaries within this short time? Sir, at the same time, we asked the Deputy Director of Health Services in that meeting on the 9th January as to how many dispensaries were established in the hills areas under the normal budget and under the general Plan sector in the First Five Year Plan period? He could not give us the information. I put a straight question to him as to how a person of the status of Deputy Director of Health Services could not give the simple information asked for when we are now in the fifth year of the Second Plan period? The Development Commissioner was also very much disappointed because the Deputy Director of Health Services could not say how many dispensaries in the hills areas were established under the normal budget and how many under the general Plan sector during the First Five Year Plan period. Therefore, without having that information I do not know how the Finance Minister's review

of the progress and achievements in State can be taken as correct? Now, while we are asked to consider about the Plan under Article 275 for the Third Plan period, we refused to discuss or to advise the Government unless in the first instance we are told by each and every Department about the target of the First Plan and the achievements in that period as also the target and achievements in the Second Plan period so far. We want to know what are the specific programmes of development which have been taken by Government either in the normal Budget or in the general sector of the plan programme. It is most disappointing that the Deputy Director of Public Instruction, Dr. Goswami, had to confess that not a single school was provincialised in the general sector, all the schools were provincialised in the hill areas—I mean the M.E. Schools. That is why I have been pointing out to you that the progress of the hills people and the hill areas is bound to be slow for these three reasons, viz-, (1) Government consider Article 275 grant as a substitute, (2) because of the very unsatisfactory and slow progress in the implementation of the schemes and (3) because of diversion of the funds in other directions. Funds have not been wholly utilised for the welfare of the people for whom they were sanctioned but for something else. Take for example, the money meant for development of the other backward classes. A sum of Rs. 8 lakhs was sanctioned during the Second Plan, but that was spent for constructing an approach road from Gauhati to Kamakshya. I want to ask in what way the other backward classes have benefited from it. I do not know whether Kamakshya is the abode of the other Backward Classes so that funds allotted for their welfare should be utilised for constructing a road from Gauhati to Kamakshya? Therefore, I submit, Sir, that as long as the Government continues to follow this attitude towards the welfare of the backward people, especially the hill people, our interests are not safe. We shall never be able to progress in the way we desire.

Now, coming to the Third Plan, in the past the Home Ministry used to make funds available for special development programmes under Article 275 for different States on an *ad hoc* basis. But this time the Government of India insisted that distribution of funds should be on the basis of population. Assam's share for the hill people on the basis of population was about Rs. 4 crores, but somehow or other it has been made 7 crores. I congratulate the Minister of Planning and the Finance Minister for having pressed this matter for having persuaded the Government of India to raise the allocation to 7 crores. For that I thank them. But in this connection I want to point out that from whatever little funds which have been given to us we are to meet the requirements of those communities which are scheduled tribes but who have not been declared as scheduled tribes. For example, from the amount allocated for hill tribals for various development programmes the hill people living in the valley will take a share. We have to meet their requirements also from the amount given to the hill tribals. Similarly for the few plains tribals living in the hills money will have to be spent from the funds allocated for development of the plains tribals. Government of India in the first instance decided this and the State Government followed suit. That is why a number of times the tribal leaders, both hills and plains, including the tribal M. I. As., have requested the State Government to recommend to the President under Article 342 to revise the Population Order so that all the tribals, the plains tribals living in the hills and Hills tribals living in the plains, can be brought in the list of

scheduled tribes. If that is done, the population of the scheduled tribes will increase by about $1\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs and then even on the population basis more funds have to be allocated. Our share of funds would automatically increase. But our Government is reluctant to move the President. Well, Sir, I can understand why the Government is reluctant to advice the President to revise the Population Order though they have agreed that so far as the economic development programme is concerned, they must get a share from the special development grant under Article 275. The reason for Government's hesitation to recommend to the President under Article 342 to revise the Population Order may be that if this is done the scheduled tribes may be entitled to two more seats in the Assembly and the total number of tribal members, both hills and plains, may be increased by two. I do not know why Government should be perturbed by increase of the numbers of tribal members by two more in a House of 105 members. If this is the motive behind Government's attitude I can definitely say, Sir, that our interests are not safe with this Government. If these people for all purposes are declared as scheduled tribes their reserved seats may be increased by two in a House of 105. When both the Central and State Governments have agreed that the economic benefits from special grants under Article 275 should be made available to all of them irrespective of their habitation I do not understand why they should be deprived of their political rights. I had occasion to observe, Sir are we, the tribals, meant only to receive and not to give? In a democratic set-up everybody should have the right to give, not only to receive. The Government intends to deprive them from the special political privileges by asking them to have rights of receiving only. In that way we become second-class citizens.

Sir, another thing. If we take into consideration the other Backward Classes including the Scheduled Tribes both in the Hills and the Valley, I think, Assam could have more attention from the Government of India in the matter of development. Sir, there are ten lakhs of tea garden labourers in Assam and if these tribes are treated as scheduled tribes ten more seats will come from the reserved seats to this Assembly. But that is not the intention of the Government; in that case the present set of people may find it difficult to continue to rule the State. But I would warn, Sir, the Government right now that the people the tribal people have become politically conscious. They have realised the injustice that has been done to them. I have already told the authority concerned to revise the census of the population taking into consideration the tea garden labourers as Scheduled Castes. Now the Managements or the Labour Department have some programme for looking to the interests of the tea-garden labourers. On the top of it it is desirable that they are treated as scheduled tribes and should get special benefits under article 275. Why should they be deprived of the general constitutional privileges that have been guaranteed them? Let them get their rightful benefits from the Management, from their Factories why should they be deprived of it? I submit, Sir, Government should realise it and adjust their attitude towards the welfare of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and other backward classes. The time is coming for these people to rise to unite and rise together.

As far as the Hills people are concerned the earlier we are separated it is better for us because we have had enough of experience we know Government will not change their attitude. Government is not sincere in their treatment of the Hills people. As long as we are compelled, the progress is bound to be hampered, and we shall not be able to progress to the level of others within the next ten years to come. Therefore, Sir, it is no use talking about it because I know Government will turn deaf a ear to all of it. Therefore, when Government has not taken the trouble of taking all the criticisms—the constructive suggestions what is the good of making further suggestions what is the good of making further criticisms? They are determined to be indifferent I can prove it, Sir. Unfortunately the time at my disposal is limited. Sir, it will be very very wrong for this Government to stand on our way. We are not meant to be only receivers. We want to look after ourselves we want to be our own agents. We want to be placed at the helm of affairs through the Government of India. We want to develop ourselves.....

Mr. SPEAKER : Your time is up. How long will you take ?

***Capt. W. A. SANGMA [Phulbari (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)]** : 3 minutes more, Sir.

Therefore I have put this question to this Assembly these informations will be out. Now the people of the State will be in a position to know what was the real attitude of the Government in the past and what is the real attitude of the Government even to-day to-wards the tribal people. I have put the question ; let us know the various planned programmes taken under different heads in the general sector and also under article 275 during the first Plan and during the second Plan. Even if some department, have taken certain programmes you will see that, Sir, article 275 grants have become the main grants and the grants for the development of the general sector as planned programme have become secondary. This attitude is continuing and if the public is given the correct information, then it will be understood the people will understand things. Therefore, Mr. Speaker, Sir, you will realise that it will be morally wrong to ask these people to be still a part of Assam. Apart from the Hills peoples' stand I have already warned the Government that unless you are in a position to change the attitude to-wards the welfare of the tea garden labourers including the scheduled castes and tribes of the valley, they are going to rise to the occasion. I can give an example, Sir, There was a movement for having the mother tongue as the medium of instruction at the primary education stage from some quarters. This agitation is now much more forceful than the one that was experienced at the time of passing the Official Language Bill. It was not so in the past. But now there is more pressure on the Government that education should be imparted through one's mother tongue at all Primary Schools. In this way they are rising to the occasion and I am sure the tea garden labourers those tribes will also rise to the occasion. They may be illiterate but they are also citizens of free India and will be in a position to give a lesson to the Government just in the way others have done.

With these words, Sir, I conclude my speech with the request that Government will carefully read the writings and words of mine and if possible they should try to make certain adjustments in their attitude towards the scheduled tribes, castes and other backward peoples.

**Speech not corrected.*

Shrimati PADMA KUMARI GOHAIN (Moran)

মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়,

বাইজৰ ওপৰত কবৰ বোজা নিদিয়াকৈ এখন সুচিন্তিত বাজেট দাঙি ধৰিব পৰাৰ বাবে মাননীয় বিত্ত মন্ত্ৰীক ধন্যবাদ জনাইছো।

বাজেট খনত সকলো বিষয়তে ভালকৈ দেখুৱা হৈছে যে দেশখনত চৰকাৰে পৰিকল্পনাৰে নতুন ৰূপৰে ৰূপায়িত কৰিবলৈ যত্ন কৰিছে। আৰু বহু বিষয়ত নতুন ৰূপে সজ্যতা হৈ অসমীয়ায় উন্নতিৰ বাটত অন্য প্ৰদেশৰ দৰে আগ বাঢ়িছে।

অসমৰ বনজ সম্পদ আমাৰ মাটিৰ তলৰ পৰা ওলোৱা মৌনৰূপ খাৰুৱা তেল আমাৰ বুৰুৰ কয়লা আমাৰ চাহ আদিলৈ আন ঠাইলৈ আজি অন্য প্ৰদেশৰ দৰে খোজত খোজ মিলাই আগ বাঢ়িব পৰা হোৱাটো অসমৰ কাৰণে এটা গৌৰৱৰ কথা।

কিন্তু ইমান আপুৰুগীয়া সম্পদ বাজিৰ অধিকাৰী হৈ আজি অসমীয়া মানুহৰ ভিতৰত কিয় এটা শান্তিৰ ভাব মাই। কিয় অসমীয়া মানুহ আজি নিজৰ দেশতে আলহি তুল্য হৈছে। কিয় অসমীয়া খলুৱা মানুহে আজি কোনো উন্নতিৰ পথৰ সন্ধান পোৱা নাই। পাছবছৰীয়া পৰিকল্পনা এটা দুটা পাৰহৈ গল এয় পাছবছৰীয়া দুবাৰ দালিত কিন্তু এই দুটা পাৰহৈ যোৱা পৰিকল্পনাত অন্য প্ৰদেশৰ খলুৱা মানুহে যি সাহায্য পাইছে, আৰু খলুৱা মানুহে নিজৰ প্ৰদেশখনৰ ভিতৰত নিজকে এই হৈ যোৱা পৰিকল্পনাৰ লগত জড়িত কৰি গৌৰৱৰে উপকৃত হৈছে বুলি ভাবিব পাৰিছে। কিন্তু আমাৰ প্ৰদেশৰ মানুহৰ তেনেকৈ জানো ভাবিব পাৰিছে? কিয় পৰা নাই। কিয় আজি খলুৱা মানুহৰ অন্তৰ আৱত কৰুণতো সৰুৰুপ সুৰ। তাষা কৃষ্টি, নিজৰ বৈশিষ্ট্যত ৰক্ষাৰ উপাই দেখা নাই।

এই সকলৰ কৰণ সুৰৰ সচাক্ষেপে অৰ্থ নাই নে কি? নে সচাক্ষেপে অসমীয়া মানুহৰ ঠেক মন যে দেশৰ ডাঙৰ শিল্প প্ৰতিষ্ঠা হোৱাত দেশৰ নানান উৎপাদ্য প্ৰতিষ্ঠা কৰি অসম দেশৰ নামত পাঁচবছৰীয়া পৰিকল্পনাৰে কোটি টকা খৰছ কৰা অতি গভীৰ কথাটোক অস্বীকাৰ কৰিব বিচাৰিছে নে কি? সন্দেহ মন হৈছে? নিজৰ দেশৰ এই নতুন শিল্প নগৰ প্ৰতিষ্ঠা হৈছে নিজৰ দেশত আজি উদ্যোগ নগৰ নিৰ্মাণ হৈছে—নিজৰ দেশৰ মাটিৰ পৰা ওলোৱা খাৰুৱা তেল শোধান হৈছে। যত মানুহৰ বসতি নাছিল কেইবিলাক কত নগৰ হৈছে। অসমীয়া মানুহে কল্পনা কৰিব নোৱাৰা এটা ছবি অসমতে দেখিছে। অথচ অসমীয়া খলুৱা মানুহে এই নব নিৰ্মাণক আদিব কৰ পৰা নাই কিয়? কিয় আজি গাৱে নগৰে চহৰে খলুৱা মানুহে ভাৱিছে আমাৰ কি হল আমি দেখোনে একেই আছে—ময়ো আজি মোৰ বুজাৰ তুলতে যে কি ময়ো দেশৰ কিবা উন্নতি হৈছে বুলি মই ভাবিব পৰা নাগ। মই ৪ বছৰ আগতে মোৰ সমষ্টিত নিৰ্বাচিত কৰা সময়ত মই দেখিছিলো গাৱলীয়া মানুহে তিনি বেলাৰ মূৰত এবোলা খাইছিল। মোৰ মনত আছিল মই নিৰ্বাচিত হলে মোৰ এই সমষ্টিত মই মোৰ যত্নৰ দ্বাৰা চৰকাৰী পৰিকল্পনাৰ দ্বাৰা অন্ততঃ দুবেলা খোৱাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিম কিন্তু আজি বিত্ত মন্ত্ৰীয়ে এই বাজেটখন দাঙিধৰা সময়ত—মোৰ দেশৰ মানুহৰ মাজত ৩ বেলাৰ ঠাইত ২ বেলা খোৱাৰ দূৰৰ কথা ৫ বেলাৰ মূৰত এবোলা খাবলৈ কো টানত পৰিছে গতিকে আজি মোৰ এই দেশৰ মানুহৰ মান—এনে অৱস্থাত পৰিণত হৈছে। অবশ্য চাহ-বাগান আদিৰ অবস্থা উন্নত হৈছে আৰু তেওঁলোকৰ জীৱনৰ মূল্য কিছু পৰিমাণে

নিৰোপন হৈছে। মিনিমামায়েজ নিৰ্ণয় কৰাৰ ফলত আজি চা-বাগানৰ এজন বনুৱাৰ জীৱনৰ মান নিৰ্ণয় হৈছে—এগৰাকী বনুৱাৰ জীৱনৰ মূল্য নিৰ্ণয় হৈছে। তেওঁৰ পোৱাৰি ছটিকে আদিকৰি সকলো সুবিধা পাইছে। যদিও সি পাব লগাৰ দৰে পোৱা নাই। কিন্তু মোৰ দেশৰ গাঁৱৰ কৃষক এজনৰ জীৱনৰ মান আজি জানো নিৰ্ণয় হৈছে এজন সাধাৰণৰ কৃষকে খেতিৰ সময়ত যদি বেমাৰ পৰে তেওঁৰ গোটেই পৰিয়াল টোৱেই বছৰৰ খেতি কৰিব নোৱাৰাৰ কাৰণে খাবলৈ নাপাব। তেওঁৰ এই লোকচানৰ বাবে তেওঁৰ পৰিয়ালৰ পথৰ ভিকাৰী হব লগা হয়। চৰকাৰী সাহায্য এই এনেকুৱা পৰিয়ালৰ প্ৰতি আগ বঢ়াবলৈ কোনো পৰিকল্পনা নাই। গতিকে গাঁৱলীয়া জীৱনত এনে-অৰ্থটন বটা দুৰ্ভগীয়া পৰিয়ালৰ ও অস্তনাই আৰু সেইসকলৰ জীৱনৰ মূল্য আজি এখন সমাজ বাদি সমাজত নিৰোপিত হৈ উঠা নাই। তেনেস্থলত আজি কিছুমান ফ্ৰাৰৰ মিল, ষ্টেটলাব্ৰেৰীৰ বিৰাটৰ কিছুমান ডাফ্ৰৰ ডাফ্ৰৰ উৎপাদ্যগৰ নামত বিৰাট ঘৰ নিৰ্মাণ কৰিলেই দেশখনৰ সুখ শান্তি হৈছে বুলি ভাবিলে ভুল কৰাই নহয় মোৰ মনৰে আত্মাৰ প্ৰবঞ্চনা কৰাহে হব।

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়,

✓ অসমীয়া জাতিক দোষাকোপ কৰা হয় যে এই জাতিটো সোবোপা কানিয়া কোনো কামৰ মূল্য নুবোজে। কথাষাৰ মই অকনো বিখ্যাস নকৰো কাৰণ আজি বেছি দিনৰ কথা নবয় হয়তো দুশ বছৰৰ আগতে অসমৰ মানুহৰ বুদ্ধি বল বিক্ৰম ভাৰতৰ অন্য প্ৰদেশৰ মানুহত কৈ বেছি বুলি কৈ যোৱাৰ কথা বুৰঞ্জীয়ে প্ৰমাণ কৰে।

গতিকে পৰিকল্পনা বিলাক ধীৰ স্থিৰ কৈ কৰি যদি কাৰ্য্যকৰী কৰিবলৈ যত্ন কৰে, কোনো কয় এই অসমৰ গাঁৱলীয়া পুৰুষ-মহিলা ডেকা-গাভৰুৰ পৰা দেশ নিৰ্মাণ কাৰ্য্যত সাহায্য নাপাব।

দেশ স্বাধীন হল সচা কিন্তু সেই বিদেশী চৰকাৰৰ আদৰ কায়দা নগল। বাটৰ কাহে বহি নহাৰ দৰে আজি নিজৰ মানুহৰ যোগ্যতাৰ প্ৰতি নিজৰ দেশৰ মুৰব্বীধৰণৰ মানুহৰ অবিখ্যাস। নিজে যোগ্য আসন পাই আনৰ যোগ্যতাৰ ওপৰত সন্দিহান হৈ বৰ্ত্তমান অসমীয়া জাতিৰ প্ৰতি আত্মবো সন্দেহ সৃষ্টি কৰিবলৈ পৰিবেশ সৃষ্টি কৰাত লাগি গৈছে। গতিকেই সন্ধি অসমীয়াই কোনো কামতে সুযোগ আৰু সুবিধা পোৱাৰ পৰা বঞ্চিত। আনকি এনেকুৱা এটা সময়ো হৈছে যে অসমীয়া মানুহে আজি নিজৰ মানুহক মানুহৰ শাৰিত বাখিবলৈকে টান পাব। নিজক বহল মনৰ মানুহ বুলি চিনাকি দিবলৈ গৈ। নিজৰ মানুহক উপলুঙা কৰি সৰ্ব্ব ভাৰতীয়ৰ মাজত নিজক বিলাবলৈ গৈ নিজৰ দেশৰ মানুহৰ সকলো প্ৰকাৰ অনিষ্ট সাধন কৰিছে। এইধৰণৰ মানুহৰ দ্বাৰাই আজি পীড়িত হৈ অসমীয়া জাতিৰ আজি মেকদণ্ড ভাঙি যাবৰ উপক্ৰম হৈছে।

কোনো প্ৰদেশত কোনো চৰকাৰেৰ নিজৰ প্ৰদেশৰ থলুৱা মানুহৰ প্ৰতি-কুল মনোভাৱ নাৰাখে এক মাত্ৰ অসমৰ বাহিৰে। কোনো প্ৰদেশত থলুৱা মানুহৰ বাহিৰে থলুৱা মানুহৰ স্বাধৰ বাহিৰে কোনো পৰিকল্পনাৰ হাত নোৱাৰে কিন্তু অসমত এই কথাৰ ব্যতিক্ৰম হৈছে যেন পাওঁ।

এলপতে অসমত পাছবছৰীয়া পৰিকল্পনাত উদ্যোগ প্ৰতিস্থা হৈ যি উৎপাদ্যগ সমূহৰ উৎপাদন কৰিছে সেই বোৰ এখন প্ৰদৰ্শনী হৈছিল তাত আমি দেখিবলৈ পালো এই শিল্প পতি সকল থলুৱা অসমৰ মানুহ নহয়। ৩৫৪০ টা স্কুলৰ ভিতৰত এজন মাত্ৰ থলুৱা অসমীয়া মানুহ। ইয়াৰ দ্বাৰা কি বুজি এইটো বুজিলে ভুল হব নে কি।

যে এই পৰিকল্পনাৰ শিতানৰ টকা উৎসাহ ইত্যাদিৰ অভাৱৰ কাৰণে থলুৱা মানুহে ইয়াৰ অংশ গ্ৰহণ কৰি এই সুবিধা লাভ কৰাৰ পৰা বঞ্চিত হ'ল। এই কথাষাৰ ও সচা নহয় জানো যে এই নতুন কথা বিলাকৰ সুবিধা লবলৈ চৰকাৰে বতাবৰণ সৃষ্টি কৰিব নোৱাৰিলে। এটা গোট স্বৰূপে উৎসাহ জগাই থলুৱা মানহক অনুপ্ৰাণিত কৰিব সম্ভৱত নোৱাৰাৰ এই পৰিণাম। এতিয়া এই প্ৰতিস্থানৰ দ্বাৰা অসমৰ মান উন্নত হৈছে বুলি আমি নিশ্চয় গৌৰৱ কৰিম কিন্তু সেই গৌৰৱৰ স্বার্থ কৰা আছে জানো দেশৰ মানুহে স্বার্থকতা কেনেকৈ উপলব্ধি কৰিব যদি সেইবিলাকৰ দ্বাৰা দেশৰ মানুহে বিন্দুমাত্ৰও সাহায্য নাপায়। গতিকে নদী নিয়ন্ত্ৰণ আৰু যান পানীৰ পৰা বক্ষা কৰি খেতিয়ক বাইজৰ সাহায্য কৰা আচনী অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়ে গ্ৰহণ কৰিব বুলি চৰকাৰৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰিলো।

