

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

The Assembly met in the Assembly Chamber, Shillong at 10 A.M. on Tuesday, the 9th March, 1965.

PRESENT

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

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

STARRED QUESTIONS

(To which oral answers were given)

Re: Extension of Invitation to the U. S. S. R. Premier to visit Assam

Shri DEVENDRA NATH SARMA (Gauhati) asked:

*43. Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state whether an invitation will be extended to the U. S. S. R. Premier to visit Assam when he would be visiting India next?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister) replied:

43.—The question will be considered when the programme of the U. S. S. R. Premier's visit to India is known.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH SARMA: Sir, may I know from the hon. Chief Minister whether any other dignitaries of foreign countries like America and United Arab Republic will also be invited to visit Assam in future?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA: It will be considered.

Re: Interim Audit Report of the Gauhati Municipal Board

Shri DEVENDRA NATH SARMA (Gauhati) asked:

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

(a) Whether Government has received any Interim Audit Report of the Gauhati Municipal Board from the Examiner of the Local Accounts within December 1964-January, 1965?

(b) If so, what are the main features of the report?

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance) on behalf of **Shri CHATRASING TERON** (Minister, Municipal Administration) replied :

44. (a) & (b)—No Interim Audit Report has been received from the Examiner of Local Accounts between December 1964 and January 1965. The Examiner of Local Accounts merely gave a report making various complaints against the Gauhati Municipal Board. The complaints included non-co-operation with the Audit staff, failure to reply to audit queries, repeating the same type of irregularities year after year, etc.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH SARMA : Sir may I know from the hon. Minister whether a report has been made by the Auditor that the conveyance allowance of the Chairman has been enjoyed by the Vice-Chairman without the prior approval of the Government ?

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED : Sir, it is not possible for me to answer all the points. Certain complaints were made by the Auditor and these have been referred to the Municipal Board and the reply from the Board is awaited. I may also inform the hon. Members that these complaints were received after the Board was suspended. The matter has been taken to the High Court and it is sub-judice. So no further information can be given now.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA (Jorhat) : Whether the Examiner of Local Accounts was asked to audit the accounts by the Government or he audited the accounts at the instance of the Municipal Board ?

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED : Sir, he audited the accounts of the Municipal Board as a part of his regular work.

Re: Advantages of Development Programme under Article 275 for Plains Tribal people

Shri DEVENDRA NATH SARMA (Gauhati) asked :

*45. Will the Minister-in-charge of Tribal Areas be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether it is a fact that Plains Tribal people who reside within the area of a General Constituency do not receive the equal advantage of various welfare and development schemes covering education, health, industries, etc., like those who reside within the area of a Reserved Constituency for Scheduled Tribes under Article 275 Programme ?
- (b) If so, how Government propose to impart equal facilities to all Plains Tribal people irrespective of their residence ?

Shri LALIT KUMAR DOLEY (Deputy Minister, Tribal Areas Department) on behalf of **Shri CHATRASING TERON** (Minister, Tribal Areas Department) replied :

45. (a)—No. Plains Tribal people living anywhere in the State are receiving all the advantages equally under Article 275 Development Programmes.

(b)—Does not arise.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH SARMA: May I know from the hon Minister what advantages have been granted to the tribal people living in the plains, that is, General Constituency?

Shri LALIT KUMAR DOLEY: Irrespective of constituency, the Plains Tribal people are receiving all the advantages equally under Article 275.

Shri SANTI RANJAN DAS GUPTA (Lumding): Whether the Mikir people living in the plains areas are also given all advantages?

Shri LALIT KUMAR DOLEY: So far as economic benefit is concerned, the Mikir people living in the plains area get it equally; but so far as political benefit is concerned, they cannot enjoy it. Except this, all other benefits are enjoyed by them.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH SARMA: So, may I suppose that all the advantages would be given to the Plains Tribal living in the General Constituency?

Shri LALIT KUMAR DOLEY: Yes.

Re: Substantial Share of Motor Vehicle Tax for Municipal Boards

Shri DEVENDRA NATH SARMA (Gauhati) asked :

*46. Will the Minister-in-charge of Transport be pleased to state—

(a) Whether a substantial share of the Motor Vehicle Tax is paid to the Municipal Boards?

(b) If so, the basis of distribution?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister, Health) on behalf of **Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister, Transport)** replied :

46. (a)—A share of the Motor Vehicle Tax is being paid to Municipal Authorities annually.

(b)—The basis of distribution is—

(1) Motorable road mileage maintained by the local authorities.

(2) Area falling within the jurisdiction of the Municipal Bodies.

(3) Population.

(4) Quantum of Motor Vehicle traffic.

(5) Any special reason or difficulty arising out of economic development or natural calamities, e.g., flood, earthquake, etc.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH SARMA : Sir, if these are the bases of distribution, then Gauhati Municipal Board should have got the highest amount out of the Motor Vehicle Tax.

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE : Sir, according to my information the Gauhati Municipal Board gets the highest amount.

Shri BISWADEB SARMA (Balipara) : Sir, may I know whether Tezpur Municipal Board will receive special consideration in view of the heavy Army vehicles plying in Tezpur?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE : That question will be considered. I cannot assure.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH SARMA : Sir, if the distribution of Motor Vehicle Tax is made on the basis of motorable road mileage maintained by the local authorities, area falling within the jurisdiction of the Municipal Bodies, population and quantum of Motor traffic, etc., then Gauhati Municipal Board should have received the highest amount. Will the Government take these into consideration at the time of future distribution?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE : Sir, this suggestion will be borne in mind at the time of next distribution. I am not in a position to assure.

Re : Constitution of Inquiry Committee to remove the difficulties of Municipal Boards

Shri DEVENDRA NATH SARMA (Gauhati) asked :

*47. Will the Minister-in-charge of Municipal Administration, be pleased to state whether Government propose to constitute a Committee to inquire into the disadvantages and difficulties of Municipal Boards?

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance) on behalf of Shri CHATRASING TERON (Minister, Municipal Administration) replied :

47.—Besides financial difficulties, no other disadvantages or difficulties have come to the notice of Government. A Committee has been formed to go into the question of finance of Municipal Boards and Town Committees. No other Committee is proposed to be constituted.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH SARMA : Sir, may I know from the hon. Minister the names of the members of this Committee?

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED : Secretary of the Municipal Administration is Chairman; Secretary, Revenue; Secretary, Finance; Chairman, Municipal Board, Nazira; Chairman, Sibsagar Municipal Board; Shri Mohitosh Purkayastha; Chairman, Silchar Municipal Board and Secretary, Planning Board are the members.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH SARMA: What are the terms of reference of the Committee ?

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED: The terms and references are to consider the question of raising financial resources of the Boards and to suggest to the Government what further assistance can be given by Government to improve the resources of the Boards.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH SARMA: Sir, may I know whether any reference has been made to draw up the schemes of the Fourth Five-Year Plan by this Committee ?

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED: Yes.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA (Jorhat): Sir, may I know when this Committee was constituted ?

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED: Sir, the Committee was formed as a result of the recommendations made in the Conference of Chairmen in August 1964. I think first sitting of the Committee was supposed to have taken place yesterday. I have no information whether it was held as scheduled.

Shri AJIT NARAYAN DEB (Kokrajhar): Will this Committee consider the position of the Town Committees also ?

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED: Yes.

Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI (Laharighat): Sir, may I know whether the one-man Commission still functions ?

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED: Sir, this is entirely a different question.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA: Sir, may I know from the hon. Minister whether these Members are elected or nominated ?

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED: The Members are nominated.

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister): These Members were suggested in the Conference of the Chairmen.

Shri SANTI RANJAN DAS GUPTA (Lumding): Sir, Gauhati is the major city in Assam; whether its development will be considered by the Committee ?

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED: As I said before, this Committee was formed by the Conference of the Chairmen which was convened in August, 1964.

Re: Price of Jute

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri) asked :

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

- (a) The price of jute per maund as fixed by the Government for 1965 ?
- (b) On what basis this is fixed ?
- (c) Considering the rise of price of other goods, whether Government will fix the price of jute at Rs. 40 per maund for the whole year ?

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Agriculture) replied :

48. (a)—Price of jute is not fixed by Government.
- (b)—Question does not arise.
- (c)—Question does not arise.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA (Jorhat): Sir, who is fixing the price ?

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: Sir, the State Trading Corporation of India enters into the market and makes purchases when there is any slump.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA: Sir, at the time of fixing the price whether the State Government has been consulted by the Government of India ?

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: Our views were forwarded to the Government of India.

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

(To which replies were laid on the table)

Re: Primary Health Unit of Balipara and Gabru Anchalik Panchayat in Tezpur Subdivision

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla) asked :

23. Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state—

- (a) What steps have been taken for the establishment of Primary Health Unit in the Balipara and Gabru Anchalik Panchayat in Tezpur Subdivision ?
- (b) How long would the Government take for the establishment of these Units ?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister, Health) replied :

23. (a)—For the Primary Health Unit within the Balipara Anchalik Panchayat the site has been selected and the P. W. D. has been requested to frame plans and estimates for the buildings. For the Primary Health Unit in the Gabru Anchalik Panchayat area, the site has not yet been finally selected.

(b)—As soon as the buildings are ready.

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS: Will the Minister be pleased to state how long will it take for the plans and estimates to be finalised in case of the Primary Health Unit in the Balipara Anchalik Panchayat ?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE: We have requested the Public Works Department to send them quickly and a reminder has also been sent. As soon as we receive plans and estimates the administrative approval will be given.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA (Jorhat): When was the Public Works Department requested ?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE: The first reference was made about two years ago.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA: When was the last reminder sent ?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE: Some time ago. I cannot give the exact date in reply to a supplementary on an unstarred question.

Mr. SPEAKER: Is there any bar to give dates in reply to supplementaries on an unstarred question ?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE: No, Sir, there is no bar, but it is not possible.

Shri BISWADEV SARMA (Balipara): May I know whether there is any doctor within the Balipara Anchalik Panchayat ?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE: Sir, I want notice.

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS: The Minister has said that so far as the Gabru Anchalik Panchayat is concerned, the site has not yet been finally selected. Is it not a fact that Bihaguri dispensary was selected as the site for the Primary Health Unit and the public had relinquished their land about a year ago ?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE: Verbally the land was given about a year ago, but the Civil Surgeon has not got written consent, that is by transfer deed.

Re: Silchar Medical College buildings**Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla)** asked :

24. Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state—

- (a) What is the progress of construction in regard to Silchar Medical College buildings ?
- (b) When the necessary buildings would be completed ?
- (c) At what stage the matter stands at present ?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister, Health) replied :
 24. (a), (b) and (c)—The phasing of construction of the different buildings of the Silchar Medical College was stated before this august House by me in last Session of the Assembly. The same position still holds good. Tenders have been received for the construction of two hostel buildings. The matter of selecting one is under consideration of the Government.

Shri TARAPADA BHATTACHARJEE (Katigora) : May I know when were the tenders received ?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE : Instead of giving the date, I can tell the hon. Member that contract has already been given.

Shri TARAPADA BHATTACHARJEE : May I know whether the construction will be started within the 3rd Five Year Plan period ?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE : It is expected that some steps will be taken by the contractors within the current month.

Shri TARAPADA BHATTACHARJEE : What are those steps ?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE : That the contractors know best. They will be actually in the site. Whether they will put pegs or prepare the ground, or collect bricks etc., that I don't know.

Shri AKSHOY KUMAR DAS (Sarbhog) : Is it a matter for the contractor alone and has not the department anything to do ?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE : Yes, after the contract is given the department will see whether the work is progressing satisfactorily. But the department cannot dictate to the contractors, "You do this portion of work first or do that part first".

Shri AKSHOY KUMAR DAS : Has not the Department anything to do with the progress of work ?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE : Most definitely as I have already said ; otherwise why we are in the picture ?

Shri RAMDEB MALAH [Patharkandi (Reserved for Scheduled Castes)] : In his reply the Minister has stated that "the matter of selecting one is under consideration of the Government". What about the other ?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE: Alas ! This refers to tenders and not the buildings. When this reply was framed there were more than one tender. But I have given the latest information and tenders have not only been accepted but contract has been given.

Mr. SPEAKER: The Minister has said that contract has already been given and work is expected to start in course of this month.

Shri TARAPADA BHATTACHARJEE: What is the estimated amount for this work ?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE: I want notice, Sir.

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS: How long before were the tenders received ?

Mr. SPEAKER: The work has already been allotted and it is expected to start in course of this month.

Shri SANTI RANJAN DAS GUPTA (Lumding): May I know why construction of the hostel buildings was taken up first ?

Mr. SPEAKER: For the residence of students.

Shri SANTI RANJAN DAS GUPTA: But the college is the first thing.

Mr. SPEAKER: The college can be housed in some other building.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA (Jorhat): Apart from the construction of the hostel buildings, what other steps have been taken to start the college ? How is the college going to be housed ?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE: So far as the First Year is concerned, we will not have more than 100 students and the rest of the accommodation in hostel buildings will be utilised for other necessary purposes.

Shri TARAPADA BHATTACHARJEE: What is the last date by which the buildings should be completed ?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE: The hon. Member is requested to consult the necessary Gazette notification ; time is 14th months as far as I remember.

Shri TARAPADA BHATTACHARJEE: This is not the answer. I want the date.

Mr. SPEAKER: The date is the same which was published in the Assam Gazette.

Shri TARAPADA BHATTACHARJEE: But why should he not give the date ?

Mr. SPEAKER: I cannot compel a Minister to reply to a certain question.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA: Sir, sometimes after acceptance of the tender some agreement is arrived at between the Government and the parties stating specifically the date by which the work should be completed.

Mr. SPEAKER: That date is the same as published in the *Assam Gazette*.

Re: Gauhati Medical College buildings

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla) asked:

25. Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state—

(a) What is the progress in the construction of the buildings of the Gauhati Medical College?

(b) When the buildings are expected to be completed?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister, Health) replied:

25. (a)—Two hostel buildings at the new site have been completed and will be ready for occupation next month. The work of construction of two other hostel buildings has started. Tenders have been invited for construction of the administrative building.

(b)—Buildings sufficient to shift the Pre-clinical classes to the new site are expected to be completed by 1967 and the remaining buildings to enable the entire College to be shifted are expected to be completed by July, 1968.

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS: The Minister has said that "the work of construction of two other hostel buildings has started". May I know when the construction is going to be completed?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE: They are expected to be completed within a year or so.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH SARMA (Gauhati): The Minister said that two hostel buildings would be ready for occupation next month. But may I know how without the Superintendent's quarters the students will be lodged there?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE: The Superintendent will be lodged in the same building.

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS: May I know whether any tender has been selected for construction of the administrative building?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE: No, the last date for receiving tenders is 17th March 1965.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH SARMA : The hostel buildings are meant for students. Why the Superintendents of Medical College should be lodged there ?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE : Not Superintendents of Medical College, but Superintendent of the Hostel.

Re: Death of a patient in the Assam Medical College Hospital

Shrimati LILY SEN GUPTA (Lahowal) asked :

26. Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state whether it is a fact that a patient died recently in the Assam Medical College Hospital due to shortage of oxygen ?
want

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister, Health) replied :

26.—No.

Re: Construction of a T. B. Clinic at Hailakandi Town

Shri RAMPIRIT RUDRAPAUL (Hailakandi) asked :

27. Will the Minister-in-charge of Health be pleased to state—

(a) Whether it is a fact that there is a proposal for construction of a T.B. Clinic at Hailakandi Town ?

(b) If so, whether the site has been selected for the purpose ?

(c) If so, where ?

(d) Whether the plan and estimate have been prepared for construction of the building ?

(e) If so, when construction will be started ?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister, Health) replied :

27. (a) —Yes.

(b) —Yes.

(c) —In a plot of land falling within sheet No.2 of Pargana Hailakandi and third part of Rangauti in Pargana Hailakandi of Hailakandi Town.

(d) —No.

(e) —After the plans and estimates are received and administrative approval is issued.

Shri TARAPADA BHATTACHARJEE (Katigora): Sir, whether the P.W.D. has been asked to submit plan and estimate for the construction of the buildings?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE: No, Sir. The site has not yet been acquired and it is in the process of acquisition.

Shri TARAPADA BHATTACHARJEE: Sir, since when the process is going on?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE: We have requested the Revenue Department recently and I cannot give the exact date, for which I want notice, Sir.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA (Jorhat): Sir, when this matter has been referred to the Revenue Department, how the Minister fails to give the date?

Mr. SPEAKER: He says he wants notice as regards the exact date.

Re: Total number of Khadi and Village Industries in the State

Shrimati LILY SENGUPTA (Lahowal) asked:

28. Will the Minister-in-charge of Khadi and Village Industries be pleased to state—

(a) The total number of Khadi and Village Industries in the State, district-wise?

(b) Action taken to strengthen the Industries in the rural areas?

Shri MAHENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Minister, Khadi and Village Industries) replied:

28. (a)—A comprehensive list is placed on the Table of the House.

(b)—It is for the kind information of the hon. Members that almost all of the Khadi and Village Industries under the purview of Khadi and Village Industries Board have been implemented in rural areas. All possible steps like training, financial and technical assistance, supply of improved implements of various industries, supply of raw materials and marketing of finished products have been taken by this Board to intensify these village industries in rural areas. The Board has given part time as well as full time employment to a good number of village people by the implementation of village industries like Khadi and Ambar, village oil, hand pounding of paddy, palmgur, gur and khandsari, village leather, village pottery, bee-keeping, match, hand-made paper industry, carpentry and blacksmithy, etc. These industries have played an important role in the improvement of the economic life of the villages.

Gram Ekai is a vital step for strengthening these village industries in rural areas. The Board has organised 30 Gram Ekais in Gramdan areas in order to make the rural people self-sufficient in food and cloth. Bastra-sawalamban is another step, the basic idea of which is to make the rural people self-sufficient in cloth. Besides these, necessary pamphlets and booklets have been distributed so that the villagers may know something about the benefits deriving from these industries.

Re: Introduction of Ghannies by the Assam Khadi and Village Industries Board

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

29. Will the Minister of Khadi and Village Industries be pleased to state—

(a) How many Ghannies have been introduced in this State by the Assam Khadi and Village Industries Board till 31st March, 1964 ?

(b) How many of them are in working condition ?

(c) What is the total quantity of oil produced through Ghannies in 1964 ?

(d) What was the rate fixed for the Ghanni Mustard oil per litre in this State ?

(e) Whether Ghanni Industry has become a profitable one ?

Shri MAHENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Minister, Khadi and Village Industries) replied :

29. (a)—Two hundred and one Ghannies have been introduced by the Khadi and Village Industries Board upto 31st March, 1964.

(b)—In all 180 Ghannies are in working condition.

(c)—1,249.10 litres of Mustard oil.

(d)—Present selling price of Ghanni oil is Rs. 3.75 P. per litre.

(e)—Yes, it also provides pure oil to villagers and require a very small capital investment.

Shri SARBESWAR BORDOLOI (Titabor) : এই খাদী আৰু গ্ৰাম উদ্যোগ বিলাকত কিমান মানুহে চাকৰি কৰি জীৱিকা নিৰ্বাহ কৰিছে ?

Shri MAHENDRA NATH HAZARIKA : আগ জাননী নোপালে সম্প্ৰতি উত্তৰ দিয়া সম্ভৱ নহ'ব।

Shri SARBESWAR BORDOLOI : গ্ৰামদানী কেইখন গাঁওত এই অনুষ্ঠান পতা হৈছে ?

Shri MAHENDRA NATH HAZARIKA : ৩০ খন গাঁওত
প্রাইভেট কাম চলিছে।

Dr. GHANASHYAM DAS : ২০১টা ঘানীৰ ভিতৰত ১৮০টা
চলি আছে—বাকী বিলাক কিয় চলা নাই ?

Shri MAHENDRA NATH HAZARIKA : বাকীবিলাকে সৰিয়হৰ
যোগানৰ ব্যৱস্থা নৰখাৰ কাৰণেই কাম চলাব পৰা নাই।

Shri SANTI RANJAN DAS GUPTA (Lumding) : ৩০টা
ঘানীৰ বাহিৰে বাকী ১৮০টা কেনেকৈ জীয়াই আছে যদি সৰিয়হ পোৱা নাযায় ?

Mr. SPEAKER : তেখেতে স্মৃতি কৈছে—১৮০ টা ঘানী চলি আছে, বাকী
কেইটা কিয় চলা নাই।

Shri MAHENDRA NATH HAZARIKA : সকলো সময়তে
সৰিয়হ যোগান নোপোৱাৰ কাৰণে চলা নাই।

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA (Jorhat) : এই ১৮০টা ঘানী
চলি থাকিবৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰে সৰিয়হ মজুত কৰি বখাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিছেনে ?

Shri MAHENDRA NATH HAZARIKA : সেই কাম খাদী 'বৰ্ডে'
হাতত লৈছে।

Shri DEVENDRA NATH SARMA (Gauhati) : এই ১৮০টা
ঘানী চলাওঁতে বছৰি কিমান টকা খৰচ হয় ?

Shri MAHENDRA NATH HAZARIKA : এই সম্পৰ্কত নটিচ
লাগে।

Shri DEVENDRA NATH SARMA : এই ঘানীবিলাকৰ
উৎপাদনৰ যে বহু পৰিমাণে ক্ষতি হৈছে—সেই কথা স্বীকাৰ কৰিবনে ?

Shri MAHENDRA NATH HAZARIKA : নাই হোৱা।

Dr. GHANASHYAM DAS : মন্ত্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়াই কৈছে যে ইয়াৰ
পৰা লোকচান হোৱা নাই। বছৰি যদি ৬০ লাখ টকা উৎপাদন হয় তেনেহলে কেনেকৈ
লাভ হয় ?

Shri MAHENDRA NATH HAZARIKA : ঘানী ভালকৈ চলালে
লাভ হয়। কিন্তু সমবায়সমূহে যদি সাবয়হৰ যোগান ধৰিব নোৱাৰে তেন্তে লোকচান
হয়।

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla) : যি কেইটা ঘানী বন্ধ হৈ
আছে—ভাল মিঠা তেলৰ অভাৱ আৰু প্ৰয়োজনলৈ চাই সেই কেইটা পুনৰ চলোৱাৰ
কথা চৰকাৰে ভাবিছেনে ?

Mr. SPEAKER : এইবিলাক কাম 'প্ৰাইভেট পাৰ্টিয়ে' কৰে। যদি
তেওঁলোকে চৰকাৰৰ পৰা অৰ্থ সাহায্য বিচাৰে চৰকাৰে দিব পাৰে।

Shri DEVENDRA NATH SARMA: এই ১৮০টা ঘানী চলোৱাত চৰকাৰে কিমান টকা খৰচ কৰে ?

Shri MAHENDRA NATH HAZARIKA: নাটক নহলে কোৱা টান।

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS: এই ১৮০টা ঘানীৰ ভিতৰত কেইটা সমৰায় ভিত্তিত গঢ়ি উঠিছে ?

Shri MAHENDRA NATH HAZARIKA: প্ৰায় বিলাকেই সমৰায় ভিত্তিত।

Shri SANTI RANJAN DAS GUPTA: ২০১টা ঘানী-য়ে ৩১ মাৰ্চ ১৯৬৪ চনৰ ভিতৰত গঢ়ি উঠিছে—সেইবিলাক হবলৈ কিমান দিন লাগিছিল ?

Shri MAHENDRA NATH HAZARIKA: যেতিয়াৰ পৰা বোৰ্ড আৰম্ভ হৈছে।

Shri BISWADEV SARMA (Balipara): প্ৰত্যেক গাঁও মডাৰ্ন একোটাটকৈ ঘানী পাতি দিবনে ?

