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

The Assembly met in the Assembly Chamber, Shillong, at 10 a.m. on Monday, the 16th March, 1959.

PRESENT

Shri Dev Kanta Borooah, B.A., LL.B., Speaker in the Chair, eight Ministers, four Deputy Ministers and Seventy-three Members.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

STARRED QUESTIONS

(To which oral answers were given)

Embankments of Pagladiya river

Shri PRABHAT NARAYAN CHOUDHURY (Nalbari-East) asked :

*21. Will the Minister-in-charge of Public Works Department (Flood Control) be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether it is a fact that some very weak points of marginal embankments of Pagladiya river continue to remain unattended for the last three years ?
- (b) Whether it is a fact that these vulnerable points at Katra, Dhantola, Balilecha, Bhadra, Dhniagog, Dingdingi and Bala were verbally advised to be improved when the area was visited once by the Chief Engineer, Flood Control with the Reviewing Committee and again when the same was visited by the Deputy Commissioner, Kamrup in connection with the determination of compensation ?
- (c) Whether it is a fact that fund is necessary for improvement of marginal embankment of Pagladiya ?
- (d) If so, why the dangerous portions have not been improved during the last three years ?

- (e) Whether Government are aware of the public feeling that the loss of two human lives at Bala during 1957 were due to the negligence of the officers of the department in this respect ?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY [Minister, P. W. D. (Flood Control)] replied :

21. (a)—No.

(b)—The whole length of embankments on both banks of the Pagladiya river from Kehura to Bijlighat has been improved by way of raising and strengthening the embankments during early part of the last financial year.

(c)—Necessary funds have already been sanctioned last year.

(d)—In view of reply at (b) above, this does not arise
As regards (e) the Answer is as follows:—

(e) Two human lives were washed away by floods of Pagladiya due to breach in the embankment. This breach was caused as a result of a cut made by the miscreants in the ring bund constructed near Balilecha. However, it may be added as a general proposition that human ingenuity has not yet been able to make embankments absolutely safe from breaches by high floods and to avoid loss of life and property resultant from such breaches.

Shri PRABHAT NARAYAN CHOUDHURY (Nalbari-East): As regards (e), Sir, may I know whether any enquiry was made about the loss of two lives and who were the miscreants ?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: An enquiry was made and it was found that some miscreants had cut the embankment at night as a result of which water entered the area. This flood resulted in the death of two persons. The actual miscreants could not be detected.

Shri PRABHAT NARAYAN CHOUDHURY: As regards (b), Sir, may I know the date of inspection by the Reviewing Committee said to have been set up for the purpose and the opinion given by this Committee ?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: I cannot give the date off hand. If the hon. Member wants to know the date of visit of the Reviewing Committee then he will have to put a separate question.

Shri PRABHAT NARAYAN CHOUDHURY (Nalbari-East): I want to know, Sir, whether any compensation is going to be paid for constructing the breaches of the embankment ?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY [Minister, P.W.D. (Flood Control)]: We will pay.

Deputy Commissioner, Kamrup at Barjar Aerodrome

Shri TARUN SEN DEKA (Nalbari-West) asked :

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

(a) Whether Government is aware that the Deputy Commissioner, Kamrup remains always busy in receiving and attending Ministers, high officials, etc., at the Aerodrome at Barjar, resulting in a serious loss of office work assigned to him as Deputy Commissioner ?

(b) If so, why ?

(c) For how many times, he had to attend Barjar Aerodrome during the whole year of 1958 ?

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance for Chief Minister) replied :

22. (a) & (b)—It is a fact that Deputy Commissioner, Kamrup has to spend a considerable part of his time in receiving and attending Union Ministers and high dignitaries. This has to be done as this is part of his duty as the head of the local administration and work of this nature is to be done by every Deputy Commissioner. The visits of high dignitaries being very frequent at Gauhati, it has been decided to place a second Additional District Magistrate at Gauhati to assist the Deputy Commissioner and the officer is due to join soon.

(c)—73 times.

Shri PRABHAT NARAYAN CHOUDHURY : Why instead of a second Additional District Magistrate a Receptionist or Reception Officer has not been created ?

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED : It is because, besides receiving and attending to Union Ministers and high dignitaries, he will have to attend to magisterial and other works.

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

(To which answers were laid on the table)

Town Committees and Municipalities in Assam

Shri GHANASHYAM TALUKDAR (Sorbhog) asked:

59. Will the Minister-in-charge of Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) How many Town Committees and Municipalities are there in Assam ?

(b) What are their names ?

(c) What are their respective income according to last estimates ?

(d) What is the population served by each of these bodies ?

(e) How many more Town Committees Government now propose to establish ?

(f) What are their names ?

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI (Deputy Minister, L.S.-G.) replied:

59. (a)—Fourteen Town Committees and 17 Municipal Boards.

(b), (c) & (d)—A statement giving the information is placed on the Library table. [Please see Library Register No.S. 69(a)].

(e) & (f)—Proposal for constitution of 27 Town Committees at the following places are under consideration of Government.

Name of the proposed Town Committees	Name of district
Lanka, Dhing, Lumding	Nowgong.
Dhakuakhana, Bihupuria, Tinali, Digboi, Panitola, Chabua, Naharkatiya.	Lakhimpur.
Amguri, Mariani, Sonari, Titabar, Moran, Dergaon.	Sibsagar.

Tangla,	Rangapara,	Kharupetia,	Darrang.
Chariali.			
Pathsala,	Sorbhog,	Barpeta Road	... Kamrup.
Lakhipur,	Lala Town	... ..	Cachar.
Abhayapuri,	Bongaigaon,	Bilasipara	... Goalpara.

Shri NILMONEY BORTHAKUR (Dibrugarh): May I know whether Government is considering the desirability of including Moran also in the list of the proposal for constituting a Town Committee ?

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI (Deputy Minister L.S.-G.): In this respect there are some difficulties as Moran is lying between two subdivisions-Sibsagar and Dibrugarh. However, enquiry have been made in this connection and report is awaited.

Shri PRABHAT NARAYAN CHOUDHURY (Nalbari East): May I know whether Government propose to include Hajo also for constituting a Town Committee ?

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI : Enquiry will be made, provided there are petitions to this effect.

Shri NARENDRA NATH SARMA (Dergaon): Will Government constitute a Town Committee at Dergaon ?

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI: It is already in the list.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Saikhowa) : Sir, in the Answer (b), (c) and (d) it is stated here that the information is placed on the Library table. But I could not find the information on the table of the Speaker till his arrival.

Mr. SPEAKER: I will look into this.

Shri GHANASHYAM TALUKDAR (Sorbhog): Sir, is it a fact that some cases for constituting Town Committee are pending for more than 3 years ?

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI: Yes, Sir.

Shri MAHANANDA BORA (North Lakhimpur): As Laluk in North Lakhimpur Subdivision is already a town, do Government consider desirability of establishing a Town Committee there ?

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI (Deputy Minister, L.S.-G.): If such a proposal comes Government will consider it.

Shri CHATRASING TERON [Mikir Hills-West (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)]: Does the reply to (a) refer to town committees of Autonomous Districts ?

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI: No.

Gabardhana Rindan Samabai Samity

DR. SRIHARI DAS (Barpeta) asked :

60. Will the Minister, Co-operative be pleased to refer to replies to Unstarred Question No.183 (a) to (h) asked by Shri Birendra Kumar Das, M.L.A., on the 30th August, 1958 on the subject of Rindan Samabai Samity at Kalpani Bazar and state—

- (a) Whether it is a fact that a meeting was held on 22nd July, 1958 at Kalpani Bazar to organise a Rindan Samabai Samity and the meeting decided to organise that samity under the name and style of "Gabardhana Rindan Samabai Samity with its headquarter at Kalpani Bazar and if so who was the person who presided over that meeting ?
- (b) What were the circumstances which forced Shri Akshoy Kumar Das, *Ex-M.L.A.*, to complain about the organisation to the Government.
- (c) What were the contents of his letter to the Government complaining about that organisation ?
- (d) Whether Government will be pleased to lay a copy of that letter on the table of the House ?
- (e) Whether Deputy Co-operative Officer, Barpeta Road, Local M. L. A., Project Executive Officer Gobardhana N. E. S. Block were present in that meeting ?

Shri BISWADEV SARMA (Deputy Minister, Co-operation) replied :

60. (a)—Yes. Shri Ghanashyam Talukdar, M. L. A., presided over the meeting.

(b)—Nothing more is known to Government beyond the contents of the note purported to have been written by Shri A. K. Das, copy of which is placed on the Library table. (Please see Library Register No.S.70).

(c) & (d)—A copy is placed on the Library table. (Please see Library Register No.S.70).

(e) --Yes.

Dr. SRIHARI DAS (Barpeta): Answer to (e) is 'Yes'. My supplementary is when these officers were present, namely the Deputy Co-operative Officer, Project Executive Officer, N. E. S. Block and also the Local M.L.A., who authorised Sri A. K. Das to write this letter complaining about the organization ?

Mr. SPEAKER : How can Government know who authorised him ?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Co-operation): It is not a question of authorising anybody ; this is an inherent right of every citizen.

Dr. SRIHARI DAS: In the last line of the letter it is written "It has been so proposed at the instance of the opposition M.L.A.". So what is the harm ?

Mr. SPEAKER: Any citizen has a right to complain against any administrative work of the Government and he does not need anybody's sanction. It is his inherent right granted by the Constitution of India.

Shri NILMONEY BORTHAKUR (Dibrugarh): Answer to (e) is 'Yes'. Whether any report was called from the Deputy Co-operative Officer ?

Shri BISWADEV SARMA: Sir, may I clarify the whole position ?

"A society with the name of the Gobordhana Mauza Rindan Samabaya Society Ltd., was organised by Deputy Co-operative Officer, Barpeta Road on 22nd July 1958 and he

forwarded the papers on 31st July 1958 to Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Gauhati. In his forwarding note, the Officer mentioned about controversies amongst the people in the matter of fixing the headquarters of the Society. The people from the area centering Kalpani Bazar wanted the headquarters at Kalpani Bazar and the others wanted it at Gobordhana. Kalapani is at a distance of 8 miles from Barpeta Road and Gobordhana is in between Kalpani and Barpeta Road. The majority present in the meeting supported the proposal for the headquarters at Kalpani Bazar and Shri G. Talukder, M.L.A. who was the President of the meeting supported the majority.

A telegram from the Secretary, Barpeta District Congress was received by the Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Gauhati on 5th August 1958. The telegram ran as "Registration of proposed Large Scale Credit Society at Kalpani centering Gobordhana Mauza should be stayed at present. Meeting you shortly."

Another application signed by some prominent persons from Govordhana opposing the formation of the Society was received by the Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies.

The Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Assam in his telegram, dated 9th August 1958 asked the Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies to stay registration of the Society on receipt of similar objections.

The Deputy Co-operative Officer was then asked by Assistant Registrar to come to Gauhati on 16th August and was consulted by the Assistant Registrar. The Organisation papers were returned formally to the Deputy Co-operative Officer on 22nd August 1958 pointing out the major defect that when the Bye-laws provided for only 7 members, the Inaugural General Meeting consisted the Committee with 11 members and also suggesting reorganisation of the society with Gobordhana as the headquarters or else to organise two Large Size Societies. The Deputy Co-operative Officer was further asked to contact and consult leading persons of the locality and the Project Executive Officer and proceed with the work in such manner as may be convenient to all.

A public meeting was held on 11th October 1958 in the Govordhana Middle English School which decided that in place of one Society for the whole Mauza, there should be 3 societies and elected a 9 member Committee to decide how the 46

villages in the Mauza will be divided amongst these 3 societies. The Committee divided the villages accordingly and fixed the dates on which each of the society would be organised.

The two societies one at Gobordhana and the other at Bilasipara have since been formed but the Society at Kalpani Bazar could not be formed by the Deputy Co-operative Officer in spite of his best efforts due to opposition from some people. It may be mentioned here that the Reserve Bank of India have prescribed that the area of operation of large size society should be confined within a radius of 3 to 5 miles and the Assistant Registrar had no other alternatives but to refuse registration to the society organised for the whole Mauza consisting of 64 villages and with villages at a distance of 8 to 10 miles from the Headquarters of the Society.

Building of the Chakchaka Middle Vernacular Schools

Shri GHANASHYAM TALUKDAR (Sorbhog) asked:

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

- (a) Whether Government are aware of the tottering conditions of the buildings of the Chakchaka Middle Vernacular Schools ?
- (b) Whether it is a fact that the Deputy Minister, Education lately visited the School personally and saw for himself the hopeless conditions of the School ?
- (c) If so, why no provision has been made to improve the conditions of the buildings of the said School ?
- (d) Why no furniture have been provided to the newly constructed rooms of the School and additional teachers provided in spite of representations to the Deputy Minister, Education ?
- (e) Whether the provisions as stated above will be made now ?
- (f) If so, when ?

Shri DEBESWAR SARMA (Minister, Education) replied:

61. (a)—Yes.

(b)—Yes.

(c) to (f)—As the proposals were received towards the end of the current financial year, no action for provision of funds could be taken during current year. Necessary action will be taken early next financial year.

Shri GHANASHYAM TALUKDAR (Sorbhog): Whether Government know that Chakchaka is the best Middle Vernacular School in Assam ?

Mr. SPEAKER : It is a matter of opinion.

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS (Deputy Minister, Education): Results of the school are good.

Shri GHANASHYAM TALUKDAR : If the results are good, why are the buildings tottering ?

Shri RADHIKARAM DAS: They are not tottering because they can be used for three to four years more. It is a Government school and the Public Works Department will have to make the plan and estimate. So it will take some time to construct the buildings.

Shri GHANASHYAM TALUKDAR: In reply to (c) to (f) it is stated : "As the proposals were received towards the end of the current financial year, no action for provision of funds could be taken". May I know what was the last date for submission of proposals for inclusion in the next year's budget ?

Shri RADHIKARAM DAS: Sometime before the preparation of the Budget.

Mr. SPEAKER: He wants to know the approximate date.

Shri RADHIKARAM DAS: Before 31st October.

Shri NILMONEY BORTHAKUR (Dibrugarh) : May I ask Government what is the criterion by which the Deputy Minister justifies grant to a school, result or enrolment ?

Shri RADHIKARAM DAS (Deputy Minister, Education) : Sufficient number of students are securing scholarship from the school ; at the same time the percentage of passing is also good.

**Mechajan Middle English School, Dopdar Mauza,
Sibsagar Subdivision**

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri)
asked :

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

(a) Whether it is a fact that Mechajan Middle English School, Dopdar Mauza, Sibsagar Subdivision which was recognised on 1st February, 1958 has not yet received any recurring or non-recurring grant from the Government ?

(b) Whether Government is aware of the good result of this School in the last Middle English School Leaving Certificate Examination ?

(c) Whether Government will be pleased to sanction grant to the said school at an early date ?

Shri DEBESWAR SARMA (Minister, Education)
replied :

62. (a)—Yes.

(b)—As the School was recognised in February, 1958 the students did not appear as regular candidates in the last Middle English School Leaving Certificate Examination, i.e., in 1957. They might have appeared as private candidates and as such Government have no information about the results of this School.

(c)—Recurring grant will be sanctioned to this School when it becomes eligible under the conditions of grant-in-aid. Particulars have not been received from the school for the purpose.

Shri TANKESWAR CHETIA (Nazira): Is it a fact that the local Member, Legislative Assembly submitted a representation to the Deputy Minister, Education with all necessary information only a few days ago?

Shri RADHIKARAM DAS (Deputy Minister, Education): I am not definite about it. We may have asked the Inspector of Schools for a report, but we have not received the report as yet.