সেই কাৰণে মই চৰকাৰক অনুৰোধ জনাও যে দেশত থলুৱা মানুহে কেনেকৈ উন্নতি কৰিব পাৰে কেনেকৈ দেশৰ মানুহৰ নাম উন্নতি হয় তাৰ বাবে চিন্তা কৰা নতুন পৰিকল্পনা হাতত লব। আৰু এই দুৰ্ভাগীয়া মানুহ খিনীৰ দূবেলা দুমুঠি খাই জীৱন ধাৰণ কৰিব পাৰে তাৰ দিহা কৰিব। নতুন পৰিকল্পনা লৈ জাতিৰ মাজত নব চেতনা আনি নতুন প্ৰেৰণাৰে জাতিক জগাই তুলিব।

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়,

দেশৰ লোক সংখ্যাৰে ভিতৰত মহিলা সমানে এটা ভাগ। এই মহিলা সকলৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰে বিশেষ চিন্তা কৰা নাই। মহিলা সকলৰ কাৰণে উন্নয়ন আচনিত টকা থাকিলেও বিতৰণৰ সুব্যৱস্থা নথকাত মহিলাৰ নামত আজি মহিলাৰ স্বাৰ্থ বক্ষা কৰিব নোৱাৰা প্ৰতিস্থান গঢ়ি উঠিছে। সেইবিলাক মহিলা মজল প্ৰতিস্থানে মহিলাৰ মজল কৰাৰ পৰিবৰ্ত্তে অমজল আৰু মহিলাৰ উন্নয়নৰ আচনি ব্যৰ্থ কৰিছে। গতিকে মহিলাৰ মজলময়ী আচনিত ধৰা টকাৰ যাতে সুবিতৰণ হয়, এনেকুৱা দেশৰ সুবিধাবাদি প্ৰতিস্থান সমূহ হাতত মজলকামি আচনীৰ সুবিধা নপৰে তাৰ প্ৰতি সচেতন হবলৈ নিবেদন জনালো। গতিকে কাৰীকৰি শিক্ষাৰ স্কুল বঢ়াই লৰাৰ নিবনুৱা সংখ্যা তাকৰ কৰিবলৈ যত্ন কৰিব। দেশত প্ৰতিস্থিত উৎপাদ্যগ সমূহত মিস্ত্ৰী ফিটাৰ জোগালীৰ কাম কৰিবলৈ অৰ্থতা আৰ্জন কৰিব পৰাকৈ শিক্ষাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব।

আনফালে ছোৱালীৰ এটা বিৰাট নিবনুৱা দল দেশত সমস্যাৰ সৃষ্টি কৰিছে। এম ই পাছ এম ডি পাছ আৰু প্ৰবেশিকা ফেইল কৰি নগৰৰ স্কুল ব'ৰ্ডৰ অফিচ কোনো মহিলা মজল প্ৰতিস্থানৰ দূৰাৰে দূৰাৰে ঘৰি ফুৰিছে এই সকলক কাম দিবলৈ স্কুল মাষ্টৰণীৰ কাম তেওঁলোকৰ জোখাৰ নাই এই সকলক এনে প্ৰতিস্থানে কামৰ দিহা দিব নোৱাৰে। আনপিনে এই সকলক গাঁৱত অভিভাৱকে যকুৱা কামত লগাই ৰাখিব নোৱাৰে। তেনেহলে এই শ্ৰেণীৰ ছোৱালীৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰে বিশেষ চিন্তা কৰি একোটা অঞ্চলত সমবায় পদ্ধতিৰে পাত পলু পোহা তাতবোৱা সুতা কটাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰি দি নিবনুৱাৰ সংখ্যা কমোৱাৰ আচনি গ্ৰহণ কৰিব বুলি পৰামৰ্শ আগ বঢ়ালো।

নিবনুৱা উক্ত শ্ৰেণী লৰা বিলাকলৈ প্ৰতি গাঁৱৰ ৬৭ টাটল ৩০১৪০ জন লৰাৰে মাছ পোহা হাহ কুকুৰা পোহা আৰু গৰুপোহি ডায়েৰীফাৰ্ম শাক পাচলীৰ খেতি আদি সমবায় পদ্ধতিৰে কৰিব পৰাকৈ টকাৰ আচনি লৈ কাম কৰি এই অল্প শিক্ষিত নিবনুৱাৰ ভাত কাপোৰৰ দিহা কৰি জীৱন নিব্বাহৰ সুবিধা কৰি দিলেহে এইবিলাক অবহেলিত দেশৰ গাঁৱলীয়া মানুহৰ উন্নতি হ'ব। তাৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰে চিন্তা কৰিব বুলি অনুৰোধ কৰিলো নতুবা এইবিলাকে ভাবিব, চৰকাৰ দুখীয়াৰ কাৰণে নহয়। এই চৰকাৰে দুখীয়াৰ দুখ বুতলী দুখীয়াৰ দুখ দূৰ নকৰে।

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়,

অন্যান্য পাছ পৰা সমাজৰ কাৰণে প্ৰথম পৰিকল্পনাত একো নহল। ইয়াত যি কিঞ্চিৎ হৈছে তাৰ বাবে চৰকাৰক ধন্যবাদ জনাইছো। এই পৰিকল্পনাত যি টকা ধৰা হৈছে সেই টকা পাছ পৰা সম্প্ৰদায়ৰ লোক সংখ্যা অনুপাতে নিচেই তাকৰ গতিক যেন ইয়াৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰে অন্য চিন্তা কৰি আৰু খৰছ কৰিব পৰাকৈ টকা পাৰলৈ কেন্দ্ৰৰ আগত নিবেদন জনাব। পাছ পৰি থকা সম্প্ৰদায়ক উন্নত কৰি কৰিবলৈ চৰকাৰে পুচেটা লব লাগে দেশৰ স্বাৰ্থৰ কাৰণেই কোনো জাতি পাছ পৰি থাকিলে দেশ এখন উন্নত হৈছে বুলি কব নোৱাৰি গতিকে এই পাছ পৰা সমাজৰ সকলো লৰা ছোৱালীয়ে উন্নত সমাজৰ সমৰ্থক হবলৈ শিক্ষাৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত কি চিপ দি পঢ়াৰ কিতাপ আৰু অন্য সাহায্য আগ বঢ়াব। অসমৰ জনসংখ্যাৰ ভিতৰত পৰ্বত বাদ দিলো এই ভাগৰ দভাগ গতিকেই দেশৰ মহান স্বাৰ্থৰ ফালৰ পৰাই এইটো বিষয়ত গুৰুত্ব দিয়া উচিত। পাছ পৰা ঠাই আৰু মনুহৰ উন্নতি মূলক আচনিৰ দ্বাৰা সাহায্য আগ বঢ়োৱাত চৰকাৰে সহযোগ দিব বুলি নিবেদন কৰিলো।

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়,

আমাৰ দেশখনত উন্নতি হটক দেশৰ সকলো মানুহে দুবেল দুমুঠি খাই জীৱন ধাৰণ কৰিব পৰাকৈ ব্যবসায় বানিজ্য শিল্প উদ্যোগ গঢ়ি উঠিবলৈ চৰকাৰে নতুন পৰিকল্পনা লওক। সকলো শ্ৰেণী মানুহৰ উন্নতি হওক। নতুন পৰিকল্পনাৰে চৰকাৰে সকলোকে উপকৃত কৰক। ইয়াকে কৈ নোৱৰ বক্তব্য সামৰণি মাৰিছো এই সুযোগ দিয়াত মহোদয়ক ওলগ জনাইছো কিন্তুমন্ত্ৰীৰ বাজে ভাষণৰ বাবেট ধন্যবাদ জনাইছো।

Shri HEM CHANDRA CHAKRAVARTY (Katigora): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to speak a few words on the general discussion of the budget. As the time at the disposal of the hon. Members is very limited, I like to enter straight to the points which I want to place before this House.

Sir, we are having surplus Budgets for the last two years and for that, are we to be optimistic about our State's financial progress and stability? On a careful scrutiny of the receipt and expenditure sides of the present Budget, we find, there is very little difference of the present Budget with that of the year we are just going to cross over. This is more less the same the picture we are seeing for the second time. This I say in connection with new schemes.

In the Budget speech that has been delivered by our Finance Minister, I find an honest attempt has been made by him to place facts and circumstances that were responsible for the gradual development of events that ultimately led down the good name of our State and placed it in a most vulnerable position to be attacked from all sides. This I say, in connection with law and order situation of our State since May last onwards.

It is really gratifying to note that the manner in which the Finance Minister has narrated events of those dark days, leaves no room for any suspicion. Even then, I am constrained to say that we were unable to rise up to the occasion in taking even the minimum firm attitude in quelling such a lawlessness in our most peaceful State and that was due to the lack of vision of the authorities over the gradual deterioration of the situation. I hope the administration won't commit such same blunder in future and their present and future actions would restore the lost name of our State in respect to general administration as well as maintenance of law and order.

Along with this general observation comes the question of development of a State. The developmental activities primarily depend on the congenial atmosphere suitable for the purpose. As mentioned by the Finance Minister, the said main factor was not there in our State for a pretty long time and that has very badly deterred even the humble progress that we all in our State began to make. Even then, it cannot be denied that appreciable stride in the direction of industrial development has been made in our State during the latter part of the Second Five Year Plan, that our country is just going to complete by the end of this month.

During this period, as has been said by the Finance Minister the national income per capita has gone up by 21 per cent in comparison to 1950-51 figures. It is really assuring. But even then there is scope for pessimism. On the average, the income has gone up, but how far this average increase has helped the general bulk of the population of our State. How far this increase has benefited the people at large is to be seen. By this, I mean the lot of the middle class people and also the agricultural sector which is the backbone of our man-power.

The high price of all other daily necessities, barring rice and paddy, was all along ruling far higher than the price of rice and paddy, the main, nay the only source of income of the agricultural class, resulting in the gradual imbalancing of their budget though an insignificant one. Only the day before yesterday I received a letter from a social worker of village Ganigram under Katigorah P. S. that the price of mustard oil has gone up to Rs. 3.50 N. P. per seer, in that area. Prices of cloth, pulses, spices, common medicines etc. are gradually soaring so high that only a blessed few could enjoy the benefits of the same and the poor labouring classes of the Tea gardens and the agriculturists would only say that there was a time in our country when these articles were also within our reach too. As has been mentioned by our Finance Minister that all possible steps are being taken for the stabilisation of the price index, keeping in view the needs and requirements for the successful implementation of the Third Five Year Plan.

The Finance Minister has mentioned in his speech to the satisfaction of the people of our State that the unemployment problem is not so acute in our State as elsewhere in the country. This might be correct on an average. But within the State itself there is a very great disparity in that sphere too. In the district of Cachar the unemployment problem is scoring higher and higher every year and there is little time left to reach the climax or the breaking point. I hope adequate measures would be taken by the Government to bring down this disparity by solving the unemployment problem of Cachar, a district of our own State which has been crying hoarse for long being overburdened with the unbearable pressure of jobless workers and educated unemployed youths.

In the sphere of industrial development though our State was a bit late in taking the initiative, the progress so far made is hopeful and if the progress is accelerated along with the increase of technicians and skilled workers, Assam will play a vital role in solving the economic problems, not only of its own but also become a very strong limb of our Indian Union and thus strengthen the economic structure thereof.

In this connection, I again beg to emphasise that no industry has yet been sponsored in Cachar by our Government for creating an urge in the minds of the people there by setting an example before their eyes. In the speech of the Finance Minister we find this time, some clear indications regarding setting up of major industries there. This blessing has been bestowed on Cachar by the nature and not by any effort or endeavour on the part of anybody or any authority. This is because of the fact that though otherwise not much in the picture, "Nature" has been very kind on Cachar as its bamboos mature in 3 years time whereas in other parts of our State it takes 7 years. This early maturing of Cachar Muli bamboos has given strong incentive to the industrialists in selecting the district of Cachar for setting up paper, bamboo-pulp and rayon mills there, where the required raw materials are mostly assured. Even then I won't hesitate to express the thanks of the people of Cachar to the authorities concerned for making available the required licenses etc. to the enterprisers for starting their industries in the district of Cachar.

Sir, I hope these industries will come up to production in the near future within a reasonable time and will not remain in the shape of license only not to be shaped even within 2 or 3 more Five-year Plan periods. This I am saying from our past experiences when we look towards the two hanging ends of the Barak bridge awaiting linking up since 1955 for reasons vague to us though it is constantly said that the delay was only due to shortage of adequate iron materials.

Sir, as far as I am concerned, I persuade myself to assimilate the above explanation. But Sir, when the people of Cachar after visiting different areas of our State return to Cachar and tell their representatives: "Oh! Sir, what you say about shortage of iron materials; we have seen for ourselves while travelling hundreds of miles by State Transport Buses on the North Bank of the Brahmaputra, very big bridges are being completed there by using hundreds of tons of iron goods and only in case of our district you say that iron materials are wanting". We fail to give them any satisfactory reply. I earnestly request the Government to create such conditions in Cachar whereby we are helped to find reasonable arguments for convincing the innocent long deprived people of Cachar.

Sir, coming to the Medical and Public Health activities of our State, I unhesitatingly say that an honest endeavour has been made by the Government for helping the suffering thousands. But even then there is immense room for further improvement within the financial limitations of our State by improving the management and control of that Department. There are so many anomalies and maladjustments in the administration of this Department that it calls for immediate over-hauling and reorientation of some stereotyped systems. It is really regrettable to say that after the taking over of the Local Boards dispensaries by the State, no improvement whatsoever has been made to those institutions. The dispensary houses in many cases, are in the verge of collapsing. The staff and the menial's quarters are assuming a most pathetic look not at all tempting to a doctor, who is required to live in a rural area. Do all these go to the credit of our Government in any way? We always advocate for

more work, but can better work be expected of a person if congenial atmosphere is not created for his living in the minimum? These factors are all common all over the State and I hope immediate actions would be taken by the Government in removing these primary difficulties.

Sir, the housing difficulties have become a common problem all throughout the State. E.A.Cs are not getting shelter to put their heads inside, Sub-Judges and Munsiffs look pathetically for houses. education department officials sob as they assume an air of helplessness and in many cases have to take shelter in house which is a disgrace to us all. For instance, the case of the Inspector of Schools, Suthern Assam Circle, may be cited as pointer.

I know Sir, solving of the present housing problem is a very difficult and expensive one, but even then we cannot sit idle over the same being frustrated. We shall have to face the same boldly and devise ways and means for its early solution. We cannot leave the same where it is. A phased and planned programme shall have to be drawn up by the Government in that behalf. In these days of planning, we shall have to visualise the present and future needs in our different spheres of activities and shall draw up our plans to meet these demands. Then and then only Sir, we shall be successful. Peacemeal patch-works without proper and adequate planning won't cope with the growing needs of the present time.

Sir, it is gratifying to note that our Government has given recognition to both Ayurvedic and Homoeopathic system of treatment. Our Deputy Speaker is a great fighter for the cause of Homoeopathy. But what is the fate of that science even to-day and what status is being given to that recognised system of treatment. A brief example to that point would make the matter clear. This is of a very recent origin.

Sir, one Dr. Das a well qualified and vastly learned Professor of Philosophy was appointed about three months back in the G. C. College Silchar as the head of the Philosophy Department. This gentleman become ill of a mild attack of chicken pox. He was granted leave by the Principal. This Dr. Das, a foreign travelled educationist is a great believer of Homoeopathic system of treatment and he got himself cured of that disease by taking Homoe medicines.

After being cured fully, he one day went to the College and on the requests of the Honours-Class students, he had to take a honours class. For this the said Professor was taken into task and summarily dismissed from service. The ground being that he took the class before 21 days were over as required by Allopathic system for becoming fully immuned from spreading infection.

From this Sir, you will find, there is clash between the two systems of treatment and an innocent Philosopher has become a victim of that difference between these two systems. I specially request the Deputy Speaker and through him, Sir, the Government to look to these anomalies so that common men do not fall victims to the rivalry of different system of treatment keeping in view the grave injustice that was being done to the foreign travelled professor of Philosophy Dr. Das, as mentioned above.

The Ayurvedic system of treatment though recognised, is not getting the help and encouragement it deserves. The lot of the Kovi-ras are not befitting their learning. Ayurvedic dispensaries and treatment centres very often go without medicines for months together for want of adequate supply of the same. Government should try to make better provisions for the supply of adequate quantity of medicines to the Ayurvedic dispensaries and some such centres so that the recognition of that system of treatment is justified. In this connection I like to stress that the Ayurvedic subsidised dispensary at Sasri in Barkhola may be converted into a full fledged Ayurvedic Dispensary. The Principal of the Assam Ayurvedic College has also recommended this Institution after his last visit there.

Along with the Ayurvedic system of treatment comes the learning of Sanskrit, though the Sanskrit language occupies the loftiest position not only in India but in the field of world literatures by its own richness. India's culture and tradition grew and developed basing its footing on Sanskrit. Even today the 'Jems, of India's heritages are to be found in Sanskrit. But, Sir, it is most regrettable to say that due considerations are not given to the department of Sanskrit education. The lot of the Sanskrit pandits who are in no way inferior to those scholars who received their education through the present system that was being introduced by the Britishers. I hope the Government will be pleased to take special interest in the learning of Sanskrit language, through which the soul of India's culture and tradition vibrates even to-day.

The present pay scales of Adhyapakas are a disgrace to their vast learning. I hope Government will take the promptest possible steps for ameliorating the conditions of the Pandits of the Tolls and some such Colleges.

Similarly, Sir, the Madrasas and Muktabs which also play most vital role in imparting education mostly to the Muslim students, also deserve the same such treatment like that of the Sanskrit teaching institutions. The Moulvis are the most ill paid learned teachers rendering selfless services to the society.

Coming to the activities of the P.W.D. it may be said that appreciable progress has been made if we take an overall view. But in case of Cachar the tempo is not so enthusiastic as it is seen elsewhere. I have mentioned before in some other connection, the hanging position of the Barak-bridge, the work of which was taken up in the first five year plan. Vital areas, specially in the Indo-Pakistan border in the Surma sector has not yet been touched. The Chief Minister himself went to that area saw things for himself and thereafter gave assurances to the public of Katigora areas including the now renowned Takergram pepole that a road would be constructed linking up Katigora with Haritkar-Kinnakhal and Sadirkhal. It was impressed by various speakers who spoke in the last meetings both at Haritkar and Katigora that the above mentoned border road would serve double purposes, both from the point of defence activities as well as checking the ravages of the flood by the Surma river. Thereafter the Chief Minister toldmet that the above project would be completed soon from the allotmen made by the Union Government from the defence fund. In pursuance thereof the

portion Katigora to Haritikar was only taken up and the same is going to be completed soon for vehicular traffic; but to the utter distress and disappointment of all concerned the most vital portion from public point of view remains as it was. The Chief Engineer passed orders for the detailed survey of that area and the same is now in his office. May I request the Government to put light to this matter so that the people may know the correct position. I am also waiting for the same to give an account to my electorate of that locality who are poor flood stricken mostly schedule caste people and Muslims.

The same fate is also of the Ranibazar-Bhanga bazar-Kalain and Natanpur road, which is one project. Ranibazar-Bhangarpar and Kalain Natanpur portions have been completed; but the middle portion Bhangarpar Kalain remains as before and thus serving no useful purposes of the mostly thickly populated areas.

There is practically no road communication on the north Bank of the river Bank and the said vast areas and its population have been living in a most distressed condition. The existing impoverished so called road from Udhband via Haticherra, Dolu, Rampur, Ballacherra, Bijoypur, Panighat to Dancherra needs immediate improvement. I hope the attention of the Government in the P. W. D. will be focussed towards that helpless undeveloped area of the north Bank of Borak just like the north Bank of Brahmaputra. The proposed road needs development only, as the initial work was done by different Tea garden authorities through whose areas this road passes affording an outlet to the vast local population.

Relief and rehabilitation department is going to be wounded up soon but to say frankly, the actual rehabilitation work is not yet complete in the district of Cachar where the pressure of the victims of Partition of the country is the most. I hope taking a clear and correct stock of the entire situation, our Government would be pleased to recommend to the Government of India for treating the refugee rehabilitation problem of Cachar on a special footing so that the responsibility of rehabilitation is completed to the satisfaction of all concerned. Let not the local people feel that the refugees are a burden on them; but an integral part of the State, who have engaged themselves in gainful occupations for the augmentation of our national wealth living in their own houses. Let us fix them on the soil of our State and assure them of our all help and sympathy so that the ravages perpetrated on these unfortunate victims of partition of India can forget the past darkest chapters and can associate with us freely without any cause for mental reservation.

(At this stage Mr. Speaker rings the bell)
Sir, I require two minutes more.

Sir, I have already taxed the patience of your kindness as well as that of the hon. members here in this House, and before I resume my seat, I am only placing the untold miseries of the people of Cachar in different areas of its three subdivisions, who have fallen victims to the ravages of the unprecedented cyclone that passed twice through Cachar on the evening of the 5th March last. The Revenue Minister has given a short account of

that sorrowful tale and also the prompt preliminary measures that have been taken by the district authorities for giving relief to the suffering thousands. I hope with the sympathy and help of the Government and the close co-operation of the victims as well as the neighbouring public, we would be able to tide over this unforeseen rath of His Almighty God.

(The bell rang again.)

Sir, before putting a brake to the onrush of the sorrowful tales of the people of Cashar, I may be permitted to quote a Hindi proverb.

“উত্তম ক্ষেতি মধ্যম বান
নিয়বীন সেবা ভীম নিদান”

A Sanskrit equivalent of the said proved is:—

“বানিজ্যে বসতি লক্ষ্মী তদধঃ কথি কর্মনী
তদধঃ রাজ সেবায়াং ভিক্ষায়াং নৈবচ নৈবচ”

To quote the oft quoted lines “God help those who help themselves”, I say, let not the people of Cachar be forced to take up the above slogan “Let us help ourselves”. We feel ourselves a part and parcel of the State of Assam and let us all develop our beautiful Assam bestowed with so much natural potentialities awaiting exploration and development joining hands together and mind united. Let there be a fresh dawning of the dark night and the past be proved dreams only.