Mr. SPEAKER: যদি বিচাৰে—পাতিব পাৰে।

Re : Members of Housing Loan Board

Shrimati LILY SENGUPTA (Lahowal) asked :

30. Will the Minister-in-charge, Town and Country Planning be pleased to state—

(a) Who are the members of the Loan Board ?

(b) The number of applicants for housing loan in the year 1962 to 1964 in the Dibrugarh Subdivision year by year ?

(c) Basis for granting housing loan ?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister Town and Country Planning) replied :

30. (a)—There is no Loan Board. Loan is sanctioned by the Housing Board, which is composed of :

(1) Director of Housing... Chairman.

(2) Deputy Director of Housing (Administration). Secretary.

(3) Deputy Secretary, Finance ... Member.

(4) Joint Secretary, Tribal Areas and Welfare of Backward Classes Department. Member (for Autonomous Districts only.)

(b) —

Year	Low Income Group Housing Scheme	Middle Income Group Housing Scheme
(1)	(2)	(3)
1962	36	2
1963	15	2
1964	20	3

(c)—The basis of granting loan are availability of funds, eligibility of application for loan in all respects and *inter-se* priority of claims as judged by the Housing Board taking all facts and circumstances into consideration.

Shri TARAPADA BHATTACHARJEE (Katigora): Sir, how many persons in Low-income Group and in Middle-income Group received loans in the Year 1962-63 and 1963-64 ?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI: Sir, so far as 1962 and 1963 are concerned, the funds were diverted due to the National Emergency with the result no loans could be issued in the Low-income Housing Scheme, and in the Middle-income Housing Scheme only one could be issued. In 1964, 35 loans were issued in the Low-income Housing Group and in the Middle-income Housing Group 3 loans were issued.

Shri BISWADEV SARMA (Balipara): Sir, may I know from the hon. Minister in view of the large-scale demand for the Housing Loan whether Government think it necessary to increase the allocation of this State ?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI: Sir, I fully agree with the hon. Member that the allocation has been inadequate. Sir, taking into consideration the entire requirements of the State and the special activity which has been undertaken so long, we have been trying very hard but this Department becomes the first casualty in the matter of allocation of funds because housing has been given low priority in the National Emergency, and since the National Emergency continues, the chances of augmenting the funds do not exist.

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla): Sir, is it a fact that many loanees have not been able to undertake construction for want of building materials, specially C. I. Sheets ?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI: Quite true, Sir.

Shri RAMESH CHANDRA BAROOAH (Dibrugarh): Sir, is there any provision whereby the loan-officers may refuse the repayment if it is not accompanied by the interest ?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI: Well, Sir, the rules are that the interest should be first paid. So, if a payment is made and it does not cover both the interest and principal then obviously the first instalment is adjusted against the interest and the balance against the loan.

Shri RAMESH CHANDRA BAROOAH: Sir, whether Government has instructed the officer to refuse to accept repayment in cases where it is not accompanied by interest?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI: No, Sir.

Shri BISWADEV SARMA: Whether there is any money remaining unspent up till now?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI: Sir, I want notice.

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS: Sir, do the Government try to help the loanes in the matter of availability of C. I. Sheets and is there any direction to this end?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI: There is no direction.

Shri TARAPADA BHATTACHARJEE: Sir, is it a fact that huge amount of money has been surrendered in the last year for non-payment of loan?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI: How there can be a surrender? It was a diversion.

Shri TARAPADA BHATTACHARJEE: Sir, as the interest is very high, do the Government consider the desirability to reduce the rate of interest?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI: This is the money given by the Government of India so far as the Low-income Housing Loan is concerned. So far the Middle-income Housing Loan is concerned, it comes from the Life Insurance Corporation and they have their own rates of interest and what Government does is to charge a servicing rate. Therefore, the chance of reducing the interest of loans does not exist.

Moulana ABDUL JALIL CHOWDHURY (Badarpur):
 क्या, यह बात वाकई है कि यह रकम मंजूर होने में इतनी मुद्दत लग जाती है कि दरखास्त करनेवाले थक जाते हैं?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI: मुद्दत लगने की वजह दोनों तरफ से हुआ करती है। एक कर्ज लेने के लिये दरखास्त करनेवाले की तरफ से दूसरा देनेवालों की तरफ से।

Shri AJIT NARAYAN DEB (Kokrajhar): Sir, whether the Backward Classes get preferential treatment under this Scheme?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI: Sir there is a member in the Board who is the Joint Secretary, Tribal Areas and Welfare of Backward Classes Department. He takes care of the Backward Communities.

Shri AJIT NARAYAN DEB: Sir, do they really get preferential treatment?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI: Sir, when a representative of that department is taken in the Board, it is his duty to look into the interest of the Backward Communities.

Shri AKSHOY KUMAR DAS (Sorbhog): Sir, what the portion remaining within the brackets means here?

Mr. SPEAKER : It means for Autonomous Districts only.

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI: Exactly it means so. (Starred Question No. 49 was not put as the hon. Questioner was absent).

Calling Attention to the action of the General Manager of Hatiali Tea Estate, who pulled down the National Flag and tore it into pieces on the last Republic Day (the 26th January, 1965)

Shri UPENDRA NATH SANATAN (Bogdung): অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, ডিব্ৰুগড় মহকুমাৰ হাতীয়ালি চাহ বাগিচাৰ মেনেজাৰে জাতীয় পতাকা অবমাননা কৰা সম্পৰ্কে কৰা খুজিছো। যোৱা গনৰাজ্য দিৱস পালনৰ বাবে হাতীয়ালি বাগিচাৰ কৰ্মচাৰী আৰু মজদুৰ সকলে মেনেজাৰক অনুৰোধ কৰিছিল যে অনুস্থানত উপস্থিত থাকিব লাগে। তেতিয়া মেনেজাৰে কলে, “সেইটো মোৰ কাম নহয়, তোমালোকৰহে।” গতিকে গনৰাজ্য দিৱসত পতাকা উত্তোলন উৎসৱ বাইজেই পালন কৰিলে। কিন্তু সন্ধিয়া সময়ত মেনেজাৰ গৈ পতাকাখন নমাই ভৰিৰে গচকি পেলালে। এই ঘটনা ২জন ভলণ্টিয়াৰে দেখি ভয়তে লব মাৰিলে আৰু পতাকা নমাবলৈ অহা লোকেও দেখিলে। এই সম্পৰ্কে বাইজে প্ৰথমতে উপায়ুক্তক গোচৰ দিলে আৰু উপায়ুক্তই পুলিচ চুপাৰিণ্টেণ্ডেণ্টক খবৰ দিলে। পুলিচ চুপাৰিণ্টেণ্ডেণ্টে তদন্ত কৰিলে আৰু আমি জানিবলৈ পাইছো যে কথাটো সঁচা। আমাৰ জাতীয় পতাকা খন ভৰিৰে গচকা মানে ভাৰতৰ কোটি কোটি জনতাক ভৰিৰে গচকাৰ সমান। এইটো বৰ দুঃখৰ কথা আৰু ইয়াৰ কাৰণেই ডিব্ৰুগড়ৰ জনসাধাৰণ উত্তেজিত হৈ আছে। পুলিচে তদন্ত কৰি শ্বিলঙলৈ পঠাইছে। কিন্তু বাইজে এই বিষয়ে একো খবৰ পোৱা নাই। চাহ বাগিচাৰ আশে-পাশে থকা বাইজে সভা পাতি প্ৰস্তাৱ লৈছে যে চৰকাৰে যদি উচিত বিচাৰ নকৰে তেনেহলে বাইজে উপযুক্ত ব্যৱস্থা হাতত লব। এইটো এটা ডাঙৰ কথা যি জাতীয় পতাকাৰ তলত ঠিয় হৈ আমি সন্মানিত বোধ কৰো সেই জাতীয় পতাকাৰ অপমান কৰা। পুলিচে তদন্ত কৰাৰ পিচত কেচটো কিয় লুকাই ৰাখিছে আৰু বাইজক কিয় জানিবলৈ দিয়া নাই? এইটোৰ বাবে হাতীয়ালি বাগিচাৰ কৰ্মচাৰী আৰু মজদুৰ সকলৰ মনত উত্তেজনাৰ সৃষ্টি হৈছে আৰু যেতিয়ালৈকে চৰকাৰে উচিত বিচাৰ নকৰে তেতিয়ালৈকে তেওঁলোকৰ মনত শান্তি নাই। আনকি তেওঁলোকে এনে চাহাবৰ তলত চাকৰি নকৰে বুলিও মনস্থ কৰিছে। সেই কাৰণে মোৰ অনুৰোধ ইয়াৰ এটা উচিত ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগে।

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister): Mr. Speaker, Sir, information was received on 29th January, 1965, that the labourers of Hatiali Tea Estate under Chabua Police Station of Dibrugarh Subdivision were very much agitated over the alleged insult to the national flag on the last Republic Day by the Manager of the Tea Estate who is a British national. The labourers as well as the other employees of the garden demanded immediate removal of the Manager failing which they proposed to go on strike from the 1st February, 1965. The Additional

Superintendent of Police, Dibrugarh, and a Magistrate with two local M. L. As. and the labour leader visited the garden and pacified the labourers. They then postponed the proposed strike from 1st February. The matter is under enquiry. The Police have been collecting evidence with regard to the complaint and the investigation is proceeding.

Shri BISWADEV SARMA (Balipara): Sir, for a simple matter like this why such a long time was taken by the Police?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA : Sir, time has become necessary for reasons which I would not like to mention now because in order to proceed with a case sufficient evidence is necessary and the Police are getting some evidence and they are not still considered to be sufficient.

Shri DHANIRAM TALUKDAR (Barpeta): Sir, I would like to ask why so much time.....

Mr. SPEAKER: If you want some clarification from the statement made by the Chief Minister you can have it by way of a question.

Shri DHANI RAM TALUKDAR: I want to ask why so much time is necessary when it is a simple affair and why so much time is taken by the Police?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA: Sir, I already replied to this question put by Shri Sarma. In order to prepare a case in the Court the Police have been collecting requisite evidence and they are proceeding with the enquiry.

Shri DHANI RAM TALUKDAR: Why Police did not take proper care to have this enquiry done expeditiously?

Mr. SPEAKER: The Chief Minister has replied that some time is necessary to establish a case in such a matter which may be sufficient to take up the case to Court. Therefore, the Police have taken some time to establish the case fully so that they can be well-armed with the case in the Court.

General Discussion of the Budget

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA (Jorhat): Mr. Speaker, Sir, of course, I want to congratulate the Finance Minister for taking so much trouble to present before the House a Budget wherein we do not find anything except some rosy pictures. Therefore, considering the practical aspect I cannot congratulate him fully. Sir, there is nothing new in this Budget that has been presented by the Finance Minister the other day in the House. It is more or less stereo-typed and I have observed that it is something like customary that annually a Budget should be placed giving too many figures and proposing steps to be taken during the year but on the whole it is evident that nothing takes place or is done in actual practice.

Sir, although the Finance Minister in his Budget Speech did not propose any new taxation but it is well-known that our State is already over-burdened with taxes in comparison with other States. You are Sir, fully aware of the fact that the poor people of our State are now groaning due to the implementation of the Urban Immovable Property Taxation Act. For that Act there is hue and cry among the people to pay such huge amounts as land revenue. Therefore, Sir, I may tell the House that there is virtually

no scope for new taxation in Assam. The present tax burden is one of the highest in India considering the limitations of resources and backwardness in the field of industrialisation. It has become a chronic habit on the part of the Finance Minister to place before the House a deficit budget on the plea that finance is not coming forward from the Central Government but I would have been glad if the Government would have come with a clear picture in respect of implementation of plans and programmes because Government of India is there to help us only when there is sufficient proof that development schemes have been implemented and money utilised. Otherwise, why Government of India will come and throw money for nothing?

Sir, I have already stated that people of Assam are groaning under the burden of heavy taxation. There would not have been outcry or murmur to pay such taxes if the people would have got some clear outcome out of paying the same. The hon. Minister has not said how much money is going to be collected out of the arrears of revenue and taxes but tactfully and specifically he has mentioned about the expenditure that would be incurred for implementation of the recommendation of the last Pay Committee. Here also he has not given any clear picture about the financial implications under different heads on the working of this Pay Committee, which, I am sure, would be to the tune of rupees one lakh only. Little care seems to have been given to show as to what amount has been spent in different development projects, Community Project and other such Projects. Lesser is the stress the Finance Minister appears to have given to show us anything about industrial loans given to different parties and individuals and how much of these loans so far realised to improve the financial condition of the State. He has said that if we deduct the amount of the financial implications that would be involved in the implementation of the recommendations of the Pay Committee then there would have been a surplus budget of Rs. 77 lakhs, but I challenge this and say that even if no recommendations of the Pay Committee had been implemented, the hon. Finance Minister would not have come up with a surplus budget of Rs. 77 lakhs.

Sir, has the Finance Minister been able to mention about the measures taken for collection of arrear taxes, and taxes which are being evaded? Let me give an instance as to how taxes are being evaded. For instance, one or two Cinema Houses in the very capital of Assam, issue advance tickets for cinema shows without stamps on them. Actually when these tickets are presented to the Cinema House before entry into a show, these tickets should have been exchanged with tickets duly stamped but in practice they do not do this and thus evade large amounts of money under Amusement Tax. I am told that many complaints in this respect have been made by the public, but nothing has been done by Government, although there is a huge staff and a Commissioner of Taxes for this purpose. If such kind of things, is going on in the capital, we can very well imagine in what way people are evading taxes in other places with different modus operandi.

I feel strongly that if the whole tax collection machinery is properly geared up, the present level of taxation is sufficient to bridge the opening deficit of Rs. 402 lakhs within the shortest possible time. The committee which the Government proposes to set up for finding out avenues for fresh taxation will, I hope, recommend measures for realisation of the arrears at the earliest and stop the evasion of taxes by certain section of the people.

Coming to the important aspect of agriculture, *vis-a-vis* production, the Finance Minister has stated in the Budget Speech: "The production of all major crops increased substantially during 1963-64. The production of rice increased by nearly 2.75 lakh tonnes from 15.74 lakh tonnes to 18.49 lakh tonnes". He has also stated that during 1964-65 Government can meet the requirement of the State without obtaining Central assistance in rice. In view of the above facts, Sir, may I pose a question to the Finance Minister. Is the production of food sufficient? If it is so, why our people are facing such kind of scarcity of foodstuff during the year 1964-65? Scarcity is still there in spite of good crop prospect during the last Kharif season. Sir, I know the reply will surely be the transport difficulties. I admit that it is difficult to bring things from other States due to transport bottleneck, but within the State there is no question of transport bottleneck and the State Government could have managed the thing in proper way.

Sir, on the other hand Government is going to export 20 thousand metric tonnes of rice to the neighbouring States from the present Kharif crop.

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Agriculture): It has already been done.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA: Sir, I want to know on what estimate the Government has done this exporting of such a huge quantity rice?

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: Because of the surplus.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA: One funny thing, Sir, you will observe that the Finance Minister has not given the production figure of rice during the last season and I am afraid that Government have got no definite idea about their own requirements. If we take the *per capita* consumption of cereal to be 15 ozs. per day which is considered to be the standard requirement, the requirement for the present estimated population in the State of 132 lakhs will be 19.80 lakhs tonnes.

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: How it has become 1.32 lakhs?

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA: From the estimates, Sir.

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: Then it is wrong estimate.

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance): At page 4 of the Budget Speech, the hon. Member will find—"In Agricultural production, the year 1963-64 for Assam was the year of recovery from the set-back suffered during the previous year. The production of all major crops increased substantially during 1963-64. The production of rice increased by nearly 2.75 lakhs tonnes from 15.74 lakh tonnes to 18.49 lakhs tonnes" and the figure is very encouraging.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA: The figure for the current year is not there.

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: How can it be given now?

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA: Government should come with that figure.

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: How can Government come with such figures ?

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA: Sir, as the rice is the staple food for more than 98 per cent of the population, the minimum requirement of rice is 19 lakhs tonnes for the current year. Moreover, about 5 per cent of rice we have to keep for seed and other purposes. If during this year we want to increase by 20 lakh tonnes, we cannot send a single grain outside the State. Therefore, my contention is that Government should not and cannot send such a huge quantity of rice to other States when we are facing food crisis inside the State. By doing this Government is making a false statement just to show that agricultural production in our State is successful. Sir, it is a false propaganda.

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: Sir, the word "false" is unparliamentary.

Mr. SPEAKER: Mr. Barua, please do not use the word "false".

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA: But, Sir, the hon. Finance Minister stated that we will not need the help of the Government of India. Sir, if wrong calculation is made in this way, after a few days we are to seek help from the Central Government. But, on what plea, Sir, shall we just say that our previous calculation was wrong ? Sir, I want to show how the calculation is wrong. He has calculated the production on the basis of crop cutting experiment on sample plots made by the staff of the Secretariat. The area under crop is estimated from the forecast figure received from the Districts and Subdivisions and by multiplying that average yield, the total production is found out. But in practice, the area under crop is just a rough guess and similarly the average yield also depends on the sweet will of the field-staff who in rare cases carry out this crop cutting experiment in the field. So, Sir, you can very well imagine how reliable this calculation is. Government should be very much careful in finding out the figure of production. Sir, from my own calculation, it has been observed that the increased food production has not been achieved by supplying modern tools and plants, but it can be done by taking more and more acreage of land under cultivation.

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: What is the figure according to your calculation ?

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA: The hon. Minister may calculate himself. I am telling you that the area under cultivation is increasing due to increase of population and it is not due to extensive cultivation.

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: I want your statistics.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA: Sir, my suggestion for augmenting agricultural production is by utilising fertilisers and improved method of cultivation. Bring one lakh acres of land each year under cultivation utilising fertilisers and improved method of cultivation. It will

show that the total yield may easily be more than 2 tonnes per acre and may get annually two lakh tonnes more of rice. Therefore, Sir, if the cost of production is not more than Rs. 100 per acre, then two tonnes of rice will cost, at least, Rs. 1,000. Therefore, my suggestion is that the cultivators should be given subsidy or advance for buying fertilisers and other tools and implements which can be easily recovered after the harvest season and by doing this we can also save foreign exchange of about one crore of rupees. It will not be difficult on the part of the Government to bring one lakh acre of land under cultivation and it will also give us an additional rent and in this way, within a couple of years, we may be self-sufficient in food production. To feed the additional population we require about 50 thousand tonnes of rice or more every year. Unless we increase the production by 2 lakh tonnes each year, the prospect will not be bright and famine is inevitable. Therefore, Sir, I submit that to keep in tune with the statement given by the Finance Minister, if we utilise fertiliser and take to other improved method of modern cultivation, our food production will increase and we will be self-sufficient within a short time.

Sir, the Finance Minister has also stated that only 8 thousand tonnes of rice was allotted from the Central stock just to meet the requirement of the influx of refugees from East Pakistan. But, Sir, what about Basmati rice available in plenty in the market at that time? Sir, I understand that this has been purchased by the State Government directly from the Punjab Government. I want to know, Sir, why Government have not included that thing in the Budget Speech of Finance Minister. Now, Sir, this variety should have also been placed in the Fair-price Shops, but it has been placed in the open market. This is an example how Government is hiding the actual facts from the public. In Dibrugarh this variety of Basmati rice is allotted to the Tea gardens through their agents of the Supply Department. When the agents distributed these things to the Tea gardens, they did not mention the variety and they simply put the stamp of rice and quality. Instead of sending this variety of rice to the Tea gardens the agent supplied rice of inferior quality and sold them in the open market and made Rs.10 to Rs.15 per maund out of that.

Sir, our Finance Minister has clearly stated that they have taken an eight-point programme to ensure availability of essential commodities at a reasonable price and to control the price and to punish the profiteers and black-marketeers. May I pose a question, Sir, why in spite of the Defence of India Rules being there in force and Government's statement after statement, these profiteers and black-marketeers have not been convicted and punished so far by conducting summary trials? When we had been to Calcutta recently we observed that 30 such black-marketeers were convicted and punished after summary trials and sent to the Alipur Jail within one day. I, therefore, suggest that the price should be controlled and the profiteers and black-marketeers severely punished and the wholesale and retail price of rice should be fixed so that private parties and middlemen cannot have the chance of making undue profits and the producers can get reasonable price and also the purchasers can get sufficient quantity of rice for their consumption at reasonable price. But in actual practice these measures have not been taken. Nobody can procure the fine variety of rice even in this capital town of Shillong. Joha rice is available at a very high price. But Joha rice is not possible to be purchased by the common people. One has to purchase this Joha rice at Rs. 1.25P.

to Rs. 1.37P. per kg. It is not possible on the part of the low-paid and common people to purchase this rice. At the same time this variety of fine rice is not available in the Fair-price Shops and sometimes it is available in the open market.

Regarding other essential supplies, I must say that the common men are still suffering for the scarcity of foodstuff. They are compelled to pay exorbitantly high prices. At the same time... ..

Mr. SPEAKER : Your time is up.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA : Sir, I want few minutes more.

Mr. SPEAKER : Five minutes more.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA : Sir, on top of all these things, Sir, we are going to say that the supply position is satisfactory when the common people have to pay exorbitant prices for foodstuff, and at a time when these things are not available. Therefore, Sir, at every interval there would be scarcity of rice. I do not like to go into details; you know it well, Sir.

I brought it to the notice of Government on many occasions that there is a firm—Messrs. Shaw Wallace & Co., which was appointed Government's Agents for procurement of buffer stocks of essential commodities since the later part of 1962-63 immediately after the Chinese aggression, who surprisingly enough has not been able to supply the sanctioned quantity till today. What is more surprising is that pulses, mustard oil, salt, etc., are allowed to rot in Government Godowns for months together while the people are buying the foodstuffs at very high rates. Government do not care to waste huge amount of public money without any benefit to the common men.

Sir, Government has recently issued a Press statement ensuring equitable distribution and fixing prices, etc., of all essential commodities. But when Government Officials are engaged in different places for the purpose, the food problem of the masses remains unsolved. For what purpose so many high officials in the Supply Department have been appointed is known only to Government and the burden of the expenditure is unnecessarily borne by the tax-payers.

But you know, Sir, what Government have actually done till today to remove these difficulties and scarcity of foodstuff and essential commodities. Sir, the hon. Finance Minister and the people who are in the helm of affairs cannot just imagine the plight of the common people. We have observed that our Minister, Supply; Minister, Finance and the Government as a whole are giving a rosy picture saying that they have taken such and such measures but in actual practice there is nothing. They are taking up measures only indirectly. They are going on encouraging profiteers and black-marketeers just to earn more and more profit.

Sir, it is surprising that in Shillong one has to purchase rice at Rs. 1.88P. per kg., pulses at Rs. 2 per kg., mustard oil at Rs. 4.00 per litre and sugar at Rs. 1.50P per kg. Therefore, I think that instead of giving a rosy picture it is better on the part of the Government just to give a definite policy in

pursuance of which what actually they are going to do with black-marketeers and profiteers and to check the constant rise of prices of essential commodities. The Agriculture Minister stated in the last session that a Committee will be set up to go into the details to suggest improvement. But in the last six months nothing appears to have been done with regard to that statement. Is it not utter callousness on the part of Government? Is it fair to hoodwink the public and this House? That Committee has not functioned till today. Instead prices of all essential commodities are soaring higher day by day while it is reported that huge quantities of such foodstuff are destroyed in Government Godowns.

Mr. SPEAKER: That report was already denied.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA: Sir, they will always deny facts. But facts are always facts.