Complaint of Shri Dinoo Sabar of Lakwah Rajgarh Basti Silakuti Mauza against Shri Bala Kurmi under Section 366 I. P. C.

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri) asked:

63. Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) Whether it is a fact that Sri Dinoo Sabar of Lakwah Rajgarh Basti, Silakuti Mauza, under Muthapur Police Out-post, Sibsagar subdivision, lodged a formal complaint (Ejaha) u/s 366 I.P.C. on 30th January, 1959 to the Muthapur Out-post through the General Manager, Lakwah Tea Estate, against Shri Bala Kurmi, S/O Shri Baburam Kurmi of Lakwah Tea Estate, but the Ejaha was not accepted by the said Out-post?

(b) Whether u/s 366 I.P.C. is cognizable?

(c) Why the Ejaha was not accepted?

(d) Whether it is a fact that subsequently when the police of the said Out-post arrested Sri Bala Kurmi, the bail was granted by the police at the spot?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister) replied:

63. (a)—No.

(b)—Yes.

(c)—Does not arise in view of reply to (a) above.

(d)—Bala Kurmi was never arrested by Police. So the question of granting bail at the spot does not arise.

Flood at Tihu

Shri BIRENDRA KUMAR DAS [Patacharkuchi (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)] asked :

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

(a) Whether Government are aware of the latest flood that occurred at Tihu ?

(b) Whether it is a fact that the flood has damaged paddy to the extent of 6260 bighas of land approximately and that the damage is to the extent of Rs.3,13,000 approximately ?

(c) If so, what measures Government have taken to give relief to the affected people ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Revenue) replied :

64. (a)—Yes. The latest flood occurred in the early part of October, 1958.

(b)—The flood damaged standing paddy crop over an area of about 6000 bighas and the damage is estimated at about Rs.3,10,000.

(c)—The distress caused by this October flood did not call for any gratuitous relief ; but necessary enquiry for suspension or remission of revenue as provided under the Assam Land Revenue Manual is being carried on.

Shri BIRENDRA KUMAR DAS : May I know when the enquiry for suspension or remission of revenue will be completed ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS : The date cannot be given. When it is complete, it will be completed (*laughter*).

Mr. SPEAKER : He wanted to know the approximate time.

Shri HARESWAR DAS : It is not possible to give that, Sir,

Shri BIRENDRA KUMAR DAS [**Patacharkuchi (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)**]: Will it be completed within this year ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Revenue): Yes, Sir.

Shri BIRENDRA KUMAR DAS: May I know whether any test relief will be given to the flood-affected people ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS: The flood has long passed.

Shri NILMONEY BORTHAKUR (Dibrugarh): Is it not a fact that relief is required after the flood and not before ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS: Test relief relates to long-term relief, but gratuitous relief is given just after the flood.

Shri CHATRASING TERON [**Mikir Hills-West (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)**]: The answer to (c) is that "necessary enquiry" is being carried on. The enquiry should relate either to the extent of damage or the amount of loss involved. When both these factors are known, what other enquiry is necessary ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS: A procedure is laid down by the Revenue Manual regarding remission of revenue. An enquiry about the extent of damage to the paddy is to be made individually. So, that enquiry is being made according to the provisions of the Manual.

Shri CHATRASING TERON: It has already been replied that damage was caused to about 6,000 bighas of paddy land and the amount involved was about Rs.3,10,000. Then what further enquiry is necessary ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS: Enquiry is necessary if remission of land revenue is to be given. Each individual pattadar's case is to be examined.

Shri MATHIAS TUDU (Gossaigaon): In view of the fact that the damage was to the extent of about Rs.3,10,000, will Government consider about granting gratuitous relief to the affected people ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS: No gratuitous relief was considered necessary.

Starvation of the people of the Subankhata Reclamation Area

Shri BIRENDRA KUMAR DAS [**Patacharkuchi (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)**] asked :

65. Will the Minister for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) Whether it is a fact that the people of the Subankhata reclamation area are starving ?

(b) If so, what measures Government have taken to supply them and other relief ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Revenue) replied :

65. (a)—No.

(b)—Three Fair Price Shops were functioning in the reclamation area till harvest. In the meantime, realisation of premium for the land settled with the people has been stayed.

Shri BIRENDRA KUMAR DAS: Considering the poverty of the people, will Government give them remission of land revenue in the Subankhata reclamation area ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS: Realisation of premium has been stayed.

Shri BIRENDRA KUMAR DAS: Whether remission of premium will be given ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS: No, Sir.

Shri BIRENDRA KUMAR DAS: Why not ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS: Because people may pay it.

Shri DANDESWAR HAZARIKA (Morongi): Sir, the answer to this question is not very clear to me. The question was "whether it is a fact that the people of the Subankhata reclamation area are starving ?" The reply is "No". Then the question was "if so, what measures Government have to supply them, etc.". The reply is "Three fair price shops were functioning in the reclamation area till harvest. In the meantime, realisation of premium has been stayed".....

Mr. SPEAKER: Evidently there are shades of starvation !

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Revenue) : Starvation and scarcity are two totally different things. There was no starvation, but there was scarcity.

Mr. SPEAKER: One leads to the other.

Shri HARESWAR DAS : So, we are taking steps that one may not lead to the other.

Flood Protection Committee at Tihu

Shri BIRENDRA KUMAR DAS [Patacharkuchi (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)] asked :

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

- (a) Whether it is a fact that a Flood Protection Committee has been formed at Tihu with the local Sub-Deputy Collector ?
- (b) If so, whether it is at the initiative of the Government ?
- (c) Whether the suggestion of that committee is considered by the Government ?
- (d) Whether the local flood committee mentioned above submitted any reports ?
- (e) If so, what are the suggestions of that committee to check floods ?
- (f) What steps have been taken by Government to give effect to the suggestions of the flood protection committee ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Revenue) replied :

66. (a)—No.

(b) to (f)—Do not arise.

South Kamrup Vidyapith at Tiniali and Barihat High English School

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI (Rampur) asked :

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

- (a) Whether he is aware of the existence of the South Kamrup Vidyapith at Tiniali and Barihat High English School ?
- (b) When these Schools were started ? What is the number of students in each of these Schools and the number of successful matric students for the last three years from these institutions ?
- (c) Whether any grant-in-aid have been sanctioned for these institutions and if not, why not ?

Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH (Minister, Education) replied :

67. (a)—Yes. 1. Dakhin Kamrup Vidyapith at Tiniali and 2. Auranga Barihat High School.

(b)—In 1954.

Number of students:—

In (1) 245.

In (2) 220.

Number of successful Matric students.

				1956	1957	1958
In (1)	...	...	...	1	3	2
In (2)	...	...	...	2	1	5

(c)—No. So long the Schools were un-recognised. They have been granted provisional recognition for one year with effect from 1st January 1958. Particulars have not been received from these Schools for sanction of grant under the new conditions of Grant-in-aid.

**Invitees from the United Khasi-Jaintia Hills
District to attend the Republic Day
celebrations at Delhi**

U JORMANIK SIEM [Nongpoh (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)] asked:

68.(a) Will the Minister-in-charge of Tribal Areas be pleased to state who were the invitees from the United Khasi-Jaintia Hills District, to attend the Republic Day celebration at Delhi in 1956 ?

(b) Whether full fares were paid to all of them ?

(c) If not, why not ?

(d) How far it is correct that full fares have not been paid to one invitee ?

(e) If so, the reasons for such discrimination ?

Capt. WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA (Minister, Tribal Areas) replied:

68.(a)—Shri J. Tariang ;

Shri A. Alley ; and

Shri K. Rymbai.

(b)—Yes.

(c) to (e)—Do not arise.

U JOR MANIK SIEM: Sir, it seems that there is a printing mistake in this question. If the mistake is mine, I shall submit fresh questions. But if it is a mistake on the part of the office, this may please be enquired into.

Mr. SPEAKER: Yes, what is that mistake ?

U JORMANIK SIEM: It should be "1957" and not "1956". But if the Minister is prepared to reply I can make it "1957" now.

Capt. WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA (Minister, Tribal Areas): According to the copy I received it is 1956.

Mr. SPEAKER : I don't think he can reply if it is changed now. If the mistake is in my office I shall look into it.

U JORMANIK SIEM [Nongpoh (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)]: If it turns out to be my mistake I shall revise my questions.

Functions and duties of the Land Settlement Advisory Boards

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla) asked:

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

- (a) What are the powers, functions and duties of the Land Settlement Advisory Boards ?
- (b) What are the principles underlying constitution of the Boards ?
- (c) What are the rules and regulations in regard to these Boards ?
- (d) Whether Government will be pleased to lay on the table a copy of these rules ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Revenue) replied:

69. (a)—The Land Settlement Advisory Committees as the very name connotes are advisory bodies. Their advice is sought by the local officers on the following matters:—

- (i) Reservation and dereservation of Grazing land.
- (ii) Settlement of waste land in towns.
- (iii) Settlement of waste land in villages on the co-operative and collective basis, or with political sufferers.

(iv) Planned settlement in general.

(v)(1) Solution of the problem of rehabilitation of landless people, flood and erosion affected people, people with no economic holdings and political sufferers. They are also to advise the Deputy Commissioners and Subdivisional Officers on acquisition and requisition of land for rehabilitation of the above class of people and in the preparation of the list of such deserving persons.

(2) If waste lands for these classes are not available within the district, the Committee may advise its *ex-officio* Chairman, the Deputy Commissioner in the Sadar and the Subdivisional Officer in the outlying Subdivision to refer the deserving cases to the Deputy Commissioners of other districts where such lands are known to exist.

(3) Their suggestion is also sought for expediting the above with a view to help the Grow More Food drive by settlement of all available land with the deserving persons as speedily as possible and for encouragement of indigenous persons to take to intensive cultivation.

(b)—The Land Settlement Advisory Committees are constituted with the leading persons of the Subdivision including some M. L. As. and other persons taking interest in land settlement and in the welfare of the cultivators in general.

(c)—None.

(d)—Does not arise.

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla): At what period of interval these Land Settlement Advisory Committees have to be convened by the Deputy Commissioners ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Revenue): According to necessity ; there is no definite rule to that effect.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Saikhowa): I find from the reply that one of the functions of the Board is "solution of the problem of rehabilitation of landless people, flood and erosion affected people, people with no economic holdings and political sufferers". Does the Minister-in-charge know that such problems were not discussed in the Land Settlement Advisory Board of Dibrugarh during the last two years or since the constitution of the present Board ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Revenue): The hon. questioner is a member of that Board. If the Deputy Commissioner does not do it, he can give requisition for it.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Saikhowa): Is the Minister-in-charge aware that such matters were brought to the notice of the Deputy Commissioner but these were not included in the agenda ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS: If that is not done, the hon. Members may give a requisition.

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla): Is the Government aware that the Land Settlement Advisory Board at Tezpur did not function for a period of about five months and this matter was reported to the Government ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS: It is difficult to give any reply now regarding any particular Board. But the members of the Board can give a requisition if there is delay.

Shri KARKA CHANDRA DOLEY [North Lakhimpur (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)]: Land Advisory Board বিলাকে recommend কৰা প্ৰস্তাব বিলাক Deputy Commissioner বা Sub-divisional Officer বিলাকে তেওঁলোকৰ ক্ষমতা হিচাবে নাকচ কৰিব পাৰেনে কি ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS: Land Advisory Board বিলাকে advise দিয়ে । কিন্তু instruction দিয়া হৈছে যে Deputy Commissioner বা Subdivisional Officer ইয়াত differ কৰিলে matter টো চৰকাৰলৈ পঠিব ।

Shri SARBESWAR BORDOLOI (Titabar): Is Government aware that due to there being no Secretary of the Land Settlement Advisory Boards, the work is hampered ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS: No such report has come to Government. The Deputy Commissioner is responsible for proper functioning of the Board.

Shri SARBESWAR BARDOLLOI: Will the Government appoint a Secretary ?

(No reply).

Shri BAIKUNTHA NATH DAS [Rangiya (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)] : Is it a fact that settlement of waste land in Gauhati town did not come before the Advisory Committee ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Revenue): Before the last General Election the Advisory Committee at Gauhati had refused to sit and discuss about the distribution of land at Gauhati. Now, of course, they are sitting.

Shri BAIKUNTHA NATH DAS: That is not true. I am a member of that Advisory Committee. Will Government enquire into the matter and see whether it was a fact ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS : Yes, I have no objection, but that is the report of the Deputy Commissioner.

Mr. SPEAKER: The hon. Member, who is a member of that Board, makes that complaint. I hope Government will enquire into the matter.

Shri HARESWAR DAS : Yes, Sir, I shall enquire.

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla): In the printed reply the Minister has said that one of the functions of the Land Settlement Advisory Board is "Settlement of waste land in villages on the co-operative and collective basis or with political sufferers". My question is—Are these Advisory Bodies not required to advise the Government on settlement of waste land in the villages with individuals other than political sufferers also ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS : They can give such advice.

Shri GAURISANKAR ROY (Katlicherra): Are the Sub-Deputy Collectors members of these Boards ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS : Not in every Board but in some Boards they are members.

Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Kamalpur): Are the Government aware that so far as Gauhati Land Settlement Advisory Board is concerned when there is no meeting, settlement of waste land of Gauhati is put in the agenda.

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Revenue): Members can put any matter in the agenda.

Shri MAHANANDA BORA (North Lakhimpur): Is it not a fact that the recommendations of Subdivisional Officers and Deputy Commissioners carry more weight with the Government than any member of the Advisory Board of which I can cite instances? In view of this will the Government state what is the utility of associating members from public in these boards?

Shri HARESWAR DAS: That is a matter of opinion.

Shri HIRALAL PATWARY (Panery): With regard to reply to question (b), may I know, Sir, who are the leading persons?

Shri HARESWAR DAS: Persons who take interest in settlement of land.

Shri DANDIRAM DUTTA (Mangaldai): মঙ্গলদৈ নতুন টাউনৰ মাটি বন্দৰস্তী দিবৰ কাৰণে ৬ বছৰ আগতে Mangaldai Land Advisory Board এ recommend কৰিছিল। এতিয়াও কিয় বন্দৰস্তী দিয়া হোৱা নাই?

Shri HARESWAR DAS: ৬ বছৰ আগতে recommend কৰা কথাটো তেতিয়াই খবৰ কৰিব লাগিছিল।

Shri DANDIRAM DUTTA: এতিয়া চৰকাৰে অনুসন্ধান কৰিবনে?

Shri HARESWAR DAS: কৰা হব।

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla): Are these Advisory Boards required to scrutinise the allotment lists prepared by the land Record Staff.

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Revenue): That is one of their functions.

Shri NARENDRA NATH SARMA (Dergaon): Whether the decisions of the Land Advisory Boards should get approval of the Government and whether they take two to three years to get the approval from the Government on their recommendations?

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Revenue): No approval is necessary unless it is the question of settlement of land in Government reserves.

Shri MOHENDRA MOHAN CHOUDHURY (Hajo): Is it a fact that when settlement operation goes on in a district or a Subdivision it is the Settlement officer who settles the land and not the Deputy Commissioner or the Subdivisional officer and the Land Settlement Advisory Board has no jurisdiction over him ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS: When settlement operation goes on the Deputy Commissioner cannot settle any land, all such powers vest in Settlement officer.

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS: Are the Boards abolished in those places ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS: They are not abolished.

Shri MOHENDRA MOHAN CHOUDHURY: Whether in those areas the Settlement officers settle land on their own accord ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS: Exactly even the periodic pattas stand technically cancelled when settlement goes on in certain place. Settlement officers settle land with effect from the beginning of the next term.

Shri GAURISANKAR ROY (Katlicherra): What is the definition of landless person according to Government ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS: A person who has no land.
(Laughter).