Sir, while concluding my speech I may say that the Finance Minister belongs to the Congress party of which I am also a member and any praise of him by me would sound like self aggrandisement and for that I refrain from doing so. But whatever criticism that might be levelled against the present budget by the members of the opposition, the facts and circumstances prevailing in the country manifest that the approach of the Finance Minister is towards the achievement of the ideals laid down by the mighty Congress Organisation for a socialistic pattern of society... ..

Mr. SPEAKER: Your time is up. Now, Mr. Thanglura.

Shri A. THANGLURA [Aijal-West (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)]: Mr. Speaker, Sir, after feeling almost fretting and fuming with impatience I have been given a chance. So I am really happy to know that you have been kind enough to give me this opportunity to take part in this Budget discussion.

Sir, as I did not take part in the Governor's Address, I hope you will be considerate enough to give me more time which I believe you would do so, as you have always done before.

Well, Sir, we all know that last year the Finance Minister had a proud privilege and honour of presenting the annual Budget on the floor of this august House. Incidentally, as that Budget was a surplus one, we, especially the members of the Congress Parliamentary Party in which I was at that time, had been quite heartened and encouraged. I believe that Budget speech contained round about 56 pages, if I remember aright. But this year, Sir, perhaps as ill luck would have it, the same Finance Minister gave the other day his budget speech in this House which gives a different picture altogether. So Sir it is with a very deep personal dissatis-

faction that I rise to make a little observation on the Budget speech. However, though dissatisfied I might have been, it will be rather unfair on my part if I do not mention the fact that the Finance Minister's speech happened to be rather a comprehensive one. It touched practically most of the salient points of the machinery of the Government and I will not be surprised if it happens to be entertained with heart and soul and if it happens to be rather alluring and fascinating specially for the Plains people. But at the same time, Sir, I will not be mistaken if I say that it is rather disappointing for the Hill people of Assam. In point of fact, after going through it and after having a reflection of it, I find the speech to be as elusive as an eel.

Well, Sir, in the course of his speech, the Finance Minister as usual has been diplomatic and considerate in-as-much-as he made an appeal to the people of Assam as a whole, with a view to have more understanding, more amity and more atmosphere of peacefulness and understanding which we need so badly, to make this country a prosperous and smiling one as the Government put it which is rather appropriately for them. Well Sir, I have no doubt the Finance Minister is really sincere in extending that kind of pathetic appeal to the people of Assam to come forward and to be prepared to shoulder whatever responsibilities that may be called for the greater cause of the country. But Sir, under the peculiar circumstances, no matter how sound, how wholesome that kind of appeal might be, it is very difficult on the part of the down trodden people to rise to the occasion, and to listen and to be ready to put into practice that kind of appeal which at present seems to be loud sounding nothing. Sir, as I said, I have no doubt of his sincerity. He is a man with tremendous and big ambition; he is a man who has been ready to have even greater Assam or bigger Assam, and I understand from my personal intimacy and knowledge that he is a type of man who is fully imbued with a spirit of service. He has been keen in developing the country and make a terrific headway in which we can find peace. But Sir, there was a time when the minorities like the tribals of Assam did their part; We said that in a healthy progressive democracy it is the majority that always show a good gesture by accommodating the views of the minorities. So in Assam which is a very complicated State—a multi-lingual and multi-racial State—which has been confronted with rigours of events and vexed problems, we expect something decent from the Assamese people who happen to form the single majority community. In fact, I personally expected that the heart of every Assamese should be the tomb for the faults of his neighbours like the hill peoples and the Bengalees. But instead of showing an exemplary humanity and good quality, the diabolical acts of some energetic fools of the Brahmaputra Valley have darkened and stained the pages of the Assam history.

Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Kamalpur): Sir, is not the term 'fool' unparliamentary?

Mr. SPEAKER: Yes it is unparliamentary. That sentence should be expunged. It is not desirable to abuse in general a race or a tribe. You can have your view point expressed but do not abuse somebody which may be of offence to the community as a whole.

Shri A. THANGLURA [Aijal-West (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)]: Sir, I gratefully acknowledge your correction, but at the same time what has happened to us is like a dagger thrust into our hearts. If a little word could be entertained with such aggressiveness from that side of the House, are we not in a position to have our own say? Anyway, Sir, I won't care to go on with that thing. In fact, I have enough of it.

Well, Sir, I believe in what the Finance Minister has expressed and I associate myself with his feeling. But our position is, Sir, very difficult. Now the position of Assam is more or less like that of a vulture devouring on the dead body of a cow that is carried down by the current of a river. The vulture, out of hunger, out of greediness and perhaps out of gluttony, started devouring on the dead body of a cow, forgetting the whole world, and engulfing the flesh of it, sticking and fixing its claws on the tender flesh of it. When the vulture forgot altogether that the dead body of the cow on which it had been devouring was slowly being carried down by the current, then ultimately the vulture found that the dead body was about to be carried down by the fierce current of the river. All on a sudden, coming to sense the vulture was trying to fly off, leaving the carcase *i. e.* the dead body of the cow.

Mr. SPEAKER : Instead of every time referring to vulture etc., it is better that you search for some better similies.

Shri A. THANGLURA [Aijal-West (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)] : Sir, vultures are generally devouring on the dead bodies and therefore, to my mind, it would be more appropriate. But since vulture is not a palatable name for you, I will change it with peculiar bird. Anyway, Sir, I was several times interrupted and unless you give me more time, I would not be able to finish. I hope, Sir, I would be given more time and I am thanking you in advance.

So, Sir, as soon as that peculiar birds finds that the dead body is being carried down, then it tried its level best to free itself, but it was already too late because so long that bird was devouring the tender flesh, forgetting the whole world so they went down together. So also is here, sir. In our fair and lovely Assam, so long the legitimate right and claim of minorities had been ignored by the ruling party and people who formed the single majority have been enjoying life, enjoying all sorts of facilities which any human being has every right to care for. So, even though we poor people tried our level best to advance our arguments saying that you have already enjoyed this coveted position and all that, therefore in order to keep the integration of the State and the security of the State and for a better understanding of the people of Assam as a whole, why not you at least exercise a bit of forbearance? But our ardent prayer was not complied with. Instead, when a lot of things have been done according to their own will, there is an appeal for considering Assam as a whole, no division, no small and narrow mindedness and all this and that. Sir, such appeal seems to me now as a real humbug. So, I am really at a loss as to how we can restore the lost confidence. Now, sir, as I have already mentioned, before we have the Chief Minister in the person of Mr. Bimala Prasad Chaliha whom I always respect with my heart. He happens to be the one who inspired the confidence of the tribals. But, Sir, while he is holding the torch of Assam, we the tribal people of Assam happen to be groping in the dark. So, Sir, what will happen to us if the torch happens to be snatched away by a man who is less considerate than Mr. Chaliha? Therefore, this is a kind of things in which we confuse ourselves. We are more or less like a sheep without shepherd because no less a person than Mr. Chaliha whom we respect so much even allows his people over whom he has tremendous command and confidence, to pass the Language Bill which is absolutely objectionable to us. If such kind of

treatment happens to be extended to us when we have got a man like him as the Chief Minister, what will happen to us later. Our Chief Minister is a person whom I still respect and I still believe in him. He seems to be quite pious and his sincerity also cannot be questioned. Perhaps in piety he may put to shame some of the fakirs of the Kamakhya temple—I do not know. Again, Sir, we have got a Finance Minister in the person of Mr. Ahmed. He is very capable man and...

Mr. SPEAKER: How long will you take ?

Shri A. THANGLURA [Aijal-West (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)]: I have not yet come to the real picture, Sir.

Mr. SPEAKER: You have taken 20 minutes already and how can I help you ? I will give you another 5 minutes.

Shri A. THANGLURA: I have not taken part in the Governor's address also, Sir, and I am sure my friends Mr. Chhunga and Mr. Lalmawia would also contribute some time in my favour.

Mr. SPEAKER: Alright you take another ten minutes.

Adjournment

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

AFTER LUNCH

(The Speaker in the Chair)

Shri A. THANGLURA: Mr. Speaker Sir, this morning I have had a limited liberty in maintaining that the fair name of Assam had been smeared up by the lamentable catalogue of human crimes as a result of the inglorious agitation over the language issue. So, now Sir, I would rather have another mortification by reviewing the achievements of the Second Five Year Plan specifically in our district. The Finance Minister in his speech has sincerely mentioned that the achievements so far made have warranted a very optimistic future. But as has already been pointed out by my two friends, Captain, Sangma and Mr. Lar Singh Khyriem that for all the autonomous districts 61 dispensaries are the target or rather envisaged to be established in the Second Five Year Plan but out of which only 6 have been completed, I need not dilate on that any more. But speaking for my district, that is, Mizo district, out of 16 dispensaries envisaged or rather contemplated to be established in the 2nd Five Plan period, only one dispensary was completed and that one too is without a Doctor!

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister, Medical): On a point of information Sir, will my friend give me the name of that dispensary?

Mr. SPEAKER: He said that one out of 16 dispensaries that has been established in Mizo district is without a doctor.

Shri A. THANGLURA [Aijal-West (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)] :

Yes Sir, I said that out of 16 dispensaries envisaged under the 2nd Five Year Plan for Mizo district only one was completed so far and that one too incidentally was without a doctor. I hope I am clear Sir.

Now, regarding bridges and roads. Let me take this one Jowai-Badarpur Road; on this road we have two rivers to cross one is the Luba and another is Baleswar. These two rivers are supposed to be bridged within the 2nd Five Year Plan, but up till now nothing has been done. In view of the Naga hostiles' frequent raids, that road has become very important especially for the people of Cachar. But since the Government did not take enough steps to make the bridge completed within the 2nd Five Year Plan period as was contemplated at the beginning of the Plan, I do not know what sort of things are in store for us in the future? And then in the North Cachar Hills there is one road alignment that was proposed ten years back from somewhere in Mahur leading to Kumbhirgram airport. In that matter also up till today nothing has been done. Now Sir, as the Finance Minister has mentioned in his speech that even lately or recently a number of raids was done by the Naga hostiles in the North Cachar Hills border and therefore, improvement of communications of that region is absolutely essential in view of this undesirable activities of these hostiles. But as usual this region has been neglected for reasons perhaps best known only to the Government.

Sir, coming to my own district, the Mizo Hills, I will start with the Silchar-Aijal road. This Silchar-Aijal road happens to be the only life line of communication to my district. Before we used to go to Silchar by the Deleswari river which is a very risky journey and very uncertain too; but after sometime when the war broke out, due to some exigency of circumstances some sort of jeepable road was constructed and in course of time, that is sometime in the year 1947, the matter of construction of that road was taken over by the Government but now not to speak of the 1st Five Year Plan and not to speak of the 2nd Five Year Plan, up till now no black-topping was done, less so a portion had not been completed and not gravelled too. I do not know how long it will take Government to complete this road, I wonder whether we have to wait till the coming of the Messiah? This is a matter to be considered very seriously. Again Sir, I would like to mention that we the Mizo people have unequivocally evinced our aspiration in the matter of improved communications by construction of a road from Aijal to Lungleh, a total distance of 128 miles on purely voluntary basis and not even on self-help basis which is appearing now-a-days. This was done sometime in 1950-51 and it was done, as I have said, purely on voluntary basis. We rightly expected that this aspiration of the people would be rewarded or at least respected by a friendly and helping hand of the Government and as was envisaged that this road of 128 odd miles in distance would be completed within the 2nd Five Year Plan period. But unfortunately that is not so. Then again there is one bridge over the Mat river at a spot about 320 miles off from Lungleh. This was also envisaged to be completed within the 2nd Five Year Plan period and we naturally hoped that Government would accelerate completion of this bridge specially when Mizo Hills were visited by a really devastating famine last year and more so when all the materials necessary have been collected from 1957, but up till today nothing has been done. I do not know if we are to wait for Jacob's ladder to cross this river. Such Sir, is the position? And another such thing is the progress of work in Aijal town, the headquarters of one the biggest districts in Assam, most probably in India too.

We have got roads within the town measuring round about 3 miles. The road was already taken up by the competent authority for black-topping, but four years have passed and the big achievement of the competent authority is the black-topping of about $3\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs only, whereas the roads in the headquarters of the smaller districts have already been black-topped. We really feel so much upset about this. Now, Sir, the Selling-Tipaimukh road should have been completed within the Second Plan period, but not to speak of constructing the road even survey has not yet been done. Then above all, what is more important is the negligence we receive from Government in respect of border security. We have told a number of times that five police outposts should be set up on the Pakistan border near Demagiri but up till now nothing has been done. Just this morning I learnt that Pakistan was claiming a big chunk of that portion of our territory. Since Government has never taken enough pain to see that border security is adequately provided with and since they do not even set up outposts, partition has no meaning for that area. There have been mutual encroachments. So, I don't know what will happen. It is really high time for the Government to see that some thing is done in the interest of the country. If nothing is done, I will not be surprised and Government will not blame us if our loyalty to the Government becomes questionable.

Mr. SPEAKER: Your time is up.

Shri A. THANGLURA [Aijal-West (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)]: Yes, Sir. Though I had a lot of things to say, yet this is not the first time that you are reminding me. This morning also, in spite of being interrupted a number of times I was told that my time was up. So, I would not like to take any more time of the House. Once again I thank you for giving me this opportunity to make some very mild observations.

Shrimati USHA BARTHAUR (Samaguri): মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়ে; মাননীয় বিত্তমন্ত্রীয়ে বাজ্যিক বাজেটখন উত্থাপন কৰি যি ভাষণ দিলে—প্ৰথমেই তাৰ বাবে ওলগ জনাও আৰু এই বাজেট সংক্ৰান্ত সদনৰ মাননীয় সদস্য সকলে যি পৰামৰ্শ আগ বঢ়াইছে সেই পৰামৰ্শবিলাক গ্ৰহণ কৰিবলৈ চৰকাৰক অনুৰোধ জনাওঁ যেন সেই পৰামৰ্শ সমূহ কাৰ্য্যকৰী কৰি দেশৰ সমস্যা বিলাক সমাধান কৰে। আজি দ্বিতীয় পৰিকল্পনাৰ কালছোৱা সমাপ্ত হৈ তৃতীয় পৰিকল্পনাৰ কাল দূৰাৰ মুখত উপস্থিত হৈছে। প্ৰথম দ্বিতীয় তৃতীয় পৰিকল্পনাৰ কালত আমাৰ বহুতো ভাল কাম হৈছে—ৰাস্তা ঘাটৰ নিৰ্মাণ আৰু ঘৰ দূৰাৰ সজা বহুতো কাম আমি দেখিছো। ইয়াৰ উপৰিও দুই চাৰিটা প্ৰতিস্থান গঢ়ি উঠিছে আৰু আজিলৈকে হৰ বুলি আশা ৰাখিলো। কিন্তু ঘৰ দূৰাৰ ৰাস্তা ঘাট হাস্পিতাল ও ডাঙৰ ডাঙৰ উদ্যোগ আদি প্ৰতিস্থা হলেই আমাৰ দেশলৈ শান্তি আহিব বুলি নাভাৰো। যেতিয়ালৈকে আমাৰ দেশৰ নাগৰিক সকলৰ জাতীয় চৰিত্ৰ গঠন নহয়। আজি আমি দেখিবলৈ পাইছো যে দিনক দিনে আমাৰ দেশৰ মানুহৰ জাতীয় চৰিত্ৰৰ গৰা খহাৰ দৰে খহিব লাগিছে। যেনেকৈ বানপানীৰ কোবাল সোতে গৰা খহায়, তাতকৈয়ো প্ৰবল দুৰ্নীতি সোতে আমাৰ জাতীয় চৰিত্ৰ খহিব লাগিছে। বানপানীৰ কোবাল সোতে যেতিয়া গৰা খহায় তেতিয়া পাৰৰ বাইজক বন্ধা কৰিবৰ কাৰণে লাখ লাখ টকা চৰকাৰে খৰচ কৰি পাৰ বান্ধে কিন্তু জাতীয় চৰিত্ৰৰ গৰাখহনীয়াৰ পৰা বন্ধা পাবলৈ অবনত জাতীয় চৰিত্ৰৰ সংশোধন কৰিবলৈ কোনো বৰকম কাৰ্য্যকৰী প্ৰচেষ্টা চৰকাৰে লোৱা দেখা নাই। আজি চৰকাৰৰ সকলো বিভাগতে দুৰ্নীতি সোৱায় আছে কি ৰাজহ বিভাগ, কি যোগান বিভাগ কি স্বাস্থ্য বিভাগ সকলোতে দুৰ্নীতিয়ে ধোপনি

পিতা দটক শিপাইছে আৰু তাৰ দ্বাৰাই দেশৰ জনসাধাৰণৰ দৈনন্দিন জীৱনত শান্তি ভঙ্গ কৰিছে। এনে কি, কৰলৈ দুখ লাগে, জাতীয় চৰিত্ৰ গঠনত সবল কৰিব পৰা শিক্ষা প্ৰতিষ্ঠান আৰু শিক্ষাদান ক্ষেত্ৰতো দুৰ্নীতিয়ে খোপনী পিতিছে। আনফালে আমি দেখা পাওঁ যে যিবিলাক কৰ্মচাৰীয়ে ৮০০, ১০০০ টকা দৰ্শনা পায়, তেওঁলোকে বৃহত এটা পৰিয়াল High Standard ত ৰাখিও লাখে লাখে টকা কৰি আৰু সম্পত্তি গঢ়ি তুলিছে। ইয়াৰ বাহিৰেও, ৰাজহবিভাগলৈ মন কৰিলে দেখা পাওঁ যে, মণ্ডল বিলাকৰ নিৰ্দ্ধাৰিত দৰ্শনাৰ অনুপাতে যিমান হ'ব লাগে তাতকৈ বহুবেছি পৰিমাণৰ টকা আৰু সম্পত্তি গঢ়ি তুলিছে। সেইদৰে যিমানহে চৰিত্ৰবান লোক নহওক, ঠিকাদাৰ সকলেও তেওঁলোকৰ এখন বা দুখন 'বিল' 'পাচ' কৰোৱাবলৈ উচ্চ পদস্থ কৰ্মচাৰী সন্তোষ্ট কৰিব লগীয়া হয়। এইবিলাক ব্যৱস্থাই দেশৰ জাতীয় চৰিত্ৰক সংক্ৰামক ৰোগৰ দৰে তিলে তিলে ধ্বংসৰ পথলৈ টানি নিছে। আজি চৰকাৰে 'এন্টি কৰাপচন' (anti corruption) বিভাগৰ জৰিয়তে দুৰ্নীতি নিবাৰণৰ কাৰণে হাবিয়াস কৰিছে হয় কিন্তু এই বিভাগটো ইমান নিজীয় যে সংক্ৰামক ৰোগে আক্ৰমণ কৰা জাতীয় চৰিত্ৰক সূৰ্ত্ত কৰি তোলাৰ কোনো কাৰ্য্যকৰী উপায় আজিলৈকে ল'ব পৰা নাই। সেই কাৰণে মই চৰকাৰক অনুৰোধ কৰোঁ যেন বানপানীৰ গৰাখহনীয়াৰ পৰা ৰাইজক ৰক্ষা কৰিবলৈ যেনেকৈ লাখ লাখ টকা খৰচ কৰে, তেনেকৈ ধ্বংস প্ৰাপ্ত হ'ব খোজা জাতীয় চৰিত্ৰৰ উদ্ধাৰৰ কাৰণেও যেন টকা খৰচ কৰি হলেও ৰক্ষা কৰিব লাগে বুলি ভাবি মই চৰকাৰৰ চোকা দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰিলো।

তাৰ পিচত, শিক্ষা সম্পৰ্কত, সদনৰ মাননীয় কেইবাজনো সদস্যই মূল্যবান পৰামৰ্শ আগ বঢ়াইছে মই আৰু সেই বিষয়ে বেচি নক'ও। মাত্ৰ এই কথাত মই কওঁ জোৰ দি ক'ব খোজো যে আমাৰ উচ্চি অহা ল'ৰা-ছোৱালীৰ উপযুক্ত শিক্ষাৰ কাৰণে আমাৰ প্ৰাথমিক স্কুল সমূহ বৃদ্ধি কৰি সূৰ্ত্ত আৰু সবল ভেটিত প্ৰতিষ্ঠা কৰিব লাগিব তাকে নকৰিলে দহখন বিশ্ববিদ্যালয় দেশত প্ৰতিষ্ঠা কৰিলেও আমাৰ শিক্ষাৰ মান বাঢ়িব নোৱাৰে। এই প্ৰাঙ্গণত, আন আন মাননীয় সদস্যৰ পৰামৰ্শৰ লগতে ময়ো ক'ব খুজিছোঁ যে প্ৰাথমিক শিক্ষাৰ মান বঢ়াবলৈ, প্ৰাত্যেক স্কুলতে অন্ততঃ দুজনকৈ শিক্ষক দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা চৰকাৰে অনতি পলমে হাতত ল'ব লাগে। আমি দেখিছোঁ যে তৃতীয় পৰিকল্পনাৰ কালছোৱাত প্ৰায় ১৩ হাজাৰ প্ৰাথমিক স্কুলৰ শিক্ষকৰ প্ৰয়োজন হ'ব। এই বিলাক গঢ়ি তুলিবলৈ চৰকাৰে বাহুলা ভাবে পুৰিষ্কাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগে আৰু স্কুল আৰু শিক্ষক বঢ়াব লগে লগে শিক্ষাৰ মান দণ্ডত কেনেকৈ বাঢ়ে তালৈ দৃষ্টি ৰাখিব লাগে আৰু এই স্কুলবিলাকত মহিলা শিক্ষক যাতে বেচি হয় তাৰ কাৰণে জোৰ দিব লাগে।