Coming to the educational progress in our State, I should like to say that our percentage in literacy is 33. In comparison with other States it is of course heartening. Sir, in proportion the progress in higher education is almost negligible. Mere rate of increase in literacy will not help us in any way unless and until effective education is imparted to the students, more particularly to the higher age group. By effective rate I want to mean by excluding the children in the age-group 0-4 who are not expected to be literate. Most of these so-called literates are those who know how to read and write only. The proportion to the higher educational standard in technical lines is very negligible. I am pleased to note that the Education Department has recently taken up certain measures through unofficial agencies and that they are now going on with an intensive programme to raise the percentage of literacy.

Sir, as regards higher education in technical line I feel that there is lack of co-ordination between the various connected departments, say Industry, Labour and Employment, Education and Planning. My suggestion is that different types of requirements which are necessary just to start the industries should be examined and studied properly by the Industry and Planning Departments. The Labour Department on the other hand should see that the trained people are absorbed in those industries. Only after that the Education Department should open new technical institutions well in advance so that people can be absorbed in those industries. We do not want to hear the old beating of drums that technical people are not available.

Another important matter to which I want to refer is the standard of education. Sir, the standard of education depends upon the quality of teachers. In this connection I want to refer to a book "Education in the Soviet Union" published by the Ministry of Education, Government of India. In page 174 of this book it is stated "the impressive achievements of Soviet school education are due in the largest measure to the care and thoroughness with which the training of teachers is organised and the status given to the teachers. The training system reflects the basic faith in the power of education on which is founded the whole massive educational efforts that has transformed a backward economy into an industrial power within a generation." Here also if we want to raise our educational standard there should be phase-wise training and at the same time the standard of teachers is to be raised. Sir, it has been seen that our Government observes National Teachers

Day and by that our Government wants to raise the standard of teachers. But paradoxically enough this is given effect to by maltreatment of the teachers as a whole. Sir, I would like to know from the Government about the episode that happened in the Jalukbari campus. It has been reported that the Education Minister misbehaved with the teachers for which discontentment is prevailing there. Sir, the standard of our teachers is very poor and it is the duty of our Government to raise their standard. By rebuking them, by crushing them, by blaming them we cannot solve the problem, and we cannot raise the standard of education. Sir I appeal to the Finance Minister through you to come out with a definite proposal so as to remove the discontentment from the minds of the teachers.

Coming to another important matter, Sir, I would like to say that there is no mention either in the Governor's Address, or in the Pay Committee's Report or in the Budget Speech about the fate of the Aided College teachers. Sir, the other day they observed protest day to fulfil their objectives. I also wrote to the Finance Minister to let me know the present position in regard to the increase of their emoluments but I did not get any reply. Sir, you know that almost 99 per cent of the students study in the Aided Colleges, and until and unless we can satisfy the Aided College teachers by granting their reasonable demands we cannot improve our educational standard. Else it will be shouting like-crying in the wilderness to raise the standard of education. My submission to the Finance Minister is to consider their case and fulfil their grievances, and revise their pay scales according to the recommendation made by the University Grants Commission soon.

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

Shri BISWADEV SARMA (Balipara): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I must congratulate the Finance Minister for his objective analysis of the political as well as the economic problems of the State. For the first time I have come across a Finance Minister admitting the short-falls of his own Government and at the same time indicating the steps to remove these short-falls. On that count I again congratulate the Finance Minister. Sir, before discussing this budget we cannot forget the great national calamity as a result of the death of our beloved Prime Minister, Jawaharlal Nehru. Sir, the national leadership rose to the occasion and gave the country a Prime Minister at a time when the world was thinking what would happen after Nehru. For the first time India showed to the world that our democracy has taken root. Again a most disturbing occurrence took place on the language issue. Here again our national leadership has been able to arrest this disintegrating force and it has shown again that the national leadership could rise to the occasion when necessity demands. Sir, a very important appeal was made by our Chief Minister regarding integration of our State. He appealed to all that no further disintegration of the State should be allowed. Sir, we join with his appeal and hope for a brighter and prosperous Assam. The language issue is something deeper than what people thought at the beginning it to be. Sir, when this disturbance took place in Assam we were blamed by many others. I hope this problem of language will receive top priority in the hands of our national leaders before long so that some solution can be found out.

Sir, the Finance Minister has very rightly stressed the problem of high rise in prices in his speech, and he has very rightly analysed the reasons for high rise in prices. He said "this price spiral is basically due to the short-fall in food production, the increasing demand for food-grains arising from the growth of population and income, the inequitable distribution resulting from the malpractices of the trader-producer axis and existence of a lot of unaccounted money." Sir, on the first point regarding growth of population I would like to add a few words. On the Governor's Address also I have mentioned some of the points. According to foreign experts world population in 30 years will be double and it is more so in the case of India. Sir, the steps taken in the western countries for the arrest of the growth of population are many and they have legislated on certain aspects of the population growth. Take for instance the case of Japan. In Japan they have legislated and they have legalised abortion. Sir, there are other methods also which our country should adopt on this count. Sir, I must say that the Government's attention to this very serious problem has not been drawn to the adequate measure.

Sir, I do not find in the Budget that any serious attempt is being made to tackle this problem. Sir, I would request to hon. Labour Minister to examine one aspect of this Maternity Benefit Act which is in force in the tea gardens: whether we could not restrict this to the fourth child in the family and after that no maternity benefit should be given to the family. The rate of population growth in the plantations is alarming. Something very serious should be done about this.

Sir, the next thing is the question of inequitable distribution resulting from the malpractices of the trader-producer axis. To this I would add another axis—the trader-politician axis. Now-a-days the rising prices and inequitable distribution are creating terrible havoc in the country. We have seen that a large number of strikes have been forced on the Government. I do not know how long it will be possible for the Government to remain idle in these matters. I must say this also, that although the Government has achieved very spectacular success in certain fronts, they have totally failed in arresting this rising spiral of prices in the country. I do not know where the weakness lies on the part of the Government on this count. The other day I had to say that in spite of vast armoury in the hands of the Government, in spite of the Defence of India Rules which it has got to tackle all the unscrupulous hoarders and black-marketeers, I do not understand why the Government felt so shy to tackle such vital problems of the country. Sir, if something is not done very soon, a very serious situation will arise not only in this State but all over. The question of price is something very important for the State. As the Finance Minister compared the price index of India, the price index of Assam is always high in India. The Finance Minister said that the general index of whole-sale prices rose continually from 136.3 in October 1963 to reach the peak level of 158.6 in September 1964. Sir, I don't know to what extent this rising price index has been examined by the Government and the Pay Committee in their recommendations. Sir, hunger knows no law. It should be the prime duty of the Government to see and evolve a plan as to how this high cost of living can be checked. Not only the high prices, Sir, but adulteration of food is going on unabated before the very nose of the Government, but there is no serious attempt on the part of the Government to check this problem also. Sir, I was told by the Health Minister that some legislation will be undertaken to tackle this problem but I have not seen any legislation up till now. I do hope, Sir, that some very drastic action on this count should be taken by the Health Ministry also.

Now, with regard to Agriculture, I hope the Agriculture Minister will not be sensitive if I say that the only improvement seen in the Agricultural policy is in the person of the Agriculture Minister himself, his health has improved, his dresses have improved but Agriculture has not improved.....(laughter from all sides). Sir, I must say that side by side for the first time a real and serious attempt is being made by the Government for the improvement of Agriculture in the State in the following way. Sir, the Finance Minister in his speech has indicated setting up of soil testing laboratories, seed testing laboratories, godowns for fertilisers, crash programme for production of disease-free potato seeds, fields management committees and other measures. Sir, I am very grateful to the Finance Minister for his frank admission that in the Agricultural sector there has not been any appreciable increase in the production of foodgrains. Sir, I am very glad that he has admitted this but at the same time it is a very sad commentary.....

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Agriculture) :
This is not for Assam.

Shri BISWADEV SARMA (Balipara) : Do you mean to say that Agriculture in Assam has improved ?

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : I mean that the page referred to by the hon Member relates to India. The pages 4 and 18 are for Assam.

Shri BISWADEV SARMA : I am speaking about page 3.

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : That relates to India.

Shri BISWADEV SARMA : It equally applies to Assam.

(At this stage the hon. Speaker left the Chamber and the Deputy Speaker occupied the Chair).

There is no denying the fact that Agriculture in our State has not improved. Sir, I do hope that the measures envisaged for the improvement of Agriculture in the State will be properly implemented so that we will have no occasion again to come and criticise the Department unnecessarily. I do hope the Agriculture Minister who is the Chairman of so many committees and research boards will give a good lead in this matter and we hope, Sir, that on this count there will be improvement in the State.

Sir, regarding employment policy in the industrial sector, in this connection I would like to suggest that the employment policy of the Government should be reoriented and particularly in the tea gardens what I find is that there is a large number of unemployed men but in spite of that people were brought from outside the State as well as people engaged by the contractors. This should be stopped because the unemployment problem in the tea gardens is growing very fast. While garden population is available for that kind of work employers use to employ contractors and they are bringing men from outside the State causing great hardship to the people. Again, Sir, as soon as the tea gardens passed to Indian hands I find that even a chowkidar in some gardens was brought from outside the State. I do not

understand why a chowkidar cannot be available in the garden itself or in the neighbouring areas. We have seen only the other day a circular issued by a certain Under Secretary to Government which of course Government refuted, but it betrays the mind of certain people in the Government. I do hope, Sir, that the employment policy will be reoriented as soon as possible. We must not forget one thing. We are setting up industries in the State, we are giving land to the industrialists, we are giving them resources, we are providing finances to them and we do reasonably expect that in these industries the sons of the soil will get preference to outsiders; that is why Assam is being industrialised and that is also the purpose in which the surplus population from Agriculture can be diverted to industries. In other words, the reason why industries are set up and developed in the State is to solve the unemployment problem of the State and not to solve the unemployment problem of other States. I hope Government will ponder over this matter very seriously. The local people demand and they have legitimate right to claim the jobs in these industries. Every industrialist should be made known that he has been given land, resources and other facilities simply because we want to solve the unemployment problem of our State and not of other States.

Sir, regarding small-scale industries I simply mention about the working facility and technical know-how. Sir, unfortunately we have no outlet by sea excepting via Calcutta. I would suggest on this score to examine whether alternative opening by sea can be found out through Mizoram to Rangoon. Sir, if there is possibility of opening outlet to sea via Mizoram, I would like to explore this possibility by the Government.

Shri LALIT KUMAR DOLEY (Deputy Minister, Tribal Areas Department): Through which place ?

Shri BISWADEV SARMA: Through Mizoram. I do not mean that work should be started right now. The Government should examine this matter. Sir, our thinking has become so static that we do not like to think for improvement. Sir, the Mar Boats in our rivers are there for last so many centuries, we do not like them to be replaced by Hovercraft or things like that. For instance this 'Dheki' is there for the last 100 years but nobody is thinking to improve it. So, Sir, I must say that so far the technology and scientific development are concerned this must be grown at the initiative of the Government. Therefore, Sir, we are very much lagging behind.

Now, Sir, I will speak a few words about the Financial Corporation which has been set up for helping the entrepreneurs. Now I find that this Corporation has not thought it wise to encourage, help and guide the local entrepreneurs so far. I hope, Sir, this Financial Corporation should have liberalised the financial condition and try to build up good entrepreneur in the State and guide them properly in the field of establishment of industries.

Lastly, I would like to speak a few words regarding pay scales of the ministerial officers. Sir, I have worked out certain details. I do not like to take much time of the House by discussing all these details but I would like to mention a few points regarding the effect of the revised pay scales in so far as the district officer are concerned. Sir, those who

have put 3 to 5 years of services they will be benefited and for those persons for whom the Pay Committee was constituted to give them some amount of benefit will not be benefited. But the recommendations of the Pay Committee have given maximum benefit to the new comers, new sons-in-laws and brother-in-law. I would, therefore, submit the following points with a view to getting reply from the Finance Minister while replying to the Budget Debate. My points are—

1. There is no appreciable relief to any of the members while the new entrants or members putting 3/5 years' service may get some benefit, the other few for whose benefit the Pay Committee was formed will derive practically no benefit.

2. No scope of promotion has been provided in the Pay Committee's Report as there is no policy or yardstick provided for the creation of supervisory posts mentioned in the Pay Committee's Report and as such no office is likely to be benefited.

The selection grade post provided in the Upper Division scale will not be beneficial to any of the district officers as the percentage is so low that no one of the officers will be entitled to a single post.

4. Separate scales for the post of Head Assistant of different offices in the districts have been prescribed without examining the workload and responsibility attached to the post. No yardstick has been prescribed for examination of the post of Head Assistant. There should be upward grades of post of Superintendent and Registrar for district offices also in consideration of the number of Assistant to be supervised in each office. This was recommended by the Staff Committee established by Government under the Chairmanship of the Commissioner of Division.

5. Revised pay scale of old members will result in loss of total emoluments if proportional house rent is not reduced or waived and pay range for assessment of income tax is not raised.

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance) : Sir, I would like the hon. Member to refer to page 39 of the Budget Speech where the principle of fixation of pay in the revised pay scales have been laid down. Sir, the State Government employees on receipt of Rs.750 per month and below that would get a minimum financial benefit ranging from 5 per cent to 10 per cent. This question was discussed in this House and it was discussed by the Parliamentary Party and the Government had taken this decision to remove certain misunderstanding that nobody is going to be benefited by the recommendations of the Pay Committee. All the employees who are on receipt of pay upto Rs.750 will be covered by these principles.

Shri BISWADEV SARMA : Sir, I am very thankful to the Finance Minister and I stand rectified on this count. Another thing which I want to know from the Finance Minister is about the expenditure. It is stated that a sum of Rs.5 crores will be spent in giving effect to the revised scale and according to my calculation not more than Rs.1 crore will be spent for the low paid Government employees. Sir, in a socialist economy benefit should come below and cannot be started from top. So I would like to know from the Finance Minister as to what amount will be spent for the higher officers.

Thank you Sir,

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance): Sir, only a very small amount will be spent for the higher officers as compared to low-paid Government employees.

Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI (Laharighat): উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, ১৯৬৫-৬৬ চনৰ আয়-ব্যয়ৰ প্ৰতিবেদনবিত্ত মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে সদনত ডাঙি ধৰি অসমৰ অৰ্থনৈতিক সমস্যাৰ এটা পৰ্যালোচনা কৰিছে। বিত্ত মন্ত্ৰীৰ এই আয়-ব্যয়ৰ হিচাপত নতুন কৰৰ কোনো প্ৰস্তাৱ নেদেখি বুজিব পাৰিছো যে তেখেতে অসমবাসীৰ আৰ্থিক দুৰৱস্থাৰ আৰু দুৰ্যোগৰ কথা অনুভৱ কৰিছে আৰু ৰাইজৰ প্ৰতি সহানুভূতিশীল। তেখেতে অসমৰ ৰাজনৈতিক সমস্যাৰ পৰ্যালোচনা কৰি কেইটামান সময়োপযোগী কথাও উল্লেখ কৰিছে—বিশেষকৈ আমাৰ গাতে-গা-লাগি থকা আৰু নতুনকৈ জন্ম হোৱা ৰাজ্য নাগালেণ্ডৰ কথা। তাত ইমান দিন অশান্তি চলি আছিল আৰু সেই অশান্তিৰ ওৰেপেৰা শান্তি প্ৰতিষ্ঠাৰ কাৰণে আমাৰ মুখ্য মন্ত্ৰীয়ে যি আন্তৰিক প্ৰচেষ্টা চলাইছে তাৰ প্ৰতি তেখেতে যে শলাগ জনাইছে তাৰ লগত আমিও একমত।

বিশেষকৈ আমাৰ গাতে লাগি থকা নতুনকৈ জন্ম হোৱা নগা ৰাজ্যৰ ইমান দিনে যি অশান্তি চলি আছিল সেই অশান্তিৰ অন্ত হব বুলি আমাৰ মুখ্য মন্ত্ৰীয়ে যি আন্তৰিক প্ৰচেষ্টা চলাইছে তাৰ বাবে তেখেতক শলাগ জনাইছো আৰু লগতে সকলোৱেই তেখেতৰ লগত একমত। এই ক্ষেত্ৰত সহকৰ্মী জয়প্ৰকাশজীকো ধন্যবাদ দিছো। ময়ো যেতিয়া আমাৰ অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়ৰ নেতৃত্বত, নগা ৰাজ্যত পৰিভ্ৰমণ কৰিছিলো তেতিয়া তেওঁলোকৰ পৰা আমি গম পাইছিলো যে নগা ৰাজ্য স্থাপন কৰাৰ মূলত তেওঁলোকে শান্তিহে বিচাৰিছিল—আৰু আৰ্থিক, সামাজিক, ৰাজনৈতিক শাসনৰ বাবে সুকীয়া ৰাজ্যৰ দাবী কৰি সুকীয়া ৰাজ্য পালে; এতিয়া তেওঁলোকৰ একমাত্ৰ উদ্দেশ্য হল নগা ৰাজ্যত শান্তি বিৰাজ কৰা আৰু তাৰ সকলো প্ৰকাৰৰ উন্নতি সাধন। তেওঁলোকৰ ইচ্ছা অনুসাৰে যেতিয়া বিপ্লবী নগা সকলো ওলাই আহিছে, আৰু আমাৰ ফালৰ পৰা অসমৰ মুখ্য মন্ত্ৰী আৰু শ্ৰদ্ধেয় জয়প্ৰকাশ নাৰায়ণে নগা ৰাজ্যৰ শান্তি প্ৰতিষ্ঠাৰ কাৰণে আগবাঢ়িছে—তাৰ ফলত অসমৰ আৰু নগা জনসাধাৰণে একেলগে লগ লাগি, দুখন সীমান্তবৰ্তী ৰাজ্যৰ উন্নতিসাধন কৰিব পাৰিব বুলি আমি আশা ৰাখো।

মাননীয় বিত্ত মন্ত্ৰীৰ বাজেট ভাষণত আমাৰ বহু সমস্যাকে পৰ্যালোচনা কৰিছে আৰু আমাৰ ইয়াৰ বিভিন্ন সমস্যাৰ উল্লেখ কৰিছে। কৃষি ক্ষেত্ৰত আমি কিমান আগবাঢ়িছো, তাকো তেখেতে উল্লেখ কৰিছে আৰু সেই সম্পৰ্কে বিভিন্ন সমস্যাৰ কথাও তেখেতে উল্লেখ কৰিছে। তেখেতে তাত উল্লেখ কৰিছে যে আমাৰ ব্যৱসায়ী আৰু উৎপাদনকাৰী সকলৰ সহযোগ নহলে আমাৰ ৰাজ্যৰ মূল্য বৃদ্ধিৰ সমস্যা সমাধান কৰা বৰ জটিল হৈ পৰিছে। কৃষি ক্ষেত্ৰত প্ৰকৃত কথা কবলৈ গলে, মোৰ পূৰ্ববৰ্তী বক্তা শ্ৰীবিশ্বদেৱ শৰ্ম্মাই কোৱাৰ দৰে আমাৰ কৃষি ক্ষেত্ৰত যি পৰিমাণে উৎপাদন বৃদ্ধি হব লাগিছিল সেইটো হোৱা নাই। চৰকাৰৰ তৰফৰ পৰাও কৃষিৰ শিতানত আগৰে পৰা অধিক অৰ্থ ব্যয় কৰা দৰকাৰ আছিল।

১৯৬১-৬২ চনত কৃষিত ৮৪ লাখ টকা ধৰা হৈছিল। ১৯৬৪-৬৫ চনত ১৩৩ লাখ টকা ধৰিছিল—এই বছৰত সেই ঠাইত ১৫০ লাখটো তোলা হৈছে। মই এইটো কওঁ যে যোৱা ৩৪ বছৰৰ ভিতৰত আমি য'ৰ পৰা আৰম্ভ কৰিছো ত'ৰ

পৰা আমাৰ সুবিধা হোৱা নাই। ৮৪ লাখৰ পৰা আমি কিয় আবদ্ধ কৰিছিলো? আমাৰ কৃষিৰ উন্নতি কৰিবলৈ কিয় বেচি টকা ধৰা নাছিলো? যদি আমি পিচ পৰি আছো, তাৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰেই দায়ী হ'ব। বৰ্তমান যে আমি কৃষি ক্ষেত্ৰত পিচ পৰি আছো সেই কথা চৰকাৰে মানি ল'ব লাগিব।

আমাৰ উদ্যোগিক ক্ষেত্ৰতো কেইটামান আসোৱাহ আছে। প্ৰথমটো হৈছে বিজুলী নহলে তেলৰ দ্বাৰা বা কয়লাৰ দ্বাৰা চলাই উদ্যোগ প্ৰতিষ্ঠা কৰিবলৈ কোনো আগবাঢ়ি নহৈ। আমি সুখী হৈছো যে **Umium Hydal Project** কাৰ্য্যত পৰিণত হৈছে যেতিয়া সম্পূৰ্ণ চালু হ'ব, আমাৰ ইয়াত উদ্যোগীকৰণ বৃদ্ধি হ'ব। তেতিয়া আমাৰ দৈনন্দিন বস্তুবোৰ দাম সস্তা হ'ব।

তাৰ পিচত সদায় সকলোৱে কয় যে আমাৰ উদ্যোগৰ আঁচনিত প্ৰয়োজনীয় টকাতকৈ অধিক খৰচ হৈছে। ইয়াৰ কিছুমান কাৰণ আছে; আমাৰ কাৰিকৰী আঁচনি যদি অন্যান্য ৰাজ্যৰ লগত তুলনা কৰো তেন্তে দেখিম যে আমাৰ আঁচনিত অন্যৰ অনুপাতে বেচি টকা খৰচ হৈছে। ইয়াৰ কাৰণ হৈছে আজি আমাৰ যোগাযোগৰ অভাৱ। তাৰ পিচত ৰেলৰ যোগাযোগতকৈ বস্তু কঢ়িওৱাত কম টকা খৰচ হয়। আমাৰ ইয়াত বহু ঠাইত ট্ৰাকেৰে বস্তু কঢ়িয়াব লাগে—ফলত পৰিবহনৰ খৰচ অধিক হয়। কিন্তু এইটো ঠিক যে প্ৰচুৰ পৰিমাণে বিদ্যুৎ উৎপাদন নকৰিলে শিল্প আৰু উদ্যোগীকৰণত গা কৰিব নোৱাৰে। অসমতে আহিলাপাতি তৈয়াৰ হ'ব লাগিব। বহিৰাগত বস্তুৰ মাজতো বজাৰত অসমৰ বস্তু টুকি থাকিব লাগিব অৰ্থাৎ আমাৰ মানুহে সস্তীয়া দৰতে অসমৰ তৈয়াৰী বস্তু পাব লাগিব। বিদ্যুৎ শক্তি সস্তাত নাপালে বস্তুৰ দামো বাঢ়িব আৰু তেতিয়া হলে বাহিৰৰ পৰা শিল্পবিদ সকলো ইয়ালৈ আহিবলৈ দ্বিধা বোধ কৰিব। অসমৰ প্ৰতিযোগীসকলেও শিকিব নোৱাৰিব। সেই কাৰণে চৰকাৰে বিজুলীশক্তি সস্তীয়াতকৈ কেনেকৈ যোগাব পাৰে তাৰ চেষ্টা কৰিব লাগে।