**Constitution of an National Extension Service
Block comprising Damkachaka Bonsi,
Rupasi and Kharija Bijni Mouzas of
Barpeta Subdivision**

Shri GHANASHYAM TALUKDAR (Sorbhog) asked:

70. Will the Minister-in-charge of Community Projects be pleased to state—

(a) Whether an National Extension Service Block will be constituted comprising Damkachaka Bonsi, Rupasi and Kharija Bijni Mauzas of Barpeta Subdivision ?

- (b) If not, why not ?
- (c) Whether it is a fact that a representation under the signatures of 16 M. L. As. has lately been sent to the Chief Minister to that effect ?
- (d) If so, who are those M. L. As. ?
- (e) Whether it is a fact that the Chief Minister assured them that a National Extension Service Block will be constituted comprising the aforesaid Mauzas ?
- (f) Whether it is a fact that the Minister-in-charge of Community Projects during his last visit to Sorbhog said that there would be no more change of the areas of the National Extension Service Blocks ?
- (g) If so, why the areas of the Barpeta N. E. S. Block was changed while no change was effected in the case of the other Mauzas ?
- (h) What is the reason for this discrimination ?
- (i) On what principles the Government are working with regard to the areas of the N. E. S. Blocks ?
- (j) Whether there will be total revision of the areas of all the N. E. S. Blocks of Barpeta Sub-division ?
- (k) If so, when ?

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Community Projects) replied:

70. (a)—No.

(b)—Delimitation of Blocks are made on the recommendations of the Subdivisional Development Boards. There

is no such recommendation from the Subdivisional Development Board, Barpeta for constituting any Block with the three mauzas comprising Damkachaka Bousi, Rupasi and Kharija Bijni of Barpeta Subdivision.

(c)—A representation from 15 M. L. As. was received by the Chief Minister.

(d)—The names of the M. L. As. are as below:—

- (1) Shri G. Talukdar.
- (2) Shri B. K. Das.
- (3) Shri Hiralal Patwari.
- (4) Shri Nilmoney Borthakur.
- (5) Shri Tarun Sen Deka.
- (6) Shri Dwijesh Ch. Deb Sarma.
- (7) Shri Mathias Tudu.
- (8) Shri Tajuddin Ahmed.
- (9) Shri Kumar Parakitish Ch. Barua.
- (10) Shri Jahanuddin Ahmed.
- (11) Shri Hakim Ch. Rabha.
- (12) Shri Surendra Nath Das.
- (13) Shri Jormanik Syiem.
- (14) Shri L. S. Khyriem.
- (15) Dr. Srihari Das.

(e)—No.

(f)—No, during my last visit to Sorbhog I said that it could only be with the consent of the Subdivisional Development Board that boundaries of Blocks could be altered, but that in any case as far as Kharija Bijni is concerned as it already formed part of the Gobardhana Block and had obtained the benefit of development activities of this Block, it could not now be taken out and included in another Block. In the circumstances the revision of the boundaries of this Block could not arise.

(g)—The Subdivisional Development Board, Barpeta recommended the re-adjustment of the Barpeta, Bhabani-pur and Bajali Blocks, hence Government approved the change in all these three blocks and not in Barpeta Block alone. Further no Mauzas involved in the revision of these Blocks had received previously any benefit from development activities by being included in N. E. S. or C. D. Blocks.

(h)—In view of (f) and (g) above, this does not arise and there was no discrimination.

(i)—According to the standard laid down by the Government of India, a block in the Plain areas, is to comprise of approximately 100 sq. miles with a population of about 66,000 and in the Hills, with a population of about 25,000. No area can be prescribed for the Hills. On the basis of these principles, the Subdivisional Development Boards delimited the Blocks originally in 1953. Certain changes had to be made in respect of a few blocks on subsequent recommendations of the respective Subdivisional Development Boards in certain areas.

(i) & (k)—At present there is no further proposal from the Barpeta Subdivisional Development Board for the revision of the boundaries of any other Blocks.

Security deposit by the Manager and Staff of Bidyanagar Tea Estate

Shri BISWANATH UPADHYAYA (Patharkandi) asked :

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

(a) Whether the Manager and the members of the Staff of the Bidyanagar Tea Estate are required to deposit any security with the Government at the time of appointment ?

(b) If so, whether the present Manager of the garden has deposited any amount of security ?

(c) When the deposit was made ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Revenue) replied:

71. (a)—Yes. The security required to be furnished by the employees is as follows :—

						Rs.
(1)	Manager	...	...	...	...	5,000
(2)	Assistant Manager	...	...	...	...	2,000
(3)	Head Assistant	...	...	...	...	2,000
(4)	Godown Clerk	...	...	...	...	2,000

(b)—Yes. Rs. 5,000 in landed property.

(c)—On 26th September, 1956.

Regarding Tihu Dak Bungalow

Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH [Minister, P.W.D. (Roads and Buildings)] : Sir, on Saturday last I could not be present in the House and there was a little inconvenience in respect of answer to a question. I am sorry for it. I am causing an enquiry to be made by the Department as how it was missed and a negative reply was given. I am also examining the matter raised in the question.

General Discussion of the Budget

Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Kamalpur) : Mr. Speaker Sir, I was speaking about the unemployment problem of the State when the House was adjourned on Saturday last. This problem is becoming very acute and there amount of suspicion and frustration among the educated youths of our State that they have been by-passed in all fronts of employment such as the Railways, Posts and Telegraphs and in other departments of the Central Government functioning in this State and also in other commercial organisation in the State which are mostly in the hands of outsiders. This apprehension should be removed from the minds of the youths and I hope, our Government will move the Central Government and the Railways, Posts and Telegraphs so that in the selection Boards at least for appointments of 3rd grade and 4th grade employees representatives of this Government are included so that our youths may get a fair deal. In Railway and Postal and Telegraphs Departments all the third and fourth grade employments should be

given to the people of the soil in order that unemployment problem may be solved to some extent. The Government should press upon the commercial concerns in the State so that our youths are also employed in their firms and business concerns.

Sir, for want of sufficient number of technical institutions it is difficult to get technically trained persons although advocations in this line are many. I hope, in this important matter our Government will give their serious thought. In Bongaigaon and Gauhati there is great scope for employment of technically trained youths in the Railways but there is the dearth of technically trained persons. In order to meet this problem and that sufficient youths can be technically trained the Government should open one technical institution at Bongaigaon and one at Gauhati.

Then Sir, a port may be developed in Assam some where on the Brahmaputra and this will go to a great deal in solving the inland river transport difficulties. If a port is developed fully equipped with modern technical installations, there barges, large boats with mottors fitted, etc., can be constructed there and these will help in our inland river transport system with ease and less cost and these vessels can very well ply in the tributaries and over the Brahmaputra. This will afford openings for employment of some people of our State.

Then another fact to which I want to draw the attention of the Finance Minister is that sales tax is charged in different places at a different points on the same thing. When whole-sale dealer brings an article for sale he is to pay sales tax, the retailers who purchase the same from the wholesale dealers he is also to pay sales tax and the consumer has to bear the heavy burden. By this process the Government actually does not get the sales tax collected at different stages. So I suggest that sales tax should be charged only in one stage and not in different stages so that Government can get the sales tax due to them and it is evaded by the retailers though the consumer is to pay it.

Mr. SPEAKER: You are suggesting single point sales tax ?

Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Kamalpur):
Yes, Sir.

Another matter to which I beg to draw the attention of the Finance Minister is that sales tax levied on books and periodicals is virtually tax on knowledge. We do not have a good reading

public and sales tax on books is practically to be borne by the poor publisher and the book-seller. The West Bengal Government has recently abolished sales tax on books. In our State also sales tax is not levied on text books. I request the Government to withdraw sales tax on all books and periodicals.

Then, Sir, I beg to refer to certain local problems, *e. g.* the Public Works Department. In the area from which I come there is no sufficient Public Works Department road. There were certain roads which were included in the list of projects in the Budget. The roads were all incomplete but this year I find that all the names of these roads have been eliminated from the list. For instance, the North Gauhati-Doomichaki road which was formerly maintained by the Local Board and subsequently taken over by the Public Works Department. After constructing a portion of it it was left incomplete. The bridges were not complete and the road now becomes unpassable. So the road which was the means of communication has been now made unpassable. There is another road—Kamalpur-Borka of which only one mile was taken up by Public Works Department and the other portions left incomplete. This road has become completely unpassable now. I would request Government to take sufficient care of these roads and also to include these roads in the list again.

As regards the N. E. S. Blocks I want to speak a few words. The N. E. S. Block at Kamalpur Circle was recommended by the Subdivisional Development Board in 1956. The recommendation was for one such block only. Now I find that the policy of the Government is that in a particular Block, there should not be more than 66,000 population and in an area of 100 sq. miles in the plains. But this circle according to the 1951 census has a population of 95,000 and by now this population would have exceeded on lakh. So Sir, my request is that this N. E. S. Block should be split up into 2 and 2 Blocks should be constituted in that area. The area is a very backward one and on all sides the areas have been brought under N. E. S. Blocks and I request the Government to establish the two N. E. S. Blocks at Kamalpur in the current year. Then Sir, as regards medical facilities, there is no medical facility at all in the area from which I come and the Medical Minister was kind enough to hear a deputation at the Gauhati Circuit House from the public of the locality and advised them to go on with the construction work of a dispensary at village Guiya according to the Public Works Department specification as was urged for permission by the deputationists and the public had

collected a fair sum of money and donated 6 bighas of land in Guiya and have begun construction of the dispensary building according to the specification of the State dispensary at Naokata. The construction of the building has been taken up and Shri M. M. Choudhury, our Assam Pradesh Congress Committee President, has also seen the work in progress. I would request the Government that this dispensary should be sanctioned this year which will go to a great extent in helping the public and will encourage their self-help enterprise.

Then Sir, I want to speak a few words about erosion which has been made by the Brahmaputra near the North Trunk Road in Dharapur and Garal area which has only something like 3 furlongs to reach the North Trunk Road. If timely step is not taken then there is every danger that the same fate of Palasbari will also happen in this area. This erosion threatens the University as well. Last year, our Ministers visited the area and some members of the CWPC also visited the area who were of the opinion that if action is taken, it can be easily protected from further erosion. Then Sir, as regards embankment and drainage, the other day I drew the attention of the Minister with a particular question that the embankment of the river Puthimari was constructed in 1954-55. The embankment was constructed in 2 points of the river, *i. e.*, from the bridge on Rangiya-Rangapara line at Dhulabori to the bridge of Puthimari river of the Rangiya-Amingaon line. Then again an embankment was constructed in further down from Hajo Baruabarighat to the mouth of the river leaving the remaining portion unprotected from the ravages of floods. Since 1954, *i. e.*, during these long 5 years, this locality has been inundated by heavy flood and the people has been suffering from acute distress. I have been repeatedly insisting for the construction of this embankment and I was glad to learn that during the August Session of this Assembly the Minister passed orders in the file for execution of the work within the current Session. But Sir, now I find that the work has been stopped and in reply to the question I put the other day, it has been said that the Central Government has not approved the scheme and therefore, the work could not be taken up now. Then again Sir, further above the Dhulabari bridge, *i. e.*, in Rangiya, there is also some difficulty as the embankment was constructed in the middle portion and therefore, the embankment has not at all been beneficial to the public. Instead, it has become a source of trouble and it is causing heavy damage to both the areas. Now if these schemes are not approved by the Central Government, then as there are damages caused not by the

natural floods but by man-made floods. I would request Government for taking up some steps even from the provincial budget to complete the construction of the embankment and I also would request Government and the Finance Minister so that some amount of money will be made available for construction of this remaining portion of the embankment which if left incomplete, will damage the entire work thereby making the people to suffer great loss. Every year during the monsoon, the whole area becomes flooded and not only crops are damaged but cultivation becomes impossible and the people are to rely simply on relief and so on. For instance, in October last year, the entire area was flooded. I visited the area and found that even the Public Works Department road was under waist deep water. Houses were damaged and cattle were pushed to the railway lines and kept for some time there and as a result, the entire area has been subjected to great distress.

As regards other matters, e. g., education, etc., I like to speak a few words later on, Sir.

***Shri NILMONEY BORTHAKUR (Dibrugarh):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to congratulate the Finance Minister for his bold frankness in presenting the surplus Budget and from its outspokenness. I am inclined to believe that he is organising the economy of the State. But the treatment suggested is not for tackling the different basic problems.

The basic problems which the State has to face, solution of which alone will lead to the solution of other problems of the State are firstly, intensive agricultural programme, development of transport and power and fourthly, complete overhauling of the administrative machinery. I am very glad that the Finance Minister has recognised these problems. But in this Budget speech we could not find any inkling of the way in which Government propose to tackle these problems. At least the budget estimates have not given us any hope that these problems will be tackled in the right direction. My Friends from the other sides were full of praise for the Finance Minister because he has placed before the House a surplus budget. But I fail to persuade myself to agree with these Friends of mine. Why? Sir, all schools of economists agree on one point that a surplus budget in a backward and under-developed country leads to the oppression of the people. The reasons for this are very simple. A surplus budget which the

Government propose, pump out resources from the people which they propose to give back. If the people are already half-starved, half clad and ill-fed, you can easily imagine their position.

Now Sir, the Government are out to maintain a big, top heavy, inefficient and to a certain extent weak administrative machinery at the expense of the people. May I ask, is this the way by which the Government propose to usher in an era of socialism? If we take the whole budget and compare it with the former budgets, we will find not great difference in them. This budget may be a surplus one and the former budget deficit ones but from our experience we have found that these deficit budgets turns out to be surplus ones at the fag end of the year because the framers of former budgets were trying to use some methods by which they try to hood-wink the people by saying that they are exerting pressure on the Central Government for more allocation of funds or for getting greater slice of their share from the Centre. Another method that they used is to tell the people, look here, there is a deficit budget this time, so no more applications for grants, no more hospitals, no more roads and bridges or no more improvement of your veterinary needs, etc.'. Now, the present Finance Minister, a seasoned politician as he was, would not like to go that way. He would have the people on his side, so his strategy is different from others. He would ask the people - "come one and come all, we will give you a patient hearing, we will remove your grievances, etc. That argument is very simple indeed. But later on he would say, "to remove your grievances and to solve your problems we have to find resources, so you must be prepared to bear the burden of additional taxation. Our problem is also to find resources to finance our Third Plan, etc. That is undoubtedly a very clever way of doing things. But Sir, basically, as I have already said, there is no difference between the former deficit budgets and this so-called surplus budget excepting the strategy. Now, Sir, what does this budget promise us? This Budget does not promise to give us Ramraj, or a socialist era. It is not a case of 'old wine in new bottles' nor of new wine in old bottles but it is a case of 'old wine in old bottles with a new label on.....(laughter)

Now Sir, as regards the Receipt side of this budget it has been aptly dealt with by my Friend Shri Bhattacharyya. I do not propose to deal in detail with the receipt and expenditure side but I will confine my observations to the

expenditure side by laying more emphasis on this side which is by far the more important thing. Looking to the expenditure side we find that in some heads like Education, Medical Public Health, Police and General Administration there is increase. We find that under Police there is an increase from 2.65 crores to 2.91 crores. Government argument in this regard may be that the increase was necessary to provide extra ration on the army scale to the Police to guard our frontiers. But what I want to emphasise is this: That, our frontiers are also the frontiers of India; so guarding or protection of our frontiers is guarding or protection of India's frontiers. That being so, naturally the expenses for guarding or protection of our frontiers should be a charge on the Centre. The Centre should be requested to give us some grant under this head so that our frontiers can be amply protected.