উন্নত দেশবোৰত পাইমেৰী স্কুলৰ শিক্ষাৰ ভাৰ মহিলাৰ ওপৰত। সেইবিলাক স্কুলত শিক্ষা দিয়ে মহিলাই আৰু তেওঁলোক Graduate হ'ব। আমাৰ ইয়াতো চৰকাৰে পাইমেৰী স্কুলৰ শিক্ষা লাহে লাহে মহিলা Graduate ৰ ওপৰত দিয়াৰ মনোবৃত্তি ধাৰণ কৰিব বুলি আশা কৰিলো। তাকে কৰিবলৈ হলে চৰকাৰে বাস্তবতে স্ত্ৰী শিক্ষাৰ প্ৰসাৰৰ ওপৰত যথেষ্ট মন দিব লাগিব। সিদিনা প্ৰশ্নোত্তৰত চৰকাৰে স্ত্ৰীশিক্ষাৰ প্ৰসাৰতাৰ কাৰণে এগৰাকী বিশেষ বিষয়া লোৱা হৈছে বুলি উলিখিলো কিন্তু বাস্তব ক্ষেত্ৰত আজি তাৰ একো সন্ধান আমি পোৱা নাই আজি central ত এখন Female Education Board তৈয়াৰ কৰিছে সেইদৰে State টো এখন Board হ'ব লাগে আৰু গোটেই নিৰক্ষৰা মহিলাৰ এটা survey কৰাই মহিলা সকলক condense course ৰ যোগেদি শিক্ষিত কৰিবৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগে। প্ৰত্যেক জিলাতে অন্ততঃ একোখন ছোৱালী কলেজ হয় তাৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰে চেষ্টা কৰিব লাগে প্ৰাইমাৰী শিক্ষাৰ ভাৰ মহিলা graduate ৰ ওপৰত যদি দিয়া তেন্তে হয় প্ৰতি জিলাত ছোৱালী কলেজ স্থাপনৰ আৱশ্যকতালৈ চৰকাৰে মন কৰিব লাগে। এইখিনিতে মই

আমাৰ নগাঁও ছোৱালী কলেজ খনৰ কথা কওঁ সেই কলেজ public ৰ চেপ্টাত গঢ়ি উঠিছে আৰু তাৰ পৰা এইবাৰ ২০ গৰাকীমান গাঁৱৰ ছোৱালীয়ে I. A. দিবলৈ সুবিধা পাইছে। সেই কলেজে চৰকাৰৰ পৰা সকলো প্ৰকাৰ সাহায্য পোৱা উচিত—অকল নগাঁৱৰ কলেজখনেই নহয় অন্যান্য ঠাইত যতে এনে ছোৱালী কলেজ আছে সকলোতে চৰকাৰৰ পৰা সাহায্য পোৱা উচিত। তাৰ পাচত মই কব খোজো যে যিবিলাক ছোৱালী স্কুল আছে তাত Home Science subject টো থাকিব লাগে যাতে কোনো ছোৱালীয়ে উচ্চ শিক্ষা লব নোৱাৰিলেও Home Science ৰ বিষয়ে জানি নিজৰ ঘৰ খন ভালদৰে চলাব পাৰে। বাজেট বজ্তাৰ পৰা জানিব পাবিলো যে বহুত স্কুল Higher Secondary আৰু বহুমুখী স্কুললৈ পৰিবৰ্ত্তন কৰা হৈছে। আৰু অহা বছৰত আৰু কেইবাখনো স্কুল বহুমুখী স্কুললৈ ৰূপান্তৰিত কৰিব এই প্ৰসঙ্গত মই কব খোজো যে এই বিলাক স্কুলৰ বিশেষ বিষয় কৰিব কাৰণে শিক্ষক শিক্ষয়িত্ৰী প্ৰস্তুত নোহোৱালৈকে আৰু পাঠ্য পুথি প্ৰস্তুত নোহোৱালৈকে ততাতৈয়াকৈ এটা পৰিবৰ্ত্তন আনিবলৈ নোচোৱাই ভাল কাৰণ ইয়াৰ ফল ভাল হোৱাতকৈ বেয়াহে হয় গৈ। এই প্ৰসঙ্গতে কওঁ স্কুল সমূহ higher Secondary আৰু Multipurpose যে স্কুললৈ পৰিবৰ্ত্তন কৰোঁতে গাঁৱৰ স্কুল বিলাকলৈ বিশেষ মন বখাতো চৰকাৰৰ নিতান্ত আৱশ্যক আৰু লগতে ইয়াকো কওঁ যে যি হেতুকে মোৰ সমস্তিটো একেবাৰে পিছপৰা সমস্তি, তাত ট্ৰাইবেল বেকওৱাৰ্ড আৰু ইমিগ্ৰেণ্ট বনুৱাৰ সম্প্ৰদায়ৰ মানুহৰে পৰিপূৰ্ণ ৰূপহী আৰু কামগুৰি এই দুখন স্কুল higher secondary আৰু multipurpose স্কুললৈ ৰূপান্তৰিত কৰি পিছপৰা জন সাধাৰনৰ মঙ্গল সাধন কৰিব।

চৰকাৰে সংস্কৃত শিক্ষা ক্ষেত্ৰবোৰৰ বিশেষ মনোযোগ দিয়া নাই। সংস্কৃত টোলৰ শিক্ষক সকলৰ অৱস্থাৰ কোনো পৰিবৰ্ত্তন হোৱা নাই।

(সময়ৰ সঙ্কেট)

মহাশয় মোক আৰু অকণমান সময় দিয়ক।

Mr. SPEAKER আজি বজ্তাত দিবলৈ ইচ্ছুক বহুত সদস্যৰ নাম মোৰ হাতত পৰিছে গতিকে সদস্য সকলে সময় বেচি ব্যয় নকৰি মোৰ লগত সহযোগ নকৰিলে বহুত সদস্যই কথা কবলৈ নাপাব।

Shrimati USHA BORTHAKUR (Samaguri): মহোদয় মই বৰ খৰকৈয়ে কৈছো। আৰু দু-আধাৰ মান কৈয়ে সামৰিম। মই কৈছিলো সংস্কৃত শিক্ষাৰ কথা। ১৯২৭ চনতে সংস্কৃত টোলৰ পণ্ডিত আৰু অধ্যক্ষই যি Pay scale ৪০৮০ টকা গঠন কৰিছিল এতিয়া সেই একে Scale যেই আছে। তেওঁ লোকৰ দৰমহাৰ নিৰিখ হাইস্কুলৰ শিক্ষকৰ সমান হোৱা উচিত। নগাঁও, কামৰূপ চিলচৰৰ মডেল টোল কিখনৰ প্ৰতি চৰকাৰে মনোযোগ দিব বুলি আশ্যা কৰিলো।

মহোদয়, চিকিৎসা ক্ষেত্ৰতো আমি আশানুকূপে আঙুৱাব পৰা নাই। পুৰশি গুদাম হাচপতালৰ অৱস্থা সোঁকলগা। নগাঁও জিলাৰ ভিতৰতে প্ৰায় ৬৭ খন State dispensary ৰ আজি ৬৭ বছৰে ডাক্তৰপোৱা নাই। ডাক্তৰ অতি সোনকালে দিয়াৰ ব্যবস্থা চৰকাৰে কৰিব লাগে বহু সময়ত আমি চৰকাৰৰ তৰফৰ পৰা ডাক্তৰৰ ভাব কৰিব লাগে বুলি জানিবলৈ পাওঁ কিন্তু মোৰ মনেৰে ডাক্তৰৰ অভাৱত কৈ ডাক্তৰ সকলক আকৰ্ষণ কৰি আনিব পৰা ব্যৱস্থাৰ হে যেষ্টে অভাৱ দেখা হৈছে তেওঁলোকক Government quarter or House allowance দি গাঁৱৰ ভিতৰলৈ যাবলৈ প্ৰেৰনা যোগাব লাগিব ইয়াকে কৈ মোৰ কথা শেষ কৰিলো।

Shri MOHANANDA BORA (North Lakhimpur):

মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, জয়জয়তে মই বাজ্যৰ অবস্থা সম্পৰ্কে এখনি পৰিস্কাৰ ছবি দাঙি ধৰাৰ বাবে বিত্তমন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ক ধন্যবাদ জনাইছোঁ। যোৱা বছৰ এশ এক লাখ বাহি দেখুওৱা বাজেট আছিল—এই বছৰ অবশ্যে ঘাটি পৰিছে। ইয়াৰ কাৰণ বিত্তমন্ত্ৰীয়ে আমাৰ আগত ব্যাখ্যা কৰিছে। ইয়াৰ প্ৰধান কাৰণ হৈছে বাজ্যত ওচাৰা ওচৰিতকৈ এটা ২।১ টা ঘটনা তাৰকাৰণেই বাজেট ঘাটি পৰিছে। এই ঘাটিটো অকল আমাৰ বাজ্যৰ পৰা তুলিলেই নহয়। এই বাটিৰ কিছু অংশ কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰেও ভৰিব লাগিব তাৰ কাৰণে কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰক টানি ধৰিবৰ বাবে মই আমাৰ চৰকাৰক অনুৰোধ জনাওঁ।

তাৰ পাছত বাজেট বক্তৃতাত যি আয় বিত্ত আয়োগৰ কথা কোৱা হৈছে সেই আয়োগৰ আমাৰ সমস্যা বহল সীমান্তবৰ্তী বাজ্য খনৰ বাবে সকলো প্ৰকাৰৰ আৰ্থিক সাহায্যৰ বাবে দাবি জনাব লাগে। এই দৰে আমাৰ শিক্ষা নহয়, এই বাজ্যত সংগৃহীত হোৱা কেন্দ্ৰীয় কৰৰ বুজা অংশ আমাৰ প্ৰাপ্য। এই প্ৰাপ্য অংশত এয় বিত্ত আয়োগে আমাৰ প্ৰতি ন্যায় বিচাৰ কৰা আমি দাবী কৰোঁ।

আমাৰ এই সদনৰ সকলো সদস্যৰ সহযোগ থকা বুলিয়েই নই ভাবিছোঁ যে আমাৰ ঘাটি বাজেটৰ জলপ বুজন অংশ এটা আমি কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰৰ পৰা পাব পাৰোঁ তেতিয়া হলে আমাৰ বাজেটৰ যি ঘাটি হৈছে সেইটো কিছু হ্ৰাস হব পাৰে। মই এইটোকে কও যে আমি সীমান্ত বাজ্য হিচাবে, চাহ আৰু পেট্ৰলৰ কৰৰ বাবে বুজন অংশ এটা পাব পাৰোঁ তাৰ কাৰণে কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰক হেচা দিব লাগে। এই সীমান্ত বাজ্যখনত বিভিন্ন সম্প্ৰদায়ৰ লোক বাস কৰে। এই ফালৰ পৰাও যাতে কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰে আমাৰ সহায় কৰিবলৈ আগকৰি আহে। প্ৰকৃতিয়ে দিয়া অৱদানৰ ফলত আমাৰ বাজ্যখন যিদৰে সদায় শস্য সামলা হৈ থাকে থিক সেইদৰেই আমি সদায় প্ৰকৃতিক দূৰ্যোগৰ কাৰণেও সাজু হৈ থাকিব লগাত পৰে। অবশ্যে আমাৰ চৰকাৰে এই বিষয়ত সদায় সজাগ আছে। এতিয়া যিদৰে ব্যবস্থা পোৱা হৈছে, ততটো বেচি ব্যবস্থা লবলৈ যাতে চৰকাৰ সাজু হয় তাৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰক অনুৰোধ কৰিলোঁ।

আমাৰ বাজ্যত যি বাজহ উঠে সেই বাজহৰে আমাৰ দেশখন অকণো ভালকৈ চলাব নোৱাৰি। এই কথাটো কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰক বুজাবলৈ আমাৰ চৰকাৰক অনুৰোধ কৰিছোঁ।

বাজেট বক্তৃতাত বিত্তমন্ত্ৰীয়ে পুলিচ বিভাগৰ পুনৰ গঠনৰ কথা উল্লেখ কৰিছে। বৰ্তমান আমাৰ সমাজৰ পৰিস্থিতি আগতকৈ বহুতো বেলেগ, আজি আমাৰ সমাজত অশান্তি কাজিয়া বেছি হৈছে। সেই অনুসাবে আমাৰ পুলিচ বিভাগৰ সংস্কাৰ কৰা দৰ্কাৰ হৈছে। উত্তৰলক্ষীমপুৰ এখন থানা ৪০ মাইল দূৰত আৰু আনখন ৩২ মাইল দূৰত। বহুত সময়ত ইমান দূৰৰ পৰা বিপদগ্ৰস্ত মানুহক সহায় কৰিব নোৱাৰে, সেইবিলাক কাৰণত বহুত সময়ত অপৰাধী সাৰি যায়। চৰকাৰে চকু দিয়াটো ভাল কথা হৈছে। আমি দেখিছোঁ যে আমাৰ যিটো C. I. D. বিভাগ আছে। সেইটো যে অকৰ্মন্য তাৰ বহুতো প্ৰমাণ পোৱা গৈছে। সেই বিভাগটো চৰকাৰে পুনৰ গঠন কৰিবলৈ মই পৰামৰ্শ আগবঢ়ালে।

মই খাদ্য সমস্যা সম্পৰ্কে ২/১ টা কথা কব খুজিছে। দুই এবছৰৰ পৰা খাদ্যৰ অভাব আমাৰ মাজত বেচিকৈ অনুভব কৰা নাই। আমাৰ কৃষি বিভাগ Grow more Food অভিযান কৰাৰ ফলত আহ্বানৰ খেতি বেচি হৈছে। আমাৰ বাজাৰ আৰ্থিক অৱস্থা খেতিৰ ওপৰত নিৰ্ভৰশীল। গতিকে এই খেতিৰ উন্নতিৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰে যি ব্যবস্থা লৈছে তাক সক্ৰিয় কৰিবলৈ অনুৰোধ কৰে State Trading টো চৰকাৰৰ যদিও ডাঙৰ আচনি হৈছে তথাপি তাত যিমান দৃষ্টি দিব লাগে সিমান দিয়া নাই। পচাৰ্কে কবলৈ গলে দুখীয় খেতিয়ক ৰাইজৰ বেচি সময়, উপকাৰ নহৈ Harassment বেচি হৈছে। তাৰ কাৰণ হল সমবায় বিভাগে বস্তু লোৱাৰ সময়ত যি দাম দিব লাগে, সেইদাম দিব নোৱাৰে। কোনো ঠাইত এসপ্তাহ, এমাহ কৈ থাকিব লাগে। মই আথেয়েও কৈছো আৰু এতিয়াও কওঁ যে যি ৮।। টকা ধানৰ দাম আয়োন মাহত দিয়া হৈছে সেইটো খেতিয়কে কোনোদিনে পোৱা নাই কিন্তু এই ৮।। টকা নেপায়ে বহুতে কম দৰত গৈ সেইধান বেচিব লগা হয়। ইয়াৰ কাৰণ হল সমবায় বিভাগ, সমুহীয়া উন্নয়ন বিভাগ আৰু যোগান বিভাগে, সহযোগ কৰি কাম নবাৰে। এই বিভাগ বিলাকৰ ভিতৰত পূৰ্ণ সহযোগক নহলে এনে ব্যাপক আঁচনি কৃতকাৰ্য হোৱা সম্ভৱ নহয়। শতকৰা ৭০/৮০ জন মানুহৰ দৈনন্দিন জীৱত সমৰ্থ থকা এই আচনি কৃতকাৰ্য কৰিবৰ হলে চৰকাৰে তাত এতিয়াকৈ অধিক শ্ৰদ্ধ দিব লাগে।

আমাৰ ৰাজ্যত কাগজে পত্ৰই দেখিছো, যে সদায় টিন পাতৰ অভাব, এই অভাব কিয় দূৰ নহয় কব নোৱাৰো। যোৱা ভূমিকম্পৰ পৰা যি খেৰনী চাপৰি আছিল সেই বিলাকো প্ৰায় নষ্ট হৈছে, এনেঅবস্থাত টিনপাতৰ আৱশ্যক অসমত বাঢ়ি গৈছে আৰু বঢ়াতো এটা স্বাভাৱিক কথা। টিনপাতৰ Control চৰকাৰে উঠাইছে বুলি আমি কাগজে পত্ৰই পাইছিলো, কিন্তু এই সম্পৰ্কে চৰকাৰৰ পক্ষৰ পৰা আমি একো জনা নাই। আমাৰ দেশত খেৰ নাই। টিনপাতৰো যদি অভাব হয় তেন্তে মানুহ ঘৰ বান্ধিব কিহেৰে।

বাজেট বক্তৃতাত বিত্ত মন্ত্ৰীয়ে কৈছে যে ৪ হাজাৰ Service Cooperative হৈছে। কিন্তু আচলতে এটাও হোৱা নাই। আজি যিকেইটা হৈছে সেইকেইটা হল ৰান কিনা প্ৰকৃততে Service Co-operative নহয়।

ইয়াৰ পিচত, আমাৰ পঞ্চায়তক কথা আছে। পঞ্চায়ত আৰু সমবায়ৰ যি আচনি নি ভাল আচনি কিন্তু আজি আচনি কৰোঁতে কিহৈছে? সকলোতে কেনা লাগিছে। আজি যি পঞ্চায়ত হৈছে সেইটো পঞ্চায়ত নহৈ লাহে লাহে Official হৈ যাব ধৰিছে।

পঞ্চায়ত আৰু সমবায় আচনি বৰ ভাল বস্তু। কিন্তু ইয়াতো কেনা লাগিব ধৰিছে কাৰণ ইয়াত আমোলাত্মিকতা দিনক দিনে বাঢ়িব লাগিছে। বৰ্তমান পঞ্চায়ত আমোলাত্মিক ৰাজহে হৈছে। পঞ্চায়তক (আঞ্চলিক) পুঁজিৰ সম্পূৰ্ণ ক্ষমতা চেফ্টেটাবলী দিয়া হৈছে। সেইকাৰণে কোনেও গম নোপোৱাকৈ চেক কাটি টকা আদায় কৰি দিয়ে। বৰ্তমান আঞ্চলিক পঞ্চায়তৰ অৱস্থাটো স্কুলবৰ্ডৰ দৰেই হৈ পৰিছে। সেইবাবে এই কথাটোত চৰকাৰে বিশেষ মন দিব লাগে। পঞ্চায়তৰ আয় হৈছে স্থানীয় কৰ। গতিকে কিছুমান গাওঁ পঞ্চায়তে বহুত হয়তো কেইবা হেজাৰ টক উপাৰ্জন কৰে আৰু কিছুমানে আকৌ মাত্ৰ এশ টকাহে পায়। গতিকে বিকেন্দ্ৰীকৰণ কৰিবলৈ মাওঁতে কোনো কোনো ক্ষেত্ৰত কেন্দ্ৰীকৰণ বৰ বিপদজনক হৈ পৰিছে।

শিক্ষা বিষয়ত এটা কথা কওঁ যে আমাৰ মজলীয়া শিক্ষাটো তিনি খাপৰ হৈছে। এবিধ শুদ্ধ M. V., এবিধ M. V. স্কুল ও ইংৰাজী শিক্ষা কিন্তু মাছুল দিব নেলাগে, এবিধ Senior Basic, ইংৰাজী পঢ়োৱা কিন্তু মাছুল নাই আৰু M. E. স্কুল মাছুল দিব লাগে। এনে ধৰণৰ খাপ থকাটো অসুবিধা হৈছে আৰু অনতিপলনে গুচাব লাগে। মোৰ মনেৰে মজলীয়া শিক্ষাৰ পৰ্য্যায় লৈকে মাছুল দিয়াটো উঠাই দিব লাগে, কাৰণ এতিয়াও শতকৰা ১০ জন মানেহে মাছুল দিয়ে বোধকৰো।

যোৱা বছৰেই কোৱা হৈছিল যে P.W.D. আৰু শিক্ষা বিভাগ আদি আৱশ্যকীয় বিভাগত Accounts অফিচাৰ দিয়া হৈছে যাতে টকা দিয়াত পলম নহয়। কিন্তু এতিয়া দেখিছো ১৫ মাৰ্চৰ পিচতহে সাহায্য প্ৰাপ্ত স্কুল বিলাকৰ মঞ্জুৰী, কথা বিবেচনা হয়। বিলোটক Aided High School বিলাকৰ মডেল স্কুলৰ টকা মাৰ্চ মাহত পায়। এইবোৰ কথাত চৰকাৰে বিশেষ চকু দিয়া উচিত। যিবোৰ পিচপৰা মহকুমা, যেনে—মজলদৈ, গোৱালপাড়া, উত্তৰলক্ষীমপুৰ আদিৰ তাত বহুত Venture School আছে। কিন্তু সেই স্কুলবোৰক সাহায্য দিয়া হোৱা নাই। সেই কাৰণে মই বিত্ত মন্ত্ৰীক অমুখোঁষ কৰিছো যে যিবোৰ recognised venture স্কুলে grant পোৱা নাই, সেই বোৰক Non-recurring grant দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব।

Shri PROKRITISH CHANDRA BARUA (Gauripur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I congratulate our Finance Minister for his brilliant speech but not for the budget. He has given us a picture of development of our State. But unfortunately, we, the people of Goalpara, specially, of the North Bank of Brahmaputra, do not see or feel any development there. We are in the same state as we were 50 years ago. The people of the villages, the tillers, still do not get two square meals within 24 hours. Before the recent Land reform all the blames were put on the shoulders of the land owners. But, Sir, now who is to be blamed? Why there is dissatisfaction among all classes of people including even the Government officers? In our district, not even one Industrial estate or a polytechnic school or any other development scheme worth the name has been started. The people have become so disgusted and disappointed that many of them say that they were better off under the British rule. Why the people have to think in this way? It is a sufficient reflection on our present administration. By the so-called land reform measures in Goalpara district the old order has been upset but a new order has not been implemented. Sir, the Zamindar and jotedars has been uprooted but the Zamindary system has not been abolished. The Government itself became the zamindar operating through unkind officers. The survey and settlement operation started in the permanently-settled areas in such a way that the age-long possession of the tenants on the land, has been disturbed causing great hardship to them. Sir, the records of rights have not yet been prepared. The tenants have been deprived of their age-old rights which they used to enjoy under permanent settlement. It became an every day affair that a land under one-tenant's ouzi is given to some other person under "Touzi Bahir" rent. This sort of thing is going on specially in "Char" areas. The reason is very simple—bribing and corruption has become every day affair.