আমাৰ উদ্যোগত যি টকা খৰচ হয় সেইটোকে আমাৰ ৰাজ্যৰ জনমূৰী আয় উলিয়াওঁতে জনসংখ্যাৰে ভাগ কৰা হয়; ইয়াৰ পৰা আমাৰ অসমৰ অন্যায় হৈছে। অসমৰ শিল্পৰ আয় কেৱল পূৰণ হ'বৰ কৰিলেই নহ'ব। প্ৰতি বছৰে অসমলৈ বাহিৰৰ পৰা হাজাৰ হাজাৰ শ্ৰমিক সোমাইছে—বাহিৰৰ এই শ্ৰমিকে আমাৰ সেই টকা বাহিৰলৈ লৈ গৈছে। অসমত, বিশেষকৈ বাস্তৱ কৰা, মখাউৰি বন্ধা পৰিকল্পনাতে বেচি টকা খৰচ হৈছে আৰু তাৰ বেচি টকাই বাহিৰলৈ গৈছে। গতিকে সেই টকাৰ এটা হিচাপ ৰাখিবলৈ চৰকাৰক মই অনুৰোধ কৰিলো। নহলে এই জনমূৰী আয়ৰ হিচাপৰ দ্বাৰা আমাৰ ৰাজ্যৰ এটা ভুল চিত্ৰহে ডাঙি ধৰা হৈছে। শিল্পৰ উৎপাদনৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত বহুতো লোক অসমৰ বাহিৰৰ পৰা আহে আৰু তেওঁলোকৰ লগতে বহুতো শ্ৰমিক বাহিৰৰ পৰা লৈ আহে।

গতিকে দেখা যায়, অসমৰ 'চেনচাচ' শুদ্ধ নহয়। শিল্প ক্ষেত্ৰত যিবিলাক মানুহ নিয়োজিত হৈছে, সেইবিলাক অসমৰ বাহিৰৰ পৰা অহা মানুহ, শিল্পপতি সকলে, মিল মালিকসকলে অনা মানুহ, যাৰ সংখ্যা 'চেনচাচ'ত ধৰা হোৱা নাই। ডিব্ৰুগড়, তিনচুকীয়া, গুৱাহাটী আদি শিল্প কেন্দ্ৰ বিলাকত দিনে দিনে মানুহ নিয়োজিত হৈছে কিন্তু এইবিলাক অসমীয়া মানুহৰ দ্বাৰাই পূৰ হোৱা নাই। গতিকে শিল্প উদ্যোগবিলাকত যি টকা বণ্টন হয়, সেই টকা যদি অসমৰ মানুহৰ মাজত বণ্টন হৈছে বুলি ধৰা হয়—তেনেহলে ভুল হ'ব। তাৰোপৰি আজিলৈকে কিমান আমাৰ ৰাজ্যৰ মানুহ এইবিলাক উদ্যোগ বা শিল্পত সোমাইছে তাৰ হিচাপ নাই। এই ক্ষেত্ৰত টকা বাহিৰলৈ ওলাই যোৱাহে পৰিলক্ষিত হৈছে। আন ফালে দৈনন্দিন প্ৰয়োজনীয় জিনিচ পত্ৰৰ মূল্য বৃদ্ধিৰ সম্পৰ্কত বিত্ত মন্ত্ৰীয়ে প্ৰত্যেক বছৰে, আমাৰ আগত পৰ্যালোচনা ডাঙি ধৰি আহিছে। এই সম্পৰ্কতে মই দুই আঘাৰ কম।

তেখেতৰ পৰ্য্যবেক্ষণৰ স্মৰ বদলি হোৱা নাই । ১৯৬২-৬৩ চনৰ আয় ব্যয়ৰো পৰ্যালোচনা ডাঙি ধৰোতে তেখেতে কৈছে—

“It is a matter of concern, however, that the price index in Assam continues to be considerably higher than in many parts of the country, leading to the cost of living in this State being much higher.”

এইটো ১৯৬২-৬৩ চনৰ । সেইদৰে ১৯৬৪-৬৫ চনতো তেখেতে কৈছিল—

“Like the rest of the country, Assam experienced the pressure of increasing prices during the last two years. In 1961, the general price index rose by 3 per cent and more or less remained at the same level during 1962. During this year, there has been a general trend towards increase in prices and in the period upto August, 1963, the increase was quite considerable.”

আৰু এই বছৰৰ বাজেট ভাষণটো ঠিক একে ধৰণেৰে কৈছে—

“Assam as in other States, has also experienced, during the last few years, pressure of increasing prices of both food and non-food articles. The index number rose.”

ইয়াত কেৱল এটা নতুন কথা সাদুৰি সৰ্বসাধাৰণ শাৰীত ঠিয় দিবলৈ সন্নিবিষ্ট লৈছে । সেইটো এটা শান্তনা মাথোন । জিনিচ পত্ৰৰ নাটনি, চৰা দাম আদিৰ সম্বন্ধে আমি জনসাধাৰণক বুজাব নোৱাৰো ; যদিও এই সম্পৰ্কত আমি তেখেতসকলক বুজাবলৈ চেষ্টা কৰো । আজি চেনিৰ অভাৱ ; জনসাধাৰণে চেনি বিচাৰি নাপায়—কিন্তু মিঠাই দোকান বিলাকত হৰেক বকমৰ মিঠাই তৈয়াৰ হব লাগিছে । এওঁলোকে ক’ব পৰা পায় ? তাৰ পিচত—এই অনাটনৰ সময়ত যিবিলাক বিয়া-সভা চলিছে—তাৰ মিঠাইৰ জলপান প্ৰচলন বেছিহে দেখিলো । মিঠাই দোকানবিলাকেই চেনিৰ আধা খিনি লৈ যায়—বাকীখিনিৰে ৰাইজক নোজোৰে । এই বিষয়ে চৰকাৰে অৰ্থাৎ যোগান বিভাগে বিশেষ ভাবে দৃষ্টি দিয়া নাই যেন লাগে । দাক্ষিণাত্যত আমি দেখিলো যে তাত মিঠাইৰ দোকান নাই । আমাৰ ইয়াত মিঠাইৰ দোকান বেছি । মিঠাই দোকান বিলাকলৈ কোন পথেদি চেনি আহে চিন্তা কৰিবলগীয়া বিষয় । এই মিঠাই দোকান বিলাকৰ পৰা আমাৰ সমাজৰ কোনো উপকাৰ হোৱা নাই । খাদ্য বস্তু হিচাপেও মিঠাইৰ কোনো মূল্য নাই—ই কোনো পেট ভৰা বস্তু নহয় । গতিকে এই মিঠাই দোকানবিলাক বন্ধ হলে সমাজৰ কোনো ক্ষতি নহব, বৰং ইয়াৰ ফলত খাদ্য বস্তু বাহিহে হব ।

তাৰ পিচত জনসংখ্যা কমোৱাৰ পথত জন্মনিৰিখ নিয়ন্ত্ৰণৰ ব্যৱস্থাত স্বাস্থ্য বিভাগে কি কাৰ্য্যকৰী ব্যৱস্থা লৈছে—আৰু কিমান আগবাঢ়িছে সেই বিষয়ে জনা দৰকাৰ ।

(সময়ৰ সন্ধেত)

তাৰ পিচত ভূমি বিতৰণ সম্পৰ্কত কওঁ যে—ইয়াৰ কাম মন্থৰ গতিত চলিছে । খেতিৰ মাটি মানুহে পোৱা নাই আৰু এনে অৱস্থাত আনহাতে অধিক শস্য উৎপাদন কৰিব লাগে বুলিলে কেনেকৈ হয় । মাটি বণ্টন ব্যৱস্থা ভাল হব লাগে । এই সম্পৰ্কীয় যি উপদেষ্টা কমিটি আছে—সি বছৰত এখনো নহয় । এই সম্বন্ধে চৰকাৰে দৃষ্টি দিয়া প্ৰয়োজন ।

প্ৰতিভা পিচত চৰকাৰৰ টকা আগমন সম্পৰ্কত কওঁ যে **Urban Areas Im-movable Property Tax** সম্বন্ধে কওঁ যে হোজাই এখন টাউন। তাত কৰদাতা সকলে এটকাৰ পৰা ডেৰ টকালৈকে কৰ দিব লগা হৈছে আৰু সেই টকাখিনি নগাওঁ ট্ৰেজেৰীত চালান দি জমা দিব লাগে। এতিয়া ট্ৰেজেৰীত জমা দিবলৈ আঁহাতে বাওঁতে ৪ টকা খৰচ হয়। গতিকে এটকা বা ডেৰ টকা ট্ৰেজেৰীত জমা দিবৰ বাবে ৪ টকা খৰচ কৰিব লাগিব আৰু দিনটো ট্ৰেজেৰীত খাপ দি চালান পাচ কৰিব লাগিব। এই পদ্ধতিৰ সোনকালে সংশোধন কৰিব লাগে। কাৰণ ইয়াৰ দ্বাৰা মানুহৰ সময় খৰচ আৰু অযথা জুলুম হয় আৰু সময় মতে কৰ আদায় নহয়।

যান-বাহন কৰৰ কথা কওঁ যে গাড়ীত উঠাৰ পিচত যাত্ৰীয়ে খুজিলেহে টিকট দিয়ে, সাধাৰণতে টিকট দিয়াৰ নিয়মেই নাই। এইটো শুল্কগতো দেখিছো যে খুজিলেহে টিকট দিয়ে। টিকট নিদিলে কৰৰ ধন চৰকাৰে নেপায়। গতিকে ইয়াৰো এটা ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগে।

ওপৰৰি টকাৰ পৰিপূৰক দাবী—বহুত বিভাগে টকা আনি থয় যদিও খৰচ কৰিব নোৱাৰে। অথচ আন এটা বিভাগে টকাৰ বাবে হাহাকাৰ কৰে। বিভূ বিভাগৰ শাসন নোহোৱা বাবেই এনে হব পাৰিছে। গতিকে এই বিষয়ত বিভূ মন্ত্ৰীয়ে বিশেষ লক্ষ্য ৰাখিব বুলি আশা কৰিলো যাতে কোনো বিভাগে প্ৰয়োজন নজনাকৈ কোনো পৰিপূৰক দাবী লৈ টকা আনি আবদ্ধ কৰি খৰচ কৰিব নোৱাৰি আন প্ৰয়োজনীয় বিভাগৰ কামত ব্যাঘাত জন্মাব নোৱাৰে।

***Shri SHRIMAN PROFULLA GOSWAMI (Nalbari-West):** উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, জয় জয়তে মই বিভূ মন্ত্ৰীক ধন্যবাদ জনাইছো তেখেতে ১৯৬৫-৬৬ চনৰ বাজেট ডাঙি ধৰাৰ বাবে। ভাৰত পৰাধীন থাকোঁতেও তেখেতে ১৯৩৮ চনত বিভূ আৰু ৰাজহ বিভাগৰ দায়িত্ব লৈ ইংৰাজৰ চোকা শাসনৰ মাজত থাকিও দেশৰ কাম কৰিছিল। তেখেত আদৰ্শবাদী আৰু বাস্তৱবাদী। বাস্তৱবাদীতাৰ ইঙ্গিত তেখেতৰ ভাষণৰ ৫০ পৃষ্ঠাত পোৱা যায় য'ত তেখেতে অসমৰ বিত্তীয় পৰিস্থিতিৰ হুবহু ছবি ডাঙি ধৰিছে। আৰ্থিক অৱস্থা উন্নত কৰিবলৈ হলে কিহত অধিক মনোযোগ দিব লাগিব তাৰো সম্ভাৱ্য ইঙ্গিত দিছে।

নতুন কৰ লগোৱা নাই কাৰণ তেখেত বাস্তৱবাদী। তেখেতে এটা কমিটি গঠন কৰাৰ কথা কৈছে যিটোৱে বৈজ্ঞানিক পদ্ধতিত কৰ ধাৰ্য্য কৰা সম্বন্ধে পৰামৰ্শ দিব। তাৰোপৰি শাসনত মিতব্যয়িতা কৰিবৰ বাবেও যথেষ্ট ব্যৱস্থা হাতত লোৱাৰ কথা উল্লেখ কৰিছে। তাৰ বাবেও Reorganisation কমিটি কৰি প্ৰশাসনীয় ব্যয় সংকোচ কৰাৰ দিহা কৰিছে। প্ৰশাসনীয় ব্যয় সংকোচৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত drastic measure ললে বোধ হয় আমাৰ যি ঘাটি হৈছে সেই ঘাটি পৰ হবও পাৰে।

আমাৰ যি অৰ্থ ব্যয় হৈছে সেই ব্যয় Productive কামত নহৈ প্ৰশাসনীয় আৰু সমাজ সেৱাৰ কামতহে বেছি ব্যয় হৈছে। চৰকাৰী ৰাজহৰ বেচি ভাগ ব্যয় এই দুটা শিতানতে যায়। সামান্য এটা অংশ মাত্ৰ Productive শিতান, যেনে—বিজুলী সৰবৰাহৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত ব্যয় কৰা হৈছে। আমাৰ চৰকাৰে Productive আঁচনিতেহে বেছিকৈ খৰচ কৰিব লাগে কাৰণ তাৰ পৰা পিচত লাভ বেছি হব। ইংৰাজৰ দিনত আন্দোলন কৰোঁতে আমি কৈছিলো যে আমোলাতান্ত্ৰিক খৰচ কমাৰ লাগে। কিন্তু এতিয়া দেখিছো সেইটো কমক চাৰি বেছিহে হৈছে। আজি কৰ্মচাৰী সকলৰ দামছা দিওঁতে খৰচ বেছি হৈ গৈছে আৰু সেই অনুপাতে কাম হোৱা নাই।

আজি সঁচাকৈয়ে Top priority দিব লগা বিভাগটো হৈছে কৃষি। বৈজ্ঞানিক প্ৰণালীৰে কৃষি কৰাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰি উন্নত সঁচ আৰু বাসায়নিক সাৰ ব্যৱহাৰ কৰাৰ দিহা নকৰিলে কোটিকলীয়া পদ্ধতিৰ দ্বাৰা কৃষি উৎপাদন বৃদ্ধি কৰা বৰ টান কাম। চৰকাৰৰ তৰফৰ পৰাও এই ক্ষেত্ৰত সহায় কৰিব লগা বহুত কাম আছে, যেনে—কোন মাটিত কি খেতি কৰিব লাগে আৰু কি হিচাপে সাৰ দিব লাগে ইত্যাদি কথা খেতিয়ক সকলক ভালকৈ বুজায় দিব লাগে। তেতিয়াহে খাদ্য উৎপাদনত সহায় হ'ব আৰু দেশৰ চাহিদা দেশতে বৰ্ণ হ'ব। যিবোৰ খাদ্য বস্তু আমদানি কৰা হয় সেইবোৰ শস্যৰ খেতি কৰিবৰ বাবেও খেতিয়কক উৎসাহ দিব লাগে যাতে আমদানি হ্ৰাস বা বন্ধ কৰিব পাৰি।

পঞ্চায়ত মন্ত্ৰীয়েই বিত্ত মন্ত্ৰী। মই কওঁ যে এই বিভাগত অফিচাৰৰ সংখ্যা বেছি হৈছে—কমাব লাগে। Project অফিচাৰৰ বাহিৰে কৃষি বিষয়া আৰু এজন Overseer থাকিলেই হয়। Social Education Officer আৰু Co-operative Officer ব কোনো দৰকাৰ নাই। সমৰায় অনুষ্ঠান স্বেচ্ছাকৃত ভাবে হ'ব লাগে। তেতিয়াহে কাম হয়। এজন বিষয়া থকা মানে ৩৪ জন কেবাৰ্গী ৰখা আৰু অফিচাৰে মফচল কৰি ঘূৰি ফুৰোতেই যায়, কাম একো নহয়।

এতিয়া Assistant Registrar এ Tour কৰে, T. A. and D. A. লয় কিন্তু Inspection Report নাই। আজি টকা যিবিলাক ধাৰ দিছে তাৰ কোনো তদন্ত নোহোৱাকৈ দিয়াত, ধাৰবোৰ আদায় হোৱাৰ ঠিকনা নাই। গতিকে ধাৰবিলাক পঞ্চায়তৰ জৰিয়তে দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগে। কিয়নো বহু ক্ষেত্ৰত গুৱাহাটীতে দেখা যায় যে মানুহে Industrial Loan লৈছে কিন্তু টকা নি শিল্পত নখটুৱাই অন্য কামত খটুৱাইছে। সেই খবৰ ৰখাৰ কাৰো অৱকাশ নাই। ইয়াৰ কাৰণ হ'ল দিয়াৰ সময়তো কোনেও তদন্ত কৰা নাই আৰু পিচতো সেই টকা কামত লাগিল নে নাই খবৰ কৰা নাই। গতিকে সেই টকা যাতে উপযুক্ত কামত ব্যৱহাৰ হয় আৰু আচল মানুহে পায় তাৰ কাৰণে এই ধাৰ দিয়াৰ ক্ষমতা পঞ্চায়তক দিব লাগে।

আজি অফিচবোৰত কি হৈছে? Office Assistant সকলে তলৰ পৰাই সকলো ঠিক কৰি দিয়ে আৰু ওপৰৰ বিলাকে কেৱল চহী কৰে। বহুতৰে কাম নহয়—যেতিয়া বিভাগীয় ডাইৰেক্টৰৰ ওচৰলৈ আহে—তেতিয়া বহু সময়ত তেখেতক লগ নাপায়—Tour লৈ যায়—বহুত মানুহৰে অফিচৰ পৰা File হোৱায়। তাৰ কোনো বিচাৰ নহয়, ওপৰৰ অফিচাৰ ভ্ৰমণ কৰিয়েই আছে, কিন্তু তাৰ পৰা কোনো কাম হোৱা নাই—Superintending Engineer সকলে ভ্ৰমণ কৰিছে—কিন্তু তাৰ Tour note নাই। কোনো Supervision নাই। যদি Inspection কৰিলে তাৰ Inspection note কেইখন দিছে? আৰু সেইটো follow up কৰিছেনে?

শিক্ষাৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত আগতে দুজন মাত্ৰ Inspector আছিল। তেতিয়া বহুৰে অন্ততঃ এবাৰকৈ প্ৰত্যেক স্কুলেই Inspection হৈছিল। এতিয়া Inspector ৰ সংখ্যা বেছি হৈছে কিন্তু কোনো Inspection নাই। সকলো অফিচতে কাগজ-বোৰ Dealing Assistant এ থৈ দিয়ে আৰু কোনো কাম নহয়। বাবে বাবে তাগিদা দিব লাগে। প্ৰত্যেক মানুহে কামৰ কাৰণে শ্বিলঙলৈ টকা পইছা খৰচ কৰি আহে। মই ভাবো, শ্বিলঙত ইমান ক্ষমতা ৰখাৰ কোনো দৰকাৰ নাই। Economy in Administration কৰিব লাগিলে ইমান বেছি অফিচাৰ ৰখাৰ প্ৰয়োজন নাই। এই ক্ষেত্ৰত Economy Committee এ যি পৰামৰ্শ দিছে তাক কাৰ্য্যকৰী কৰিব লাগে।

গুৱাহাটীত Housing Department এটা আছে। দুজন Inspector ও আছে। কিন্তু কাক ক'ত কিমান ধৰ দিছে—তাৰ কোনো ঠিক নাই। মই নিজেই Housing Loan লৈছো—কিন্তু মনত হয় এই ধৰবোৰ তত্ত্বাবধান কৰিবলৈ কোনোবা আছেনে নাই মই নাজানো। আমি ধৰব নোটিছ ডিচেম্বৰতে পাৰ লাগে কিন্তু সেই নোটিছ ৭ মাহৰ পিচতো নাপাওঁ। এটা বোলে এই বিভাগত Deputy Director ও আছে। কিন্তু কি কাম হৈছে? ধৰ ঠিকমতে শোধ নকৰিলে সম্পত্তি নিলাম দিব; তেনে কৰিলে মানুহে ঠিকমতে ধৰ শোধ কৰিলে হেতেন। কিন্তু সেইফালে কোনো কাম হোৱা নাই। মোৰ বিবেচনাৰে P.W.D. Executive Engineer ৰ সংখ্যাহে বঢ়াব লাগে। তাৰ ওপৰত Chief Engineer থাকি প্রশাসনৰ কাম কৰিব। Superintending Engineer ইমানবিলাক কৰি কোনো লাভ হোৱা নাই।

আজি এজন অফিচাৰক Transfer কৰিলে, দুই-এদিন পাচতে সেই Transfer বন্ধ হয় কাৰণ হয়তো সেই File এই নোহোৱা হয় বা সেই Order টোৱেই লুপ্ত হৈ যায়। গতিকে অফিচত এটা হোৱা কামো নোহোৱা কৰিব পাৰে আৰু নোহোৱাও হোৱা কৰিব পাৰে।

মকলো ৰকমৰ Travelling শতকৰা ৫০ ভাগ কমাব লাগে। মন্ত্ৰীসকলে ইয়াতে বহি বিভাগৰ কামবিলাক চাব লাগে। বৰ বেছি ভ্ৰমণ কৰি একো কাম হোৱা নাই। অফিচ যদি ঠিকমতে চাই কাম চলাব নোৱাৰে, ভ্ৰমণ কৰি কি লাভ হব? এই Visit বিলাকৰ পৰা একো লাভ হোৱা নাই। গতিকে মফচলৰ কামৰ ক্ষমতা প্ৰকায়ত আৰু আঞ্চলিক প্ৰকায়তৰ ওপৰত ন্যস্ত কৰিলেই বেছি কাম হব।

তাৰ পিচত এখন প্ৰকায়তে যেতিয়া বেছি কাম কৰে, সেই প্ৰকায়তক বেছিকৈ Subsidy দিব লাগে।

Economy ৰ কাৰণে আৰু কিছুমান কৰিব লগীয়া কথা আছে। আজি শ্বিলঙত বহুতো অফিচ আছে যিবিলাকৰ কাম ইয়াত নহয়; সেই অফিচবোৰৰ কাম ভৈয়ামত হয়। গতিকে সেইবিলাক অফিচ ইয়াৰ পৰা ভৈয়ামলৈ নিব লাগে।

বহুত অফিচাৰে শ্বিলং এৰি ভৈয়ামলৈ যাব নোখোজে। শুনো যে তেওঁলোকৰ লৰা-ছোৱালীৰ ভৈয়ামত পঢ়া নহয়। দুটা Junior Conservator ইয়াতে আছিল—বৰ জোৰত যেনিবা কিছুদিন আগতে ভৈয়ামলৈ নিলে। তেনেকৈ আৰু বহুতো অফিচ ভৈয়ামলৈ নিব লাগে।

অৱসৰপ্ৰাপ্ত লোকসকলক Extension দিব নালাগে। ইয়াৰ দ্বাৰা তলৰ অফিচাৰৰ অনিষ্ট হয়। যেনে Chief Engineer অৱসৰপ্ৰাপ্ত হলে Extension দিব নালাগে। এতিয়া Director of Health Services এজন retire হলে তেওঁক এনে পদতে Extension দিব নালাগে। হয়তো তেওঁক এখন ডাঙৰ হস্পিটালত তেওঁৰ অভিজ্ঞতাৰে বাইজৰ সেৱা কৰিবলৈ ৰাখিব পাৰে।

আমাৰ Method and Organization বিভাগ এটা ১৯৫৫ চনতেই হ'ল কিন্তু তাৰ কাম এতিয়াও হোৱা নাই।

গ্রাম সেরক সেৱিকা বহুতো নিয়োগ কৰিছে। কিন্তু তেওঁলোকে স্কুলত নাম লগাই পঢ়িছে। গ্রাম সেরকসকলে যদি কলেজত পঢ়ে তেন্তে কৃষিৰ কাম কেনেকৈ কৰিব ?