Secondly, under Education we find there is an increase from 5.03 crores to 5.4 something there is an increase of about 41 lakhs of rupees. But looking into the whole Education budget we find that the money allotted for technical education is only 43 lakhs. But if the Government policy in regard to technical education is to be implemented, if we are going to have more industry, if we are going to have compulsory free primary education in the State at the end of the Third Plan period, then the amount is absolutely inadequate. We have to make provisions for training of teachers and we have to make provisions for having higher technical education etc. Then again under Medical and Public Health the allotment is rather good. But even here if the Government policy is to be implemented to take over the Local Board Dispensaries and to improve the existing dispensaries and to provide one dispensary for every mouza and so on, then this provision is not sufficient. But the most glaring lacunae in this Budget is with regard to the budget for co-operative and rural credit societies. We find that there is an increase of about 5 lakhs under this head this year. But if we really want to provide cheap credit to our rural population, if we want to help our peasantry in regard to forming themselves into co-operative societies, I think this amount is too meagre.

Now, if we come to the receipt side we find that whatever receipt was there it was due to the fact that some of our embankment and drainage projects will have to be dropped. In this connection I want to place before the

Government that the Central Government should be made known that Assam has one of the biggest and possibly longest and more turbulent river in the world, that if this river and its various tributaries equally turbulent is trained, it will make not only thousands of acres of land arable, but it will be able to supply electric power and energy not only to the State itself but also to the neighbouring States at possibly the cheapest rate.

I think the former allocation of Rs.8 crores is not even sufficient. But the Central Government should be pressed that nothing less than 8 crores of rupees is sufficient. Either the Central Government make that sum available or let them take the responsibility of feeding the entire population of Assam.

So far as the Central excise duties are concerned our share is very low. I do not understand why our Government do not press the Centre to give us our due share of the Central excise duty on petrol and petroleum products. Assam is the only State which produce petrol and petroleum products. There cannot be any other principle on this case. It is yet to be seen if Bombay can produce petrol on a sound commercial basis. As a child has a right to the milk of his mother's breast, we have the right to the natural resources that we have. I think we should express our united desire before the Central Government that a good slice of the Central excise duty on petrol and petroleum products should be made available to us, and it should not be in any case less than 25 per cent, in the case of Assam.

On the receipt side of the budget the hon. Finance Minister has very clearly pointed out and we must also see what are the resources that we can tap in the State. Therefore I would point out that in the State revenue list there is a variable income group—Land Revenue, Excise duties, Sales-tax, Taxes on goods carried on road, Taxes on Vehicles, etc., Out of these, revenue from Excise will dwindle, because according to the Directive Principle of our Constitution all States are to gradually abolish sale and use of narcotic drugs and liquor. Therefore, revenue from Excise will vanish in course of time. But the States will have to implement these Excise rules and regulations and should find money to balance the loss occurring under that Head. Therefore it should engage the serious consideration of the Government. On the other hand there is a limit to the taxes that can be collected under the Heads—Taxes on goods carried by road and taxes on Vehicles.

After some time they are bound to stabilise. But under the Head Sales-tax, I am quite sure Government have lost to the tune of $2\frac{1}{2}$ crores roughly because of the inefficiency of the Sales-tax Department. There is corruption in the Department—there is tax evasion. On the other hand, there is harassment of weaker section of the business community by the Sales-tax Department.

Now, if we take to Forest, there is scope for improvement. I think this Head alone will be a very good source of revenue in future. But even there whatever we are earning in this Head, the major earning is from royalty on timber. Here we find very recently the royalty on certain species of timber has been reduced to help the plywood industry. For example the royalty on Halong has been reduced from Rs.2 to Re.1 per cft. I know as a result of this reduction, the plywood factories are under selling their production than the price what has been fixed by the Association of Plywood Manufacturers. Then again, for example, in the matter of settlement of Cane Mohals, we find the settlement is made with persons who sell it outside the State and thus the State is robbed of the taxes. We only get the royalty. Government should revise their policy in the matter of settlement of forest coupes and cane Mohals. There is another fact in Assam we require as many as 35 lakhs tea chests. We produce about 22 lakhs tea chests and we export timber for manufacture of about 20 lakhs of tea chests. That means accentuating the wagon position. It means pressure on our slender railway link, pressure on the wagons while sending the timber and again the same thing when we bring those manufactured tea chests from outside. We also lose the revenue thereby. Government should revised their policy so that the income under this Head may be augmented.

Then again there is the elastic Head—Land Revenue but the earning under this Head is incapable of continuous expansion, particularly in view of the fact that the Taxation Enquiry Committee and Planning Commission have suggested that the land revenue system which is inequitable should be replaced by a system of progressive taxation of agriculture income. To derive full benefit under this Head, it is necessary that all arable lands in the State should be utilised in the first place and in the second place all other land that could be made arable by resorting to large scale embankment and drainage should be brought under plough, and then it should be given to the real tillers. Thirdly the peasantry must be assured a fair price for

the agricultural produce, but in the Budget Speech of the Finance Minister and in the Governor's Address there is no inkling about this problem, and how they are going to tackle it.

With regard to the problem of price, it seems Government is complacent by saying that the price of rice is showing a downward trend. Price of rice and paddy has gone down and they say they are out of woods. This year we have a bumper crops so there is no difficulty. I can tell you from the study of the whole price indices that it can be predicted that inflationary pressure is there during the second half of the year. Uptil March it can be proved statistically that the wholesale indices of the price fluctuates because of the fluctuation in the price of foodstuff. It can be proved by collecting data from the Government sources that wholesale price varies reflecting the variation in the market. In the month of March, the price has already showed an upward trend. This time we had a bumper crop, a good harvest all over the country. During this period, the price of paddy has gone up from Rs.8 to Rs.10 per md. Now in the month of March, second week of March, the upward trend is from Rs.13 to Rs.15. Rice is selling in Dibrugarh at Rs.29-8-0 per md. Now what do you mean by this? It seems anybody can buy any quantity of rice if he can purchase at the rate of Rs.28 per maund. On the other hand the producers are robbed of their due price; when the consumers go to the market their pockets are split. It is only the middlemen, big traders, millers who are the patrons and donors of the ruling party they are allowed to make money at the cost of both the producers and consumers. Unless, therefore, Government evolve an integrated price policy this problem cannot be solved. Not only the peasants should be assured of a good price, even the consumers should be assured of a fair price so that they may have at least the minimum decent standard of living. I do not find from the Budget speech of the Finance Minister any indication of trying to tackle this problem.

Now, coming to the land reforms, we find no indication of any seriousness on the part of the Government to take up any bold policy of land reforms. The Nagpur resolution is referred to only as a guide for future action. Whatever little land reforms have been adopted, there is no adequate machinery to implement them. Much has been said about the abolition of landlords. But all these high sounding professions are confined merely in papers. It is stated that our Government has abolished the Zamindars, but in reality it is the Zamindars who are evicting the peasants. Records are not yet prepared and

the way this work is being done, it will take another 15 years to complete the same. Then as regards the implementation of the Adhjar Act, in the district of Goalpara the Police is behaving in a way as it were this Adhjar Act has not at all been brought into operation. The land reform measures that our Government have adopted are open more to serve the purpose of the landlords than the poor peasants. Then again about the Ceiling Act. This Act has been passed with a view to fix a ceiling on the lands belonging to those who have surplus land so that this surplus lands may be given to the landless people. But we find landlords Raj everywhere, eviction is the order of the day. Now, in our State about 60 thousand peasants are facing eviction. Now these 60 thousand uprooted humanity will create problem to the State unless they are provided with alternative lands. So I request the Government to revise their policy. I do not mean to say that the encroachers should not be evicted, but there is difference between encroachers and encrochers. If anybody encroaches upon a game sanctuary, encroach on reserved lands—lands which are required to be reserved and maintained in the interest of the State, in the interest of the people themselves—if some people encroach upon such lands and squat on them or build houses, they must be evicted. But I am opposed to the eviction of peasants from agricultural lands. I, therefore, urge upon the Government to retrace their policy of evicting agricultural people from agricultural lands. Let them take stock of the whole thing, let them make a distinction between peasants who are really agricultural peasants and those who encroach upon lands only with the purpose of acquiring more and more lands. Let them take a stock of the whole position, stay the eviction proceedings on undeserving peasants and let them take an integrated view of the whole land policy. The purpose of our land reform measures is to pave the way for transformation of the society from capitalism to socialism. But instead of this we find feudal chief are being allowed to remain where they were. They are trying to grab more and more lands and are trying to be landlords. Government should take cognizance of this development. This development is more noticed in respect of the lands said to be under to District Councils. We know, these District Councils enjoy some autonomous powers under the 6th Schedule of the Constitution. But in my opinion, Government should adopt one well-defined and integrated land policy throughout the whole State. Therefore, Sir, unless these measures are taken on a uniform basis and lands are made available to really landless people, we cannot expect any improvement in the conditions of our people.

Then, Sir, coming to the other heads of revenue, we find that expenditure on the most important branch, *i.e.*, the General Administration, there is an increase of Rs.11 lakhs from 1.45 crores to 1.55 crores. Now, is it justified? It is quite right to implement whatever programmes we have undertaken, it is necessary to have good administrative machinery. But what we have seen? In place of an efficient administrative machinery we are having a top-heavy, inefficient administrative machinery. It is the same old antiquated bureaucratic machinery of pre-independence days which is in charge of implementation of our programmes. History has two approaches—one is of change and the other is of continuity, but so far as our administration is concerned it is one of continuity. Such an approach does not seem to meet the new urge of the changing world. We should therefore have new and changed administrative machinery which can view the change of time with a fresh outlook and I feel this is the root cause of inefficiency of our present administrative machinery. For this we have given our suggestions time and again but unfortunately our Government have paid a deaf year to all our suggestions. I am sure the Secretariat functioning alone is not going to save the people; the whole thing must be revitalised. Secretaries are found to be deeped in small minor details. Leaving the Secretariat at Shillong, if we go to the districts, we find there that the district heads are irresponsible to the people as much as the Secretariat at Shillong. District heads are responsible to officers at Shillong. This sort of administration unless it is linked up with the people at all levels, cannot implement our programmes. One of the basic factor of implementing our programmes is co-operation of the people and so long as this co-operation cannot be evoked in the people to our administrative machinery, the present administrative machinery cannot expect to implement our programmes. So, this entire system of secretariat functioning should be changed. Every State has appointed a committee to go into the administrative policy—Bombay, U. P., Kerala and some others have done it. We also offered our suggestions to this effect but our Government did not see their way to accept this so long. Because they are afraid the present machinery composed of Ministers, Deputy Ministers and Secretaries are afraid, lest our suggestion is accepted, their position will be imperilled. Let us for example, take the example of functioning of a Secretary. The Secretary occupies a key position in our administration. He advises the Government on policy matters. We find some Secretaries even evolve the policy and leave it for execution to the Ministers. On the other hand we find that the entire department has been given

full control without any check or hindrance. This sort of functioning will not definitely improve administration. Secretary should confine himself to Secretariat functioning and he should not be the policy maker. The Secretary must function as a Secretariat Secretary and not as a policy maker. He must be able to lay down the details of the policy for implementation by the technical heads. The technical heads must understand from the Secretary how to implement or carry out the policy. But what now we find is only the increase in the expenditure for the staff and increase of officers in the Secretariat level. But there is no such corresponding increase in the staff in the district level for the execution of the policy in the actual field. We find more people only to tie and untie the files to put notes. This system must go. We already put such suggestions and we will have more scope in future to discuss about the administrative reform. If the Government are serious about it then we must completely overhaul the administrative set, otherwise it is impossible for us to implement our programme and to achieve our financial target. This financial target does not mean the fulfilment of physical target. If a policy is not taken to control the rise in price then we cannot achieve the financial target. If we want to have a correct price level then we should have taken a definite policy in 1955-56 or earlier and then only we could achieve the financial as well as physical target. Therefore, it is an important factor which should be taken cognisance of by the Government. There should be proper schemes for the solution of our problems, otherwise this budget will be meaningless. I would suggest that the Government should not be complacent because they have presented a surplus budget. On one hand the Government have invited the co-operation of the people for "tightening our belt". It is very good that the Finance Minister has realised that to have a sizable Third Plan it is no longer possible without tightening our belt. On the other hand he has asked for harder work for the purpose. I may refer to page 43 of his budget speech: "Sacrifice can be made either by reducing consumption or by harder work without corresponding increase in income in the short run. Assam cannot afford any significant reduction in consumption as it is already too low". Again at page 39 he says: "I am sure it will need a good deal of tightening of our belt if we mean to have a sizable Third Plan". These two contradictions we find. I am very glad that suggestions are invited in regard to the Third Plan. But the ideas about this cannot be conceived during the discussion of this budget. In conceiving the ideas for the Third Plan all the problems of the State will have to be taken into account. If the Minister is serious about it then I would give

a suggestion that have an Advisory Committee at the State level which can discuss the problems that will have to be faced in the Third Plan period on the basis of which appropriate programme will have to be made.

With these words, Sir, I close my speech.

***Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance):** With whom you want to constitute the proposed Advisory Committee ?

***Shri NILMONEY BORTHAKUR (Dibrugarh):** With the technical people and such other persons of the State whom Government consider to be fit for giving the necessary advice.

Shri HAKIM CHANDRA RAVA [Goalpara (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)]: মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মই পোন প্ৰথমে আমাৰ বিত্তমন্ত্রী ডাঙৰীয়াক তেখেতৰ দীঘলীয়া আৰু সাৰুৱা বাজেট বক্তৃতাৰ বাবে শুভাশ্বিন জনাইছো। তেখেতৰ বক্তৃতাত আসামৰ বহুমুখী উন্নয়নৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত চৰকাৰে কি ব্যৱস্থা লবলৈ ইচ্ছা কৰিছে, সেইবিলাক ভাল দৰে ফহিয়াই নেদেখুৱালেও আমাৰ অসমত যিবিলাক ডাঙৰ ডাঙৰ কলকাৰখানা স্থাপন হোৱাৰ সম্ভাৱনা আছে তাৰ এটা আভাস পাইছো। বিশেষকৈ আমাৰ জনবহুল সমস্যা ক্ষেত্ৰত কি ব্যৱস্থা অবলম্বন কৰিছে, আমাৰ জনসাধাৰণৰ আৰ্থিক সামাজিক আৰু শিক্ষা আদি ক্ষেত্ৰত উন্নতি লাভ কৰিব পৰা যায় সেই সন্দেহে কি মই কবলৈ উঠিছো।

আমাৰ দেশ খন খেতি প্ৰধান দেশ, খেতিয়েই আমাৰ এক মাত্ৰ জীৱিকা নিৰ্বাহৰ পথ। চৰকাৰে কৃষিৰ উন্নতিৰ বাবে বহুতো ব্যৱস্থা অবলম্বন কৰিছে যদিও কৃষকৰ আৰ্থিক অৱস্থাৰ উন্নতি কৰিব পৰা নাই। Field management and Joint Farming on Co-operative Basis আদি স্থাপন কৰি কৃষকৰ অৱস্থাৰ উন্নতি কৰিবলৈ চেষ্টা কৰিছে যদিও আন হাতে দেখিবলৈ পাইছো যে চৰকাৰে যি আধাৰৰ আইন প্ৰণয়ন কৰিছে তাৰ দ্বাৰা কৃষক বিশেষ উপকৃত হোৱা নাই। এই আইনত যিবিলাক আন্দোৱাহ আছে সেইবিলাক দূৰ কৰিব নোৱাৰিলে কৃষকৰ উন্নতিত ব্যাঘাত জন্মিব। কৃষিৰ বহুল উন্নতি কৰিবলৈ হলে ডোং, বান্ধৰ প্ৰতি বিশেষ মনোযোগ দিব লাগিব। গোৱালপাৰা জিলাৰ ব্ৰহ্মপুত্ৰ নদীৰ পাৰত আমি বান্ধ দিছো, সেই বান্ধৰ পৰা ৰাইজৰ উপকাৰ হৈছে যদিও বান্ধৰ পৰা বহুদূৰত যিবিলাক গাঁও আছে সেই ফালে জল সিঞ্চনৰ কোনো ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব পৰা নাই। চৰকাৰে যাতে তাৰ সুব্যৱস্থা কৰে তাৰ বাবে অনুৰোধ জনালো।