Sir, 95 per cent of the compensation due to the Ex-proprietors for acquisition of their land, is still remaining unpaid. May I ask the Government how these people will live if the compensation is not paid to them very soon. Simply by a notification in the gazette their lands have been taken overnight and the people were thrown out of their only source of income. Has our popular Government no duty and responsibility for these displaced ex-proprietors?

Sir, the immediate demand of the common mass is very simple. They want food, clothing, shelter and culture. This they want to get by the sweat of their brow. In other words, they want the simple and fundamental right to live by their own labour. I think it is the duty of a democratic Government to fulfil this just and legitimate popular demand. If the Government fails to fulfil it, the only honourable course is to resign.

Sir, can I go with this budget to my constituents in the "Char" area where there is no school, no hospital, no roads etc. and give them as message of hope? Can I go with this budget to the areas inhabited by the plain tribes and backward communities who are still remaining in the darkness and poverty even after 10 years of the coming into force of the Constitution of India which purported to give them special rights and privileges? Does this budget ensure for the working men in towns and villages, both artisan and agriculturist, a prosperous and progressive life? The answer will be an emphatic 'No'. This budget, therefore, Sir, is not a budget for the common mass. It is a budget for plutocrats, bureaucrats and money-bags.

Lastly, Sir, not only the domesticated but also the flora and fauna of the State are not safe under this Government. It is true that our Government have made all arrangements for the preservation of wild life and the Forest through the Forest Department and Committee. But not so seriously as they deserve. I request the Government to be more attentive in this line before extermination of the wild life and the rich flora which is a most valuable thing. It is the earner of the foreign exchange in the shape of tourist traffic. As the time is short, I like to mention the name of one wild animal which is a very rare beast. It is "Thar" or wild goat which I have found only in the Garo Hills and K. & J. Hills. I request the Government to take special care for its preservation.

With these few words, Sir, I conclude my speech.

Thank you, Sir.

M. MD. IDRIS (Rupohihat): Mr. Speaker, Sir, at the outset I congratulate the Finance Minister for presenting the budget for the year 1961-62. He has dealt elaborately in his speech the financial and economic aspects of the State and has expressed the hope of a bright beginning of the Third Five Year Plan.

Sir, we have completed two plans and are going to enter the Third one. If we review the progress under these two plans we find that we have not yet been able to stabilise our economy and the masses of our State are still toiling hard for a better standard of life by raising their per capita income in an economic atmosphere of a low price level and cost

of living. The prices of the consumers goods are soaring day by day. The necessities of life are still dear and rare for the common people. Therefore, it would be the endeavor of our Government to raise the national income of our people through the progress and achievements of the Third 5-year Plan mainly in the field of Agriculture and Industry. A Plan provision of Rs. 120 crores is made for the Third Plan. We feel that more bigger financial provision ought to have been made for the State Plan to undertake developmental programmes of this backward State of ours. We only hope that more grants will be awarded by the Third Finance Commission to our State to remove the the disparity in developmental sphere and regional economic imbalance in our country as a whole.

Sir, I like to speak a few words about the Social Services programme of our Government and like to submit that the idea of our Government for a reduction in the expenditure on this head is not justified and desirable for the reason that we still stand badly in need of such services in most part of our State. During the proceeding two plans period our Government have not been able to render such services equitably. Many backward areas are completely devoid of the benefit of the services like Medical facilities, school, communication etc. Some areas are blessed with most of these facilities while others are completely neglected. This has created a disparity in between different areas. To cite an instance, I can say that in my part of the country an area with a population of more than 50 thousand is still without a dispensary. This area was personally visited by our Minister, Medical and was convinced that a State Dispensary is of urgent necessity at that place. Balikatia in Nowgong district. Sir, at the time of preparing the schemes of 2nd Plan this place Balikatia was selected for a primary health unit. But for reasons best known to the Government this decision has not been finally adhered to. Since then I was pressing the Government for installation of a State dispensary in this place but to no effect. I hope Government will now see that this grievance is remedied in this year's budget provision.

About allocation of grants and taking over of new schools some areas in the State are being sadly neglected. These are the areas where the muslim immigrants people are generally living. Sir, the immigrant muslim who are hundred percent Assamese and who yield to none in their love for Assam, are not being encouraged to receive proper education with the help of the Government. In an earlier occasion while I was participating in the debate on Governor's address I made it very clear that these people are very backward and deserve all liberal treatment as backward community in the hands of our Government. Sir, I welcome the measures taken by our Government for the betterment of the lot of the other backward classes of people in our State, and wish that if Government could only consider the fate of all the backward people of the State equally. Muslim population of the State are educationally and economically backward except a fringe of them. Again, those who are educated are not provided with employment in the State services etc. It is told that they cannot compete with others in the test held for the purpose. This proves that they are backward and need pecial consideration. I would, therefore, submit to the Government that the backward Muslim population of the State should be offered equal facilities with other backward classes of the State in matters of education and services.

Sir, I want to make one thing very clear that the Muslims of Assam in general and immigrant muslims in particular belong to the soil of India. They are born here, they live here and they will die here. There security and welfare is a responsibility of India and as Indians they have full trust and confidence that their lives, property and welfare will be properly looked after by the Government of India and the Government of Assam. Sir, we as patriotic Indians greatly resent any interference in our affairs by the President of Pakistan or for that matter any other foreigner however exalted his position may be. I shall only request the majority community in all humility to uphold the ideal of tolerance and liberatism for which Mahatma Gandhi laid down his life and for which ideal our beloved Prime Minister is working hard.

Sir, I would like to speak a few words in matters of industry and power generation. We are greatly disappointed to learn the dismal prospect of the Kopoli Valley project in third Plan. During the Third Plan, we are told, that although the investigation into that project would be completed it is not sure that the project would be taken up in the near future. I would submit that this project has got ample opportunities if it is converted into multi-purpose project. If it is converted into a multi-purpose project then the people of Assam will be greatly benefited. I, therefore, request the Government to give us an assurance that they would try their best to see that this project is started during the Third Plan.

Sir, it is very important to speak a few words regarding the land reform, because, unless we bring some reform we cannot have the desired result of increased food production. Sir, if statistics is taken in our State we find that the number of unemployed hands in the agricultural sector is increasing day by day and this problem has been accelerated by the ravages of the nature, by way of flood and erosion.

Every year there are some families who are becoming landless and homeless. Therefore, Sir, I think that to arrive at a stabilised economy for our State we must, first of all, solve the land problem by way of settling the wast land which are available in our State, and for the rest we must take to other industries, major and small.

Sir, I have got another point which I want to know from the Government that in the list of the "other backward class of people" in our State. Manipuris have been included as one of the classes. Sir, a representation has been made to some of the members of this legislature that there are Muslim Manipuris in the the State of Assam and whose number would be about 35,000 have not been treated as other "other Backward" by the Government. I therefore want to know whether these Manipuri Muslims have also been included as backward and are being treated as such by our Government,

Lastly Sir, I would like to add a word about Madrassa education to Mr. Majumdar, Ex-Minister, who had dealt with that matter elaborately, and I also feel that a decision in the matter is urgently needed.

With these few words I resume my Seat.

Thank You, Sir.

***Shri INDRESWAR KHOWND (Bogdung):** বিত্তমন্ত্রী মহোদয়ৰ বাজেট বক্তিতাত এটা কথা দেখিবলৈ পাইছো। তাত নিবনুৱাৰ সংখ্যা ২০ হাজাৰ দেখুৱাইছে। কিন্তু মোৰ মনেৰে কেই সংখ্যা শুদ্ধ নহয়। যে মই জনত মোটি নিবনুৱা ৮৬ হাজাৰ আৰে ৬৬০০০ চাহবাগিছাতে নিবনুৱা হৈ আছে। প্রতি বছৰে আমাৰ ২০ হাজাৰ লৰা ছোৱালী মেট্রিক দিয়ে এই গোটেই খিনি নিবনুৱা সেই দৰে under matric নিবনুৱা বহুত আছে। তাৰোপৰি ৪জন ভাই ককাইৰ ভিতৰত যদি দুজনৰ জোখাই মাটি আছে তেন্তে বাকী দুজন নিবনুৱা হৈ আছে গতিকে এই মানুহবোৰ চৰকাৰী হিচাবত ধৰা নাই। সেই কাৰণে মই কত যে এই নিবনুৱা সমস্যা দূৰ কৰিবলৈ ব্যবস্থা যদি এতিয়াই নহয় তেন্তে অতিসোনকালে ই ভীষন আকাৰ ধাবন কৰিছে অন্যান্য ৰাজ্যবোৰৰ নিবনুৱা সমস্যাত হৈ আমাৰ সমস্যা ডাঙৰ হৈ পৰিব গতি কানন অন্যান্য ৰাজ্যত ডেকাবৰক কাৰিকৰী বিদ্যা শিক্ষাৰ ভাৰ ব্যবস্থা গতিকে আমি অতি সোনকালে লৰাবোৰক অন্য বিদ্যা শিক্ষা দিয়াতকৈ কাৰিকৰী বিদ্যাৰ প্রতি বেচি সুবিধা দিব লাগিব। আমাৰ নিবনুৱা সমস্যাৰ বাবে ৰাইজ দায়ি নহয়। বিত্তমন্ত্রী ডাঙৰীয়াই কৈছে যে আমাৰ লৰাবোৰে white collard job বিচাৰে। কিন্তু Black collard job লৰৰ বাবে আমাৰ লৰাবোৰক জানো শিক্ষা দিয়া হৈছে গতিকে আমাৰ Technical শিক্ষা প্রচুৰ ভাবে বিস্তৰ কৰিব লাগিব। আমি দেখিবলৈ ৰাইছো যে কাৰীকৰী শিক্ষা নথাকিব কাৰণেই আমাৰ অসমীয়া লৰাই Oil Refinery ত কাম পোৱা নাই। গতিকে আমাৰ ইয়াত নানা ধৰনৰ হলেও আমাক পৰাই কাম নাপাৰ। কিন্তু আমাক চৰকাৰে টেকনিকেল শিক্ষাত ক্ষেত্ৰত অবহেলা দেখুৱাইছে গতিকে মই তাৰ বাবে চৰকাৰৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষন কৰিলো ডিব্ৰুগড়ৰ জালানে এখন টেকনিকেল স্কুল দিব খুজিছিল আজি ২য় পৰিকল্পনা পাৰ হবৰ হল এতিয়া হে চৰকাৰে সেই স্কুলৰ বিকয়ে সিদ্ধান্ত লৈছে। গতিকে ইয়াতো চৰকাৰৰ অবহেলা দেখা গৈছে। আমি আমাৰ ৰাজ্য industrialise কৰিব পাৰিলেই নিবনুৱা সমস্যা দূৰ হব হব বুলি ভাবো কিন্তু অকল indurtry য়েই সমস্যা দূৰ কৰিব নোৱাৰে। আমাৰ দেশ কৃষি প্রধান দেশ কৃষিৰ উপৰত আমাৰ জোৰ দিব লাগিব। আমাৰ শিক্ষিত নিবনুৱা সকলক খেতি কৰাৰ সুবিধা দিব লাগিব। আমাৰ ৰাজ্যত বান খেতি আদি বহুতো খেতি ভালদৰে হয়। তামোল পান আদি নানা অৰ্থবাৰী শস্য উৎপাদন কৰিবলৈ আমাৰ ডেকা সকলক যদি উৎসাহ উদ্দীপনা দিয়া হয় তেন্তে একশ্রেণীৰ নিবনুৱা সমস্যা সমাধান হব পাৰে।

যিটো প্রশিক্ষনৰ কথা হৈছে, আমাৰ শিক্ষিত ডেকালৰা সকলক কাৰিবাবী প্রশিক্ষন দিয়াৰ যথেষ্ট ব্যবস্থা আগৰে পৰা আমাৰ ইয়াত হব লাগিছিল, কিন্তু তাৰ যথা বিহিত ব্যবস্থা লোৱা হোৱা নাই। কিছুমানঠাইত মাজে সময়ে Siminer বহাই মানুহক প্রশিক্ষন দিয়ে আমাৰ সেইটো কৰিব নালাগে। আমাৰ ইয়াত যথাসম্ভব কিছমান গাঁৱত বা প্রত্যক মহকুমাতে কৃষি ফাৰ্ম খুলি তাত যাবতীয় Agricultural officer বিলাকে নাহে এক বা দুই সপ্তাহকৈ সক্ৰিয় ভাবে মানুহক হাতে কামে শিকোৱাৰ ব্যবস্থা কৰি পঞ্চায়ত বিলাকক তাৰ তত্ত্বাবধানৰ ভাৰ দি এটা স্থায়ী প্রশিক্ষনৰ ব্যবস্থা কৰিব পৰা যায় তেতিয়া বৰ ভাল হয়।

শেহত মই ডিব্ৰুগৰৰ কেইটামান কথা কও। ১৯৫৪ চনতেই ডিব্ৰুগৰত Erosion হল তাৰ Dak Bungalow, Circuit House DC, SP. ৰ Bungalows সকলোবিলাক জলসাত হল। এটি মাত্ৰ চৰকাৰী হাইস্কুল গিত্ত নদীয়ে ধবংশ কৰিলে আজিলৈকে এই সদৰতে কেইবাৰ আলোচনা বিলেচনা হৈছে, কিন্তু বৰ দুখৰ বিষয় যে আজি ১৯৬১ চনলৈকে এই স্কুল ষবটোই হৈ নুঠিল অনান্য কাম হোৱাটো দূৰৰ কথা

এতিয়া মই চৰকাৰক সানুনয়ে অনুৰোধ কৰো যাতে সেই বিলাক কাম সোনকালে কৰিবলৈ চেষ্টাকৰে।

Mr. SPEAKER: Order, order Your time is up. I have got some more Speakers in my list. Further, the Leader of the Opposition will also speak today and he may take about 45 minutes. Therefore, to accommodate as many speakers as possible, the House may decide about sitting for half an hour more. Will the hon. Members agree to this suggestion?

(voice-yes' yes.)

Alright we can sit upto 5 o'clock.

Shri BHUBAN CHADDRA PRADHANI (Golaganj)

মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়,

মাননীয় বিত্তমন্ত্রী ডাঙৰীয়াই আমাৰ এই পিছপৰা অসম ৰাজ্য খনৰ সৰ্ব্ব প্ৰকাৰ উন্নতিৰ বাবে বহুখণী পৰিকল্পনাৰ উল্লেখ কৰি এই সদনত যিখন বাজেট দাঙি ধৰিছে তাৰ বাবে তেখেতক সমৰ্থন জনাই মই আন্তৰিক ধন্যবাদ জ্ঞাপন কৰিছোঁ। তেখেতে দুখীয়াৰ ওপৰত কোনো প্ৰকাৰ কৰ কাটলৰ হেচা জাপি নিদি ভালে খিনি টকাৰ ঘাটতি হিচাব দেখুৱাইও পিছপৰা অসমক আগবঢ়াই লই যাবলৈ যে বাস্তব আৰু সক্ৰিয় যত্নৰ প্ৰতিশ্ৰুতি দিছে সেইবাবে নেখেতে ধন্যবাদৰ পাত্ৰ। আমাৰ যোৱাৰ দুটা পৰিকল্পনাৰ ফলাফল উল্লেখ কৰি দেশৰ উন্নয়নৰ বাটত অন্তৰায় বোৰৰ আলোচনা প্ৰসঙ্গত তেখেতে কৈছে যে যেতিয়ালৈকে সমস্যাকাৰী বেসামৰিক আমাৰ অন্তৰৰ পৰা নিৰ্মূল নহব তেতিয়ালৈকে যিমানৈ ডাঙৰ পৰিকল্পনা গ্ৰহণ কৰি যথেষ্ট অৰ্থ ব্যয় নকৰো কিয়—দেশৰ লক্ষ্য—শান্তি, সুখ আৰু সমৃদ্ধি হব নোৱাৰে। অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, যোৱা ৭৮ মার্চত শ্ৰদ্ধেয় ভাবেজীৰ গোলকগঞ্জত অৱস্থান কালীন মই তেখেতক অসমৰ কিছমান সমস্যাৰ বিষয়ে সিদ্ধান্ত বিচাৰি শান্তি, সুখ প্ৰচাৰৰ বাবে অনুৰোধ কৰাত তেখেতে খাটাতকৈ নিজৰ নিজৰ অন্তৰৰ মলি পৰিস্কাৰ কৰিব কলে। পানী নিৰ্মূল নহলে যেনেকুৱা মানুহক খুৱাই নোৱাৰি অন্তৰও পৰিস্কাৰ নহলে কেতিয়াও জনতাৰ জয় কৰিব নোৱাৰি।

এই ধিনিতে মই অসমৰ জনসংখ্যাৰ সংখ্যাধিক্য অন্যান্য পিছ পৰা সম্পদায়ৰ কথা কওঁ। চৰকাৰে এই বিৰাট অৱহেলিত জনতাৰ একো উন্নতি কৰা নাই সুকাৰ কৰিও ভবিষ্যতলৈও এই মুক আৰু চেতনাহীন সম্পদায় সমূহৰ বাবে তেনে-কুৱা বিশেষ সুকীয়া লাগতিয়ালকৈ একো পৰিকল্পনা নোলোৱাত ৰাইজে গভীৰ দখ প্ৰকাশ কৰে। ৰাজ্য উপদেষ্টা সমিতি এই সম্পদায় সমূহৰ উন্নতিৰ বাবে সুকীয়া কৈ দহ কোটিৰ টকাৰ এটা পৰিকল্পনাৰ সুপাৰিশ কৰিলে ৰাজ্য পৰিকল্পনা উপ সমিতিয়ে এই পৰিকল্পনাটোক সংশোধনী হিচাবে ৫ কোটি টকাত ধাৰ্য্য ৰাখে। কিন্তু দুখৰ বিষয় ৰাজ্য পৰিকল্পনা উপদেষ্টা সমিতিয়ে এই সংশোধনী ৫ কোটি টকাৰ পৰিকল্পনাটোকে মুঠতে ১ কোটিত কমাই সুপাৰিশ কৰে। ফলত পৰিকল্পনা কমিশনে মুঠতে ২৪ লাখ টকাহে মঞ্জুৰ কৰে। ইয়াৰ দ্বাৰা অতি পৰিস্কাৰ ভাবে প্ৰমাণ হয় যে ৰাজ্য চৰকাৰ যদিও অলপ অচৰপ টকা এই সম্পদায় সমূহৰ বাবে যোৱা বছৰৰ পৰা ব্যয় কৰিছে কিন্তু তেওঁলোকৰ সৰ্ব্বাঙ্গীন উন্নতিৰ বাবে চৰকাৰৰ আন্তৰিকতাৰ যথেষ্ট অভাৱ দেখা যায়। এই প্ৰসঙ্গত মই কওঁ অসম চৰকাৰৰ প্ৰচাৰিত পঞ্চবাৰ্ষিক পৰিকল্পনা পত্ৰিকাত পিছপৰা সম্পদায় সমূহৰ বাবে বেলেগকৈ কোন প্ৰকাৰ সুকীয়াটকৈ আচনি লোৱা হোৱা নাই বলি প্ৰকাশ কৰিছে পুনঃ তৃতীয় পঞ্চবাৰ্ষিক পৰিকল্পনাৰ খচৰাত এইয়ে কৈছে যে যদিও পিছপৰা সম্পদায় সমূহৰ বাবে কেন্দ্ৰ চৰকাৰে তেওঁলোকৰ উন্নতিৰ বাবে সুকীয়াটকৈ আচনিৰ সুপাৰিশ

কৰিছে কিন্তু কোন কোন সম্প্রদায়নে এই শ্রেণীভুক্ত হ'ব সেইটো খাটাংকৈ সিদ্ধান্ত নোহোৱাত ৰাজ্য চৰকাৰে একো কৰিব পৰা নাই যদিও ২৩টা সম্প্রদায়ক সম্প্রতি এই শ্রেণীভুক্ত বুলি মানি লোৱা হৈছে। ৰাজ্য চৰকাৰকোনে আচনি নথকাত কেৱল অন্যান্য পিছ পৰা সম্প্রদায় সমূহৰ এম. এল. এ. সকলৰ হেচাত হৈ কিছু ধন আচতীয়াকৈ খৰচ কৰিবলৈ বাধ্য হৈছে বুলি কৈছে যেন চৰকাৰকোন আন্তৰিক ইচ্ছা নাছিল। অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়,—এনেকৈ দেশৰ এটা বিৰাট অংশক উন্নতিৰ বাটৰ সমান অধিকাৰৰ পৰা বঞ্চিত কৰি জাতিৰ মঙ্গল সাধন হ'ব জানো ?