গ্রাম সেরকৰ প্ৰয়োজন নিশ্চয় আছে। তেওঁলোকে নিজৰ কৰ্তব্য ক্ষেত্ৰত থাকিব লাগে আৰু তেওঁলোকে তেওঁলোকৰ কাম কৰিব লাগে। দেখা গৈছে এই গ্রাম সেরকবিলাকে স্কুল-কলেজত নাম লেখাই পঢ়িছে। এনে হলে গ্রাম সেরকৰ আচল কৰ্তব্য কৰা নহয়। এইফালে চৰকাৰে চকু দিয়া দৰকাৰ।

তাৰ পিচত খাদী বোৰ্ড সম্পৰ্কত কওঁ যে এই বিভাগটো ভালকৈ চলা নাই। শুনিবলৈ পাইছো—এই বিভাগৰ টকাও চৰকাৰে কামত লগাব নোৱাৰি চাৰেওৰ কৰিছে। বিভাগীয় 'চুপৰভিচন' নাই। উৎপাদন নাই। নামত কেৱল অনুষ্ঠান হৈ আছে। এই বিভাগ সুস্থ আৰু সজীৱ হোৱা দৰকাৰ।

তাৰ পিচত বিশ্ববিদ্যালয় সংশোধনী আইন আজিও নহল। এইটো উচিত হোৱা নাই। ১৯৬২ চনত বিশ্ববিদ্যালয় অনুসন্ধান কমিটিৰ যি পৰামৰ্শ আছিল তাকো কাৰ্য্যকৰী কৰা হোৱা নাই। বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ৰ খৰচ দিনক দিনে বাঢ়িছে—ষাটি বাজেট। তাৰ পূৰণৰ কাৰণে বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ৰ 'ৰিচ'ৰ্চ' (Resource) নাই। আনফালে শিক্ষাৰো মানদণ্ড উন্নত কৰিব পৰা নাই। সকলো চাই চিন্তি মই কওঁ, অনুসন্ধান কমিটিৰ পৰামৰ্শ সমূহ চাই কাৰ্য্য-পদ্ধতি হাতত লব লাগে। সাহায্য প্ৰাপ্ত কলেজবিলাকৰ ওপৰত dual Government চলিছে। চৰকাৰৰ তৰফৰ পৰা তাৰ ওপৰত কোনো চকু নাই। এই সম্পৰ্কত বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ে নিয়ম কৰি দিব লাগে। তাৰ পিচত deficit system ত চলি থকা হাই স্কুল বিলাকৰ কিছুমান চৰকাৰে নিজৰ হাতলৈ আনিব লাগে। তেতিয়াহে শিক্ষাৰ উন্নতি হব। যোৱা বছৰৰ বাজেট ভাষণত বিত্ত মন্ত্ৰীয়ে এই সম্পৰ্কে উল্লেখ কৰিছিল কিন্তু এতিয়াও সেইবিলাক কাৰ্য্যকৰী হোৱা নাই। নলবাৰী মহকুমা নতুনকৈ খোলা সম্পৰ্কত কওঁ যে, তাত S. D. O. নিয়োগ কৰিব লাগে আৰু তাৰ বাকী কাম-খিনি সম্পূৰ্ণ কৰিব লাগে।

তাৰ পিচত প্ৰথম পৰিকল্পনাৰ কালছোৱাত লোৱা আধা কৰা হৈ বৈ বোৱা কামবিলাক এতিয়াও সম্পূৰ্ণ হোৱা নাই; তাৰ ভিতৰত—

(১) চমতা বৰণিবাৰী বাস্তা—অসম্পূৰ্ণ;

(২) চমতা বামপুৰ বাস্তা—অসম্পূৰ্ণ;

(৩) নলবাৰীৰ পৰা কৈঠালকুচী বাস্তা।

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI (Minister of State, P. W. D., R. B.): শ্ৰীযুত গোস্বামীয়ে যি কেইটা বাস্তাৰ কথা কৈছে—সেই কেইটা তেখেতসকলেই আচনি কৰি দিয়া আৰু তাৰ বাবে চৰকাৰ দায়ী নহয়।

Shri SHRIMAN PRAFULLA GOSWAMI: নলবাৰী কৈঠালকুচী বাস্তাটোৰ কাৰণে ১ লাখ টকা দিয়া হৈছিল যদিও কাম হোৱা নাই। এই বাস্তাৰ কাৰণে আৰু টকা দৰকাৰ। মই কব খুজিছো যে প্ৰথম পৰিকল্পনাত লোৱা বাস্তাৰ যিবিলাক এতিয়াও অসম্পূৰ্ণ হৈ আছে—সেইবিলাক সম্পূৰ্ণ কৰিব লাগে।

(সময়ৰ সংকেত)

তাৰ পিচত নলবাৰীত এটা 'পলিটেকনিক' হব লাগে। ইয়াৰ ৩০ মাইল ব্যাসার্ধৰ অঞ্চলটোৰ ছাত্ৰই ইয়াত প্ৰশিক্ষণ লব পাৰিব আৰু শিল্প কেন্দ্ৰবিলাকত তেতিয়াহলে তাৰ ছাত্ৰই কাম কৰি জীৱন নিৰ্বাহ কৰিব পাৰিব। সেই কাৰণে মই চৰকাৰক অনুৰোধ কৰো যেন নলবাৰীত অতি সোনকালে এটা চৰকাৰী পলিটেকনিক স্কুল পাতে আৰু মহকুমাধিপতি নিয়োগ কৰে।

Adjournment

The House then adjourned till 2 P.M. for lunch

Further discussion on Starred Question No. 47 dated the 9th March, 1965 Re: Constitution of Inquiry Committee to remove the difficulties of Municipal Boards

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Any hon. Member taking part ?

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA (Jorhat) : Sir, with your permission I just want to point out one thing. This morning the Finance Minister in his reply to the question regarding formation of a Committee on Municipal Boards said that such a Committee was constituted but in actual practice it is understood from reliable source that no such a Committee was formed and no Gazette Notification was published. Even the Members could not meet yesterday due to non-existence of Gazette Notification to the effect. I want to know why such wrong reply was given by no less a person than the Finance Minister.

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance) : Sir, I think my friend is referring to the Question put by Shri Devendra Nath Sarma. As pointed out by the Chief Minister also this Committee was formed by the Chairman who met at a conference at Shillong in about August 1964 and it was supposed to sit yesterday, on the 8th.....

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Parliamentary Affairs) : I know it for a fact that the Committee sat yesterday.

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED : It is unfortunate that the hon. Member should place such information before the House which is baseless.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA : No, that is not correct. The Committee could not sit yesterday. Though there was a suggestion like that but the Committee was not constituted formally and the terms of reference were also not determined. Therefore, it could not sit yesterday.....

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : Yes, it did sit.....
(Interruption from the Opposition Benches).....

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Order, order. What I want to point out to the hon. Members is that when a Minister makes a statement in the House that should be taken as correct.....(Loud interruption from the Opposition Benches).

Shri ROTHINDRA NATH SEN (Karimganj-North) : Even if the Minister says that the sun does not rise, shall we take that also as correct..... (continued interruption from the Opposition Benches : Yes, yes.....)?

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Order, order. The rule is there.....

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA : What the Minister said here is totally false. We have reliable information.....

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : He should withdraw that word 'false', Sir. It is unparliamentary. One should not show third grade behaviour here..... (Interruption from Opposition Benches).

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Order, order. The rule says that when a Minister has made a statement before the House, even if that is not absolutely correct, it should be taken as correct and you cannot challenge it. I hope the hon. Member will withdraw the word 'false' which is unparliamentary..... (More shouts from the Opposition Benches).

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : The hon. Member's information is incorrect. He should withdraw the word.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA : The Minister would also withdraw what he said.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Order, order. I want to point out that the word used by the hon. Member is unparliamentary and I hope he would withdraw that.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA : But the Minister used the word 'baseless' and.....

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The word 'baseless' is parliamentary. Will you kindly withdraw the word 'false'?

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA : All right, I withdraw, Sir, and I put it as 'baseless' but why should he say 'third grade behaviour'? He should withdraw that. He himself is showing fourth grade behaviour here.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Order, order.

Shri ROTHINDRA NATH SEN : Sir, we do not dispute your ruling but your ruling should not be onesided. If you require one hon. Member on this side to withdraw certain word which is unparliamentary then when the hon. Members from the other side also in the heat of the moment or in mental excitement use certain words which we think are unparliamentary, they should also be asked to withdraw these words.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Order, order. That is all.

General discussion of the Budget

***Shri MANIK CHANDRA DAS (Tengakhat) :** উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, জয় জয়তে আমাৰ বিত্ত মন্ত্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়াই আয়-ব্যয়ৰ হিচাপ ডাঙি ধৰাৰ বাবে তেখেতৰ শলাগ লৈছো আৰু ধন্যবাদ জনাইছো । ওয় পৰিকল্পনাৰ কাম প্ৰায় শেষ হয় । এই শেষৰ বছৰটোত আমি পৰ্যালোচনা কৰা উচিত কিমান আগবাঢ়িব পাৰিছো । বিত্ত মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে এটা পৰ্যালোচনা সদনৰ আগত ডাঙি ধৰিছে । এই ১৫ বছৰৰ ভিতৰত আমাৰ দেশৰ আৰ্থিক অৱস্থাৰ কিমান উন্নত হৈছে সেইটোৰ ছবি এখন আমাৰ আগত ভাঁহি উঠিছে । সেই ছবি দেখি আমি মুঠেই সুখী হ'ব পৰা নাই । আমাৰ গাঁৱৰ শতকৰা ৮০ ভাগ মানুহ অশিক্ষিত । তেওঁলোকক শিক্ষিত কৰি আগ বঢ়াই নিয়া চৰকাৰৰ কৰ্তব্য । কিন্তু চৰকাৰে কৰিব পৰা নাই । শ্ৰীলক্ষ্মীপ্ৰসাদ গোস্বামীয়ে যিটো Per capita income বহিচাপ দিছে সেইটোত সুখী হ'ব পৰা নাই । বাহিৰৰ মানুহে যিটো টকা আয় কৰি লৈ যায় সেইটোৰ পৰা আমাৰ একো লাভ হোৱা নাই । এটা পৰিকল্পনাৰ পিচত আমাৰ যিটো অৰ্থনৈতিক বুনিয়াদ গঢ়ি উঠিব লাগিছিল সেইটো গঢ়ি উঠা নাই । গাঁৱৰ খেতিয়কৰ শতকৰা ৫০ জনৰ ৬ মাহ খাবলৈ জোৰে, শতকৰা ২৫ জনৰ ৮ মাহ খাবলৈ জোৰে আৰু বাকী ২৫ জনৰহে বছৰটো খাবলৈ জোৰে । ইয়াৰ পৰাই মহজে অনুমান কৰিব পাৰি দেশৰ আৰ্থিক উন্নতিৰ কালটো ।

শিক্ষাৰ বিষয়ত যদিও যথেষ্ট আগ বাঢ়িছে—১১ কোটি টকাৰ বাজেট কৰা হৈছে— তথাপি স্কুলবোৰক মঞ্জুৰী দিয়াত বেমেজালি হৈছে । গাঁৱলীয়া স্কুলবোৰ এতিয়াও Venture অৱস্থাতে আছে, মঞ্জুৰী পোৱা নাই ।

সিদিনা মই D. P. I. ব লগত কথা পাতিছিলো ; তেখেতে কলে যে সেই স্কুলৰ দুই মাইল দূৰতে আৰু এখন স্কুল আছে ; গতিকে সেই স্কুলক গ্ৰাণ্ট দিব নোৱাৰি । মই বৰ দুখ পাইছো । আমি দেখিছো টাউনত ৪৫খন স্কুল গঢ়ি উঠিছে—সেইবিলাকত গ্ৰাণ্ট দিছে, কিন্তু গাঁৱলীয়া স্কুলবোৰে কিয় গ্ৰাণ্ট নাপায় ? ইয়াৰ কাৰণ হ'ল যিসকলৰ মুখ আছে, ভালকৈ কথা কব পাৰিছে, সেই স্কুল গ্ৰহণ কৰা হৈছে । মুখেৰে কব নোৱাৰিলে সেই স্কুলবিলাক লোৱা নহয় । আমি দেখিবলৈ পাম, কিছুমান স্কুলে বহু টকা সাহায্য পাইছে আৰু কিছুমানে পোৱা নাই । টাউনৰ সকলোৰে অৱস্থা ভাল আৰু গাঁৱলীয়া সকলৰ অৱস্থা বেয়া—সেই গাঁৱলীয়াসকলৰ স্কুলবিলাক চৰকাৰেও নলয় । অথচ চৰকাৰে কয় যে আমাৰ পিচ পৰা জাতিক আনৰ সমানে আগবঢ়াই আনিব খোজে । বাকীবোৰ কথা মোৰ বন্ধু শ্ৰীৰমেশ বৰুৱা আৰু শ্ৰীমতী লিলী সেন গুপ্তই কব ।

আজি য'ত দুই হেজাৰ মজদুৰ আছে তাত এহেজাৰ নিবনুৱা হৈছে—তাৰ পিচত এই মজদুৰৰ স্কুল লোৱা হোৱা নাই । তেওঁলোকৰ কিনো ব্যৱস্থা হৈছে, তাক মাননীয় সদস্যসকলৰ অবিদিত নহয় । আজি যিবিলাক পিচ পৰা সম্প্ৰদায়ক শিক্ষা বিষয়ত আগবঢ়াই নিব লাগে, তাৰ কাৰণে কোনো ব্যৱস্থাই হোৱা নাই । গতিকে বনুৱাৰ লৰা-ছোৱালীৰ শিক্ষাৰ বাবে ব্যৱস্থা হয় তাৰ দিহা সোনকালে কৰিব লাগে । এই বিষয়ে মোৰ বন্ধু শ্ৰীধৰমকা ডাঙৰীয়াই যি কৈছে সেই কথা মই সমৰ্থন কৰিছো ।

ডিব্ৰুগড় মহকুমা অতিকৈ পিচ পৰা । স্বাস্থ্যৰ কালৰ পৰা সেই মহকুমাত যি ডিস্পেন্সাৰী আছিল, আজি ৫ বছৰে তাৰ কোনো পৰিবৰ্ত্তন ঘটা নাই । ১৯৬০ চনৰ মেডিকেল Hand Book ত দেখো গৌৱালপাৰা, কামৰূপ আদি ঠাইত ১৩ খনকৈ বেছি হৈছে কিন্তু ডিব্ৰুগড়ত ১৩ খনৰ ঠাইত ১৪ খনহে হৈছে ।

শিল্প ক্ষেত্ৰ বাঢ়ি অহাৰ লগে লগে আমাৰ ডেকা লৰা সকলক কাৰিকৰী প্ৰশিক্ষণ দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰা নাই। অৱশ্যে মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ৰ লগত কথা পাতি জানিব পাৰিলো যে ভাৰত চৰকাৰৰ ফালৰ পৰা তাত Technical School এটা আৰম্ভ কৰিব খুজিছে। তাৰ কাৰণে মই তেখেতক ধন্যবাদ দিছো।

যি হওক এইবোৰৰ পৰা প্ৰমাণ হয় যে ডিব্ৰুগড়ৰ প্ৰতি অৱহেলা কৰা হৈছে। Technical education ৰ কাৰণে ৩ কোটি টকা আছিল, তাৰে দুই কোটিহে খৰচ হ'ব—এক কোটি থাকি যাব।

Technical Training ৰ কাৰণে ৫০ লাখ টকাৰ মাত্ৰ ২৫ লাখ খৰচ হৈছে আৰু ২৫ লাখ থাকি যাব। গতিকে চৰকাৰে এইবিলাক কামত মনোযোগ দিছে, ইয়াৰ পৰাই সকলোৱে উপলব্ধ কৰিব পাৰিব।

ৰাজহ বিভাগৰ বিষয়ে চালে আমি পাওঁ—Land Requisition আইনখন কৰোঁতে আমি এই বুলি স্মৃতি অনুভৱ কৰিছিলো যে আমাৰ খেতিয়ক ৰাইজৰ উন্নতি হ'ব। কিন্তু আজি আইন এখন হৈছে, সি কাগজতে থাকিল, তাৰ পৰা কোনো কাম হোৱা নাই। আধিয়াৰ আইন হৈছে—মালিকে মাটি লৈ আছে। জমিদাৰে বায়তক উচ্ছেদ কৰি খাজনা লৈ আছে। ৪০ বছৰ বহি থকা মানুহক জোৰ কৰি উচ্ছেদ কৰিছে। এই আইন হোৱা আজি ১২ বছৰ হ'ল—কিন্তু কাৰ্য্য-কৰী কৰিব নোৱাৰিলে। ইয়াৰ পৰা আমাৰ খেতিয়ক ৰাইজৰ কিমান অপকাৰ হৈছে তালৈ লক্ষ্য কৰিব লাগে। মই জনাত ডিব্ৰুগড়ত Land Ceiling Act ৰ সতে এবিধা মাটিও ল'ব পৰা নাই। মালিকে আনকি অসমৰ বাহিৰত থকা Relation ৰ নামত মাটি ৰাখিছে। এইবিলাক ভালকৈ চাই খেতিৰ উপযুক্ত মাটি অধিগ্ৰহণ কৰি লৈ মাটিহীন খেতিয়কক নিদিলে খেতিয়কৰো উপকাৰ নহয় আৰু খাদ্য সমস্যাও সমাধান নহয়। এই আইনবোৰ Implement কৰি যাতে খেতিয়কৰ উপকাৰ কৰিব পাৰে তেনে আইনহে গ্ৰহণ কৰিব লাগে।

যোগানৰ বিষয়ে দুটা কথা কওঁ—আমাৰ উৎপাদন ঠিক নহয়, সেই কাৰণে আমাৰ Supply ৰ কাম ঠিক হোৱা নাই।

গুদাম যেতিয়া খালি হৈ যায় তেতিয়া কাম আৰম্ভ হয়। ফলত ১৫।১৬ দিন মানুহৰ হাঁহাকাৰ হয়। ডিব্ৰুগড় মহকুমাত জনসংখ্যা বেছি; বহুতো শিল্প-উদ্যোগ তাত আছে। সেই কাৰণে পূজিপতি আৰু শিল্পপতি সকলে বজাৰৰ দাম নিয়ন্ত্ৰণ কৰে আৰু তাৰ ফলত চোৰাং বজাৰ বেছি হয়। তেওঁলোকে যি দাম কয়, অভাৱৰ দিনত সেই দামতেই মানুহে কিনিবলৈ বাধ্য হয়। গতিকে মই চৰকাৰৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰোঁ 'চাপ্লাই' বিভাগ এই ক্ষেত্ৰত যেন অধিক সচেতন হয় আৰু এই বিভাগৰ কাৰ্য্য পৰিচালনা যেন অধিক সক্ৰিয় হয়।

Shri RAM PRASAD DAS (Bijni): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, our Finance Minister has placed before this House the Budget for the next financial year at a time when our State has been facing various difficult problems. Among all the problems, I feel, Sir, food problem in this State is one of the most urgent problems. In respect of food production, Assam must attain self-sufficiency. This will also form a part of our defence preparations. In order to achieve self-sufficiency in food production, Assam must take to intensive cultivation with improved methods and also by use of fertilizers. Sir, it is heartening to note that our Government

have expressed their desire to give top priority to agriculture in the 4th Plan. Farmers of our State are naturally of conservative outlook. Our Government should adopt measures to educate our farmers by establishing demonstration farms where they can see and learn, and get encouragement and inspiration to take to improved and scientific method of cultivation. In this connection, Sir, I like to mention also that the grazing reserves have gradually been encroached upon and are being thrown open for settlement. People of Assam are not habituated in stall-feeding of their cattle like the people in other States. Deterioration of cattle in Assam is mainly due to mal-nourishment owing to gradual scarcity of fodder. So, Sir, I like to suggest that the existing grazing reserves in our State should be freed from encroachment and preserved and developed till our people can be taught to form the habit of stall-feeding and till fodder cultivation is popularised among our people.

Then, Sir, I come to irrigation schemes. Our Government should take up medium and small irrigation schemes in order to facilitate more agricultural production. But again money spent on such projects without proper and detailed examination results in failure. This is what happened in the case of one irrigation project in my constituency. The name of the project is 'Pakhajani' irrigation project. Due to lack of proper scheme and farsightedness, this irrigation project has met with total failure. In the meantime more than a lakh of rupees has been spent in construction of the irrigation channel and also for recurring maintenance expenditure. Instead of helping increase of agricultural production, hundreds of bighas of paddy lands have become unproductive. I request the Government to re-examine this scheme so that the money spent on this scheme may be of use for which the project was conceived.

Next I come to the P. W. D. Sir, in spite of many good achievements by this department there has been on many occasions waste of public money by this department. I like to cite one example here. Sir, there is a P. W. D. road named Abhayapuri-Lengtichinga road under the Abhayapuri P. W. D. Division. This road has been totally damaged during the flood three years ago and recurrence of flood every year on this part of the district has been causing more and more damages to this road. There are seven bridges in total on this road. Bridges No. 5, 6 and 7 have been totally damaged and approaches to all the seven bridges have been washed away. Earth-work of the road has been damaged and has not been repaired. But even when the said road is in shattered condition, I learn that about fourteen thousand rupees have been sanctioned for metalling the said road and accordingly estimate was prepared, tenders were called for and contractor has been appointed for supplying gravels. Sir, spending money for metalling such a road is sheer waste of money. I request the Government to stop this expenditure pending enquiry.

Sir, regarding land settlement policy, tribal 'belts' were constituted in our State with the object of giving protection to tribal people and for development of these backward people inhabiting within these backward areas. But, Sir, since the last 12 or 14 years, due to the never-ending flow of people from outside this State, large number of new-comers and non-tribals entered these 'belts' or protected areas, purchased lands and thousands of tribal people lost their hearth and home and were pushed out of their lands.

Sir, in my constituency in the tribal 'belt' under Bijni Circle, about 15 thousand bighas of land belonging to the tribal people have gone under occupation of such non-tribals. About 25 thousand bighas of reserve and Sarkari land also are at present under illegal occupation of encroachers since the last 10 to 12 years. The purchased lands within the tribal 'belt' are not allowed Namjari and are continuing in the 'Gujasta' of old patta-holders. Thus the land-record staff could not make necessary corrections and make the records up-to-date due to Government's order not to allow 'Namjari' of lands to new-comers and non-tribals within the tribal 'belt'. But again, Sir, it is seen that some of the fortunate individuals have got 'Namjari' in spite of Government's order not to allow 'Namjari'. If Government desire protection and development of backward tribal people, then Government should stick to the policy of not allowing any 'Namjari' to new-comers and non-tribals within the specified area of tribal 'belt' and have taken necessary action for ousting the unauthorised occupants from within the 'belt', or if Government feel that after such a long period of permanent occupation of land by these persons, it is not physically possible now to evict these people from their lands under occupation then it would be proper to exclude those compact areas from tribal 'belt' predominantly occupied by the new-entrants and from these areas withdraw the order which bars 'Namjari' to the new-comers and non-tribals in order to regularise and make necessary up-to-date corrections of records by the land record staff.