আমাৰ দেশত জাতীয় লোকৰ সংখ্যা প্ৰায় ৯ লাখ হ'ব, আনকি পৰিৱাল হিচাবে ধৰিলেও ১ লাখৰ অধিক হ'ব। কিন্তু দেখা যায় মদ নিৰ্বাহণী আইন এখন পাচ হৈছে সেইখন আজিলৈ অকল কামৰূপতেই সীমাবদ্ধ আছে। আমাৰ গোৱালপাৰাত জনজাতীয় লোকৰ সংখ্যা কম নহয়। তাৰ জনজাতীয় লোকসকলে চাৰিও ফালৰ পৰা চৰকাৰক অনুৰোধ জনাইছে যে সেই আইন গোৱালপাৰাতো সম্প্ৰসাৰণ কৰিব লাগে।

গোৱালপাৰাত এই আইনৰ অতি প্ৰয়োজন হৈ পৰিছে। এই ক্ষেত্ৰত মই কওঁ যে গড় হিচাবে প্ৰত্যেক পৰিয়ালে যদি মাহে কমপক্ষে ৫ টকাটিকও মদত খৰচ কৰে তেন্তিয়াও আমি দেখিবলৈ পাম যে বছৰি ৫ লাখৰ ওপৰ টকা অকল মদতে খৰচ কৰে। ধানকপত এই আইন সম্পূৰ্ণাৰণ হলেও ঠিকমতে কাৰ্য্যকৰী কৰিব পৰা নাই যদি বিয়া-বাক আৰু শ্ৰাদ্ধ আদিত আমাৰ জনসাধাৰণে বছৰিখিনি অব্যাহতি পাইছে। কিন্তু গোৱালপাৰাত এই মদৰ দাবীৰ কাৰণে গৰীবে বিয়া-বাক কৰাবলৈকো অক্ষম হৈছে। গতিকে মই চৰকাৰক অনুৰোধ জনাইছো যে গোৱালপাৰাতো এই আইন সম্পূৰ্ণাৰণ কৰিব লাগে।

তাৰপিচত গোৱালপাৰা যোগীষোপাৰ যিখন Ferry Service আছে তাৰ পৰা ৰাইজৰ যি উপকাৰ হব লাগিছিল সেইটো হোৱা নাই। আমি বাৰে বাৰে চৰকাৰক অনুৰোধ কৰাস্থেও আজিলৈ ভাল Ferry Service ৰ ব্যৱস্থা নহল। চৰকাৰৰ কোনো কানসাৰ নাই সেইদৰেই পৰি আছে। গভৰ্ণমেণ্ট আহিব গভৰ্ণমেণ্ট বাব কিন্তু আমাৰ গোৱালপাৰাৰ যি Ferry ৰ ব্যৱস্থা সি অপৰিবৰ্ত্তনীয় হৈয়ে থাকিব।

কিছুদিন আগতে আমাৰ এই সদনৰে সদস্য শ্ৰীদেওশ্বৰ হাজৰীয়া আৰু শ্ৰীৰাম নাথ শৰ্মা ডাঙৰীয়ায় এই নাথ দুৱৰহাৰ কাৰণে গোৱালপাৰাত বৈ যাব লগাত পৰিছিল। ধুমুহাৰ কাৰণে বিপদত পৰাৰ উপক্ৰম হৈছিল। তেখেত সকলৰ পৰাও মোৰ কথাৰ সত্যতা বিচাৰ কৰিব পাৰে। এইবিষয়ে মই চৰকাৰৰ চোকা দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰিলো।

শিক্ষা সম্বন্ধে মই ইয়াকেই কব বিচাৰিছোঁ যে আমি শুনিবলৈ পাওঁ অসমৰ চাৰিওফালে শিবিলাক Subdivisional Education Board আছে তাৰ হিচাব নিকাৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত বহুতো বেমেজালি ঘটিছে। সেইকাৰণে গভৰ্ণমেণ্টৰ পক্ষৰ পৰা এই বেমেজালি বিলাকলৈ তীক্ষ্ণ দৃষ্টি দিব লগা হৈছে। মই কওঁ যে ১৯৪৭ চনৰ আগতে শিক্ষাক্ষেত্ৰৰ জৰিয়তে যি খৰচ কৰা হৈছিল আজি তাৰ ৫৬ গুণ বেচি খৰচ কৰা হয় আৰু লাখ লাখ টকা খৰচ কৰিবলগীয়া হৈছে; কিন্তু এই খৰচৰ ঠিকমতে হিচাপত্ৰ নৰখাটো এটা বৰ পৰিতাপৰ কথা। এই টকাবিলাক সংকামত খৰচ হোৱাৰ ঠিকঠাক প্ৰমাণ এটাওতো দৰ্কাৰ। গতিকে চৰকাৰে এইবিষয়ে চোকা নজৰ দি প্ৰত্যেক ডেপুটি ইনস্পেক্টৰৰ অফিচত এই Accounts বিলাক Maintain কৰিবলৈ অন্ততঃ একোজনকৈ Accountant দিব লাগে।

তাৰপিচত গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টে আমি দেখাত প্ৰতিবছৰে লাখ লাখ টকা Non-recurring Grant হিচাবে স্কুলাবলাকক দি আহিছে; সেইটো Building Grant হিচাবে দিয়া হয়। কিন্তু এই টকাৰ পৰিমাণ দৰ্কাৰ অনুসাৰে বহুত কম। ইয়াৰ পৰা আমাৰ কোনো সমস্যাৰ সমাধান নহয়। এই মন্ত্ৰে এনে এটা উপায় অবলম্বন কৰিব লাগে যাতে সেই সমস্যা বছৰেকীয়া নহৈ একেবাৰে সমাধান হয়।

আমি লাখ লাখ মানুহৰ ভোট লৈ ইয়াতলৈ M. L. A. হৈ আহোঁ; তেওঁলোকৰ আশা যে তেওঁলোকৰ উন্নয়ন কামত আমি চৰকাৰৰ পৰা কিছু অৰ্থ সাহায্য লৈ দিও। কিন্তু এই গ্ৰাণ্টবিলাক পাবলৈ আমাৰ মন্ত্ৰীসকলৰ পিচত লৰিধাপৰি থাকিবলগীয়া হোৱাতো এটা দুখৰ বিষয়।

জনজাতি এলাকাৰ গ্ৰাণ্টৰ বিষয়ে মই কওঁ যে আজি চৰকাৰে গ্ৰাইমেৰী খাপৰ পৰা উচ্চ খাপলৈ জনজাতীয় লৰাছোৱালী বিনা মাচুলে পঢ়িবলৈ সুবিধা দিছে—তাৰ বাবে আমি চৰকাৰৰ প্ৰতি ধন্যবাদ জ্ঞাপন কৰিছোঁ। আনফালে তাৰ এটা পৰিনামো হৈছে কাৰণ চৰকাৰে ইতিপূৰ্বে থকা Recognised স্কুলতহে মাচুল মাফ দিয়ে। গতিকে

আমি নতুনকৈ খোলা স্কুলবিলাকৰ লৰাছোৱালীবিলাক গৈ ওচৰৰ চৰকাৰী স্কুলত ভৰ্তি হয়। ফলত আমি ট্ৰাইবেল এলাকাত নতুন স্কুল স্থাপন কৰা মস্কিল হৈ পৰিছে। মই আশা কৰোঁ যাতে চৰকাৰে এই কথাটো ভালকৈ বিবেচনা কৰি এটা ব্যৱস্থা কৰে।

বিহেতু মই জনজাতীয় জনসাধাৰণৰ প্ৰতিনিধিত্ব কৰিবলৈ ইয়ালৈ আহিছোঁ, সেই কাৰণে জনজাতিৰ Welfareৰ সম্বন্ধে দুআধাৰ ক'ব খুজিছোঁ। আমি যদি জনজাতীয় জনসাধাৰণৰ উন্নতি কৰিব বিচাৰোঁহক তেন্তে প্ৰথমে তেওঁলোকৰ শিক্ষা, সামাজিক, আৰ্থিক আৰু ৰাজনৈতিক ক্ষেত্ৰত তেওঁলোকক কেনেকৈ উন্নতি কৰিব পাৰোঁহক সেইটোলৈ লক্ষ্য ৰাখিব লাগিব। কাৰণ এই সকলো ক্ষেত্ৰত তেওঁলোকৰ বৰ পিচপৰা।

প্ৰথমে আমি তেওঁলোকৰ কৃষিৰ উন্নতি সাধনৰ কাৰণে সকলো প্ৰকাৰৰ সাহায্য আগ বঢ়াব লাগিব। ইয়াতে মই কও যে ঠিকা আদি যাতে জনজাতীয় লোকসকলে পাব পাৰে সেই ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগিব।

দেখা যায় Forestৰ 'কুপ' বিলাক যি ধৰণে দিয়া হয় সেইমতে জনজাতীয়ৰ লোকসকলে তাৰ পৰা কোনো উপকাৰ পাব পৰা নাই সেই কাৰণে মই Forest Labourers Co-operative Societies সম্বন্ধে দুআধাৰ ক'বলৈ ইচ্ছা কৰিছোঁ।

মাননীয় স্বৰ্গীয় বি, জি, ধৰ্মৰ নেতৃত্বত বোম্বাই ৰাজ্যত পোনপ্ৰথমে ১৯৪৬-৪৭ চনত এই ধৰণৰ সোচাইটি স্থাপন হয়। বোম্বাই ৰাজ্যত এই আন্দোলনে যথেষ্ট কতকাৰ্য্যতা লাভ কৰিছে।

১৯৪৬-৪৭ চনত ১৩ খন সোচাইটি গঠন হৈছিল প্ৰথম পঞ্চবাৰ্ষিক পৰিকল্পনাৰ আমোলত ১৭৭ খন সোচাইটি গঠিত হৈছে তাৰে সৰ্বমোঠ মেম্বাৰ ৪১৮৬৮ জন আৰু তাৰ ভিতৰত ৩৩৭১৬ জন জনজাতীয় সম্প্ৰদায়ৰ মেম্বাৰ। এই সোচাইটিবোৰে ১৯৫৫-৫৬ চনত ৩৬,৭১,৫৫০ টকা মূল্যৰ বন বিভাগৰ ঠিকা (Forest-Contract) লৈ সৰ্বমোঠ ৩২,৩৭,১৯৬ টকা লাভ কৰিছিল।

সেই কাৰণে মই চৰকাৰক অনুৰোধ কৰিছোঁ যাতে এই ধৰণৰ সোচাইটি আমাৰ অসমতো জনজাতীয় লোকৰ মাজত কৰি দি Forestৰ কুপ, ঠিকা আদি তেওঁলোকে পোৱাৰ দিহা কৰি দিয়ে। এই সোচাইটিবোৰে যাতে Thrive কৰিব পাৰে তাৰে দটামান পৰামৰ্শ আগ বঢ়ালো এই Society বিলাকক চৰকাৰে ধাৰ-দিব লাগিব আৰু Contract পোৱাৰ লগে লগে যাতে Advance payment কৰিব লগিয়া নহয় আৰু পাবিলে loan আদি দি 'কুপ' কাঠ কটাত সহায়কৰিব লাগিব। এনে কৰিলেহে এই Society বিলাক grow কৰিব পাৰিব আৰু তাৰ পৰা ট্ৰাইবেল লোক সকলৰ উন্নতি হ'ব। তাৰ পিচত যিবিলাক কাঠৰ ঠিকাদাৰ আছে তেওঁলোকক এই Society বিলাকৰ পৰা কাঠ কিনিবলৈ বাধ্য কৰোৱাৰ লাগে। অলপতে আমাৰ মুখ্য মন্ত্ৰী গোৱাল পাবলৈ যাওঁতে এই বিষয়ে তেখেতক আমি representation দিছিলো আৰু তেখেতক কৈছিলো যে জমিদাৰী আমোলত বাৰ ঘৰীয়া System আছিল আৰু তেওঁলোকে জমিদাৰৰ বাৰ ঘৰীয়া System ত কাঠ লৈ ব্যৱসায় কৰিছিল। তাৰপৰা আমাৰ ট্ৰাইবেল জনসাধাৰণ যথেষ্ট উপকৃত হৈছিল। ইয়াৰ উত্তৰত তেখেতে এই বিষয়ে ভালকৈ চিন্তা কৰি চাম বুলি কৈছিল। আশা কৰোঁ চৰকাৰে এই ব্যৱস্থা নিশ্চয় হাতত ল'ব।

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আন এটা ট্ৰাইবেলৰ সমস্যালৈ মই আঙুলিয়াই কওঁ যে—আজি আমাৰ 'ট্ৰাইবেল' বিলাকৰ মাজত Housing problem টো বৰ জটিল হৈ উঠিছে।

অসমৰ বিভিন্ন ঠাইত যিবিলাক ট্ৰাইবেল মানুহ আছে তেওঁলোকে কি দৰে ঘৰ গাৰ্জি বসবাস কৰিছে তালৈ লক্ষ্য কৰিব লগীয়া আৰু এওঁলোকৰ অৱস্থা অতি শোঁক লগা। আমাৰ গোৱালপাৰাত থকা বাভাবিলাকৰ অৱস্থা অত্যন্ত শোঁচনীয়। এওঁবিলাকৰ ঘৰবোৰ অত্যন্ত লেতেৰা আৰু অস্বাস্থ্যকৰ। একো একোটা পৰিয়ালৰ একোটা ঘৰ ৪০।৫০ৰ পৰা ৭০ হাত পৰ্য্যন্ত দীঘল। একেটা ঘৰতে খোৱা-পোৱা, ভাতৰন্ধা, জুইধৰা, ধান চাউল বনা, বাৰতীয় বস্ত্ৰৰ ভড়াল ৰখা সকলো হয়। সেই কাৰণে এইটো সদায়ে দেখা যায় যে বাভা বিলাকৰ লৰা-ছোৱালী বিলাক চকুৰোগত আক্ৰান্ত, গতিকে যদি তেওঁলোকৰ বাস ঘৰবিলাক সমৰ্থায় ভিত্তিত (Building Co-operative) ভাৱকৈ প্লেনকৰি গাৰ্জি দিয়া হয়, মোৰ বিশ্বাস এওঁবিলাকৰ প্ৰকৃত উপকাৰ হ'ব। অসমৰ বাহিৰে ভাৰতৰ আন আন প্ৰদেশ যেনে অন্ধ্ৰ, বম্বে, মহীশূৰ কেৰেলা, উৰিষ্যা, ৰাজস্থান আদিত Building Co-operative সোসাইটিৰ জৰিয়তে স্বাস্থ্যকৰ আচনি কৰি কৰা হয় আৰু এইবিলাক ৰাজ্যৰ নিচিনাকৈ আমাৰ ৰাজ্যতো ব্যৱস্থা অবলম্বন কৰিলে ভাল হয়। আশা কৰোঁ আমাৰ চৰকাৰে এই ৰাজ্য বিলাকৰ মাজত পত্ৰবিনিময় কৰি সংবাদ আনি অথবা প্ৰয়োজন হলে আমাৰ ৰাজ্যিক চৰকাৰৰ চাকৰিয়ালক শিক্ষা লবলৈ পঠাই—তেওঁলোকৰ আঁহৰে আমাৰ ইয়াতো বাসঘৰ নিৰ্মান কৰি বাসৰ উপযোগী কৰি দিব লাগে। এনে কৰিলে ট্ৰাইবেল সকলৰ উন্নতি হ'ব বুলি মই বিশ্বাস কৰোঁ আৰু চৰকাৰক অনতি পলমে ইয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা অবলম্বন কৰিবলৈ অনুৰোধ জনাওঁ। গোৱালপাৰা শাখা ভাৰত সেৱক সমাজৰ তৰফৰ পৰা এই ক্ষেত্ৰত আংশিক হিচাবে হলেও অবিহনা যোগাবলৈ প্ৰয়াস কৰা হৈছে আৰু ২৩ ঘৰ মানুহৰ বাসঘৰ, প্লেন কৰি বহুৱানলৈ ব্যৱস্থা কৰা হৈছে। অলপতে ট্ৰাইবেল Affairsৰ মিনিষ্টাৰ—মিঃ চাংমাই এই ঠাই পৰিদৰ্শণ কৰি আহিছে আৰু আশা কৰে আমাৰ বিত্ত মন্ত্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়াইও কেতিয়াবা তুৰালৈ গলে এই গাঁওখন চাই আহিব।