কবিয়ে কৈছে :—“যাবে তুমি নীচে ফেল তোমাৰে—কাঁধিৰে যে নীচে
পশ্চাতে বেখেছ যাবে যে তোমাৰ পশ্চাতে টানিছে”

এতিয়া আমাৰ পিছ পৰা চিৰকালেই অবহেলীত গোৱালপাড়া জিলাৰ ওপৰত হোৱা অবিচাৰৰ প্ৰমাণ দিওঁ আগতে কোন প্ৰকাৰ আবেদন নিবেদনৰ উদ্ভবত কোৱা হৈছিল যে আমাৰ জিলাখন জমিদাৰ প্ৰাধান্য হোৱাৰ বাবে চৰকাৰে যথেষ্ট ৰাজসং নোপোৱাত চৰকাৰে এই জিলাৰ উন্নতিৰ মন কৰিলেও কৰিব নোৱাৰে। ভবিষ্য সুফলৰ আশাত সমগ্ৰ ৰাইজে জমিদাৰী উচ্ছেদত যোগদিলত সকলো অথলে গল যদিও ৰাইজৰ হকে নকৰিলেও কতক জমিদাৰে তেওঁলোকৰ আভিজাত্যৰ প্ৰদৰ্শনী স্বৰূপে কিছু জনহিতকৰ কাম কৰিছিল। এই শ্ৰেয়ণকাৰী জমিদাৰ সকলৰ উচ্ছেদৰ পিছত সেইখিনিৰ অন্ত পৰিল। কিন্তু মই কওঁ যে গোৱালপাড়াৰ নিচিনা জমিদাৰী প্ৰাধান্য জিলা অসমত কাছাৰত আছিল। কিন্তু অতি পৰিতাপৰ বিষয় এই যে অসমৰ সকল প্ৰকাৰ সমস্যাতে গোৱালপাড়া চৰকাৰৰ লগত পূৰ্ণ সহযোগ কৰিও যেন শুভ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰিব পৰা নাই অথচ কাছাৰ সকলমে আগবাঢ়ি গল। এই প্ৰসঙ্গত যোৱা ২০ মাৰ্চৰ অসম বাণীৰ সম্পাদকীয়ৰ প্ৰতি সদস্য সকলৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰো। “১৯৫১ চনৰ প্ৰিয়লগতে কাছাৰৰ জন সংখ্যা ১১ লাখ ১৫ হেজাৰ অথচ গোৱালপাড়াৰ সমান গোৱালপাড়াৰ ১১ লাখ ৮ (হেজাৰ) কিন্তু আজিলৈকে কাছাৰত যিমান বোৰ অনুষ্ঠান হৈছে তাৰ তুলনাত গোৱাল পাড়াত একোই হোৱা নাই কাছাৰত মেডিকেল কলেজ, ল কলেজ, বি, টি কলেজ, ইঞ্জিনিয়াৰিং ইন্সটিটিউট একাধিক আৰ্ট কলেজ, বৃহৎ ফলবৰ্ধক কেন্দ্ৰ” আৰু কিমান যে কি ? কিন্তু গোৱাল পাড়াত নহোৱাৰ কাৰণ বিচাৰিলে জিলাবাসীৰ হতাশাৰ কথা মনত পৰে। অকল এই জিলাৰ নিগাজী বাসী নহয় যি সকলেই এই জিলাত বসবাস কৰিবলগীয়া হয় তেওঁলোকেই এই দুৰ্ভাগ্যত পৰে। দেশ বিভাজনৰ ফলত বহুতো বাস্তাহাৰা অসমৰ বিভিন্ন জিলাত আশ্ৰয় ললে। কিন্তু দুৰ্ভাগীয়া গোৱালপাড়াত যি সকলে আশ্ৰয় ললে সেই সকলেও চৰকাৰৰ পৰা পাব দিয়া সা সুবিধা কছাৰৰ তুলনাত একোকেনেপালে ইয়াৰ প্ৰনাথ বাস্তাহাৰা সংখ্যা কাছাৰত শতকৰা ৬.৪ আৰু গোৱাল পাড়াত ১৯.১ কিন্তু সুবিধা পাবৰ বেলিকা উবাস্ত বিভাগৰ পৰা শিক্ষা প্ৰতিষ্ঠানৰ বাবে কাছাৰত দিয়া হৈছে ৭,৭৬,৩২০ টকা আৰু গোৱাল পাড়াত দিয়া হৈছে ১,৫৪,৬০০ টকা পুশিকণ কেন্দ্ৰলৈ কাছাৰত দিয়া হৈছে ৬,০০,০০০ টকা আৰু গোৱাল পাড়া পাইছে ৬৪,১৪২ টকা কাছাৰৰ মিউনিসিপালিটিক দিয়া হৈছে ৩,৭৬,৫০০ টকা ছাত্ৰসকলৰ বৃত্তি আৰু কিতাপৰ বাবে গোটেই ৰাজ্যতে ব্যয় হোৱা ৫,৫০,০০০ টকা ভিতৰত অকল কাছাৰতে ৩,০০,০০০ টকা দিয়া হৈছে। ইয়াৰ বাহিৰেও আৰু বহুত বিষয়ত চৰকাৰে কাছাৰত বিধেৰ ভাবে বহু পৰিমাণে অৰ্থ ব্যয় কৰি সেই ঠাইৰ উন্নতি বিধান কৰি আছে। তাৰ বাবে আমি কৃতজ্ঞ গাঁইছোঁ। কিন্তু অতিশয় পৰিতাপ আৰু দুখৰ বিষয় যে গোৱাল পাড়াৰ প্ৰতি চৰকাৰে বৃত্তি নিদি এটা বিৰাট বৈষম্যৰ সৃষ্টি কৰিছে। গতিকে মোৰ অনুভূতিত গোৱাল পাড়া জিলা কোনবা পাপ গ্ৰহৰ ঠাই। ইয়াত যিজনই বাস কৰক পাপ গ্ৰহৰ কোপ দৃষ্টিৰ কোবত দুৰ্ভাগীয়া হ'ব লাগিব।

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, ধুবুৰী মহকুমাৰ আলোচনা প্ৰসঙ্গত মই বিশেষ একো কব নোখোজা অঞ্চল মোৰ বন্ধু শ্ৰীতমিৰ্জা উদ্দিন প্ৰধানীৰ বাজ্য পালৰ ভাষণৰ ওপৰত কৰা আলোচনীৰ কথাৰে সোঁৱৰাই দিব খুজোঁ। তেখেতে অতি পৰিস্কাৰকৈ কৈছে যে স্বাধীনতাৰ পিছত প্ৰগতিৰ যুগত যেতিয়া অইন অইন ঠাই বা মহকুমা যি গতিৰে উন্নতিৰ ফালে আপ-বাঢ়ি গৈছে, ধুবুৰী মহকুমা ততোধিকৰ গতিৰে পিছুৱাই গৈছে। ধুবুৰী পৰা প্ৰায় সকলো প্ৰকাৰ জিলা মানৰ চৰকাৰী কাৰ্যালয়বোৰ ধুবুৰী সদৰ চহৰত নহৈ বেলেগ চহৰত হৈছে। জনবৰ হৈছে যে ধুবুৰী হেনু এটা সেনানিবাস চহৰ হ'ব। এইবোৰ ঘটনা আৰু বাতৰিয়ে বাইজ আৰু শান্তিকামী নাগৰিক সকলৰ ভিতৰত আতঙ্ক সৃষ্টি কৰিছে মই আশা কৰোঁ। চৰকাৰে এইবোৰ বিষয়ে বিশেষ গুৰুত্বভাৱে চিন্তা কৰিব।

ইয়াৰ পিছত মোৰ সোমটি গোলকগঞ্জৰ বিষয়ে অলপ নকৈ নোৱাৰোঁ। যিখন সমষ্টিত ২৫,০০০ হেজাৰ সম্বলহীন বিথৰা; যিখন সমষ্টিত শতকৰা জনসংখ্যাৰ ভিতৰত ৫০ জনেহে কোন প্ৰকাৰে দিনত দুই গাজ; ৩৫ জনে দিনত এসাজ আৰু ১৫ জনে দুই দিনৰ মূৰত এসাজ খায়—সেই অঞ্চলৰ অৰ্থনৈতিক অৱস্থা আপোনালোকে অনুমান কৰক। অৱশ্যে বিথৰা সকলৰ সমস্যা সমাধানৰ বাবে কেইটা ধান বনা সমবায় সমিতি কৈছে কিন্তু দুখৰ বিষয় বিষয়াসকলৰ অৱস্থা আৰু তপেৰতাৰ অভাৱত কোনটোৰে ফল ভাল হোৱা নাই। যি আউসীৰ একাৰ সেই আউসীৰে খালিক। এই অঞ্চল অতীজত এনেকুৱাকৈ দুভিঙৰ কৰালত পৰিব লগীয়া হোৱা নাই। কিন্তু দেশ বিভাজনৰ ফলত বাস্তৱতা ভাইসকলৰ আশুয় লোৱাত আৰু সহ-জন্মহাৰত এই অঞ্চলৰ জন সংখ্যা যথেষ্ট ভাবে বৃদ্ধি পাইছে। তাৰ ওপৰি ১৯৫০ চনৰ পৰাই গৰ্জাধৰ নৈত বানপানী প্ৰায় প্ৰতিবছৰতে হোৱাত খেতিবাতিৰ যথেষ্ট ক্ষতি হয়। কিন্তু কোন প্ৰকাৰ শিল্পৰও স্তৰিহাও হৈ উঠা নাই প্ৰভৃতি কাৰণে এই অঞ্চলৰ অৰ্থনৈতিক অৱস্থা অতিশয় জটিল হয়। সেই কাৰণে মই এই সদনত আহিবৰ দিনৰ পৰাই “ওতাৰ ডোঙ” আৰু গৰ্জাধৰ নৈৰ বাঁধৰ বাবে আবেদন জনাই আছোঁ। কিন্তু দুখীয়াৰ কান্দোন চৰকাৰৰ মন গলাবলৈ সমৰ্থন হোৱা নাই। অৱশ্যে দুই একৰ মৌখিক সাহায্য পোৱা গৈছে। এই অঞ্চলৰ অৰ্থনৈতিক সমস্যা সমাধানৰ বাবে ধুবুৰী মহকুমাৰ সকলো সদস্যই গোলকগঞ্জত এটা ইন্ডাষ্ট্ৰিয়ল ষ্টেট হ'ব লাগে বুলি দাবী জনাই আবেদন কৰিছে। এই বিষয়ে চৰকাৰৰ চোকা দৃষ্টি আক-ৰ্ষণ কৰো। তাৰোপৰি সীমান্তত অৱস্থিত হালাকুৰা হাইস্কুলত মডেল স্কুল মঞ্জুৰী নিতান্ত প্ৰয়োজন। এই স্কুলখন আজি ১৪ বছৰৰ পৰা অতি কষ্টৰে চলি সীমান্তত অসমীয়া ভাষাৰ পৰিপূৰ্ণ সাধন আৰু কৃষ্টি বক্ষা কৰি আছে। অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, সকলো ঠাইকে যথাযোগ্য ভাবে আগবঢ়াই নললে দেশখনৰ শ্ৰীবৃদ্ধি হ'ব নোৱাৰে।

কবিয়ে কৈছে :

নানা জাতি নানা ভাষা নানা পৰিধান

বিবিধৰ মাৰো দেখ মিলন মহান ।

বিভিন্ন সম্প্ৰদায়, ভাষা পৰিধান এখন বুৰীয়া দেশ বা এটা আদৰ্শ জাতি গঠন কৰিব পাৰে কিন্তু তাৰ বাবে অপৰিহাৰ্য বস্তু হৈছে আন্তৰিক মিলন।

Shri GHANASHYAM TALUKDAR (Sarbhog) : Mr. Speaker Sir, the Budget which has been presented by the Finance Minister is not at all a happy one. We do not get any encouragement after going through it. We naturally expected that after 13 years of our Independence some real hopes would be fulfilled. But Sir, we find that this budget is only a regional budget. Every year we see that at the end of the

year there is always a huge surrender of money. This year also we are told there will be a surrender to the tune of 10 crores of rupees. Why this surrender? Is it because we have no schemes before us? Is it because the schemes are not submitted in time or is it because the officers are so inefficient that they could not come out with schemes before the Government? Why this surrender, I want to have a direct reply from the Government. If our Government have to surrender like this every year then how can we approach the Central Government that we want more money? If we are to get assistance from the Central Government first of all we must be able to spend whatever amount has been allotted for a particular scheme. Then only we can get money from the Central Government out of the revenue on tea, oil, etc, that is extracted in Assam. Then again Sir, along with this surrender of money, we always see that at the end of every year there is always the rush of expenditure in many Government departments. Sir, this rush of expenditure always occurs in the month of March and for this reason much money is misappropriated; the money that could not be spent in time sometimes it was shown as having been utilised. This rush of expenditure at the end of the year should be put a stop to.

Then Sir, coming to the schemes in different districts and subdivisions. We see that in some districts and subdivisions there are no schemes at all whereas in some other districts and subdivisions there are more schemes. In those subdivisions where there are very few or no schemes at all, why? Are those officers in those places sitting idle, have they no work to do, why can they not show some schemes? If the Government officers are inefficient or if they do not work such officers should be dismissed, or suspended or the number of such officers should be reduced at once. Or if this Government which cannot spend the money allotted to it has no right to rule over the people, it must resign at once.

Now Sir, I come to the achievements of this Government in the past 13 years of our Independence. The First Five Year Plan is past and the 2nd Five Year Plan is fast passing away and we are now in the beginning of the Third Five Year Plan. But in spite of these Plans we see that the lot of the mass people is not improved in the least, it is rather deteriorating day by day. The people are still groaning under ignorance and poverty. Now coming to rail communications, we do not see any marked improvement in this regard even after 13 years of India's Independence. It is true we are having a railway line up to North Lakhimpur, and that we got due to the Chinese danger but we want railway lines to extend to Khasi & Jaintia Hills, and to the Garo Hills and so on so that we can solve the problem of rail system in the State. Coming to Road transport, there is too much undue distribution of roads. In some areas one can travel for 10 or 15 miles without meeting a single road while in other areas there are good roads every two miles. Last year there was an allocation of about Rs. 50 lakhs for completion of the uncomplete roads but there are still many uncomplete roads which have not been completed out of that amount of Rs. 50 lakhs. Then coming to national highway Sir, here also we often hear that the Government says that surveys are going on and things like that, we do not know how long

these surveys will continue? It is high time that road transport and national highways should be taken up in right earnest and at once. Then coming to river transport Sir, there also we see that we have got about 6,000 miles of waterways in the State but out of which only 1,000 miles have been made navigable. Why Government did not come up with some schemes to make the 6,000 miles of our waterways navigable? We read from the Finance Minister's speech that Pandu is going to be developed as a river port, why not take up also other places like Goalpara, Dhubri and Dibrugarh? If our river transport system is improved we can easily export our goods and thus bring much revenue to the State exchequer. Now coming to air transport, it is very regrettable that nothing is mentioned in the Finance Minister's speech about this important item of air transport. The wartime aerodromes should be developed and regular services should be introduced. Sorbhog is such an aerodrome. It is high time that more attention is paid to this air transport since we are situated in the far flung corner of India. I suggest to our Government to move the Government of India to develop air transport in our State. Now, coming to industries, we see that we have no industries worth the name in spite of the fact that we have plenty of raw materials, we have silliminite, we have coal, silica brick, sandstones limestones etc, for which we can establish many industries for the benefit of our people. Why Government did not tap all these raw materials? Then in the field of agriculture we have various fruits in our State for which fruit preservation industry can be developed. Then we have jute in plenty, but we see no prospect of jute mill. So also we have plenty of bamboo and other raw materials out of which paper can be manufactured but we see no prospect of a paper mill. We can also have more sugar factory besides the one at Dergaon so that our people can have sugar of their own and so that sugar need not be imported as we are doing now. Coming to power, Sir, we are still very much behind other States in India. It is high time that power should be developed. With regard to power, in the First Five year Plan the total outlay on an All India figure was 21.673 crores and we got on 1.996 and percentage was 9.21. In the Second Plan period out of 57.90 crores the total outlay of All India Plan Assam got 3.80 which is 6.56 per cent on all India average.

Coming to per capita consumption of power we see, Sir, that in 1957-58 our per capita consumption was 1.61, in 1958-59 per capita consumption came to 1.91 only. Whereas in Madras in 1958-59 was 34.53 k.w. per capita and the average for all India was 26.9 k.w. I hope our Government will give more stress on the development of power. We heard that Kopili project was going to be taken up. It is high time that this project is taken up. We heard that the Bhutan Government gave permission to our Survey Party to carry on the preliminary surveys. I hope the Manas Valley project will be taken and with this power we can have economic progress of our country and develop our country all round.

Shri TANKESWAR CHETIA (Nazira); Mr. Speaker, Sir, while expressing my warm gratitude to the Hon'ble Finance Minister for his precise and eloquent Budget Speech, I beg to make a few observations on some outstanding problems of the State.

The foremost compelling circumstance is the rate of increase in our population. It is estimated that population is increasing at the rate of about 1.7 to 1.8 per cent per annum. This rate of increase will be around 2 percent in the Third Plan period. Even at the present

rate of increase Assam's population will be nearly 117 lakhs by 1966. Thus the alarming growth of population poses a problem of the utmost urgency and significance. Measures have to be taken first to restrict this growth, but despite all such measures, the possibility of having to provide for an increasing number of people cannot be ruled out. Hence, if we are leisurely in increasing our national wealth but quick in producing children, the future is bound to be anything but bright.

Equally urgent and alarming is the mounting problem of unemployment. The increase in employment opportunities during the Second Plan is expected to fall short of the addition to the work ing force by about 2.62 lakhs the backlog of 0.37 lakhs unemployment at the beginning of the Third Plan will swell to 6.27 lakhs. Taking into consideration the increase of population in the Third Plan, the figure of unemployment will further go up unless we are able to create adequate facilities for employment.

Another factor which merits serious consideration is the question of agricultural growth. Assam's economy, it must be admitted, is still basically agricultural and rural. Industry therefore cannot be allowed to develop at the cost of or relative neglect of agriculture. In fact, the imbalance in regard to foreign exchange resources was to a large extent the result of food imports. Hence stable planning is possible only when agriculture is thoroughly stabilised and we can ensure a sustained and permanent increase in food production. Stability on the food front implies reaching of a stage when fluctuation both in prices and in production has no unsettling effect on the other sections of the developmental programme.

We are embarking upon a titanic programme of long-range investment from which no quick dividends can be expected. It is a period of sacrifice and austerity the fruits of which will be reaped only by our next generation. We are building for tomorrow and not for today. Hence, we have to be enthused with a spirit of selfless service and ungrudging sacrifice. In the interest of the future generations, we should consume less, but produce more.

This idealistic approach is certainly very noble and edifying, but the question is whether it can galvanise the entire nation, especially the masses who, for generations, have been hovering on the verge of grinding poverty. Will the call for austerity and self-effacement thrill these people? To evoke widespread enthusiasm and support the immediate fruits of Planning in the shape of what Pandit Nehru calls "relief to the poor" cannot be altogether shelved. There is the necessity for fixing definite targets for every 12 months, so that we may assess the success or failure of the Plan from year to year as well as cumulatively.

Economic development, specially in an underdeveloped economy like ours, highlights the need to strengthen and broad-base our economic and commerical institutions. It is a matter for evolution and adaptation to changing social and economic requirements. Economically desirable results cannot be ensured—in effect they may well be delayed—by forcing the pace of institutional changes on doctrinaire grounds. Disruption of traditional channels can in fact hold up development programmes. This

has been demonstrated in the recent past by the failure of State Trading in foodgrains which has mainly been the result of an incomplete understanding of the role of the intermediary traders in this vital distributory system. Similarly, there is considerable confusion and sense of insecurity as a result of different pronouncements and proposals pertaining to land policy. The actual attempts and proposals for redistribution of land have endangered considerable hesitation in the continued investment of different types of capital equipments and in schemes of land improvement which are vital for increasing its productivity. As a result of fragmentation which is taking place there have been lower margins and smaller surpluses all round. Further, there are considerable doubts as regards the possible success of cooperative farming. Even in regard to Cooperative Societies which have been established in the State, the picture presented is very mixed. The proposals regarding induced co-operativisation in all economic activities whether they are suited or ready for such transformation or not—are fraught with danger. These proposals have their roots in certain rigid and prejudiced antagonism which has little to do with socialism or capitalism and ignores the essential services rendered by the traders generally with narrow margins of profit. The present questionable results of State enterprises pose a serious challenge to Government machinery and its personnel. It cannot be denied that State control as it obtains today in certain spheres is not free from the evils of bureaucratic rigidity and red tapism. Besides the Government seems to betray a certain half-heartedness in executing its socialistic projects. The paucity of trained personnel and the absence of reliable data are other hardships in its way. I am not holding a brief for reverting to the traditional capitalist structure but there is certainly occasion to raise a strong plea in favour of tightening up the administrative and organisational set up so that the State-controlled activities bring forth enviable results and thus justify their existence. A better understanding and co-ordination between the private and public sectors seems not only desirable but indispensable.

Mr. SPEAKER ; Your time is up.

Shri TANKESWAR CHETIA; Thank you, Sir.

Shri RUP NATH BRAHMA (Minister, Medical) Mr. Speaker, Sir...

Mr. SPEAKER You will speak only about Medical Department. Your time is 15 minutes.

Shri RUP NATH BRAHMA: I will try my best to finish my reply within the time which you have been pleased to allot, Sir.

I am glad to observe that during the course of debate in the Governor's Address as well in course of the debate on the general discussion of the Budget there has not been any adverse criticism so far as Medical Department is concerned. However, as I expected a few constructive suggestions have come from some of the hon Members...

PU LALMAWIA I did, Sir...

Shri RUP NATH BRAHMA; I am coming to him, Sir.

PU LALMAWIA: On a point of order, Sir. Before the Minister replies we thought that other members should be allowed to speak.

Mr. SPEAKER He will speak as a Member as well.