Secondly, Sir, after the abolition of the Zamindari, Government have introduced Chalan system for collection of land revenue in those areas. This Chalan system of realising the land revenue is a lengthy and complicated system and apart from various inconveniences that public have to face, there are some financial implications too. So I request the Government to introduce receipt system of collection of land revenue instead of Chalan system both for convenience and financial relief to the poor taxpayers. Here, Sir, I request the Government to expedite the construction work of the Bijni Tehsil Office building at Bijni Circle in Kokrajhar Sub-division because the public have to face great inconveniences due to overcrowding and congestion during the time of land revenue collection which is being done in the present old Tehsil Office building acquired from the Bijni Raj Estate and which is too small and inadequate to accommodate all the employees of the Tehsil on collection duty. This fact has been personally observed and realised by our hon. Revenue Minister when he visited Bijni last year.

Then, Sir, coming to industrialisation of Assam, we are given to understand that more provisions have been made in the coming financial year in various industrial sectors both in the public and private. Such steps are too essential for economic development of an underdeveloped State like ours. But I would request the Government to keep an eye to the proper working of the industries already set up. Here, Sir, I like to mention about the affairs and management of the Match Splint Factory at Bijni, which has been set up under public sector. The estimated cost of this factory was, as far as I am informed, Rs.1,35,000. Though the construction of the factory was started in 1962, trial of production of match splints was given only in last October, 1964. Construction of the buildings of the factory and installation of the machines have not yet been completed.

One Extension Officer, Industry, from Boro-Bazar Block, has been placed in charge of this factory. It is understood that one retired Engineer was put in-charge of the work of installation of this factory. He was a Chief Inspector of Boilers who retired about six years ago, but was brought back to service with a salary of Rs.800 for six months only from April, 1964. Obviously, it was to delay matters so that he can continue further. He has kept his headquarters at Shillong. He gives his kind visit to this place only once or twice a month. I am told he has not visited this place since last November, 1964. Secondly, another gentleman, retired from Tata, was appointed General Manager at a remuneration of Rs.2,000. He also kept his headquarters at Shillong and only recently, from January last, he shifted, his headquarters to Gauhati. The construction works were done by contractors and were supervised by the construction Sub-Deputy Officer, Cottage Industries, Gauhati, who lives at a distance of more than one hundred miles from this place, and as a result, the Manager's quarters had to be dismantled and reconstructed thrice, and all other constructions and installations had to be done after dismantling two times. Thus the delay in progress of work of this project is due to lack of proper supervision. The affairs of this Match Splint Factory do not give an encouraging picture. Sir, I would like to request the Government to be more particular in regard to the proper working of the industrial projects, at least those taken up under public sector, for the interest of industrial development of this backward State.

Sir, coming to the Department of Health, I would like to draw the attention of our hon. Minister-in charge of Health, to one very important question. That is the question of eradication of contagious diseases and specially of leprosy. Sir, it is a fact that this disease is much prevalent among the tribal population of Assam. Year before last also I discussed this matter in this House and drew the attention of the hon. Minister of Health to this important problem. There should be extensive survey of this disease in our State. There were some Leprosy Treatment Centres organised by non-Government organisations doing social welfare work and Government gave subsidy to these centres. Such a centre exists at Namjaipara in my constituency; but owing to dearth of funds the said centre has now been closed. I would request the Government to see that some amount is made available for the establishment of Leprosy Treatment Centres where lepers from the surrounding area may get treatment.

Lastly, Sir, in a backward State like Assam, Government have to make plans and take up schemes in order to root out poverty and ignorance and improve conditions of health and deficiency in food, improve communications and remove other backward conditions with a view to bring about all round development of the society so that the achievement of political freedom might have some meaning. But this requires huge amount of money. So it is quite natural that a State like Assam, with her present limited sources of income, should have a deficit budget, as has been presented before this House by our hon. Finance Minister. But in spite of the deficit budget, he is not coming up with any new taxation proposal on the already tax-burdened people of this State. For this he deserves our congratulation. Now, the question is how to find out the money to bridge up the gap, which has been due to the proposals of taking up various development schemes envisaged in the budget during the next financial year. Sir, I like to put forward a few humble suggestions:—

- (i) Government should take immediate measures to realise the huge amount of unrealised land-revenues which are lying in arrears.

- (ii) Take immediate and effective steps to realise lakhs and lakhs of rupees of unrealised revenue of the Forest Department. Government should not show any liberalism in realising these arrear dues by granting remission or concession as these are legitimate dues of Government revenue.
- (iii) Stop wastage of money and unnecessary expenditures in the Public Works Department and other departments.
- (iv) Take all steps to apprehend tax-evasion,
- (v) Observe strict economy in administration.

However, Sir, the hon. Finance Minister in his Budget Speech has proposed to constitute a Committee to advise Government in the matter of finding out ways and means to procure money for working out the plans and also to bridge up the deficit in the budget and it is expected that the said Committee would be able to find out the required amount.

Thank you, Sir.

Shri RAMESH CHANDRA BAROOAH (Dibrugarh): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to make a few observations on the budget proposals placed before us by the hon. Finance Minister. At the outset I thank the hon. Finance Minister for his exhaustive speech and for not coming forward with any new proposal for taxation in spite of the fact that he is facing a deficit in placing the budget. Sir, the lot of a Finance Minister is always unenviable. We expect him to make provisions for new expenditure under new heads every year, but grudge him when he comes forward with taxation measures. This year we have seen, Sir, the Finance Minister has presented a budget of deficit and therefore, Sir, he has come with a new proposal to constitute a Committee to advise Government in the matter of finding out ways and means to work out the plan and also to bridge up the deficit in budget. At present we have found that expenditures in almost all the departments had gone up. The expenditure of administration has gone up, departments have been increased and officers have increased and I hope, Sir, these things will also be taken into consideration in minimising the expenditure and this should be included also in the purview of the Committee which our Finance Minister has in mind.

The hon. Finance Minister in his Budget Speech has mentioned that we should make a concerted effort to stop wastage in administration. I hope this Committee will go into these details also and advise Government accordingly. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we should move the Finance Commission constituted under Article 280 of the Constitution that Assam's case should be specially considered because Assam is a backward State and a problem State and I hope our Government will be able to convince the Centre so that the Finance Commission does justice to Assam's case. Then, Sir, coming to the plan expenditure, the Finance Minister in his speech has stated that our achievement in keeping up the tempo of expenditure is really creditable. We have, according to him, already spent 59.6 per cent of the total allocation of the plan and by the end of the third plan, he says that Assam will spend 127.7 per cent of the original plan allocation. In this connection, Sir, I

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would like to mention that keeping the tempo of expenditure, of course, is quite good; but at the same time we should be able to tell the public that this tempo of expenditure has also resulted in consequential progress of the country. He has also given us a brochure "Study of Third Plan Achievements and Programmes for 1965-66". By a cursory glance at the booklet I have not been able to find that there is much information giving us a clear picture as to what progress we have made in different directions by making increased expenditure. The booklet simply details the expenditure incurred under different heads; but we should be able to tell the people that by spending more on agriculture we have been able to produce so much more food, we should be able to tell the people that by spending more under the head Fishery we have been able to increase the fish supply. Every year we have to import fish from Pakistan and spend valuable foreign exchange. We should be able to tell the people that by increasing the expenditure on agriculture, on fishery we have been able to put a stop to the import of fish. Similarly we should be able to tell the people that our agricultural production has increased. Therefore, I hope, in future the Government will give us more details about the results of the increased tempo of expenditure.

Then, Sir, I should mention another thing. I am constrained to mention about it for which I hope the Finance Minister will excuse me. In page 29 under the head 'Essential Supplies' at paragraph 36 it has been stated that the rice position has not been as bad as in some other regions of the country. It has been stated how much we have procured this time, what is our position, how much we have taken from the Central Government, and how much we have given to the neighbouring States. If somebody who was not in Assam—suppose I was not in Assam last year, suppose I was outside India—I do not know the position in Assam last year.—from page 29, paragraph 36, my impression would have been that there was no difficulty in Assam. This does not give a correct picture. So far as I remember, during the last decade, last year was the only year when rice shortage began as early as April. Since April there was acute shortage of rice in the towns and villages. There was no rice in the Fair-price Shops and Ration Shops in spite of what has been written here. Acute distress was felt by all people. We as legislators felt guilty. People were telling us, 'We cannot get rice'. I still remember in the month of May people coming and telling us, 'We cannot get rice.' Having read this paragraph we have not been able to get a correct picture because it shows that we have procured sufficient rice to meet the requirements of the State without asking for Central assistance except for obtaining a special allotment of only 8,000 tonnes of rice to meet the additional rice requirement for the refugees from East Pakistan. And what is more, Sir, we have exported 20,000 tonnes of rice to our neighbouring State. This shows that we had sufficient stock of rice but that was not actually so.

Then, Sir, I will mention about industrial production. As regards industrial production our Finance Minister has said that the tempo has not been kept. We have on our tables a report of the Assam Gas Company Ltd., a Government of Assam undertaking. I have gone through the report and I find that the report ends with a note of pessimism. The report says that the prospects of supplying gas to the industrial undertakings in the near future are not bright. I think the Industries Department

which is under the able stewardship of Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi should be more alert in its functioning. Sir, in Duliajan and Naharkatiya gas worth crores of rupees is going waste. I have been told by a high officer that gas worth crores of rupees has been wasted because we have not been able to harness it to our advantage. I hope our Industries Minister will take this into consideration, that is, that the Assam Gas Co. Ltd. comes to function, so that next time in the report we will not have to find a note of discomfiture.

Sir, I shall be failing in my duty if I do not mention about the National High Way. Of course, my friend Shri Radhakishen Khemka has already mentioned about it. The National High Way (N. H. 38) from Makum to Digboi last year in the month of August was in such a condition that my friend Shri Dwijesh Deb Sarma who represents Digboi in sheer despair had to send a telegram to Shillong stating that the state of affairs led one to believe that Public Works Department was non-existent. Sir, on the National High Way, on the approach to the oil town there formed a big pond. Cars could not pass. The A.O.C. people directed the public to take another route, their own road, *via* Duliajan, which mean a distance of about 16 to 20 miles. Similar was the case of the other portion of the National High Way between Dibrugarh and Tinsukia. Even on the 8th or 9th of February this year, a portion near Dikom was impassable. There was heavy rain on the night of 7th. On the morning of 8th cars were stuck up. No cars could pass. Of course, Sir, recently I have seen some collection of materials. I hope, collection of materials will be done expeditiously and this portion of the National High way is made serviceable.

Then again, Sir, in Dibrugarh area we have not yet been able to make rehabilitation of the erosion and flood affected people. This is a very important problem hanging on us since last part of 1960. I would draw the attention of the Government more particularly to the flood and erosion affected people of Dibrugarh side. I hope necessary steps would be taken to rehabilitate these unfortunate people at an early date. Sir, these people are going for a long time without land, without agriculture and they are facing a series of difficulties.

Lastly coming to the measures taken for the protection of Dibrugarh which has been greatly affected by erosion and flood, I am glad that Government, Flood Control Board and Flood Control Department are taking necessary measures for protecting it. I must say that last year works for construction and revetment were completed in record time. This year also they propose to construct more spurs. I draw the attention of the hon. Minister for Flood Control to see that the timber piles required for the purpose are collected in time so that the spurs can be completed before monsoon sets in.

With these few words, I conclude my speech.

Shri MOLIA TANTI (Doom Dooma): মাননীয় উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মাননীয় বিত্ত মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে যিখন ১৯৬৫-৬৬ চনৰ বাজেট ডাঙি ধৰিছে, তাৰ বাবে তেখেতক ধন্যবাদ জনাওঁ। এই বাজেটত ইমান টকা ঘাটি পৰা স্বত্বেও যে তেখেতে জনসাধাৰণৰ ওপৰত কৰ কাটলৰ ভাৰ দিব খোজা নাই— তাৰ বাবে তেখেতক সম্বৰ্দ্ধনা জনাওঁ। আৰু বেছি ভাল পালো হেঁতেন যদি

সকলো ক্ষেত্ৰতে সকলো জিলাতে সমানে ভাগ কৰি টকা পয়চা দিলেহেতেন। আমাৰ ডিব্ৰুগড় মহকুমাৰ গাওঁ অঞ্চল বিলাক স্বাধীনতাৰ ১৮ বছৰৰ পিচতো উন্নতি নহল ; কোনো ভাল বাস্তা পথ গাওঁ অঞ্চলত নহল ; স্কুল আদি স্থাপন নহল ; চিকিৎসালয় পতা নহল। এই বাস্তাবিলাক ইমান বেয়া যে মানুহে চাই-কেলো চলাব নোৱাৰে। গাড়ী ঘোঁৰাৰ কথাই নাই।

মই চাহ বাগিচাৰ অনুন্নত সমষ্টিৰ পৰা আহিছো ; সেই অঞ্চলৰ উন্নতিৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰে একো ভাল কাম কৰা নাই। মানুহবিলাক অশিক্ষিত। তেওঁলোকৰ যি বাঁহ, কাঠ খৰি আদি বেচিব খোজে, তাক বাহিৰলৈ আনিবলৈ বাস্তা নাই। বাহিৰত বাহ এটাৰ দাম এটকা কিন্তু তেওঁলোকে বাহিবলৈ আনিব নোৱাৰাৰ কাৰণে এটকাত ৪।৫টা বাহ বিক্ৰি কৰিব লগীয়া হয়। এই মানুহ বিলাকৰ আৰ্থিক অৱস্থা বৰ বেয়া ; অত্যাৱশ্যকীয় সদায় আছে। এই মানুহবিলাকৰ উপকাৰৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰে এতিয়ালৈকে একো কৰিব পৰা নাই।

তাৰ পিচত, যি দুই-এটা হাস্পতাল কৰিছে, তাকো নগৰৰ কাষে কাষে কৰিছে ; গাঁৱত নাই কৰা। এইবিলাক হাস্পতাল গাওঁ অঞ্চলত কৰিব লাগে ; কাৰণ নগৰৰ ওচৰৰ মানুহবিলাকে মেডিকেল কলেজলৈ সহজে যাব পাৰে। যাতায়তৰ সুবিধা তেওঁলোকৰ আছে। এই বিষয়ে মই মাননীয় মুখ্য মন্ত্ৰীক অনুৰোধ কৰোঁ যে, তেখেতে বিশেষ চকু দিয়ে। এই পিচ পৰা অনুন্নত অঞ্চল বিলাকৰ উন্নতি কৰি আগ বঢ়াই নিব নোৱাৰিলে আমাৰ আদৰ্শ ক্ষুণ্ণ হয়। মই চাহ বাগিচাৰ অনুন্নত আৰু পিচ পৰি থকা সম্প্ৰদায়ৰ প্ৰতিনিধি। বৃটিচৰ শাসনৰ কালত যদিও এই মানুহবিলাক শোষণৰ চূড়ান্ত সীমাত আছিল, তথাপি তেওঁলোকক যি দিছিল, আজি স্বাধীনতাৰ ১৮ বছৰৰ পিচতো তাতকৈ বিশেষ উন্নতৰ হোৱা নাই। এই কালছোৱাত বনুৱাৰ লৰা-ছোৱালীয়ে যিমান হব লাগে—সেই পৰিমাণে উচ্চ শিক্ষা লৈ ওলম্ব পৰা নাই। I. A., B. A. পাচ কৰা লৰাৰ সংখ্যা অতি কম। চাহ বাগিচাৰ স্কুল কেইটা আজি তিনি চাৰি বছৰ খৰি চলোৱা চেষ্টাৰ বিনিময়েও চৰকাৰৰ হাতলৈ আনিব পৰা নাই। ই বৰ পৰিতাপৰ কথা। এই বছৰৰ বাজেটতো তেনে 'প্ৰভিজন' দেখা নাই। আশা কৰোঁ চৰকাৰে অসমৰ ২৪ লাখ বনুৱাৰ সৰ্ব্বপ্ৰকাৰৰ উন্নতিৰ আঁচনি হাতত লৈ দেশৰ মঙ্গল সাধন কৰিব।

কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰৰ পৰা আমাৰ চৰকাৰে বনুৱাৰ শিক্ষাৰ বাবে ১ লাখ টকা গ্ৰাণ্ট পাইছে। সেই টকাৰ পৰা ৪০ হেজাৰ টকা মাত্ৰ খৰচ কৰিছে বাগিচাৰ লৰাক বৃত্তি দিবৰ বাবে। কেইটামান লৰাক বৃত্তি দিলেই শিক্ষাৰ বিস্তাৰ কৰা নহয়। যি ৬০ হেজাৰ টকা বাকী আছে সেই টকাৰে যদি হাইস্কুল, মধ্য ইংৰাজী স্কুল আদি প্ৰতিষ্ঠা কৰে তেনেহলে বনুৱাৰ মাজত শিক্ষা প্ৰচাৰ হব। নহলে কেইটামান লৰাক বৃত্তি দি কলেজত পঢ়ালেই শিক্ষা প্ৰচাৰ কৰা নহয়।

বনুৱা সকলে বদে, বৰষুণে হাড় ভঙা কাম কৰি যি অমূল্য সম্পদ বৈদেশীক মুদ্ৰা অৰ্জন কৰিছে তাৰ দ্বাৰা অকল অসমকে নহয় ভাৰত চৰকাৰকো সহায় কৰিছে আৰু সুদূৰ বিলাতকো উপকাৰ কৰিছে। বনুৱাৰ দ্বাৰা কৰা চাহ খেতিৰ উপাৰ্জৰ্জনেৰে যেনেকৈ কৰ্মচাৰী আৰু বনুৱা সকল পোহ গৈছে সেইদৰে মালিক-সকলো বিলাতত পোহ গৈছে। কিন্তু সেই বনুৱাৰ কল্যাণ মূলক কামবোৰ তেওঁলোকৰ টকাৰেহে কৰা হৈছে, চৰকাৰী টকাৰে নহয়। বনুৱাৰ উপাৰ্জৰ্জনত কৃতজ্ঞ হৈ কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰে যি গ্ৰাণ্ট দিছে সেই টকাৰেই যদি শিক্ষাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰে তেনেহলে তেওঁলোকৰ বহুত উপকাৰ হব আৰু চৰকাৰৰ কথা বতৰাবোৰ বুজিব পাৰিব।

ডিফ্ৰগড় মহকুমাৰ ৰাস্তা পদুৰিৰ দুবৰস্থাৰ কথা মোৰ বন্ধু শ্ৰীৰামকাক আৰু শ্ৰীমানিক দাসে কৈছেই। তেওঁলোকৰ লগত ময়ো একমত। যিটো জাতীয় ৰাজ-পথেদি আমি সদায় অহা-যোৱা কৰি আছো সেই ৰাস্তাত সদায় কাম লাগি আছে। সেই ৰাস্তাৰ অৱস্থা মৰাণৰ পৰা বৰ শোচনীয়। ৰাস্তাটোৰ বাকী ছোৱাত গলে বেচ আৰামত যাব পাৰি। কিন্তু যেতিয়াই থেকেচনি আৰম্ভ হ'ল তেতিয়াই বুজিব লাগিব যে ডিফ্ৰগড় মহকুমাত সোমালো, অৰ্থাৎ ৰাস্তাটোৰ অৱস্থা ইমান বেয়া। এইটোৱেই হৈছে অসমৰ ৰাজ পথ। যেতিয়া প্ৰতিৰক্ষা মন্ত্ৰী শ্ৰীচাৰন আহিছিল, তেতিয়া ডিফ্ৰগড়ৰ ৰাস্তাৰ দুবৰস্থা দেখি আক্ষেপ কৰিছিল আৰু কৈছিল যে ৰাস্তাৰ উন্নতিৰ কাৰণে টকা আনিব নোৱাৰাতো দুঃখৰ কথা। আজি বিহাৰ, উত্তৰ প্ৰদেশ আদিৰ সদস্যসকলে চৰকাৰৰ পৰা টকা আদায় কৰিব পাৰে অথচ আমাৰ অসমৰ সদস্যসকলে একো কৰিব পৰা নাই। আমাৰ সদস্যসকলে মুখেৰেই মাতিব নোৱাৰে, টকা কেনেকৈ পায়?

শিলিখা গ্ৰাণ্টত কিছুমান মানুহ প্ৰায় ৪০ বছৰ পৰ্য্যন্ত বসবাস কৰি আছে। মানিকে গছ-গছনি কাটি প্ৰায় শেষ কৰিলে। আমি চৰকাৰক লাগি আছো যে বসবাস কৰা সকলক মাটি পটন দিব লাগে। কিন্তু দুঃখৰ কথা যে আজিলৈকে একো হোৱা নাই। কাগজ পত্ৰকে পোৱা নাই।

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS (Minister of State, Revenue) : বিচাৰিবলৈ আজি অৰ্ডাৰ দিছো আৰু কাগজ পত্ৰ পালেই কৰা হব।

Shri MOLIA TANTI : সেইদৰে চলিয়া গ্ৰাণ্টত নেপালী, বঙালী আদি বসবাস কৰি আছে বাবে মাটি পটন দিয়া নাই। যদি সেইবোৰ উঠি যায় তেতিয়া অসমীয়া মানুহক ঘপ্ কৰি দি দিব। এতিয়া সেই মানুহৰ যি খেতি তাক চৰকাৰে গৰুৰে খুৱাই নষ্ট কৰি দিছে আৰু উঠি যাবলৈ কৈছে।

মাননীয় উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মই এই বাজেট আলোচনা প্ৰসঙ্গত আজি এটা কথা ক'ব খোজো। সেইটো হ'ল, আমাৰ চাহ বাগানৰ মজদুৰসকল অন্যান্য পিচ পৰা জাতিৰ ভিতৰত পৰে; কিন্তু দুখৰ বিষয় যে আনসকলে আচুতীয়া সুবিধা পায়, কিন্তু চাহ বাগিচাৰ মজদুৰসকলে আজিলৈ তেনে কোনো সুবিধাই পোৱা নাই। অন্যান্য পিচ পৰা জাতিৰ ছাত্ৰই পঢ়াৰ কাৰণে টকা পায়, কিন্তু চাহ বাগানৰ মজদুৰৰ লৰা-ছোৱালীয়ে কোনো সাহায্য নাপায়।

এই মজদুৰসকলৰ তেজক পানী কৰি উৎপন্ন কৰা চাহ বিলাত, আমেৰিকা আদিত বিলাই টকা আনে—অসম চহকী হয়। কিন্তু সেই টকাৰ কোনো অংশই মজদুৰৰ লবাই নাপায়—ইয়াৰ ফলত আজি অসমৰ ২৪ লাখ মজদুৰক অৱহেলা কৰা হৈছে। চাহ বাগানৰ মজদুৰক আনি M. L. A. কৰি সদনত বহুৱায়—কিন্তু মজদুৰসকলক সুবিধাৰ পৰা বঞ্চিত কৰাতো বৰ দুখৰ কথা। এই মজদুৰ সকলো ভাৰতবাসী—অসমবাসী এই মজদুৰ সকলেই অসমৰ জঙ্ঘল পৰিষ্কাৰ কৰি চাহ বাগিচা কৰিছে। আজি আন অসমীয়া যেনে অসমীয়া মানুহ—এই মজদুৰ সকলো কোনো গুণে হীন অসমীয়া নহয়। এই অসমীয়া মজদুৰ সকলক আজি তেওঁলোকৰ নিজৰ দেশতে, নিজৰ চৰকাৰে কি কাৰণে বঞ্চিত কৰি ৰাখিছে?