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, বিশেষ আৰু মোৰ কৰলগীয়া নাই — কুটিৰ শিল্প আৰু বৃহত শিল্পৰ বিষয়ে কিছু কৈয়েই মোৰ বক্তব্য সামৰিম। কুটিৰ শিল্প কুটিৰ শিল্পসম্বন্ধে মোৰ পূৰ্ববৰ্তী বক্তা সকলে নানাভাবে আলোচনা কৰি গৈছে। মোৰ মতেৰে — অসমত কুটিৰ শিল্পই কিমান দূৰ আগবাঢ়িব পাৰিছে— নিশ্চয়কৈ কোৱাটান। গোৱালপাৰা জিলাৰ দুধনৈত এটা ছাটিৰ নাল কৰা কাৰখানা (Umbrella handle making factory) আছে— আৰু যেতিয়াই এই ফালে চকুদিয়া যায় তেতিয়াই ইয়াৰ দুৱাৰ বন্ধদেখা যায়। ভাৰাঘৰত এতিয়ালৈকে এই অনুস্থানটো চলি আছে। নিজা ঘৰদুৱাৰ গাৰ্জিবলৈ দুধনৈত মাটি এডোখৰো লোৱা বুলি জানোঁ; কিন্তু এতিয়ালৈকে ঘৰ-দুৱাৰ হৈ নুঠিল। বিভাগীয় মন্ত্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়াই অনুসন্ধান কৰিব বুলি আশা কৰিলো। বৃহত শিল্প সম্বন্ধে— আমি শুনি সুখী হৈছোঁ যে অসমত দুটা কাগজৰ কল (Paper Mill) প্ৰতিষ্ঠা হ'ব। যদি এই কথা সত্য হয় তেনেহলে তাৰে এটা গোৱালপাৰা জিলাত পাতিবলৈ চৰকাৰক অনুৰোধ জনাওঁ। গোৱালপাৰা জিলাৰ গোৱালপাৰা মহকুনাত কাগজ কলৰ প্ৰতিষ্ঠাৰ 'প্ৰজেক্ট' সম্বন্ধে আজিৰে পৰা ১০।১৫ বছৰৰ আগতে এজন মাস্ৰাচী অফিচাৰে (নাম মই পাহৰিছোঁ) গোৱালপাৰা জিলা পৰিদৰ্শণ কৰি ইয়াৰ মাজেদি হৈযোৱা তিনি খন নদী—জিনাৰী, দুধনাই আৰু কৃষ্ণাই নদীৰ সঙ্গত দুমুনী বোলা ঠাই ডোখৰ 'ৰিকমেণ্ড' কৰিছিল আৰু এই ঠাইত হাজাৰ হাজাৰ বিঘা মাটি আছে য'ত এই কাগজ কল প্ৰতিষ্ঠাৰ কাৰণে সুবিধা হ'ব বুলি তেওঁ মন্তব্য কৰিছিল। আশা কৰোঁ চৰকাৰে, দুটা কাগজ কলৰে এটা গোৱালপাৰা জিলাৰ, এই ঠাইত দিবলৈ চিন্তা কৰিব।

সৰ্বশেষত, ইয়াকৈ কৈ পুনৰ বিত্ত মন্ত্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়াক তেখেতৰ বাহিৰে বাজেট খনৰ কাৰণে সম্বন্ধনা জনাই মোৰ বক্তব্য সামৰিলো।

জয়হিন্দ।

Shri EMERSON MOMIN [Baghmara (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)] : Mr. Speaker, Sir, in the first instance I want to thank you for giving me an opportunity to ventilate the grievances of our district, particularly, in allowing me to take part in the budget discussion.

I congratulate the hon. Minister of Finance for the very able budgeting for the year 1959-60, although our Assam is comparatively smaller than the other States of India, yet the budget has been well prepared and upto the mark.

Herein I must mention that the Central Government as well as the State Government have been very considerate to give amenities and facilities to a backward place of Garo Hills, but yet I should like to say that the developments works in that district are not functioning properly and things are being done in a slow manner. For example, I can give few instances. There is a Girls' Weaving School at Tura and the number of students there is 24 and each of them are to get Rs.25 p.m. as stipend from Government from 1st March, 1958 to 31st March, 1959, but a year is almost complete none of these girls have got their stipends, not even for a month. References were made accordingly but to no effect. We also spent some money for a wire message to the Authorities here. Later on, they got it in the month of December. But how could these girls wait for so long, These poor girls came from the interior and had to wait for so long by taking shelter in houses here and there. Another thing that I want to speak is with regard to the embankment and drainage which is made for the purpose of more food production in the district. But the Embankment and Drainage office is not established there. The work is fully controlled from Goalpara. So my prayer to the Government is that such department may also be installed in Tura itself. We have been speaking about the damages caused by wild animals. This used to occur very frequently in the district and hundreds of houses have been broken by elephants and many persons were also killed. This question was also raised in the Advisory Committee and the Committee was pleased to bring this matter to the notice of Government also and we stated that some rifles are necessary for killing these elephants. But so far, we have not heard any offer from the Government regarding these rifles, and as a result we have to pay from the District Council some thousands of rupees as compensation. The P. W. D. really have done good works to the district but there is a road leading from Tura to Baghmara which was started in 1953 but has not been completed upto now. We have said that we are to bring goods to the people of the border

areas but uptil now the road has not been completed. Last August it happened that 8 vehicles were held up on the way in 2 places and the Deputy Commissioner was also a victim. Regarding the border firings which were going on and mentioned by the Finance Minister, I would like to make a suggestion. Recently, firings took place in the Garo Hills border. It started from the 7th upto the 13th and what happened. The ration for the firing forces had run short and the people had to collect rice from their scanty stock amounting to about 12 mds. for them. Here Government had actually failed to supply the needs of the forces and also the needs of the people. I hope Government will kindly take note of it. On 21st February, 1959 when I was there, the people complained about their shortage of rice. That fact was referred to the Deputy Commissioner and the Supply Inspector. The reply was that there was no rice in the Supply office. Government may kindly note this difficulty of the people. However, we are very grateful to the State and the Central Governments for giving considerable thought for ameliorating the trouble that the people are experiencing there. We have been speaking about cattle theft protection scheme. Since the trouble was started in Pakistan, this scheme has now been kept in abeyance and we do not know how long this abeyance will continue, as a result the cattle wealth has become very low. So my request to the Government is for giving more loan to the district for buying cattle. Regarding the agricultural staff, I learnt that Government have increased the posts of Inspectors of Agriculture in the district from 4 to 7 and more Demonstrators but actually uptil now we have not seen these people working there. Regarding industrialisation, we have been reading in the papers about this industrialisation of the country. Our district also requires cottage industries and other industries but as I have said before, our district has been neglected in this regard. Garo Hills has a vast potential of industries and I want to request Government to look into the matter and give us help in the matter of industries. As regards communication, no railway project has been included in the Third Five Year Plan. The other day the House adopted a Motion for extension of the Railway line to Garo Hills. However, that will take much time and we would insist the Central Government to give some sort of alternative means to meet our direst necessities in the district. Let there be a sort of communication so that our raw materials can be brought to the outside world. We would propose here a Ropeway from Siju to Pandu or Dolgoma Steamer Stations *via* Darangiri Era-Aning. Further I want to say one thing more that there is a free land of about

300 acres in the district which has no authority. Nobody is paying any tax or revenue for the land. We are told that the owners of the land have gone to Pakistan and the District Council has taken up administration to provide water supply, schools and other amenities, but the lands still remain without any master. That is why I would appeal to Government to do something to set matters right,

Now, as regards education, we are supposed to take more interests in primary schools and through the agency of the District Councils illiteracy should be wiped out. For that I would like to appeal to Government to provide us more funds so that by our own efforts coupled with the help of Government we can raise the economic life of the people and also give them higher education. Now, I have spoken something about a ropeway or something like that as an alternative for taking out our agrocultural produce, natural resources etc, outside the district, if the response of the Government is that we do not deserve what we ask for, still I would appeal to Government to come to our help and in this we give our assurance to fully co-operate with the Government so that our people may not be neglected altogether.

With these words Sir, I resume my seat.

Shri PROKRITISH CHANDRA BARUA (Gauripur):
Mr. Speaker Sir, at the very outset I thank our Finance Minister for his Budget speech. But when I look back to my district and to my Constituency, I have nothing to be glad for the surplus Budget. I know fully well that our State of Assam though a frontier State is always neglected by the Government of India and to keep consistency with the Centre our Western frontier, is neglected by the State Government. Though after the disturbance of Boraibari 2/3 years ago our border is quiet. But recently Pakistan has started digging trenches along our border. Considering their activities we should not sit idly thinking that "All quiet on the Western front". Sir, I leave the border question to Government to think and do the deedful, with strong mind.

Sir, now I want to speak a few words about the grievances of the people of our district. I divide the whole of the district into 3 blocks.

1. The Southern block, the South bank of the Brahmaputra can safely be called an abandoned area due to floods. After independence no remarkable work has been done except the Khar muza Bund, I know, Sir, it is very difficult to improve this tract of land without controlling the mighty Brahmaputra which is physically impossible. Now Sir, the Central block, that is the tract of the district North of the Brahmaputra and South of Railway link. It is the most thickly populated area of the district of Goalpara and the people are politically conscious. But no remarkable improvement has been done for the benefit of the people. On question of development of our economy, Sir I want to say a few words. It is true that the Government is curbing the feudal set up though I am a remnant of feudal system I am always being in favour of abolition of feudalism in the greater interest of the country. But while the Government deprived the Zamindar and Jotdars of their lands, the tillers have not been given the land. The intermediaries are thrown out of employment but a new class of rich peasant is being created in the countryside as a close ally of the Capitalist. In the name of land reform the economic equilibrium is disturbed and dissatisfaction is marked in every sphere of life. No alternative arrangement has been made for the people who are thrown out of employment.

Sir, "Charity begins at Home" so I will speak a few words about our Gouripur small town. It is a small town with population of about 22,000 men with its suburbs. We have moved the Government through petition to have a power house for trade and electrification of town but we are still in the darkness.

2. There is a High English School which is run by Revenue Department. The building needs repair and extension for the growing number of students but nothing has been done towards its improvement. The public demand is that it should be taken over by the Government as a Government High school.

3. The girl Free Middle English School needs special attention for its extension and improvement.

4. Sanskrit Tol which is in existence for more than 100 years is neglected, it should be improved.

5. Music School is a public institution which deserves Government grant. Though repeated representations have been made no grant has been yet received.

6. We are in bad need of water supply and a Hospital. The Cheritable dispensary which is in existence, is in a deplorable condition. A plot of land has been offered and our Medical Minister has visited the place but nothing has been done yet to start a Hospital with maternity ward. The roads of the town are worse than the cart tracks of the rural areas and needs improvement.

7. The Gauripur constituency has no Police Station. It consists of different unions of Dhubri, South Salmara and Bilashipara Thana. People and I as a representative of the public feel the necessity of a separate Police station and request the Government to make arrangement for the same.

The other town in my constituency Sir, is Sapatgram, same may be said about this small town too.

There are a few thousands of refugees in these towns and rural area but no step has been taken to improve their hopeless condition. They are facing immense difficulties for getting Government loan for their rehabilitation.

In Gauripur constituency there are more than 10,000 plain tribal people. But they are not getting the privilege which they expect.

The III Block, Sir, North of Railway link upto Bhutan territory is mainly a forest area populated by people of plain tribes. Our Medical Minister knows very well about this backward place and I am sure that he is of the same opinion with me about its development. Save and except the establishment of Kokrajhar town and Dotima N.E.S. block nothing has been done towards the improvement of this wild track. Our tribal brothers are facing difficulties for schools, dispensaries and roads and what not. For instance, I say that there is a Dispensary at Soraibeel but it is without a Doctor. The Kachugaon High English School I think gets no grant. With regard to the communication problem, the only road to contact with Bhutan is *via* Kokrajhar, Haltugaon, Garubhasa which can be said a fair whether track. It needs improvement, and I heard that Bhutan Government is also interested for this road and pressing Assam Government for the same. We had a faint hope for the installation of the Oil Refinery at Kokrajhar, but now it is clear that it will be somewhere in Gauhati. We wanted a railway line from Bongaigaon to Tura in the Garo Hills to have all our

mineral resources exploited but I think it was not done and will not be done. I request the Government to press the Central Government for this railway line for the improvement of the communication in Garo Hills.

With regard to the N. T. Road which runs via North Salamara and Bogaigaon for want of good communication and traffic the people of these places are facing great trouble.

So I say Sir—“যেই তিনিরে সেই তিনিরেই।”

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

Thank you Sir.

Mrs. JYOTSNA CHANDA (Silchar-West): Mr. Speaker Sir, I congratulate at the outset our hon. Finance Minister, for presentation of a surplus budget, but I would have been more appreciative if it would have been put in details about the allocations of money in different institutions and posts. There is an indication in his budget that there may be new taxation in the near future. But I think that our State being an agricultural State, may not have any scope for new taxation. I would request the Government to augment the revenues by resettlement in Nowgong district which is long over due. All the sources of evasion can be plugged and the collection be made more efficiently. Expenditure on non-planned sector should be curtailed. I would like to submit that a Committee may be set up with the Finance Minister as the Chairman to examine whether the income in the State can maintain many officers at the top in various departments. I do point out also that we find unauthorised occupation and forcible eviction are becoming an every day affair. I think it takes time to occupy and cultivate land. I would like to bring it to the notice of the Government as to how it could not be possible on the part of the Mandal, Kanangos and S. D.Cs who are there to detect such things in time. I think the land record administration is of great importance from the point of view of welfare of the agriculturists, but it seems it is very much neglected. Circle Officers should be asked to keep more contact with the mass people so that they can hear their grievances and try to remedy them. These unauthorised occupation is going on year after year and I think it is inhuman to resort to forcible eviction when one has been in occupation of a particular portion of land for some years. I would request the Government that those

cultivators who have cultivated the land for more then 3 years should get recognition. I would also request the Government to enquire and take action against those persons who did not take timely measure against such unauthorised occupation. Unless they give opportunity for such unauthorised occupation it is not possible for the people to encroach upon such lands.