Shri RUP NATH BRAHMA (Minister Medical): Sir, for the information of the honourable members, I like to say, in this connection, that so far as the activities of the Medical and Public Health Departments are concerned, we have made some tangible improvement in the matter of Civil Hospitals in the District and Sub Divisional Headquarter towns. We have already taken over all the Local Board dispensaries and we are trying our best to improve those dispensaries as far as possible. The honourable members know that along with dispensaries we have to take over the houses constructed by Local Boards for the purpose. Most of the houses are in miserable condition. As a matter of fact we have to begin from the scrap in some cases. The honourable members who have the opportunity to go round the district, will find that something tangible has been done to improve things.

Sir, on both curative and preventive side, inspite of so many handicaps and shortage of personnal we have made some definite improvement,

Now, I am going to reply some specific questions raised by my friend Shri Hakim Chandra Rabha. While appreciating the measures taken by the public Health Department, Shri Rabha admitted that as a result of measures taken by the Government, the incidence of Kala-azar has considerably gone down in his area. He further suggested that the Hospitals and the Wards which we provided there for treatment of Kala-azar patients, should be converted into regular hospitals and wards. In this connection, I may inform the hon. member that as there is no Kala-Azar case in Dudhnai, we have already converted it into a regular hospital and we propose to convert other Kala-Azar wards into regular wards gradually.

Now, Sir, there was a pertinent question raised by my friend, Shri Mohidhar Pegu regarding the delay in construction of six dispensaries out of the 275 grant. I may inform the hon. member that out of six dispensaries which were sanctioned, one has been completed and four others are nearing completion. There is one dispensary which is going to be constructed in the constituency of my friend Shri Pegu. Due to certain difficulties, we have not been able to construct this dispensary in time. Any how, the work is going to be taken up without further delay. Plans and estimates have already been scrutinised for this.

Sir, my friend Shri Sangma has given impression to this House that in the Autonomous Districts out of 61 dispensaries, only six dispensaries have been constructed. He further said that progress of construction was very slow. I like to say, in this connection, that it is very difficult to collect and carry materials for construction of these dispensaries in hills. My friend, Shri Sangma was once at the helm of Tribal affairs. He knows how difficult it is to construct buildings for dispensaries due to communication difficulties.

Cap. W. A. SANGMA : Mr. Speaker. Sir, on a point of information I like to know from the Hon. Minister how many dispensaries have since been completed in the Autonomous Districts?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA : I have the information that eight dispensaries are now functioning.

Cap. W. A. SANGMA : May I know where from the Finance Minister got the information that 52 dispensaries would have been completed?

Mr. SPEAKER : I like to remind the hon members once again that while a Minister is replying to a general discussion on the Budget, hon. members should not interrupt him.

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA : For the information of the hon. member for the particular question, I like to say that the Finance Minister will please clarify the position when he is going to reply, to general discussion on Budget.

Mr. SPEAKER His point is that why there is some difference in statement of yours with that of the Finance Minister in connection with construction of dispensaries in the Autonomous Districts.

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA : That will be ascertained later on. I cannot give off-hand reply now.

Now, I try to impress the hon. members how difficult it is to construct dispensaries in the Autonomous Districts out of the funds under Article 275. Generally the Minister in charge of T. A. D. sanctions dispensaries. Administrative approval is also given by the T. A. D. Department.

Now, regarding the difficulty experienced by us in constructing dispensaries in the interior hills areas, I like to say that in many cases due to communication and other difficulties the construction is bound to be slow.

Now; Sir, Mr. Sangma is particularly interested to know how many dispensaries have been sanctioned during the First Five Year Plan and how many bring the Second Plan period out of the general budget in different Autonomous Hill Districts. I like to inform the hon. member that we have allotted three dispensaries in the First Five Year period and three dispensaries in the Second Five Year Plan.

Cap. W. A. SANGMA : Only three dispensaries for the entire five autonomous hill districts?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister) : I do not say that is sufficient.

Cap. W. A. SANGMA : I think, it has become a no-man's programme when that information could not be given to us.

Mr. SPEAKER : As the Hon'ble Finance Minister will give his reply, I thank you will get an opportunity to raise these points in his statement instead of interrupting in this way.

Capt. W. A. SANGMA : Sir, are we entitled to get further information ?

Mr. SPEAKER : Yes. The Hon'ble Finance Minister is going to give reply to all the points that have been raised on the floor of the House on general discussion on the budget. In case the hon. Member is not satisfied with the reply, he can get further clarification. It is not possible for the Minister to reply when there are so many interruptions

Capt. W. A. SANGMA ; Sir, unless we have the opportunity to elicit further information, the House will be in darkness as to the actual state of affairs.

Mr. SPEAKER ; The Minister will reply to the best of his ability and will give informations. If the informations do not satisfy you, you can raise them during the Finance Minister's reply. During the cut motions also you will be able to speak on those points with which you are not satisfied about the informations supplied.

Capt W. A. SANGMA : Sir, I would like to know the source of information when according to the Medical Minister, 52 dispensaries would be completed by the end of the Second Five Year Plan.

Mr. SPEAKER : Already the Medical Minister has replied and he has left it to the Finance Minister to reply. And you will get further opportunity to raise these points during cut motions on demands.

Sri RUPNAHT BRAHMA (Minister) : Sir, as the time at my disposal is very short, I do not like to go into the details. As I have already narrated, this is the cause of the delay in construction works in the hill regions.

Important questions were raised by some of my hon. friends regarding the present miserable conditions of some of the Local Board dispensaries which have been taken over recently. Sir, I admit that there are many Local Board dispensaries, as you know, which are in very bad condition. But then, on what condition and under what circumstances, we have to take over these Local Board dispensaries, every one knows. The buildings of some of the Local Board dispensaries at the time we took them over were in such a dilapidated condition that we required a huge amount of money for their repair and reconstruction. That is the position. As I have replied to some of the questions which were raised in the House, that this year we have made provision for the construction of as many as 11 dispensaries and I am glad to inform the hon. Members that in the Third Five Year Plan, there is a definite provision for repair and improvement of all the dispensaries which are already in our State.

Mr. SPEAKER : Your time is up.

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister, Medical): Sir, these are the main points which I have covered.

***Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise particularly to address myself to the points raised by Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya in course of his intervention. It is rather suprising that on this occasion, of all his speeches he has delivered in this House, so long as I could remember, this one has been the least true, most barren and unproductive speech. I do not know why Shri Bhattacharyya took this line? May be because he wants to personally derogate me rather than address himself to the budget speech. Therefore, he fell into this difficulty.

Now, it will be remembered that while replying to the Governor's Address, I had made these two points, one of them was that out of their speeches, there seems to be a difference in the party itself and another is that they discussed the internal difference of Congress, I wanted to point out that there are internal differences in themselves arising out of Chinese thrash and this perhaps enraged Shri Bhattacharyya. Therefore, instead of addressing himself to the budget speech he has addressed himself to me.

The second question that was raised was with regard to industries and Shri Bhattacharyya, in sheer anger, has said that there had been no industries where as another occasion, he has said that there were too many industries and he went on to prove that practically no industries have been established. Perhaps he did not realise that self-contradictory nature in his statement. Well, Sir, he went forward to charge that we are not enthusiastic about Co-operative Department. I may tell him that our Department is not the administrative Department, There is another Department which is called the administrative Department which deals with this subject. I am not permitted to deal with that Department. Well, I may inform the House that since the Jute Co-operative Society has been formed I took the first chance to go to Calcutta with the then Chairman Mr. Ramnath Sarma and discussed with the Jute Controller as to what should be done. Later on this went to the Co-operative Department. Therefore, it has not been possible to assist any further in that respect. He also went to point out about employment Exchnage at Nalbari. I may humbly point out that the setting up of Employment Exchange does not necessarily create employment. For instance, if a man is registered at Nalbari, he will get second preference to a man in Gauhati if employment opportunity occurs at Gauhati. Just because a registration office is set up at Nalbari and when employment opportunities arise at Gauhati a man who has registered at Nalbari will get preference is not correct. That was why we have chosen Nalbari for an industrial estate, because we want to create employment oppartunities and it is the industrial estate that will create employment opportunities.

My friend Shri Bhattacharyya went forward to say that a number of trade Unions had fallen, therefore some how I was held responsible. I would humbly submit that there was no fall in the registered number of Trade Unions. So, far as the number of Trade Unions is concerned the fall has been due to the fact that the 17 Unions have been merged into one Zone in Assam and it is that which led to the fall in the registration of Trade Unions

It is the result of the All India policy in which all the Trade Unions of India shall be advised that the policy should be followed in respect of returns and accounts. They have to be checked correctly and strictly. This is the policy we are following and because of the fall in the number of Trade Unions we are not to blame. But the information of my friend, Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya is that the number of members of the Unions has fallen. I beg to submit that it is not correct because from 1958, 1959 and 1960, these three years, the registered number of members has not fallen. Therefore, that information is not correct.

Now, Sir, with regard to the National income and *per capita* income, I humbly submit that there was a deliberate attempt to mislead by a story of oranges. I have looked up the salary structure of the U. S. S. R. and have found that the difference between the highest and the lowest salary is 1 to 43. Now, my friend cited a story that 4 men were going in a car and one man in front sit was taking four oranges, giving nothing to the other three, but the average was one. I might say that the man in the front sit was taking 43 oranges giving nothing to the other 42 persons, who were sitting behind. Obviously, Sir, it is not the way the National income or the *per capita* income is understood. *Per capita* income is not understood as the income of every individual. It is merely a standard stick to judge the prosperity of a nation. But whether actually the prosperity is passing down to the people that has to be judged by other sample survey of other type. As a matter of fact, Sir, the National Development Council has made a decision and a high-power Committee has been set up to find out where the income has gone. As a result of this survey it will be possible for us to find out where the income of the first two plans has gone. But so far as the *per capita* income is concerned, it should be realised that it is not an index as if everybody is getting that income. How does it operate then? It operates from a base—say we start from 1948 base. Now we go on examining the prosperity, i. e., the increased production and it is divided by the number of people living at that place at that point of time. If we find that the production and prosperity is proportionately increasing then we say that the nation is prospering, but that does not mean that every individual is prospering. That will depend upon the fiscal policy of the Government. If the fiscal policy is such that the rich are deprived of the increased income and the increased income goes down to the bottom then the poor will be benefited. Therefore, Sir, a correct interpretation is necessary and it is known to the whole world. I do not think that it is unknown to Mr. Bhattacharjee as to what a sample survey means, but unfortunately he took that line.

Now, Sir, Shri Bhattacharjee also stated that I called the Communists as gangsters. It is false. A gangster means a person who robs others for his own benefit. The Communists have an ideology and theory and I have never held that Communists are gangsters. As a matter of fact the Communists have their own ideal and they are trying to change the world in their own way. I may not agree with them but I do not call them gangsters as the Americans and others would like to call them. Now, Sir, so far as the sample survey is concerned, he said that he does not believe it, and that the figure 87,000 is not correct. I humbly submit Sir, that it is correct. By sample survey we have found the number of unemployed in urban areas as 7,000 and a year ago it was 6,000. The survey was carried out in 1960. But so

far as the rural unemployment is concerned, it was carried out in 1958 and it is two years old. The number of unemployed in both rural and urban areas have been found to be 87,000. The figure of unemployed arisen in 1958 to 1960 has been added to it. Therefore, Sir, it is correct. But this figure does not contain the number of under-employed which is 2 lacks in the rural areas. They do not seek employment; they are partly working at home. Therefore, they are not likely to come for employment. The sample survey has been developed by very important persons in the world. It has been found, if I am permitted to quote Mohalanabish here, that sometimes it is found that sample survey is more accurate than house to house survey. The Government of India and the Planning Commission have regarded this as very accurate and therefore, it should be regarded as such. The Communists are supposed to be scientific minded and so they should accept it.

Sir, it was also said—what kind of Planning Department it is? The Plan was reduced from 57.9 crores to 54 crores. I have verified it Sir, and I have found that it has not been reduced actually. It will be remembered Sir, that the N. D. C. cut down the plan from 4,800 crores to 4,300 crores. It was not provided for all States but is was provided for us in regard to one or two items. It is another matter whether we could spend this amount or not. So far as the Planning Department is concerned, it has left no stone unturned.

Now, Sir, so far as the industrial income is concerned, I went through the figures and I found that the increase of industrial income from 1957 to 1960 is of the order of two crores of rupees in Assam. It is quite a big figure. It does not take into account the prices of goods and the cost of production and raw materials. Now, if there is an increase of industrial income of two crores of rupees in four years then I must say that it is quite a remarkable progress. It will be remembered that at the beginning of the Plan Assam's agricultural income was over 65 per cent of the State's National income, and now it has come down to 55 per cent. This is due to the increase of industrial income. Therefore, some progress has been registered in the industrial sphere. It will not be correct to say that there has been no progress in the industrial sphere. It was said that industrial housing was flop. I beg to submit that it was absolutely wrong. I have looked up the figures which I do not like to give here for want of time, and found that there has been considerable progress in this sphere also. The only thing which we could not fulfil is the plantation housing. Rupees 30 lakhs was provided but we could not give them a single furthing of loan because the planters did not take it.

They could not give any mortgage by hypothecation system which is prevalent in the Tea Industries. There is no property to be given as mortgage, and in spite of our great effort we failed to get any loan doled out. Lastly, we have tried and ultimately got through the Tea Board, Government of India and our department worked out a pool guarantee scheme which would charge half percentage extra interest and that would create a pool and that would be sanctioned and doled out to Tea Industry. Now that courses will be possible only in the 4th Plan, and for that we are finalising rules.

Now Sir, So far as Labour Department is concerned, I agree that there has been shortfall in agriculture; but all these are expenditure on housing and unfortunately it has not been possible because the P. W. D. department has been too over burdened and naturally they have not given priority to welfare schemes of labourers concerned.

(Bell rings)

Sir, I require 3 minutes more.

So far as protection of labour wages are concerned it would be remembered that nearly 70 per cent increase in labour wages has occurred since 1951, and so it is not correct to say that there had been no labour policy which might effect the welfare of labour. We have been constantly vigilant with regard to labour wages and bonus, and as a result of that the progress in plantation and elsewhere have got the advantage of not merely wages but bonus also. Even last year we succeeded in getting 21 n.p. increase in labour wages in the Assam Valley. So far as the Surma Valley is concerned we have not been able to give them any benefit upto now. The Minimum wage Committee's Report is awaited and as soon as it is got, final decision in the matter would be taken. The only sector which is not benefited is the agricultural labour. We have not been able to give any or sufficient protection to this category at all. I humbly beg to admit that the wages of this sector has not been protected; but from certain statistics which are available now it appears to be declining.

So far as the middle-class income group is concerned I agree Sir, that that group also do not have sufficient protection. But if we study the allocation of increased possibility it would be found that so far as agricultural sector is concerned it has gained out of this increased possibility which is reflected in the parity of prices. It would be remembered that since 1958 up to date, only in 3 years, price parity was for the agriculturists. Even now the price parity is in favour of the agriculturists. Therefore, agriculturist class as such has not suffered, excepting that class which is only agriculturist in name but really agricultural labour.

Sir, so far as steps taken for ensuring employment to local people are concerned, we have taken considerable steps which was not taken before. We have appointed Liaison Officer who has been functioning, and we have, with the co-operation of the industrialists, set up a Screening Committee for selecting Assistant Managers in tea Plantations. So far as the Liaison Officer is concerned, it is his function also to contact the other industrialists, and try to promote local employment. So far as the Central Government services are concerned, we have taken up the matter with different departments. So far as the 4th Grade employees in railways are concerned, they have agreed and ultimately set up a Local People's Committee. So far as the P & T is concerned, they have agreed to utilise the Employment Exchanges for the purpose of their recruitment. As regards the result, I agree Sir, that the results have not been commensurate with the steps taken, and we propose to keep on taking up this matter constantly with Government of India so that in the different services they may be able to give more and more preference to local people.

So far as the statement of Shri Phani Bora and Shri Deka are concerned, they have suggested that industry should be promoted.

Nearly all members of the House were asking me to promote some industry in their areas. Even Shri Namasudra came to me and asked me to do something for Cachar in this regard, and as a result I may inform this House that we have Plans of promoting industrial development to the tune of Rs. 110 crores in the course of the next 5 years. It was also said that we have not promoted public sector. I may inform the House that out of 110 crores, the central sector projects in Assam will be nearly 60 crores. Therefore Sir, it would be realised that the public sector projects including Government of Assam and Government of India will be a colossal figure as compared to what we have achieved in the past, and therefore, Sir it is not correct to say that we are not promoting public sector. We are promoting public sector, we are promoting co-operative sector and also the private sector, because out of 4,200 crores which would be spent in the private sector in the Third Plan, we must also get a share. I would, therefore, suggest Sir, that the grievances made were inopportune and unwise.

Mr. SPEAKER: Your time is up.

Mr. SPEAKER: Now the Leader the Opposition.

***Shri HARASWAR GOSWAMI (Rampur)** Ms Speaker, Sir, I am really sorry that at the time of presenting the Budget I could not be present in the House, but I have read twice the Budget speech of the Finance Minister and tried to understand the implications of the tax proposals, and the revenue and expenditure sides of the Budget. Sir, I am thankful to him for giving a faithful picture of the State in his Budget speech, and I am glad that he has not pressed for a vigorous taxation measures. So far as the Budget is concerned, this has left every one disappointed. Even the members of the Treasury Benches have said almost in unequivocal terms that during these 5 years nothing mentionable has been done. The regional disparities have increased and the economic conditions of the people have not improved, and, therefore, the people find themselves in the same mire of frustration and disappointment, to which the Government of this state have left them.

Sir, to describe the budget very shortly will be that this is a budget of status quo. I have gone through the budget speeches and the budget proposals made by our Ministers since 1957 and I have tried to find out the trend in our budgets. Sir, so far as the incapacity of a Finance Minister to balance a budget, is not a matter of particular concern if we find the state has a capacity to meet its obligations out of the upward trends in its revenue. Therefore, whether it is a deficit of 2 crores or a surplus of 1 crore does not either worry me or make me jubilant for, the criterion of judging the health of the State's economy is what is the trend that has been indicated by the revenue receipts and revenue expenditure. Sir, what I have felt is that all our economy has remained almost, during these years, I do not know about the future, in a stagnant position as if this State is taken by economic anamea. I am glad, sir, that so far as the budget is concerned, the Finance Minister has not proposed

*Speech not corrected.

new taxes, but even the tax on petrol and diesel cannot be supported, not that it will hit the poor people, not from that consideration, the tax on petrol will be up from 7 nP to 8 nP per liter. That means per gallon will be paid not one anna more but 6 annas per gallon. Already the price of petrol is the highest in Assam. The paradox is we produce petrol, the paradox is that there is petrol produced in our State enough to supply to the whole country and yet the State's people here will be paying more for the petrol because we cannot get our share from the Excise duty and therefore in order to augment our financial resources, we have to levy additional taxes and the result of which is that petrol price in Assam, diesel price in Assam, is the highest in India. In that way, we can go on taxing many other commodities, but we have to see whether the amount of taxes can be borne by our people. We have to consider the general level of prices and in that way, my opposition to the tax is not that it will hit the poor people. It may not hit or it may hit very slightly, but the point is if the petrol price has gone up in this manner, how long will this process continue.

Sir, so far as revenue side is concerned, as I said, looking into the budget from 1956 onward, I have found the estimates are always under-estimated. And in the long run, we find that revenue receipts are always higher and therefore we find, take for instance 1957-58, the actuals were higher by 513 lakhs; in 1958-59, the actuals were higher by 236 lakhs. Similarly in 1960-61, the actuals were higher by about Rs. 300 lakhs. So, if we consider this excess, we find that there is ample scope on the basis of existing rates of taxation to increase our revenue side. There is scope to net them and that has not been done properly. Therefore, I would request that before considering any step towards fresh taxation, definite measures should be taken in this direction. Now, so far as these two taxes are concerned, this will at least yield about 15 lakhs of rupees to gap the budget deficit. I would request the Finance Minister instead of raising further the price of petrol and diesel, to consider whether that amount could not be found by taking more stringent measures for the realisation of arrears, realisation of arrear taxes. Central taxes are always high and recently the tax proposals will hit us. So far as the people of the State are concerned, the incidence of taxes is perhaps the highest, both direct and indirect taxes, both visible and invisible taxes. Take for instance, here the land revenue. Land revenue in Assam is just after Bombay and perhaps Assam's is the highest. Similarly, if we go in for further taxation, having regard to the fact that the prices our people are paying for the articles they purchase because of communication difficulties, because of lack of any regulation to the traders, our people will be very hard hit and therefore, here in this State, it is not possible for the people to bear fresh taxation. I have tried to understand the difficulties of the Finance Minister. We have been undertaking the plan, we have been implementing them and we have our committed expenditure also. Now Rs. 4.17 crores will be our committed expenditure during this year. In the next year, it may go up. Therefore this item has to be given consideration even at the stage of preparation of the Plan. Therefore we have to find out whether our schemes are sound or not. We have to bear the committed expenditure and therefore so far as the committed expenditure is concerned, it is bound to go up every year.

Now, Sir, I would come to the budget itself and in the Finance Minister's speech, he has said that while the economy of Assam generally follow the trend of that of India, here I beg to differ from him. The economy of Assam has not followed the trend that is being followed in India. We are just following a counter trend and I would substantiate my point by referring to certain figures which he has mentioned in his budget speech. He has observed that while the national income in India went up, the State national income declined in Assam from 270 crores to Rs. 217 crores.

The per capita income declined from 276 to 271. Now everywhere the national income has gone up, the per capita income has gone up and here while we expected that our per capita income will increase by 16 per cent, it has only increased by about 9 point something. Also for the first five years the irony is that then we started the Plan in 1951 the difference between the All India per capita income and the Assam per capita income was only 9; now the gulf has increased. The achievements of the Plan, and as a result of the Plan the gulf has increased and it is now 18—it has doubled, while when we did not embark on any Plan the difference was only 9 and now because of our Plans because of our activities our per capita income has lagged behind. Why is this so? It is a matter to be looked into.