চৰকাৰে তেওঁলোকৰ উন্নতিৰ কাৰণে চোকা নজৰ দিব বুলি মই অনুৰোধ কৰোঁ।

মই চৰকাৰক পৰামৰ্শ দিব খোজো যে এই মজদুৰসকল থকা ঠাইতো সন্তীয়া দোকান দিব লাগে। টাউনত সাধাৰণতে দিয়া হয় কিন্তু এই মজদুৰৰ গাওঁবোৰত দিয়া হোৱা নাই। আমাৰ বনুৱা M.L.A. সকলে কৰ্ত্তৃপক্ষক বহুতো ধৰাধৰি কৰিছে—কিন্তু একো কাম হোৱা নাই। এই বিষয়ে মই বিভাগীয় মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰিলো।

মোৰ বন্ধু শ্ৰীমাণিক দাস ডাঙৰীয়াই শিক্ষাত পিচ পৰা ঠাইত স্কুল হোৱা নাই বুলি কৈ গৈছে। একমাত্ৰ বন্দীয় স্কুলহে সাহায্য পাইছে তাৰ বাহিৰে ৫৬ খন Venture School একোনো সাহায্য পোৱা নাই। মই অনুৰোধ কৰো যাতে সেই স্কুলবোৰেও সাহায্য পায়।

মহোদয়, মন্ত্ৰী হলে অকল নিজৰ সমষ্টিৰ মন্ত্ৰী বুলি নাভাবি সমগ্ৰ অসমৰ মন্ত্ৰী বুলি ভাবিব লাগে। মন্ত্ৰী হৈ নিজৰ সমষ্টিটো কেনেকৈ আগবঢ়ায় তাক চালে নহব।

এইখিনিকে কৈ মই সামৰণি মাৰিলো।

Shri RAM PRASAD CHOUBEY (Lakhipur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. First of all I offer my hearty thanks to the Finance Minister for his fulfilled and reasonable Budget Speech.

Now, Sir, I would like to say something about my constituency and the Cachar district. As far back as 1952 about ten thousand labourers were retrenched and since then I have been raising this question in the House, but nothing has been done up-till now. At one stage, Sir, the Chief Minister wanted to sit with the Revenue Minister to discuss about the rehabilitation of these retrenched labourers, but it has not been possible up-till now. Sir, we are rehabilitating thousands of people migrating from Pakistan but we have not been able to do anything for these retrenched and wretched labourers. This is very regrettable. So I would again appeal to the Chief Minister to take up the matter without delay and devise a scheme, so that the retrenched labourers can be rehabilitated.

Sir, about the employment situation in the district of Cachar, it is becoming grave year after year without any possibility of employment or employment avenues with no industries and very little expansion of agriculture.

Sir, the question of setting up of a paper mill has been pending for a long time without any progress. But now we can hope something since a Central team came and investigated and found the availability of some raw materials and the mill may be set up now. I would request our Government to take every step, so that the mill comes into being.

About the sugar mill question, Sir, it is also heard from long time and is still pending that a sugar mill in the district of Cachar would be set up, but nothing has been done up-till now. I have also heard that the Central team which came here have found some possibility of good quality sugarcane here. Hence I would request Government to bring this to the notice of the Central Government to grant permit as soon as possible and they should take every step, so that it may come into reality.

Another thing, Sir, the Tea Gardens in Cachar district are in very sorry state. Most of the gardens are superannuated with low yield and there is no re-plantation activity up-till now. It was recommended by the Menon Commission about 10 years ago that re-plantation in this district is most important and emergent. But, nothing has been done up-till now. I have also heard that Government of India has given sufficient fund to the Tea Board to take some programme, to take the replantation scheme. But the Tea Board up-till now has not been able to take up any sizeable programme and there is no benefit done up-till now. This is most regrettable. This is the only industry in the Cachar district that is going to be ruined in this way. Sir, for this reason, I would request our Government to take some steps so that the Tea Board and the Government of India, both, may come forward with a plan of large-scale re-plantation programme and save the only industry in the district of Cachar. Another thing, Sir, about the transport to Cachar. It is also a problem, the transport is very inadequate and the Railway i. e., the Hills Railways are also quite inadequate. So, the strength and capacity of this transport should be increased and the road from Silchar to Shillong and Lumding should be surfaced so that all-weather communication from Silchar to Shillong and with the rest of Assam may be maintained. Another thing, the Karimganj Steamer-ghat, Sir, is being eroded which is very unfortunate. I would request our Government to take a programme of a Port there so that the communication and steamer services from Calcutta to Cachar may be maintained. Amongst other things, Sir, I can say that the problem of rehabilitation of the retrenched labourers has become very serious day by day and our Chief Minister should kindly take this matter as a very urgent one and do something towards this end so that this problem may be solved. With these few words, Sir, I conclude.

Shri ABU NASAR Md. OHID (Rupohihat): মাননীয় উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মাননীয় বিত্ত মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে সদনত যিখন বাজেট উপস্থাপিত কৰিছে তাৰ বাবে তেখেতক ধন্যবাদ জনাইছো। আমাৰ ৰাজ্যৰ অৰ্থনৈতিক আৰু বিভিন্ন সমস্যাৰ বিতং বিৱৰণ তাত দিয়া হৈছে আৰু সেই টকা কেনেকৈ ক'ব পৰা সংগ্ৰহ আৰু ব্যয় কৰা হ'ব তাকো দেখুওৱা হৈছে। যোৱা কেই বছৰ মান ধৰি বাজেট ঘাটি পৰি আহিছে আৰু এই বছৰো ঘাটি পৰিছে। ক্ৰম-বদ্ধমাণ জনসংখ্যাৰ বহুল আয় বিভিন্ন চাহিদাৰ মাজত দেশ উন্নয়নৰ আঁচনি ললে বাজেট ঘাটি পৰাতো স্বাভাৱিক আৰু তেনে ক্ষেত্ৰত যি কোনো ৰাজ্যৰ বিত্ত মন্ত্ৰীয়ে কৰ-কাটল, ঋণ আদিৰ সহায় লবলগীয়া হয় কিন্তু আমাৰ বিত্ত মন্ত্ৰীয়ে আমাৰ ৰাইজলৈ লক্ষ্য কৰি কোনো কৰ-কাটল তেওঁলোকৰ ওপৰত ধাৰ্য্য নকৰিবলৈ লোৱা সিদ্ধান্ত প্ৰশংসনীয়। আজি আমাৰ ৰাইজৰ ওপৰত কৰ-কাটলৰ ভাৰ চৰম সীমা পাইছে—আনফালে ঋণৰ বোজাও অতি গধুৰ আৰু সেইবিলাক পৰীক্ষা কৰি চাবলৈ এটি সৰু বিশেষজ্ঞ কমিটি গঠন কৰিবলৈ ওলাইছে। এইটো ভাল কথা হৈছে। ইয়াৰ লগতে মই কওঁ, যিটো কথা মোৰ পূৰ্ববৰ্তী বজা শ্ৰীযুত বমেশচন্দ্ৰ বৰুৱাইও কৈছে যে, আমাৰ ইয়াত অসংখ্য সৰু-সংখ্যক খৰচ আছে যিবিলাক বৰ বেছি হৈছে। এইবিলাক কেনেকৈ কমাৰ পাৰি সেই বিষয়ে চিন্তা কৰি উপায় উদ্ভাৱন কৰিব লাগে। ৰাজহৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত যিবিলাক উঠাব পৰা নাই, সেইবিলাক উঠাব পাৰিব লাগিব আৰু অন্যান্য সমস্যাৰ সমাধান কৰিব পাৰিব লাগিব। আমাৰ ৰাজ্যখন এখন প্ৰান্তিক ৰাজ্য; ইয়াৰ দায়িত্ব অকল ৰাজ্য চৰকাৰেই নহয়; কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰৰো আছে। অসমৰ নিচিনা এখন গমস্যা বহুল প্ৰান্তিক ৰাজ্যৰ প্ৰতি কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰৰ অৱহেলা দেখি মোৰ ভাৱ হয়, আমাৰ পৰা কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰৰ ওপৰত হেঁচা পৰা নাই। গতিকে মই কওঁ আমাৰ চৰকাৰে যেন কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰক এই বিষয়ে আৰু অধিক হেঁচা দি, তেওঁলোকক বা অনুভৱ কৰায়।

উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, কৃষিজাত দ্রব্য উৎপাদনৰ বাবে উন্নত কৌশলসমূহ জনপ্ৰিয় কৰি তুলিবলৈ কৃষি বিভাগৰ চেষ্টা বহুলাংশে সফলতাৰ বিষয়ে জানিব পাৰি সুখী হৈছে। ৰাজ্যত ৰাসায়নিক সাৰৰ ব্যৱহাৰ বৃদ্ধি পাইছে আৰু চলিত বছৰত ইয়াৰ চাহিদা ১০০০০ টনলৈ বৃদ্ধি পাব বুলি কোৱা হৈছে। কিন্তু বহুত গাঁৱৰ মানুহে ৰাসায়নিক সাৰ ব্যৱহাৰ কৰিব পৰা নাই বুলি আমি জানিব পাৰিছো। (Ammonium Sulphate) 'এমোনিয়া' পাইছে; কিন্তু তাৰ লগত মিলোৱা 'চুপাৰ ফচফেট' পোৱা নাই—সেই কাৰণে ঠায়ে ঠায়ে Ammonium Sulphate স্থপীকৃত হৈ থকা দেখা পোৱা গৈছে। এতিয়া অৱশ্যে শুনিছো যে, সেইবিলাক কিনিবৰ কাৰণে গাওঁবিলাকত ব্যৱস্থা কৰি দিয়া হৈছে। সেইবিলাক যদি ব্যৱহাৰ কৰা হয় আৰু গাওঁ সভাবিলাকে যদি সেইমতে কাম কৰে তেনেহলে এই কাৰ্য্য ফলৱতী হ'ব। সেই কাৰণে মই কৃষি বিভাগক এই বিষয়ে ভালকৈ চিন্তা কৰিবলৈ অনুৰোধ কৰো যেন, বিভাগীয় কৰ্মচাৰীসকলে সকলো বস্তু সময়মতে বাইজক যোগান ধৰে।

আজি ধান উৎপাদন কৰিবৰ বাবে খেতিয়কে প্ৰেৰণা পাইছে কাৰণ ধানৰ দাম মোনে ১২ টকা নিৰিখ কৰি দিছে। কিন্তু মৰাপাট উৎপাদনৰ কাৰণে কোনো প্ৰেৰণা দিয়া হোৱা নাই। যদি পাটৰ বাবেও এটা নিৰিখ স্থিৰ কৰি দিলেহেঁতেন ধানৰ দৰেই পাট উৎপাদনতো প্ৰেৰণা পালেহেঁতেন। পাট উৎপাদনত খৰচ বেছি, সেই কাৰণে প্ৰতি মোনে কম পক্ষেও ৪০ টকা হ'ব লাগে। খেতিয়কক উৎপাদন বঢ়াবলৈ কোৱাৰ লগে লগে কিছুমান ব্যৱস্থা লোৱা দৰকাৰ আৰু তাৰ ভিতৰত ১ম হৈছে Soil Testing Laboratory প্ৰতিষ্ঠা কৰা। বহুত সময়ত চৰকাৰে সাৰ দিয়ে হয় কিন্তু খেতিয়কে ব্যৱহাৰ কৰিবলৈ দ্বিধা বোধ কৰে কাৰণ তেওঁলোকে তাৰ গুণাগুণ নেজানে। ২য় হৈছে গুটিৰ যোগান ধৰোতে পৰীক্ষা কৰি চোৱা উচিত যে গুটি ভাল হয়নে নহয়। আৰু তাৰ বাবে বীজ পৰীক্ষাগাৰ স্থাপনৰ দৰকাৰ। ৩য় হৈছে গুটিৰ দাম কমাবৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগে। এতিয়া নগাঁৱত তিতামৰাৰ গুটিৰ মোনে ৭০ টকা পৰ্য্যন্ত হৈছে। যদি চৰকাৰী গুটি পামত যথেষ্ট গুটি উৎপাদন কৰিলেহেঁতেন আৰু দাম ২৫।৩০ টকা কৰিলেহেঁতেন তেতিয়া পাটৰ উৎপাদন বাঢ়িলেহেঁতেন। কিন্তু গুটিৰ দাম বেছি হোৱা বাবে পাট উৎপাদন কমি যাবৰ সম্ভাৱনা হৈছে। সেই কাৰণে চৰকাৰে গুটি পামৰ উন্নয়ন কৰিব লাগে, যাতে সময়মতে যথেষ্ট পৰিমাণে গুটিৰ যোগান ধৰিব পৰা হয়। শস্য প্ৰধান ৰাজ্যত প্ৰতি বছৰে বানপানী হৈ প্ৰচৰ শস্য বিলম্ব কৰালৈ চাই আমাৰ ৰাজ্যত বান নিয়ন্ত্ৰণ আঁচনি প্ৰাধান্য লাভ কৰিছে আৰু ৩য় পৰিকল্পনাৰ ৫ পাঁচ কোটি টকা, ৩য় পৰিকল্পনাৰ প্ৰথম তিনি বছৰ কালতে শেষ হৈছে। এই দণ্ডৰ প্ৰশংসাৰ যোগ্য যিহেতু খৰধৰ কৈ খৰচ কৰিব পাৰে; অন্য দণ্ডৰ খৰচ নোহোৱা ধনো টানি আনি খৰচ কৰে। কিন্তু কান অনুপাতে খৰচ হৈছেনে নাই চাবলৈ সময় বোধহয় নাই। নগাঁও জিলাৰ সোনাই পুখীকাটি "বেছিন" খনন কাৰ্য্য অনুসন্ধান কৰিবলগীয়া বিষয়।

ব্ৰহ্মপুত্ৰৰ দক্ষিণ পৰীয়া নগৰা ৰাইজে ব্ৰহ্মপুত্ৰৰ উপদ্বীপৰ পৰা বক্ষা পাবলৈ এসময়ত মথাউৰি খুঁজিছিল; কিন্তু এতিয়া মথাউৰি উপদ্বীপত সৰ্ব্বহাৰা অৱস্থা। প্ৰত্যেক বছৰে মথাউৰি ছিগে; Contractor আৰু Engineer ৰ গুণত Sluice-gate খণ্ড খণ্ড হৈ পানীত উঠি যায়। ব্ৰহ্মপুত্ৰৰ পৰা দূৰত্বত থকা উচ্চ ভূমিয়েদি মথাউৰি নিৰ্মাণ নকৰি, সৰ্ব্ব নিম্ন ঠায়েদি নিৰ্মাণৰ ফলত আজি এই দুৰ্গতি। Alignment ৰ সময়ত যথা বিবেচনাৰ অভাৱত অজস্ৰ ধন অপব্যয় হ'ব ধৰিছে।

তৃতীয় পৰিকল্পনাত যিবোৰ বাস্তৱ কাম অসমাপ্ত হৈ থাকিল সেইবোৰ সম্পূৰ্ণ কৰাত ওকত্ব দিব লাগে। কাৰণ সেইবোৰ সম্পূৰ্ণ নকৰিলে বাইজৰো লাভ নহব আৰু চৰকাৰৰো অনৰ্থক টকা খৰচ হ'ল।

যোগান বিভাগ সন্মুখে কওঁ যে ডিব্ৰুগড়ৰ সদস্য শ্ৰীৰমেশ চন্দ্ৰ বৰুৱাই কোৱাব দৰে আৱশ্যকীয় বস্তুৰ যোগান সম্পৰ্কে বাজেট বিবৃতিত যি বৰ্ণনা দিয়া হৈছে সি বৰ্ণনা বৰ্ণনা নহয়।

নিয়ন্ত্ৰিত বণ্টন পদ্ধতি অনুসৰি আমাৰ ৰাজ্যত যিখিনি চেনি পাও, তাকে যথাসময়ত অনাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰি প্ৰতি জিলাত পোছাবৰ নিৰাপদ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিলে উৎকট পৰিস্থিতিৰ উদ্ভৱ নহয়। বৰ্তমানে নগাঁও জিলাৰ কোনো দোকানত চেনি পাবলৈ নাই; কাৰণ যোৱা জানুৱাৰী মাহত নগাঁওৰ কাৰণে চেনি allotment হৈছিল ৩১ “ওৱাগন”; পাইছে মাত্ৰ ৯ “ওৱাগন”। ফেব্ৰুৱাৰী মাহত ৩৫ “ওৱাগন” এক ওৱাগনও পোৱা নাই; আৰু মাৰ্চ মাহত আজিলৈকে প্ৰাপ্তি শূন্য।

টিনপাতৰ অভাৱ ভুক্তভোগীয়েহে জানে। অথচ কলিকতাৰ পৰা Auction Sale ৰ কিছু পৰিমাণ টিন হেনো কেনেবাকৈ আমাৰ ইয়াত আহে। বঙ্গ দেশলৈ অহা অতিবিক্ৰি টিনপাতখিনি, কেন্দ্ৰৰ লগত ব্যৱস্থা কৰি পোনপটীয়াকৈ আমাৰ ইয়াত অনাৰ ব্যৱস্থা হ'ব লাগে। টিনপাতৰ Substitute উলিওৱাৰ চিন্তাও কৰিব লাগে। আমেৰিকাত কাঠৰ ফলি তৈয়াৰ কৰি (wooden shickles) ঘৰ ছাউনিৰ কাম হৈ আছে। উপযুক্ত treatment পালে এই কাঠৰ ফলি বহুদিন টিকে আৰু তাৰে সজা ঘৰ দেখিবলৈ Artistic হয়। তেনে ব্যৱস্থা আমাৰ ইয়াতে হ'ব পাৰেনে নাই, চাব লাগে।

তাৰ পিচত, বাজেটত এটা বিষয়ৰ উল্লেখ কৰিছে। সেইটো হ'ল, বৰ্তমান একচনীয়া পট্টাৰ যিবিলাক মাটি আছে, সেইবিলাক ম্যাডি কৰাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিছে। ভূমিহীন মানুহৰ কাৰণে বহুত ঠাইত V. G. R. আৰু P. G. R. খুলি দিয়া হৈছে। বহুতে কৈছে যে ৰাজ্যৰ ভিতৰত খাদ্যৰ অভাবলৈ চাই, খেতিয়কক আৰু বেছি মাটি দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগে। মই জনাত এতিয়াও বহুত মাটি আছে যি বিলাকত উৎপাদনৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিলে আমাৰ P. G. R. বিলাক খুলি দিয়াৰ কোনো আৱশ্যক নকৰে। তাৰ বাহিৰেও বহুত P. G. R. আছে, যিবিলাক খুলি দিলে আমাৰ একো ক্ষতি নহয়। ব্ৰহ্মপুত্ৰৰ বহুত ঠাইত চৰ মাটি আছে। স্থানীয় মাটিহীন খেতিয়কক সেইবিলাক যদি দিয়া হয়, তাত সবিশেষ বেচি পৰিমাণে হ'ব—এনেয়ে এবিধা মাটিত ৪ মোনৰ বেছি নহয়। কিন্তু এবিধা মাটিত ৮ মোনলৈকে হ'ব। সেইবিলাক ঠাইত সবহ শস্য উৎপাদনৰ আঁচনি ললে আমাৰ খাদ্য সমস্যাও বহু পৰিমাণে সমাধান হ'ব। তাৰ উপৰিও wild life ৰক্ষাত কোনো ব্যাঘাত নোহোৱাকৈ সবহ শস্য উৎপাদনৰ ব্যৱস্থা হ'ব লাগে। সৰ্বশেষত মই ক'ব খোজো যে, কমিউনিষ্ট চীনৰ আৰু পাকিস্তানৰ শত্ৰুতাপূৰ্ণ কাৰ্য্যকলাপ আৰু আমাৰ জনসাধাৰণৰ মানসিক দুৰ্বলতাৰ আলম লৈ আজি এটা সমাজ বিদ্ৰোহী কাৰ্য্যকলাপৰ প্ৰচেষ্টা চলি আছে। সেই অৰ্থে আমাৰ সকলোৰে নীতি, মনোভাব, কাৰ্য্যপদ্ধতিৰ এনে গঢ় দিব লাগিব যাতে আমাৰ ৰাজ্যত প্ৰগতি, শান্তি, ধৰ্ম্মনিৰপেক্ষতা নিৰাপদ হৈ উঠে আৰু উন্নয়নৰ পথ সুগম হয় আৰু জাতীয় ঐক্য, সংহতি দৃঢ় হয়। নিৰাপত্তাৰ দায়িত্ব চৰকাৰৰ হাতত আছে। এই বিষয়ত চৰকাৰৰ ঘাই Machinery হ'ল পুলিচ—কিন্তু পুলিচৰ আচৰণত, কাৰ্য্য-পদ্ধতিত যদি মানুহৰ মনত ভয় ত্ৰাসৰ হে সৃষ্টি হয় তেন্তে নিৰাপদৰ অৰ্থ নিৰ্বৰ্থক হয়; আৰু তাৰ পৰা মঙ্গলকামী ৰাষ্ট্ৰ গঢ়া প্ৰহসন হয়। আজি

বিজাতীয় অনুপ্রবেশকাৰীৰ জাতীয় নিৰ্ণয়ৰ ভাৱ কেৱল পুলিচৰ ওপৰত দিয়া হৈছে। পুলিচে সেই কাম কৰিবলৈ গৈ সংখ্যালঘু মুছলিম ভাৰতীয় লোকক মিশ্ৰৰূপে ব্যৱহাৰ কৰিছে সি বৰ মৰ্জাস্তিক। ভাৰতীয় মুছলিমৰ বেষ-ভূমা, অৱয়বৰ কিছু পৰিমাণে পাকিস্তানী মুছলিমৰ বেষ-ভূমা, অৱয়বৰ লগত সাদৃশ্য আছে বুলিয়েই আজি পুলিচে নিতান্ত অৱহেলা ক্ৰমে ভাৰতীয় মুছলিমক পাকিস্তানী বুলি যি ভাবে লাঞ্ছনাদি আছে সি অতি দুখজনক। আজি গাওঁলৈ দুখীয়া মুছলিম খেতিয়ক বা বনুৱাৰ শাস্তিময় জীৱনৰ নিৰাপত্তা নাইকীয়া কৰি তলিছে। আজি যদি কোনো দুখীয়া খেতিয়ক বা বনুৱা পেটৰ দায়ত স্ত্ৰী-কন্যা ঘৰত ৰাখি জুৰিয়াৰ পৰা মাৰু লৈ কাম বিচাৰি যায়, মধ্য ৰাতিত পাকিস্তানী বুলি ধৃত হৈ স্ত্ৰী-কন্যাৰ পৰা বিচিছনাই নজনা কোন পৃথীভূত জাতীয় পাপৰ ফলস্বৰূপ হ'ষ্টে পাকিস্তানত আত্মীয় পৰিজন বঞ্চিত হৈ লাঞ্ছিত আৰু দৰ্ভহ জীৱন কটাব লগাত পৰিছে। এনে উদাহৰণ বহুতো আছে। আজি পুলিচে নিতান্ত অৱহেলাক্ৰমে পাকিস্তানী মুছলমান বুলি ভাৰতীয় মুছলমানক যি ব্যৱহাৰ কৰিছে, সি অতি দুখজনক কথা। এনে মনোভাৱৰ যাতে পৰিবৰ্তন হয়, তাৰ কাৰণে এই সদনৰ সদস্যসকলৰ আৰু চৰকাৰৰ কৰ্ত্তব্য আছে। এই কথা পুলিচক বুজাই দিব লাগিব যে ভাৰতীয় হিন্দু মুছলমান বেলেগ নহয়। আমি সকলোৱেই ভাৰতীয় আৰু ভাৰতীয় হিচাবে আমি সকলোকে সমান ব্যৱহাৰ কৰিব লাগে। পুলিচক উপলব্ধি কৰাব লাগে যে এই আচৰণ, কাৰ্য্য পদ্ধতি ভুল। স্বজাতীয় জাতীয় নিৰ্ণয় কৰা কোনো কঠিন কাম নহয় যদি পুলিচৰ আচাৰ ব্যৱহাৰ কাৰ্য্যপদ্ধতি নিৰপেক্ষ হয় আৰু মনোভাৱ স্বচ্ছ হয়।