Sir, our State is being affected by Pakistani firing and Naga troubles. The internal administration should be toned up. Officers should execute the policies formulated by the Government and any negligence on their part or any failure should be severely dealt with. Another thing I would like to point out, is that the officers sent to the Secretariat are not sent back to the districts and subdivision. I think those Officers who have worked for three years in the Secretariat should be sent back to the districts and subdivisions for better efficiency in administration. This should be extended to other Departments also. I find there is a difference in the emoluments of the 4th Grade Government servants working in the Secretariat and that of in other Departments. I would request the Government the pay scale and emoluments of the 4th Grade officers working in other Departments should be the same as that of those working in the Secretariat. This discrimination should be done away with. I find in the speech of the Finance Minister that reorganisation has been made in the Secretariat. I submit that this should be made in other Departments also. I hope the present Police administration will restore the confidence of the people of the State, as I have seen good signs in Cachar and I hope corruption will be rooted out under the present regime. I believe that the Police should be of service to the public and not of torture.

Now I would like to come to Education. I must give credit to the Minister-in-charge of Education for providing more funds. But what I feel the creation of posts and appointments cannot give efficiency. Officers must be responsive and efficient in their work. What is the good of increasing the Inspecting staff as I am aware of such inspection which I am afraid, I cannot divulge in this House as it may be unparliamentary.

Mr. SPEAKER: How it is unparliamentary ?

Mrs. JYOTSNA CHANDA (Silchar-West): May I speak out Sir, one high ranking officer of the Education Department, I think I should not tell his name.

Mr. SPEAKER: You may give the name to the Minister, Education.

Mrs. JYOTSNA CHANDA (Silchar-West): He went to visit a Hostel of a Girls' School and without taking any permission he went to the Bath Room and rubbed the floor with his shoes to find whether it is slippery or not.

Some posts are going to be created or are being created in the Education Department. I think some of these posts should go to the females because there is no dearth of educated girls in our State. I would like to draw the attention of the Education Minister to an important matter where I feel some discriminatory treatment has been meted out to a section of employees of this department. I spoke about this matter also on the previous Budget session. This is about the anomaly in pay of teachers in M. E. and M. V. Schools having the same educational qualifications. Although the qualification is same, they are not getting the same pay. The Pay Committee's recommendations in same services have not yet been given effect. On some occasions I had personally requested the department to consider this matter do away with the anomaly. But nothing seems to have been done as yet.

Again I want to draw the attention of the Education department to another matter. Sometime ago applications were invited for merit scholarships for the Post-Graduate Classes, which is absolutely contrary to the conception of merit. But it appears these merit scholarships are given not on consideration of merit. Sir, I can give you some instances but I can say this much that many of the eligible candidates were deprived of these scholarships. I would request the Education Minister to see that such thing should not occur again in future.

I want to say something about the Normal School, Silchar. The Superintendent of the Normal School at Silchar has been assigned with the additional duty of Assistant Inspector. May I ask, Sir, how can one man be expected to do justice to both the responsibilities? So many schemes have been drawn up for betterment of primary students but as ill luck would have it, we find that the Silchar School Board is going on without a Chairman for more than two years.

Shri HIRALAL PATWARY (Panery): Sir, on a point of information—মই জানিব খুজিছো সেই স্কুল বোৰ্ডৰ মেম্বাৰ আছেনে নাই?

Mr. SPEAKER : Hon. Member Mr. Patwary wants to know whether there are members of that Board.

Mrs. JYOTSNA CHANDA (Silchar-West) : Yes, Sir, from the Gazette Notification we have seen there are members, but for want of a Chairman, the School Board has not been able to hold any meeting.

I would now like to speak a few words about the Medical department. I do not think I should speak at any greater length on this subject because for the last two years I have been harping on almost the same points but even in spite of that discrimination, injustice and irregularities are going on in that department as usual. I want to give one instance regarding the functioning of the Silchar T. B. Hospital. One female patient, about 20 years of age, went for treatment in the T. B. Clinic as a T. B. patient. She was given some Multi Vitamin and Isonized tablets. Some Anti Biotic Injections were then prescribed and she was asked to purchase for administering the medicine to her. But unfortunately, poor as she was, she could not afford to purchase these things. Sir, Anti-Biotic Injections are not very costly things either. One Anti-Biotic Injection may perhaps cost not more than a rupee or so. But even such things are not available in our T. B. Hospital. When so much funfare of propaganda about anti T. B. campaign has been made, it is simply surprising to hear that our hospitals are not equipped with even such cheap and yet useful medicines. Such a state of affairs, I am sure, does not lend any credit to our Medical department.

Sir, then I would like to refer to the Ayurvedic College. A huge amount of money has already been spent for this College. I hear that there are only 17 students and out of them only one student has passed this year. Will the Government be pleased to enquire into as to why it has failed to show any satisfactory results ; whether it is due to the fault of teaching or whether the teaching staff is not sufficiently qualified or whether our students have developed some apathy on this subject. May I know who will explain such huge waste of public money ?

Nothing has been done yet for the Homeopathic practitioners. Although the Assam Homeopathic Practitioners' Act was passed as long back as 1955, and the scope of the act is gone. Now they have been asked to form a council which I think is illegal. Therefore I request that the practitioners with more than 10 years practice holding degree or diploma should be recognised.

I have seen in the Budget that there is a provision for establishment of a second Medical College and Second Medical College is justified in the State. I find in the budget that site has been selected at Gauhati. But Sir, I feel unless the different regions composing the State is allowed the chance to develop, integrated development of the State as a whole is not possible. So I request the Government to give some thought to this matter.

Sir, I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate the Minister for Agriculture and Veterinary for creating the post of Additional Joint Directors. But I want to point out that unless properly qualified persons are taken to fill up these posts, there will be no real improvement. In this connection, Sir, I am reminded of Tagore's "জীবন স্মৃতি". Perhaps many of my Friends have read it. Tagore and his brothers and cousins being son of Zamindars were in their childhood under the supervision of servants. They used to get milk not pure but mixed with water-so another servant was appointed to supervise but milk was mixed with more water. I hope we shall not have such sad experiences. All appointments should be made strictly on the basis of qualifications and suitability.

Sir, high price of essential food-stuff is a matter of great concern to us all. In every district price of rice is on the rise. It sells in the market at Rs.26 to 27 per maund which price is definitely going out of the reach of the bulk of the average run of people. I would, therefore, request the Government to take some measures so that the price of this essential commodity may be brought down.

I have another submission to make, and this is regarding milk production in our State. I think milk department should be separated from the Veterinary department and more attention should be given to the milk production in our State. There are so many farms but I do not like to dialate upon them because the less said about them the better.

Adjournment

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

After lunch

Mrs. JYOTSNA CHANDA (Silchar-West): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I thank you so much for allowing me to speak a few minutes more.

I will now speak about rehabilitation. The figure shown in the budget about the displaced families is 1,28,470. I think this figure is controvertial. I would request the Government to see that more care is taken in the coming Census so that correct figure is available. I also bring to the notice of the Government that I have been informed that the Statistics Department has found out that per capita income of the displaced persons is much higher than that of the local people. I do not understand how it could be. Of course if it is calculated on the basis of the loans distributed to them then I have nothing to say.

I would request the Government to set up cottage industries and also minor and major industries to provide to non-agriculturist displaced persons and also the local persons who are unemployed.

I draw the attention of the Minister-in-charge, Transport who is not here though, that I have had experience that some cars which run between Gauhati and Shillong have no lights. I have sad experience about this. It seems that no proper checking is made. I have been informed that some of the qualified engineers have left the Transport Department for inequitous treatment. I have found that C. I. sheets which are not available for construction of buildings have been used for fencing the Transport office of the Shillong station, the cost of which I think may be more than Rs.10 or 12 thousands. There is only one route from Silchar to come out of the Cachar District, and that is the hill section, and that route is not always dependable especially during the monsoon time. So, I would like this Government to impress upon the Union Government so that the air service of Silchar to Gauhati is resumed and for that if subsidy is asked for I think our Government should pay that also.

So far no industry has been encouraged or established in Cachar district, it has been said that transport facilities are not there. I feel that the facilities and atmosphere to induce the private investors to come to Cachar for industrial purpose have not been properly created. The tea industry which is the only

industry in Cachar is in great danger now. I, as a representative of Cachar, should request the Government that they should think over the cost of manufacturing tea which is high in Cachar. Keeping that in view if the Assam Carriage Tax and the West Bengal entry tax go on I think it will ruin the tea industry of Cachar. So, I would request the Government to consider, if possible, to induce the West Bengal Government to withdraw the entry tax. If they cannot then at least our Government should pay subsidy or withdraw the carriage tax. We have heard that a special financial machinery for financing the tea gardens would be set up by the Government of India. I would request our Government to press the Government of India to give this immediate effect.

I would again request the Government that for setting up minor and major industries in the State, Government should augment the resources of the Assam Financial Corporation if necessary floating debentures. I think a review should be made about the activities of the Assam Financial Corporation to find out how far the Corporation is able to finance the requirements of the industries in the State.

About the Barak bridge I should like to say that it is still hanging. I do not know when it will be completed. It has been said that foreign exchange cannot be arranged. It seems that by the time it will be arranged the prices of materials will go up in Germany. I would request the Government to take up this matter immediately.

I would also like to point out about the Badarpur-Karimganj road which is open to Pakistani firing. For an alternative route I think a proposal has already come to the Government. If necessary the Public Works Department rules may be relaxed to give effect to this proposal.

Another thing to point out is that I think Government should take steps that all contracts should be made and signed before 31st December so that the contract works may be taken up during the winter season.

If the Government like to intensify the work of the Community Projects then I think a better condition should be created. So, it is not practicable for the Subdivisional Officers or Deputy Commissioners to supervise the work of such projects or National Extension Service blocks due to multifarious works.

I would request the Government to have regional officers who should supervise such works very frequently and instead of keeping those officers in Shillong it is better to have them in the regions.

In conclusion I thank the Minister concerned for enacting several legislative measures for land reform and other reforms. For their implementation I would request the Government to see so that the experienced officers are sent to the subdivisions and districts to take up the work effectively.

With these words I take my seat. Thank you Sir,

Shri NALLINDRA SANGMA : [**Dainadubi (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)**] Mr. Speaker, Sir, first of all I would like to offer my thanks to the Hon'ble Finance Minister for making an interesting speech and for presenting the Budget before this House. I do not have anything to say so far as the Budget, specially the budget speech is concerned. I only want to make an observation regarding the various developmental schemes which our Government have undertaken during last few years. Generally what do we find? Almost in all cases we find that the schemes which look very good in paper are not implemented timely and properly. Actually when a scheme comes to execution stage we hear quite a different story. It seems that the machinery which is meant for execution of the schemes is more or less like a defective Time-Piece which requires constant shaking because if we are to get work to be done, we are required to send reminders after reminders otherwise anything will not be done promptly and properly. I can cite many concrete examples to support my statement, but here I am only going to give one or two instances. I do not like to repeat what I spoke in the last budget session, but necessity compels me to do so. Of course I am fully aware that more we hurl criticisms on a department, the less they will take care to execute the work. First I want to speak about the Forest Department. There are some forest roads which are maintained by the Forest Department. Last year when I was talking about these forest roads I mainly referred to the roads from Damra to Mendipathan and from Damra to Rongjeng. These fair weather roads which could be used for trucks and jeeps, but this time they are hardly jeepable. I do not understand how the roads maintained by the Forest Department, instead of being improved are quickly deteriorating.

Next, I would like to speak a few words about the Pilot Projects. I have seen the report about the Pilot Projects: "These Projects are reported to have created widespread interest among the tribal people". But to speak the truth, I went to the Pilot Project areas and I have also gone to the neighbouring villages and used to ask the people what they knew about this Pilot Project. But what they said is: "It is a Government Farm, it is maintained by the Government, we do not know anything about it". Actually Pilot Projects are maintained in the interest of the public and we are speaking many things about these Pilot Projects. But uptil now they have not shown any concrete work or any concrete scheme by which they can improve the jhumming cultivation.

One point more about the Forest Department. Of course I have many things to say so far as the Forest Department is concerned in my district. The P. W. D. contractors who are to construct bridges and buildings are not getting any permit from the Forest Department in our district and they are to come always to the District Council for trees. The District Council has also their own contractors and they are to keep trees for them to execute their works. Exactly what is happening now? The P. W. D. contractors of our district are bringing timbers from Gauhati, Palasbari and Dhubri. Our district also produce lot of timbers, but these contractors cannot utilise the Garo Hills timbers for the developmental work of the district itself and that is why our cost of buildings bridges and houses is very high. In order to minimise the cost of constructing the bridges and buildings. I think, it would be better to give permit for trees to our P. W. D. contractors.

Regarding P. W. D. I want to speak a few words about the inter-district road. These is a road only 17 miles in length but it took more than 15 years for the P. W. D. to make it. Even then five miles more remain to be completed uptil now. There is another inter-district road which is a vital link for our district specially from Goalpara to Garo Hills. I would like to request the Government specially the P. W. D. to give special care for these roads.

Then I would like to say something about the E and D Department. In Garo Hills we are very poor in sali paddy cultivation land and we require more land if we are to abandon the jhum cultivation, but we find that only one Division is there for two districts of Goalpara and Garo Hills with its headquarter, at Goalpara. Generally we find that when one is posted to

the plain district he finds it difficult to go up to the hills. But I do not say that it is so only with our E and D Executive Engineer, it is a case with everybody and that is why I think we are not getting proper care and attention from the Department. Sir, I would like to request Government to have a separate division for Garo Hills district, so that the E and D Department can concentrate in our district.

Now, I want to come to Education. In the last Budget Session also I spoke about fee remissions to secondary schools in the tribal areas. We have also sent many representations to the authorities. But up till now we have received free remission for six months only for the years 1956-57 and 1957-58. Actually we were to get this remission for the whole year, but what we have received from Government covers only six months. For this reason we are facing much difficulty in running our secondary schools smoothly. As for the primary schools in the Autonomous districts, I would like to request Government to make more grants available to the District Councils so that they can open more L. P. Schools in the Autonomous districts. Then, Sir, in every Autonomous district I would like to have one district library. Except in Shillong we have not got any district library in any other Autonomous district. Another thing I would like to say is about the centrally-sponsored sporting activities. In the hills, it is very difficult to have playgrounds. So, I would like to request Government to see to this and give us facilities to have playgrounds for our boys, so that they may improve in sports as well as in games.

With these few words, I request the Government, especially the Executive side, to give attention to our problems. I do not blame our Ministers because they are also like ourselves, the representatives of their respective constituencies and are trying their utmost to help our people and develop the country. But in spite of their earnest endeavour the other side, *viz.*, the executive side, is not responding and doing their work properly.