Then taking our agricultural production. Here also the production has fallen. From 108 it has gone down to 107. Tea production has fallen, jute production has fallen and so also everywhere and in every respect if we look into the national income, if we look into the per capita income or in the agricultural production side also and price level also we find that our figure runs counter to the All India figure. Secondly Sir, as I said the criterion is whether our deferred commitments can be borne by the trend of our revenue earnings? If we look into this aspect also we find that the revenue earnings do not show any progressive rise, rather they show that there is stagnation. Therefore Sir, the State national income has increased by 9.9 and the per capita income increase of 3.4 as against the All India figure of 9.9. Therefore, it is necessary to see how we are planning and how we are going to implement what we have planned. If we look to the 1st Five Year Plan in social services we have spent as much as 5.29 per capita expenditure on non-developmental expenditure it rose to 7.88. Similarly we have seen today that the mistake has not been corrected. We are spending more and more on non-productive items than on productive items. In this connection, I admit Sir that our State being a very backward State economically where communications have not been developed, where we have not yet developed our educational institutions, etc., it is necessary to spend money on social services; but at the same time we have to catch the leeway when we are far behind other States in India. Sir, I have looked into the Budget estimates of similar States like Mysore, Kerala and Orissa and I find that in those States every year there has been definitely a revenue increase of sufficient magnitude except of course in Orissa where it cannot be said to be of sufficient magnitude, but in Mysore and in Kerala I have found there has been a revenue increase of sufficient magnitude. Why is that so? Because there are productive activities and because there are productive activities money is being pumped in and that money is coming as new source of income. But here in our State we have not been able to do so. So far as the First Five Year Plan and the Second Five Year Plan are concerned if we look into the agricultural side there also the position is baffling. So far as the agriculture side in the First

Five Year Plan is concerned the additional food production went up by 40,4,000 mounds, that is we not only reached our target but we doubled the target that we have fixed for ourselves. But in the Second Five Year Plan we have not been able to achieve even 66 percent of our target. On the other hand we are told that in Assam during this period 10.3 lakh acres to 16.9 acres of land have been irrigated, 12 lakh acres of land have been protected from floods, 13 thousand acres have been reclaimed and 303 miles of embankments have been completed, out of which altogether 3,500 acres of land in different areas have been made cultivable. From this I tried to reach a figure and from this I calculate that our target should have been more than doubled. Now, what is the meaning of this irrigation, what is the meaning of this reclamation, what is the meaning of these dykes and embankments etc, if the people cannot produce more? Therefore, Sir, I have been feeling that so far as our Plans are concerned we have not taken these Plans seriously taking into consideration the production side. In the First Plan we have only the Umtru project but in the 2nd Plan we have almost nothing which can be called productive item.

Now Sir, during the last year and the year before last the Finance Minister took trouble to press in his Budget speech the figures which was allotted and what we have been able to spend. But this year I do not know why he has not given these figures.

***Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Finance Minister):** Has the hon. member looked properly in the budget speech? He will find that I have given the figures for five years. If the hon. member look into that he will get the figure he wanted.

***Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI (Rampur):** Yes, I have done so. For example this at page 8 "Distribution of Plan outlay by major heads of development", but I did not mean this. What I mean was that last year the Finance Minister gave us figures how much money we have spent etc. My point is whether we have been able to spend so far as the present budget is concerned. I do not know why it has not been given. Now, Sir, so far as this Plan itself is concerned, we do not find how this money has been spent.

Coming to the employment side you will find that under the Second Five Year Plan the employment should have been to the tune of 1.92 lakhs. We find that this has not been attained. Here also 1.92 lakh jobs have not been created. Therefore when we look to the Plan, First Five Year Plan or Second Five Year Plan—the Third Five Year Plan with Rs. 120 crores we have before us—we hope that this will create employment opportunities to the tune of 5.5 lakhs but if we have to go in this manner, this target will never be reached.

Coming to the main subjects the real prosperity of the people — it will depend upon agriculture and industry. Now so far as agriculture is concerned, if we look first to our State, what do we find? So far as land is concerned, we have got the surveys of Darrang, Sibsagar, and Lakhimpur. In all those surveys it has been made clear that 11 percent of our agriculturists are completely landless; secondly 40 percent of the rest

of the agriculturists have land between 1 bigha and 10 bighas. We have seen with our own eyes that people have been made homeless in their own place as a result of erosion. This was the assurance given by the Government that this matter was to be given top priority. In my own area people have been rendered homeless by erosion. All these three years these people 50 percent of these erosion-affected people have not been given land. I came last year with this problem to the Revenue Minister and I spoke about flood at Bholapur in the South Bank and other areas where people were sheltering in Village grazing reserves. The reserves have been opened up at other places. People from outside have been brought in but the local people have not been given land. Now the Finance Minister said that there should be a feeling of brotherhood; there should be a feeling of unity amongst our people so that we can go ahead. I agree. But when our people find that they have been deprived of the land by natural calamities and they do not get their land they have been crying for it they crying for C.I. Sheets but while they find that other people have been given land, provided with C.I. sheets should there be not some hurt-burning? Can it not lead to a misunderstanding by the people? I have all along been saying that so far as erosion affected people are concerned, they should get top priority. They should be given land but that has not been done.

Secondly we find that land that has been requisitioned from the tea gardens, take for instance Bordoia Tea Estate, land was requisitioned five years back, for some reason or other people have not been able to get land. They are not being given land. Therefore people feel that their demands-their just causes have been completely ignored.

Then coming to land laws themselves we find that there is a great deal of delay in the implementation. So far as ceiling on land holding, is concerned, so far as Adhikar protection is concerned, many members have said that real benefits have not reached the Adhiars. Take for instance the Revenue Board. We passed a legislation for establishing a Revenue Board. Now it is more than two years I do not know why these rules have not been framed uptill now. The Revenue Board has not been constituted. The poor officer has been scheduled with everything. Take for instance, the Town Planning Board. The Minister did not give us time even in the Select Committee - we had to rush through it so that something could be done at Gauhati. Uptill now the authority has not been able to do anything it is more than 18 months. Therefore I was compelled to observe during my speech on the Governor's Address that this Government cannot take decision. Even when a decision has been taken that cannot be implemented.

Coming to the agriculturists we have found that I have just now stated that every year we are given the figure about how much land is irrigated, how many miles of dykes have been constructed, embankment have been constructed the results are not given. I requested the Government last year that in giving these figures Government should also give their figures of the corresponding benefits that accrued to the people. Take for instance that 10 thousand acres of land have been irrigated what is the benefit derived by the people how much production has gone up? That figure should have been given but that has not been given.

Now coming to the Land Mortgage Banks we find that they are giving loans but here also there is much delay. By the time the agricultural season begins the loan does not come forward and therefore the benefit that is desired for these people is not given to the people.

In the agricultural sphere I have one more thing to say. We can make this State we can transform this State into a California.

***Capt. WILLIAMSON SANGMA :** How long shall we sit, Sir ?

Mr. SPEAKER : The House will sit upto 5 P.M. That has been agreed to by the House.

***Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI (Rampur) :** Here I have got a magazine with me and it contains an important article on Citriculture in India by Robert W. Hodgson. It has been said here that.

"There is general agreement that northeastern India -Assam and the North East Frontier Agency (NEFA)- comprises an important portion of the area in which many of the citrus fruits or their progenitors originated."

We have enough scope for the development of this fruit industry, particularly in the Hill areas. We also know that the Central Government provided Rs.5 crores in the Second Five Year Plan and out of this all the States took money except Assam and Orissa. It was given with a view to paying Rs.300/- to each cultivator or horticulturist for growing the fruits. We have today in our budget provision for a fruit preservation factory. In Assam we know that if we encourage this fruit culture, we can increase the income of the people and thereby give them a new hue to their life. That has not been done and for this I find that the Assam Government has gone by lapses about this money. Why should we not have taken this aid from the Central Government and give it to our cultivators?

Similarly, Sir, I have spoken sometimes ago that here in Assam we have very good and fertile soil. We have to look for various schemes for development in agriculture. But we find that much has not been done in this direction by the Government.

Then, Sir, when we go to industry side, we find that what policy our Govt. is following, is not understood. In the Second Five Year Plan, we have been given ample promise for industrial development, both in the private and public sectors. But the progress is not so much. Now, again Government has promised so many industrial developments in the Third Five Year Plan period.

Now, Sir, here I have a list which will show how our industrial projects are run by persons imported from outside. I have collected it from "A Note on Economic Planning in Assam". From the note, it will be seen that there are three tiers of industries—one is of gas-based, another is of petro-chemicals and the third is of Forest-based. So far as the gas-based industries are concerned, a sum of about forty crores has been allotted by the Central Government. But, we find that the licenses of polyo Ethelene and Synthetic Plastic and Synthetic natural rubber have been given to M/S. Philips Petroleum Company with Duncanson Ltd. and the license of Furnace Carbon Black was given to some other Company.

*Speech not corrected.

Then, let me come to the Forest based industries. Here also we find that one paper pulp Project has been given to M/S Megna Mills and another to M/S. Balmer Lawrie. In this way, one Rayon pulp Project was given to M/S. Manjushree Industries (Birlas) and another to M/S. Rohtas Industries (Sahu Jain). So, we find that all the big industries have been allotted to the Firms outside the State. Only one Paper Mill has been given to the Assam Paper pulp Industries. The Brahmaputra paper Mills Limited has been given to Shri Sarat Das of Gauhati.

Then, Sir, so far as the Cement Factory at Cherra is concerned, it is in paper only.

***Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHY** Mr. Speaker, Sir. On a point of order, I like to point out here that so far as the Cement Factory at Cherra is concerned, orders have already been placed with M/S Ingra of Yugoslavia.

***Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI** There are also partners in this industry who are not the people of the soil.

Then, Sir, The Super Phosphate and Sulphuric Acid Plant was given to M/S Associated Industries, one Cotton Spinning Mill (25'000 Spindle) to the Associated Industries and another Cotton Spinning Mill with 25'000 spindle capacity was given to M/S Bharat Kala (Birla) etc. etc. In this way, we find that whenever any industry has been proposed, there always we find, are people imported from outside. Our people are not getting any help and encouragement. A sum of Rs. 30,000 has been sanctioned for building up local industry to Assam Chemical and Pharmaceuticals and another sum of Rs. 1.25 lakhs to the Assam Tanneries. But that is not sufficient. We find, Sir, whenever we are trying to build up an industry, our Minister goes to Calcutta and other places to bring some outsiders.

***Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHY** Mr. Speaker, Sir. On a point of order, I like to point out that the honourable Leader of Opposition has wrongly accused me. He might remember that here in Shillong a Committee has been appointed with representatives of industry to finalise the policy of Government in the matter of industrialisation.

***Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI** My submission is, Sir, that while formulating any industrial plan, both large and small scale, Government should see that certain reservation should be kept for the local people of the State so that they should be organised by the local people and the money should go to the local people. For example, Sir, we have Bell metal Industry at Sarthabari. Adequate help and encouragement from the Government side is not given to this industry. An engineer was brought sometimes back and that engineer is lying idle, because he has not the training of Bell metal industry. Similarly, the Iron work at Gauhati has almost come to a close for lack of proper organisation and advice.

***Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHY** I may inform the honourable Leader of opposition that has not been closed down.

***Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI** Then, Sir. We have so many Brass Metal small scale industries at Gauhati and Black-smithy and Carpentry industries at North Gauhati. They do not get proper help and advice from the Government. From our experience it has been seen that whenever any industry is growing in the State, the real benefit is not accrued by the local people, it has gone to the outsiders.

Now, Sir, the minister in charge of Industry said that a Liaison Officer is appointed for taking up the question of employment of local people with private industries. But we have seen that employment problem with regard to industries is not solved. For example, here at Gauhati, we have a Cycle Factory run by outsiders. They are not taking local people. Here, the local people must have a share in it. Then, what is the use of having a Liaison Officer who cannot look to the interest of local people?

Now, Sir. Let me come to Electricity. Here also we find that out of 40 Million KWT Hydro power potential in the country, and though Assam commands about one-fourth of the total Hydro power potential, the per capita consumption of electricity in the State is the lowest. We are told that steps have been taken to develop river valley projects like Kapily, Barak, Noa, Dihing etc. But, we find that those projects are only in papers. Nothing tangible has done in this direction. We are again told that Kapily Project will be taken in the Third Five Year Plan. Let us see how far it goes. Therefore, in every respects we find that our State is very backward. If India is poor, we find that Assam is still poorer. The other day, the Chief Minister, on Governor's Address, spoke that he was taking an optimistic view regarding future development of the State. But, how can we expect people to flourish, if they are not going to get support from the Government. Therefore, the people feel frustrated. Coming to another aspect of the administration is our State Transport. Now, there is a talk about having a Corporation in this respect, in the State Transport. We have examined the question in the Estimates Committee and we have said that the Corporation will not be helpful. In a very good article written from the Public Administration Institute, it was written how the Corporations have been functioning and how the State Transport Department has been functioning. It has been shown that the State Transport has been functioning in a much better way than the Corporation. Even in Uttar Pradesh, the Corporation has not been created. Therefore, my request is that Government should consider very seriously about this respect of making a Corporation. If the Corporation is started, we have to give about 30 lakhs of rupees to the Corporation, on the other hand we are getting 3 lakhs of rupees as income from the State Transport Department. From our experience, I can say that if Government starts a Corporation there is a tendency of bringing worthless people from outside the State. They can give contract to anybody they like. That is our experience of the State Electricity Board. I, therefore, do not think that it is time to have a Corporation instead of the State Transport.

Lastly, Sir, I would request Government that so far as the feeling of the people is concerned about regional disparities the matter has to be considered very carefully. What I want our hon. Members to mention is that so far as Gauhati town is concerned, it has developed as a defacto capital. Just because an institution is started at Gauhati hon. Members should not think that that institution is meant for Kamrup district only. It should be for the whole State. But, on the other hand, there is a feeling that a particular district should be improved and particularly look after properly. Sir, We have in our State districts like Goalpara, North Lakhimpur, and Darrang where we have not been able to develop because communication is difficult. No industries have been developed. There are no institutions in these districts and therefore there is a feeling of regional disparity. Unless this feeling is removed, how can we bring about that unity amongst our people and how can we expect a smiling and prosperous Assam. I do not know how the Finance Minister will take my suggestions. But I feel that he will not take it in a way as that with the street boy. I believe that my suggestions will not be taken in a proper spirit. I do not mind even if my suggestions are taken as that coming from a street boy because I move with the people and am alive more with their problems than to be a Nero fiddling in Room.

Speaker's Statement regarding ruling given by him on 6th March, 1961 on the Assam Appropriation (No 1) Bill, 1961 to which objection was raised by M. Moinul Hoque Choudhry (Minister P.W.D., Embankment and Drainage)

Mr. SPEAKER: Before I adjourn the House, I want to make a statement. I am sorry in making this statement, I find Shri Moinul Haque Choudhury absent from the House. If I knew that he would be absent today I could have made this statement Yesterday. But I cannot postpone it any further.

In the course of discussions of the Assam Appropriation (No. 1) Bill, 1961, on 6th March, 1961, some unfortunate and unpleasant situation developed on the floor of the House. After the heat got cooled down I thought the matter was over once for all. But after a few hours of that incident I received communication from the hon. Minister, Food and Agriculture, etc., questioning the correctness of my ruling and objecting to certain remarks of mine towards him in that context and requesting for their expunction. I thought I would send a reply to him personally, but later on I could discover that the entire content of his letter was made known to many of the hon. Members of the House. Therefore, I feel that for correct appraisal and appreciation of the whole situation by all hon. Members of the House I should make a statement in reply to the letter the hon. Minister had addressed to me as Speaker of the Assembly. His letter to me has been laid on the Library Table for perusal of the hon. Members.

I shall first base my views on a broad outline relating to the general procedure adopted in our House, in other State Assemblies and in Lok Sabha, as well as the procedure and practice at the House of Commons in the United Kingdom relating to the consideration and debate on an Appropriation Bill. In our House the relevant rule is Rule 154 of the Assembly Rules. The Rule is very clear. Sub-Rule

(3) indicates the restriction imposed on such a debate, namely, only matters of public importance or administrative policy implied in the grants covered by the Bill which have not already been raised and discussed while the relevant Demands for Grants are in consideration can be debated upon during the consideration of the Bill. Sub-Rule (4) empowers the Speaker to restrict discussion on an Appropriation Bill in order to avoid repetitions of arguments. Sub-Rule (5) restricts discussions on the original Grant regarding which a Supplementary Demand for further Grant is sought. The policy underlying the original Grant can only be discussed in a debate on the Bill in so far as it may be necessary to explain or illustrate a particular item under discussion. The Lok Sabha Rule 218 is similar to our Assembly Rule 154.

In most of the other State Assemblies similar procedures are being adopted. In the House of Commons in the United Kingdom the debates on Consolidated Fund Bills, which includes Appropriation Bill, are made even on a wider scope than prevalent in Indian Legislatures. It is described in May's Parliamentary Practice (Sixteenth Edition) at page 746. Lord Campbell in his latest book An Introduction to the Procedure of the House of Commons at page 2.9 writes as follows.

"Debate on a Consolidated Fund (or Appropriation) Bill must be confined to the subject-matter of the votes for which it provides money. Its scope extends from practically the whole range of the supply services in the case of the end of session, Appropriation Bill to a single urgent Supplementary Estimate in the case of a Consolidated Fund Bill. It cannot go beyond the supply services or deal with Permanent charges on the Consolidated Fund or with matters requiring Legislation.

This matter was discussed at the Conference of Presiding Officers of all the Legislative Bodies in India at Jaipur. It was also agreed there that the Appropriation Bill can be discussed but confined to the limits of the scope of the Bill, that is, relating to the Appropriation of different sums of money from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State for which the consent of the House is sought.

My predecessor in office, Shree Dev Kanta Borooah, gave two pertinent rulings on the floor of this House one on the 28th June, 1957, and the other on the 14th March, 1959, confirming the convention and practice in Lok Sabha as applied in our House. I reiterated the same thing on the floor of the House on the 6th March last.

I also in this connection draw the attention of the hon. Members to pages 456-458 of Practice and Procedure of Indian Parliament by S.S. Moore. He has observed inter alia in those pages that in the House of Commons the second and the third reading of the Appropriation Bill provides an opportunity for a very extensive debate occupying on each occasion a complete sitting. The Indian convention is to save time and avoid repetition but the English practice is useful in giving one more opportunity to the Opposition for criticising the administration.

In the above circumstances I do not feel that I was at all wrong in allowing a discussion on the Appropriation Bill on the 6th March last. I am extremely sorry to observe that I failed to take with me that day my hon. friend, Shri Moinul Haque Choudhury, Minister, P. W. D. (Embankment and Drainage) etc, while I allowed Shri Hiralal Pawari to discuss the administrative policy in consonance with my above observations. Hon. Minister was repeatedly interrupting him and I was compelled to pull him up and advised not to be so sensitive and allow Shri Patwari to speak. I do not even now feel that I was in any way wrong.

Another point that was raised by the hon. Minister in Charge of P. W. D. (E.&D) that Shri Patwari was discussing Irrigation Project inspite of their being not a single word in the Appropriation Bill; about Irrigation etc. The hon. Minister emphatically and stoutly asserted that there was no mention of even a word in the Appropriation Bill about Embankment and Drainage. I was taken aback on this assertion. Because I remembered to have read in the schedule of the Appropriation Bill something about Irrigation and Drainage which I could not find them immediately, Shri Patwari also failed to satisfy me on this account at that moment. Then the hon. Finance Minister started his reply. I on the other hand continued my search in the Bill whether there was any Demand on Embankment and Drainage. I found it in item No. 9 of the Schedule of the Appropriation Bill at page 2. As only supplementary demands No. 1, 2, 3 and 20 were discussed, there was no point of repetition of discussions while discussing item No. 9 of the Schedule to the Bill. I at once brought this to the notice of the House and remarked in this context that the hon. Minister should not mislead the House. The remark was warranted because Shri Choudhury did not help the House in coming to a right decision. Hon. the Chief Minister explained that the items referred to in that provision was only for building. An hon. Minister has the right to explain the purpose of a creation demand but he should not try to withhold any information regarding Provision for a vote is sought for.

Again to remark against an hon. Minister or any hon. Member for the matter of that for misleading the House is not unparliamentary. In spite of that I looked for any precedent as I am the last person to give any offence to any of the hon. members not to speak of my hon. Friend, Shri Moinul Haque Choudhury, Minister in-charge of Irrigation, Drainage etc., and the Chief Whip of the ruling Congress Party by any of my remarks but failed to find any where a Speaker of a Legislature had even been asked to expunge his remarks unless he does so on his own. A Speaker is always supposed to use discreet language and whatever he does or rules the members are not competent to question but to obey at least for the time being. Any hon. Member aggrieved by Speaker's ruling may bring that matter to the Speaker later on free from any emotion. Or in the alternative he may bring a no-confidence motion against the Speaker for impertinence or arbitrary action in the floor of a legislature. I am sorry to hold that my friend hon. Shri Moinul Haque Choudhury on the 6th March last did not behave in the manner I expected of him. He forgot most probably a last for the time being that he was on the floor of

a democratic Legislature presided over by a Speaker. As the Chief Whip of the ruling party and as the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs I always beseech of Shri Choudhury's co-operation and assistance in the maintenance of the discipline and the high dignity of the House. In the circumstances I am unable to comply with the demand of my Friend hon. Shri Moinul Haque Choudhury for expunging my remarks and for this I hope I shall be excused.

Adjournment

The Assembly was then adjourned till 10 A.M. on Thursday, the 16th March, 1961.

R. N. BARUA,

Secretary,

Legislative Assembly, Assam.

B. P. Singh