Tribunal গঠন হৈছে যদিও তাৰ দ্বাৰা কোনো ফল লাভ হোৱা নাই। আজিও এই অৱস্থাৰ পৰিবৰ্তন হোৱা নাই, বৰঞ্চ আগৰ দৰেই চলি আছে। মই আশা কৰো চৰকাৰে দেশৰ পৰিস্থিতিলৈ চাই এনেকৈ সংখ্যালঘু সম্প্ৰদায়ৰ ওপৰত অন্যায় নহয় তাৰ চেষ্টা কৰিব।

আমাৰ ৰাজ্যত শিক্ষা বিস্তাৰৰ বৰ্ত্তমান যি নীতি লৈছে সি প্ৰগতিশীল আৰু সেইমতে বহুতো আগবাঢ়িছে। ইংৰাজ চৰকাৰৰ দিনত শিক্ষাৰ দায়িত্ব চৰকাৰে **directly** লোৱা নাছিল; পাৰ্ৱত্য অঞ্চলৰ শিক্ষা মিচনাৰীয়ে চলাইছিল; আৰু সমতল অঞ্চলৰ জিলাবোৰত **Local Board** বা **Municipal Board** আৰু সমতল অঞ্চলৰ স্বাধীনতাৰ পিচত **Primary Education** আৰু ১৯৬২ বিলাকে চলাইছিল। **Elementary Education Act** আদি পাচ কৰি ৰাজ্যৰ চুকে কোনো চনত শিক্ষা বিস্তাৰৰ পথ মুকলি কৰে; আৰু ৰাজ্যৰ সকলোকে শিক্ষা দিয়াৰ দায়িত্ব শিক্ষা চৰকাৰে নিজে সম্পূৰ্ণ গাত লয়। এই প্ৰগতিশীল নীতি অৱলম্বন কৰাৰ মোৰ চৰকাৰে নিজে সম্পূৰ্ণ দৃঢ়তা উদ্দেশ্য আছে; এটা হ'ল, সকলোকে শিক্ষা পোৱাত মতে, চৰকাৰৰ দিয়া আৰু এটা হ'ল দেশৰ সকলো ঠাইৰ সকলো প্ৰতিভা সমানে সহযোগ দিয়া আৰু এটা হ'ল দেশৰ সকলো ঠাইৰ সকলো প্ৰতিভা সংগ্ৰহ কৰা। আজি সকলোকেই সমানে আগবাঢ়িবলৈ সুবিধা দিয়াৰ দায়িত্ব চৰকাৰৰ। কিন্তু দুখৰ বিষয় নিয়া স্তৰৰ শিক্ষা দিয়াৰ যি ব্যৱস্থা গাওঁ অঞ্চলত চৰকাৰৰ। উচ্চ শিক্ষা দিয়াৰ সেইমতে গাঁৱত ব্যৱস্থা নাই। উচ্চ শিক্ষাৰ সকলো হৈছে, উচ্চ শিক্ষা কেন্দ্ৰীভূত হব ধৰিছে। তাকে দেখি ভাৱ হয় চৰকাৰে যেন সুবিধা চহৰতেই কেন্দ্ৰীভূত হ'ব ধৰিছে। তাকে দেখি ভাৱ হয় চৰকাৰে যেন সুবিধা চহৰতেই কেন্দ্ৰীভূত হ'ব ধৰিছে।

ধৰি লৈছে যে 'প্ৰতিভা' চহৰৰ একচেতীয়া বস্তু।
কিন্তু মই কব খোজো ভাৰতত যি সকল প্ৰতিভাশালী লোক জন্ম গ্ৰহণ কৰি দেশৰ, দহৰ কাৰণে যথেষ্ট কৰি থৈ গৈছে তাৰ সৰহ সংখ্যা গাঁৱৰ আৰু বুজাবৰ আৱশ্যক নকৰে। গতিকে মই মাননীয় শিক্ষামন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰি এই পৰামৰ্শ আগবঢ়াব খোজো, চৰকাৰে যেন গাওঁ অঞ্চলত উচ্চ শিক্ষা দিয়াৰ কাৰণে আৱশ্যকীয় হাই স্কুল, কলেজ আদি স্থাপন কৰে। ইয়াকে কৈ মই মোৰ বক্তব্য সামৰিছোঁ।

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, the hon. Member from Katlicherra.

Shri GOURI SHANKAR ROY (Katlicherra): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to congratulate the Finance Minister for presentation of the budget for the year 1965-66. Sir, the budget which has been presented to us is a deficit one. It is a deficit budget by Rs.3 crores 67 thousand and this figure may also exceed ultimately if other expenditures are taken over. But in spite of that the hon. Finance Minister has not suggested any new proposal for taxation on the people. Sir, though our budget is a deficit one, we should not be afraid of that because I think our State is really passing over from a Police State to a Welfare State with various developmental works and hence the deficit is a natural one and may be met by other avenues. Sir, without going into the details of the budget I like to make some observations here and there. Here, Sir, I would like to mention about the acute rising prices of essential commodities of daily life. Wherever we go people accuse us because of the high prices of commodities, of daily necessities and also the non-availability of such commodities. Sir, the high prices should be arrested any how to save the people from starvation and half fed condition. So, at any cost the Government should check the high prices and make the commodities of daily necessities available. Sir, I am glad that various attempts are being made for increasing the agricultural production of our country. Our country is an agricultural country and increased agricultural production will improve economy of the people. Sir, the district of Cachar has been taken under the Package Programme and various schemes are being executed through Anchalik Panchayats. The Package Programme has not provided any marketing facility of production as yet and this should be done. Sir, the Mohkuma Parishad on Subdivisional level is a supreme body in the Panchayat Raj. But it has been kept in dark as regards Package Programme in the district. The Mohkuma Parishads should know what is happening in its jurisdiction especially in regard to the production schemes of Package Programme. Sir, the Package Programme is a big programme for the increase of agricultural and other production and hence co-operation of Mohkuma Parishads is necessary.

Sir, next I would like to speak a few words about labour wages. Sir, Government as well as labour organisations are trying to increase the labour wages but at the same time the managements have taken other means to save money. Sir, the majority of the workers in the tea-gardens cannot earn the minimum wages due to change in the standard of work. So, what the managements ought to have paid as wage bill to the labourers under increased minimum wages are not being paid and thus they are trying to keep the wage bill as before. Another thing, Sir, in many gardens the managements have started retrenchment very tactfully so that nobody can imagine that any person is being thrown out of permanent employment. They have taken to the practice of employing more casual labourers in place of the permanent labourers to save money in various items. Sir, recently there have been two interim wage increases of the tea labourers. But I think the workers have not been benefited by this interim wage relief for the reasons mentioned by me and thus the policy of increasing the wages to the working class are becoming failures in practice. Sir, my friend, Dr. Ram Prasad Choubey, has already stated in this House that a large number of people, about 10,000, were retrenched in the tea gardens of Cachar in the year 1952-53. The Union representatives approached from door to door requesting the Government to rehabilitate these retrenched people; but you will be surprised, Sir, to hear that up till now nothing has been done for these distressed people.

Sir, the tea labourers are very backward specially in education as well as in other respects. Now-a-days some persons are reading and coming out with education, but they are not getting any scope for employment. The managements of tea gardens in majority are quite indifferent towards the boys and girls of the tea labourers to employ them in their concerns because they do not appreciate their employment in tea gardens. So, Sir, they are to depend on employment under the Government; but in that case also, Sir, they cannot compete with the other sections of the candidates. So, my request to the Government is to make provision for special treatment of tea garden and *ex-tea* garden candidates in Government services or in whatever manner the Government thinks best so that the educated people coming from the tea gardens can also be provided according to their qualifications and we can build up an ideal society taking all sections of the people on the same level. Sir, the unemployment problem has been acute everywhere specially in the tea gardens in Cachar which have got surplus labour. Unemployment, according to me, we can solve to a greater extent if we can establish industries—big, medium and small. Unemployment of agricultural labour is also big. So, according to me, if we set up more industries we can employ more and more persons for improving the economic condition of the people.

Sir, then I come to the Panchayati Raj of the State. In the tea gardens and the Forest villages Gaon Panchayats have not been formed. Thus a discrimination has been made depriving these areas from getting the benefit from Panchayati Raj. The facilities which have been given by the Government have not reached these people as there is no Gaon Panchayat. The areas have been represented by members nominated by the Government; but this simply cannot serve the purpose until and unless Government hold elections and form Gaon Panchayat. The nominations also, Sir, in the Silchar Subdivision, I have seen, have not been made properly, *i.e.*, with people of representative character in many cases. So, I would specially request the Government to remove this discontent among the tea labourers and also to take necessary steps so that Gaon Panchayats are formed in the tea gardens and Forest villages. Sir, Forest villages are being administered under the Forest Manual of 1872. There the people can be evicted at any time. They cannot seek justice in a Court of Law and apart from that, Sir, they are harassed in various ways by the officers. I would, therefore, request the Government to amend the law to bring these people to the level of other people so that they could feel that they are also on the march to develop our country along with the other sections of the people in the society. Sir, in Hailakandi Subdivision there are a good number of tribal people. They live in the hilly areas mostly with the homestead land and are passing their days in extreme poverty. I would, therefore, request the Government to rehabilitate these people by giving them lands or by taking up industrial programmes—cottage Industries and the like for these people.

Sir, next I come to the road communication. In our Hailakandi Subdivision, if you go there, you will find only one main road, that is, Hailakandi-Katlicherra-Gharmura road. It has got very heavy traffic. The road has turned so bad and is so deteriorating day by day that it has become quite difficult to pass over it with a motor vehicle.

Sir, I request the Government for black-topping of this particular road, which is the only main road in the whole Subdivision.

Then, I would bring to the notice of the Government the Jowai-Badarpur Road. This road is practically the lifeline of the district of Cachar not only Cachar. The road is still narrow and uneven and in rainy season passengers are held up very often. Sir, this road should be widened and black-topped as early as possible to make it an all-weather road.

Sir, next I would like to speak a few words about the Embankment and Drainage Department in the Hailakandi Subdivision. In this sphere the ception of Bakri-Howar is lagging far behind. In this Subdivision with the ex-Abdul Jalil Chowdhury, very few schemes have been taken. There are not yet been investigated. I shall request the Government to complete investigation for early measures of flood control there, considering specially the fact that Hailakandi produces a good quantity of paddy and other crops.

Sir, we are fighting for integrity and unity of our country. Wherever we go we speak about integrity and unity. In this critical juncture of our country when this State of ours is threatened by China border trouble, East Pakistan border trouble and Naga trouble, etc., and the China-Pakistan alignment, all of us should have one voice of unity, integrity and solidarity, but what do we find in our State, especially in Cachar district? We find that disunity and disintegrity are increasing day by day. Why this is happening? I hope Government would enquire into it and bring forth remedies of this unhappy situation.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Your time is up.

Shri GOURI SHANKAR ROY : I have practically finished the main points but some minor points have remained. As my time is up, with these few words, I conclude my speech.

Moulana ABDUL MUNIM CHOUDHURY (Karimganj South- : উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মাননীয় রাজ্যপাল তাঁহার সংক্ষিপ্ত ভাষণে বলিয়াছিলেন যে মাননীয় অর্থ মন্ত্রী মহোদয় তাঁহার বাজেট বক্তৃতায় রাজ্যের অর্থনৈতিক অবস্থা বর্ণনা করিবেন।

মাননীয় অর্থ মন্ত্রী মহোদয় উহা বিস্তারিত পর্যালোচনা করিয়া আমাদিগকে বুঝাইয়া দিয়াছেন তজ্জন্য মাননীয় অর্থ মন্ত্রী মহোদয়কে ধন্যবাদ জানাই। এবং মাননীয় অর্থ মন্ত্রী মহোদয় চলিত সনের ঘাটতি বাজেট জনসাধারণের উপর অতিরিক্ত কর ধার্য না করিয়া পেশ করায় পুনঃবার তাহাকে ধন্যবাদ জানাই।

উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মাননীয় অর্থ মন্ত্রী মহোদয় আত পরিশ্রম করিয়া যে বাজেট তৈয়ার করেন উহার ব্যয় বরাদ্দ টাকা কোন কোন খাতে অপব্যয় বা উপযুক্ত স্থানে ব্যয় হয় না বলিয়া আমাদের দুঃখ হইতেছে। যেমন আমার দক্ষিণ করিমগঞ্জ নিব্বাচন চক্রের কয়েকটি আবশ্যকীয় ব্যয়ের কথা উল্লেখ করিতেছি।

(১) P.W.D. বিভাগ গিরিশগঞ্জ-কালীগঞ্জ Via সুপ্রাকান্দি ও খুদ্রাকান্দি মাত্র দুই মাইল রাস্তার জন্য কোন ব্যয় বরাদ্দ করেন নাই। অথচ উহা পাকিস্তান সীমান্তের Military alternative রাস্তার কাজে আসবে। আমি

গত ২৬-৩-৬৪ ইং তারিখে মাননীয় মুখ্য মন্ত্রী ও P.W.D. মন্ত্রী মহোদয়কে পত্র দিয়াছিলাম, উত্তরে টাকা নাই বলিয়া জানাইয়াছেন। যদি আবশ্যকীয় ব্যত টাকা ব্যয় করা হয় না, তবে এত বড় অঙ্কের বাজেট মঞ্জুর করার প্রয়োজন কি? এই অঙ্কের জনসাধারণ শ্রমদানে কিছু অগ্রসর হইয়াছেন। ঐ রাস্তাটি বাহাতে সম্পূর্ণ হয় তাহার জন্য মাননীয় মুখ্য মন্ত্রী ও অর্থ মন্ত্রী মহোদয় গণকে অনুরোধ করিতেছি।

(২) কাছাড় একটি মাত্র গান্ধী স্মারকনিধি, কালীগঞ্জ হইতে মাত্র ৪ ফার্নঃ দূর, উহার জন্য টাকা নাই আর কালীগঞ্জ-কাকুরাগ্রাম ও কালীগঞ্জ-সিদ্ধারিয়া রাস্তাত দূরের কথা।

(৩) কালীগঞ্জ পোয়ানারার Railway level crossing এর ব্যবস্থা কেন হয় না, অথচ এই রাস্তাটি Militaryর alternative রাস্তা?

(৪) চন্দ্রপুর রাস্তার (জায়গার) Land Compensation পাওয়ার জন্য কত আবেদন নিবেদন কিন্তু রেকর্ড প্রস্তুত হইতেছে না বলিয়া কোন কিছু হইতেছে না; অথচ ২য় পঞ্চ বার্ষিক পরিকল্পনায় ঐ রাস্তাটি মাত্র ১৫২০ হাজার টাকার জন্য অসম্পূর্ণ এবং বাজেটে উহার জন্য মাত্র ১ হাজার টাকা বরাদ্দ করা হইয়াছে। ইহার কারণ কি? সরকারী নিম্ন কর্মচারীর অবহেলার জন্য ইহার দায়ী কি?

কালীগঞ্জ Departmental sub-post office এর Telegraph & Telephone এর কাজও এইরূপ অবহেলার সহিত করা হইতেছে। তারের খুঁটি নাকি ধান্য কাটার পর স্থাপনের কথা কিন্তু ধান্য পুনরায় রোপণের সময় আসিতেছে অথচ উহার কোন সাড়া নাই। সরকারী কর্মচারীদের মধ্যে কিছু পরিমাণ লোক আছেন। বাহারা ইচ্ছা করিয়া এইরূপ anomalyর সৃষ্টি করেন বাহাতে জনসাধারণ ক্ষেপিয়া সরকারকে গোলা-গালি দিয়া সরকার বিরোধী দলকে পরিপুষ্ট করে।

এইরূপ সরকার বাদী মোকদ্দমা সমূহ টাকার বিনিময়ে তারিখের পর তারিখ হইয়া দীর্ঘকাল চলে ও গরীব জনসাধারণ ন্যায় বিচার পায় না।

তালাবদ্ধ করিয়া গো-মহিষ রাখা যায় না। অবাধ পাকিস্থানে গো চালান দেওয়া হইতেছে কিন্তু চোর ধরা পড়িতেছেন। B.S.F. ও Check Post বাড়ানো হইতেছে আর কালবাজারী মাল আমদানি রফতানি হইতেছে। Customs কর্মচারীর পাহারায় রত কিন্তু কোন বাধা নিষেধ নাই। বরং টাকার বিনিময়ে যথাসাধ্য সাহায্য করে। এদিকে পাকিস্থানী অনুপ্রবেশকারী বিতাড়নের ছলনায় ভারতীয় মুসলমান বিতাড়িত হইতেছে তাদের খবর কে রাখে?

কালীগঞ্জ State Dispensary র female quarter এর fencing নাই। ডাক্তার মহাশয় কর্তৃপক্ষকে জানাইলে কোন সাড়া পান না-করিমগঞ্জ Civil Hospital এর Compound এর fencing না থাকায় encroachment চলিতেছে। কালীগঞ্জ Basic Training Centre এ উপযুক্ত লোকের অভাবে A. G. Office এর জটনিক Auditor কে Inspector নিযুক্ত করা হইতেছে। Long Pant পোষাকধারী শহুরিয়া বাবু গ্রামি সেবক, Malaria Field Worker নিযুক্ত হইতেছেন এবং ঘরে বসিয়া ডাইরি তৈয়ার করিতেছেন; রোত্র প্রথর-চলাফেরা করা মুশকিল, পাড়া গাঁয়ের রাস্তা ঘাট ভাল নয়।

কাছাড়ে নাকি দুইজন E. & D. Executive Engineer আছেন। শিলচরের Executive Engineer বেশ কাজ করিতেছেন অথচ করিমগঞ্জের Executive Engineer মহোদয় কি কাজ করেন কিছুই বুঝিতে পারি নাই। যদি তিনি কাজ করিতেন, তবে নিশ্চয়ই Embankment of the both banks of Kohra & Kochua Rivers ও তালতলা হাওরের জল নিকাশন করিয়া কৃষি পযোগী ক্ষেত্র ভূমিতে পরিণত করিতে পারিতেন by digging of পদ্মাখাল-upto Kohra river.

বাজেটের শতকরা ৭৫ ভাগ কৃষি কার্যের জন্য বরাদ্দ করা আবশ্যিক কিন্তু কেবল ধান্য উৎপাদনের জন্য নহে বরং যাবতীয় কৃষিজাত দ্রব্যের চাহ করা এমন কি সম্ভবপর হইলে গম ও যব উৎপাদন করার ব্যবস্থা করা যাহাতে আসান সর্ববিষয়ে স্বাবলম্বী হইতে পারে। প্রত্যেক কৃষককে ধান্য ছাড়া অন্য যে কোন আবশ্যকীয় কৃষিজাত দ্রব্য উৎপাদন করিতে বাধ্য করা যাহাতে উত্তর প্রদেশ ও পাঞ্জাবের উপর নির্ভর না করিয়া ও একমাত্র link line এ মাল আমদানী না হওয়ায় অনাহারে ও অর্দ্ধাহারে জীবন যাপন না করা।

উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, ধান্য মূল্য বৃদ্ধিত করিয়া কৃষিজাত খাদ্য দ্রব্য খরিদ করিয়া কৃষকের অর্থনৈতিক দুরাবস্থা উন্নত করার যে আন্দোলন সমবায় মাধ্যমে করা হয় তাহা সাতিস সমবায় সমিতির মাধ্যমে না করিয়া ব্যক্তিগত এজেন্ট নিযুক্ত করিয়া করিমগঞ্জে Assistant Registrar of Co-operative যে কাণ্ড করিয়াছেন ইহার তদন্ত সত্বর হওয়ার জন্য 'দৃষ্টিপাতের' সম্পাদক তাহার ওরা মাচর্চ ১৯৬৫ ইং সংখ্যায় যে দাবী জানাইয়াছেন উহা সমর্থনে আমিও তদন্তের দাবী জানাইতেছি।

সমস্ত কাছাড়ে যা হউক করিমগঞ্জে যে প্যাকেজ প্রোগ্রাম এই জন্য হইবে ইহাতে কোন সন্দেহ নাই।

ঐ সমবায় আন্দোলন বিরোধী অফিসারকে কোন Hill district এ বদলি করা হউক এবং দোষী সাব্যস্ত হইলে কাজ থেকে বরখাস্ত করা হউক।

উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, যাবতীয় appointments ও selection এর ব্যাপারে পাড়াগাঁয়ের শিক্ষিত ছেলে-মেয়েদের সরকারী কর্মে নিয়োগের জন্য যদি কোন বিশেষ ব্যবস্থা না করা হয়, তবে প্রদেশের সর্বাঞ্চলের সমানাধিকার ও গণত রাজ্যে চাকরি পাওয়ার সমব্যবহার মাঠে মারা যাইবে। কখনও ইহা কার্যে পরিণত হইবে না। কারণ পকেটের দাবী সমূহ পূরণ করা সম্ভব হইতেছে না।

করিমগঞ্জে চিনি দূর্মূল্য। প্রতি K. g. ৩।৪ টাকায় বিক্রয় হইতেছে— কিছু পরিমাণ চিনি সরকারী দোকানে পাওয়া যায় এবং ইহাও এক সপ্তাহের বেশী পাওয়া যাইবে না। Cement নাই বলিলেও চলে। শণ দূর্মূল্য হওয়ায় প্রচুর পরিমাণে C. I. Sheets সরবরাহ না করিলে বৃক্ষতলে আশ্রয় লইতে লোকজন বাধ্য হইবে। সরিষার তৈল প্রতি K. g. ৫।৬ টাকা। কিছু পরিমাণ তৈল ভাগ্যবান শহরবাসী সরকারী দোকান থেকে পাইতেছেন। অথচ Black marketeers এর উপর D. I Rule apply করা হয় না। কারণ একেবারেই না কি জিনিস বিলোপ পাইবে। সেই জন্য সর্বত্র বে-আইনি চলিতেছে। বাসে Overload অথচ কেহ কোন আপত্তি করে না। কারণ Seat পাইবে না। অরাধে চুরি হইতেছে কিন্তু পুলিশের কার্যকলাপের জন্য কেহ থানায় Report দেয় না।

[9th Mar., 1965]

সীমান্তের Smuggling এর Report দিলে উল্টা Action হয়। Site Selection Committee ৰ order অবজ্ঞা করিয়া তদানিন্তন South Karimganj এর B. D. O. মহাশয়ের প্ররোচনায় ৪ মাস ১২ দিন পরে High Court এ Case দায়ের করিয়া Stay order করানো হয়। সরকারী দায়িত্বশীল কর্মচারীরা জনসাধারণকে ভুল পথে পরিচালনা করিয়া দেশের ও দশের ক্ষতি সাধন করিতেছেন। করিমগঞ্জে প্রস্তাবিত Junior Technical School কালীগঞ্জে স্থাপিত করা হউক। কালীগঞ্জ M. E. Madrassa ও পাতু মহিলাসন School ৰয়কে deficit grant ও দত্ত গ্রামের রবীন্দ্র বিদ্যাপীঠ M.E. School টিকে Ad hoc grant দেওয়ার জন্য মাননীয় শিক্ষা মন্ত্রীর দৃষ্টি আকর্ষণ করিতেছি।

Adjournment

The Assembly then adjourned till 10 A.M. on Wednesday, the 10th March, 1965.

Shillong,

The 29th October, 1965

R. C. CHAUDHURI,
Secretary,

Assam Legislative Assembly.