Shrimati PADMAKUMARI GOHAIN (Moran): মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মই জয়জয়তে ধন্যবাদ জনাইছো কাৰণ বিত্ত মন্ত্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়াই আগন্তুক ১৯৫৯-৬০ চনৰ কাৰণে তেখেতে এখন বাহী বাজেট আৰু জনসাধাৰণৰ ওপৰত নতুন কাৰ কাটলৰ বোজা নিদিয়াটক দাঙি ধৰিছে।

আমাৰ এইখন এখন কৃষি প্ৰধান দেশ। ইয়াৰ উজ্জল ভবিষ্যতৰ কাৰণে বাজেটত জোৰ দিয়াত মই তেখেতক বিশেষ ধন্যবাদ জনাইছো।

আমাৰ ৰাজ্যখন এখন সমগ্ৰ্য বহুল ৰাজ্য। তাৰ উপৰিও ভূমিকম্প, বানপানী অনাবৃষ্টি অতিবৃষ্টি, আদি প্ৰাকৃতিক দুৰ্যোগ, পাকিস্তান সীমান্তত যি গুণ্ডাগোলৰ সৃষ্টি হৈছে আৰু আমাৰ নগা ভাইসকলে ভৈয়ামবাসীৰ ওপৰত অত্যাধিক ভাৱে আক্ৰমণ কৰি এ, বিভিষিকাৰ সৃষ্টি কৰিছে। এই সমগ্ৰ্য বিলাকৰ সমাধানৰ চেষ্টাত যে চৰকাৰে জটীকৰা নাই তাৰ প্ৰমাণো নানা বকমে পোৱা যায়।

এখন দেশ স্বাধীন হোৱাৰ লগে লগে আৰু পিচত নতুন নতুন সমস্যাৰ উদ্ভব হোৱাতো অপৰিহাৰ্য। দেশৰ সমৃদ্ধিৰ মূলতেই সমগ্ৰ্য সমস্যাই উন্নাতিৰ প্ৰয়াসৰ এটা চিন। সমগ্ৰ্য নহলে স্বাধীনতাৰ কোনো অৰ্থ নাই। গতিকে ৰাজ্যত সমস্যাৰ উদ্ভব হোৱাতো স্বাভাৱিক স্বাধীনতাৰ পিচত বহুতো সমস্যাই মূৰ দাঙি উঠিছে—ইয়াৰ শ্ৰোত অবিৰাম চলি থাকিব।

আমি দেখিবলৈ পাব লাগে যে আমাৰ বিৰোধী দলৰ বন্ধু সদস্য সকলে ইয়াৰ আলম লৈয়ে বহুতো সমালোচনা কৰিছে কিন্তু মই দেখিছো যে ইতি পূৰ্বে চৰকাৰে বহুতো সমগ্ৰ্য সমাধান কৰি আহিছে আৰু আমি আশা ৰাখিছো যে আমাৰ বৰ্তমানৰ সমস্যাবিলাকৰো সমাধান নিশ্চয় হব। এই কাৰণেই আমি হতাশ হৈ, নাহি। বৰং আমি আশাৰূপ প্ৰদীপৰ জ্বলিওনীয়ে উজ্জ্বল হব খোজা আমাৰ ভবিষ্যতটো দেখিছো। অনুমান হৈছে যে পৃথিৱীত আমাৰ দেশখনকে আন গতিশীল উজ্জ্বল দেশৰ সমকক্ষ কৰিব পাৰিম। এনে এটা আশা আমি পোষণ কৰিছো যে আমাৰ সকলো সংস্কৃতি আৰু ঐতিহ্য অক্ষুণ্ণ ৰাখি আৰু আমি নদন বদন শস্যশ্যামল অসম দেশ গঢ়িব পাৰিম।

আমাৰ বিত্ত মন্ত্ৰীৰ ভাষণত আমাৰ সকলো সমগ্ৰ্য দাঙি ধৰিছে আৰু ৰাজ্যপালৰ ভাষণতো তাৰ এটা চমু আভাস দি আমাৰ জনসাধাৰণৰ কি কি সমগ্ৰ্য তাক তত্ত্বত্বকৈ বুজাই দিছে। লগতে তাৰ সমাধানৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰে কেনে তৎপৰতাৰে আগ বাঢ়িছে তাৰো আভাস দিছে। আমি স্পষ্টকৈ উপলব্ধি কৰিছো যে ইয়াৰ দ্বাৰা আমি স্বস্থ সবল অসম গঢ়াত আগ বাঢ়ি যাম।

বৰ্তমানে আমাৰ দেশক সমবায় পদ্ধতিৰ ওপৰত নিৰ্ভৰ কৰি দেশখনক সুখ আৰু শান্তিৰ পটভূমিত উপনীত কৰিবলৈ চেষ্টা কৰিছো যাতে আমাৰ ভবিষ্যৎ প্ৰতিভাসকলক কল্যাণকৰ আৱহাওৱাৰে মুখৰিত কৰিব পাৰো।

আমি দেখো আমাৰ জনসাধাৰণৰ সমবায় পদ্ধতিত আস্থা লাহে লাহে বাঢ়িছে। এইখিনিতে মই ক'ও যে গাঁৱে গাঁৱে সমবায় পদ্ধতিৰ আঁচনি গ্ৰহণ কৰি সেইদৰে শিল্প, বাণিজ্য, কৃষি আদি সকলোতে এই ভিত্তিত জনসাধাৰণক আগবঢ়াই নিয়াৰ ব্যবস্থা অনতিপলমে কৰিব লাগে। মই ভাবো আজি স্বাধীন ভাৰতৰ কিছুমানে হয়তো সেই পৰাধীনতাৰ মনোবৃত্তি এতিয়াও পাহৰিব নোৱাৰি নতুন স্বাধীন দেশৰ আৱহাওৱাৰ লগত খাপ খবাই খোজ দিবলৈ টান পাইছে। অতিজতেও ভাৰত সমবায় ভিত্তিতে প্ৰতিস্থিত আছিল। আমাৰ ঐতিহ্য স্মৰণি আমাৰ জনসাধাৰণক উদগনি দিয়াত যিমান যোৰ দিব লাগিছিল সেইটো নিদিয়া কাৰণেই হওক বা কিছুমান ধনী মানহৰ ব্যক্তিত্ব আৰু ব্যক্তিগত

স্বার্থৰ কাৰণেই হওক এই পদ্ধতিৰ কিছুমানে পৃষ্ঠপোষকতা কৰা নাই। কিন্তু মই জনাত আমাৰ সৰ্বসাধাৰণৰ সমবায় নীতিত আস্থা নথকা নহয়। অবশ্যে কিছুমান স্বার্থান্বেষীৰ প্ৰবোচনাত পৰি কিছুমানৰ অমনোযোগীতা পৰিলক্ষিত হৈছে আৰু তাৰে আলম লৈ সমবায় বিভাগৰ কৰ্মচাৰী সকলেও চৰকাৰে বিচৰা তৎপৰতাৰে এইকামত আগবাঢ়ি আহিব পৰা নাই। মই ভাবো যে সমবায় পদ্ধতিত চৰকাৰে যি কোনো প্ৰকাৰে এটা আমোল পৰিবৰ্তন কৰিবই লাগিব।

এইক্ষেত্ৰত যিসকল অফিচাৰে চিমা-তেতেলা মহৰ গতিত কাম কৰাৰ চিনাকি পোৱা লোকক বাধ্যতামূলক ভাবে অবমৰ দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰি তাৰ ঠাইত নতুন উৎসাহী কৰ্মচাৰী নিয়োগ কৰি উন্নয়নমূলক কামত খৰখেদাকৈ আগ বঢ়াব লাগে। আজি আমি শুনিবলৈ পাইছো যে সমবায় বিভাগত এতিয়াও ১৫৬ জন কৰ্মচাৰী কম আছে আৰু আচৰিত কথা যে এক বছৰৰ ভিতৰত ৬০ জন কৰ্মচাৰীয়ে পদত্যাগ কৰিছে। এই পদত্যাগ কৰা কৰ্মচাৰী সকলৰ ভিতৰত উচ্চ শিক্ষিত এম, এ, আৰু এম, এচ চি, পাচ ডেকাও আছিল। ইমানবিলাক কৰ্মচাৰীয়ে কিয় কাম এবিৰ লগা হৈছে—তাৰ উপযুক্ত কাৰণ চৰকাৰে নিৰ্ণয় কৰিব লাগে আৰু তাৰ পিচত ইয়াৰ কেৰণ ক'ত তাক বিচাৰি উলিয়াব লাগে আৰু এই ১৫০ জন কৰ্মচাৰীৰ কিয় অভাৱ হৈছে তাৰ বিচাৰ কৰিব লাগে।

(দৰ্শনা কৰ্ম, বিচাৰ আমি সমৰ্থন কৰো—Voices)

এই বিলাক বিবেচনা কৰি তাৰ প্ৰতিকাৰৰ বিহিত ব্যৱস্থা কৰি প্ৰয়োজন হলে নতুন দৃষ্টি ভঙ্গীৰে ব্যৱস্থা অবলম্বন কৰি এখন সুখ আৰু শান্তিয়ে বিৰাজ কৰা দেশ ৰচনা কৰিব পাৰিলেহে আমাৰ গণতন্ত্ৰৰ আচল উদ্দেশ্য পূৰ্ণ হ'ব আৰু এই বিষয়ে আমাৰ চৰকাৰে বিশেষ ভাবে মনোনিবেশ কৰিব বুলি আশা কৰিলো। বিৰোধী দলৰ পৰা দৰ্শনা কৰ্ম বুলি যি কথা কৈছে—অৱশ্যক হলে দৰ্শনা বৃদ্ধি কৰি দিব লাগে।

মোৰ মতেৰে যি সকল কৰ্মচাৰীৰ এই বিভাগত কাম কৰিবলৈ ইচ্ছা নাই অথবা যি বিলাকৰ ওপৰত আস্থাই নাই—তেওঁবিলাক নিজ ইচ্ছাৰে আন বিভাগলৈ গুচি যাওক নহলে কামৰ পৰা অবসৰ লওক আৰু নতুন উৎসাহী সকলৰ কাৰণে স্থান দিয়ক। মই আশা কৰো চৰকাৰে চিন্তা কৰি এই বিভাগটোত নতুন কৰ্মীৰে পূৰ্ণ কৰি, জনসাধাৰণক সমবায় মনোবৃত্তিৰ পৰিসৰ বৃদ্ধি কৰিবলৈ সুযোগ সুবিধা দিব। এইপ্ৰসঙ্গতে মই এই কথাও চৰকাৰৰ ওচৰত নিবেদন কৰিব খুজিছো যে সমবায় বিভাগত যি ১৫০ জন কৰ্মীৰ প্ৰয়োজন—তেওঁলোকৰ শিক্ষাৰ নিদণ্ড গ্ৰেজুয়েট হ'ব লাগে—আৰু গ্ৰেজুয়েটৰ ঠাইত তেনে মানুহ নাই যেতিয়া মহিলা। সকলৰ পৰা এই ১৫০টা পদবী পূৰণ কৰি সমবায় অভিযানটো পূৰ্ণাঙ্গ কৰিব লাগে।

(Voices—আমি সমৰ্থন কৰো)

অৱশ্যে এই ক্ষেত্ৰত সিমানে খ্যক গ্ৰেজুৱেট মহিলা নাথাকিলেও তাতকৈ কিছু কম শিক্ষিতা মহিলাৰ হাতত এ পদ অৰ্পণ কৰিব লাগে।

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, সমবায়ৰ লগত ওতপ্ৰোত ভাবে জড়িত থকা কৃষি বিষয়ে কিছু কও। এই ক্ষেত্ৰত কৃষি ঋণ আদি আজি চৰকাৰে গুৰু কৰিছে আৰু এই কৃষি কাৰ্য্য সমবায় পদ্ধতিৰে কৰাৰ বিৰাট বঙুনী সপোনৰ বেঙৰি উঠিছে যদিও এই কাৰ্য্যত আমি কিমানদূৰ কতকাৰ্য্যতা লাভ কৰিছো আৰু আমাৰ খেতিয়ক সকলৰ কিমান আশা ফলৱতী

হৈছে—সেইটো মই উল্লেখ নকৰিলেও হব আৰু মোৰ পূৰ্ববৰ্তী বক্তা সকলে বিশ্লেষণ কৰি গৈছে। আজি মাৰ্কেটিং চটাইটি গঠিত হৈছে; ধান সংগ্ৰহ কৰা হৈছে—ওদাম ঘৰ তৈয়াৰ কৰা হৈছে—কিন্তু চটাইটিয়ে কাম কৰিব পৰা নাই কাৰণ যি অঞ্চলত মাৰ্কেটিং চটাইটি আছে তাত চৰকাৰে বান্ধি দিয়া দামত কৈ বেচি দি মহাজন সকলে ধান সংগ্ৰহ কৰিছে আৰু চটাইটিয়ে তাত কাম কৰিব পৰা নাই। সেই কাৰণে মই বিভাগীয় মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰো যেন এই বিষয়ে তেখেতে চিন্তা কৰি কি নীতি হোৱা উচিত—আৰু লোৱা উচিত তাৰ ব্যবস্থা অবলম্বন কৰিব লাগে। আজি কৃষি বিষয়ত আৰু কৃষি ক্ষেত্ৰত—অসমীয়া গাঁৱলীয়া কৃষক সকলৰ ভিতৰত দেখা যায় যে অতীজৰ পৰা পুৰুষৰ লগতে তিৰোতা সকলেও কৃষি কৰ্মত তেওঁলোকৰ লগতে সমানে অংশ গ্ৰহণ কৰি আহিছে। তিৰোতা সকলেও—তেওঁলোকৰ গুৰু দায়িত্ব বহন কৰি আহিছে। কঠোৰাৰ ধান বচাবে পৰা—কঠোৱা তোলা, ধান বোৱা, ধান ভোৱা ধান ভৰালত খোৱা লৈকে নিপুণতাবে কৰে। ঘৰৰ কাম কৰা, লৰাছোৱালী ডাঙৰ কৰা আদি সকলো কামতেই তিৰোতা আগ বণুৱাই গৃহ ধৰ্ম পালন কৰি নিজৰ কৰ্ম পটুতা আৰু পাবদৰ্শিতাৰ চিনাকি দি আহিছে। অথচ—আজি ইমান বিলাক কৃষি সঞ্চীয় Advisory বৰ্ড গঠিত হৈছে—তাত মহিলাই স্থান পোৱা নাই। বিভিন্ন বিভাগীয় মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়লৈ অনুৰোধ জনাও যেন—মহিলা সকলক নতুন Field Management Committee মহিলাৰ বিৰাট দলক মনোনিত কৰে। অন্যতি পলমে যেন মহিলা চাকৰিতো নিয়োজিত হয়। মই আশা ৰাখিছো যে কৃষি বিভাগত যিবিলাক কৰ্মচাৰীৰ নাটনি পৰিছে আৰু নতুন বাজেটত যি অতিৰিক্ত কৃষি বিষয়া নিয়োজিত কৰিবলৈ মনস্থ কৰিছে সেই বিলাকত মহিলা সকলক প্ৰথম স্থান দিবলৈ কৃষি মন্ত্ৰীক অনুৰোধ জনাও।

(Voices—ভনক ভনক)

ইয়াৰ পিচত শিক্ষা বিভাগৰ মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ক জয়জয়তে ধন্যবাদ জনাই কওঁ যে আজি নিশ্চয় পৰিকল্পনা অনুযায়ী শিক্ষা বিষয়ত চিন্তা কৰি উন্নতি আহিছে, শিক্ষা বিস্তাৰৰ কাৰণে যি ৭ (সাত) জন Assistant Director ৰ নিয়োগৰ কথা উঠিছে তাৰ ভিতৰত অন্ততঃ পাচ জনৰ পদ মহিলাৰ দ্বাৰাই পূৰ্ণ কৰে তালৈ তেখেতৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰিলো। কিয়নো—

(সদনত বিৰাট হৰ্ষধ্বনি আৰু হাত চাপৰি)

পৰাধীনতাৰ আমোলত ভাৰত তথা অসমত মহিলাৰ উচ্চ শিক্ষা ক্ষেত্ৰত, সংখ্যা নগণ্য আছিল আৰু বাহিৰত শিক্ষা লাভিবলৈ স্তুৰিধা নাপাইছিল। কিন্তু আজি স্বাধীনতাৰ এঘাৰ বছৰৰ ভিতৰত সেই শাপ মোচন হৈ বহু সংখ্যক মহিলাই দেশৰ বাহিৰত গৈ উচ্চ শিক্ষা লাভ কৰি আহিছে। আমকালে, আজিৰ সদনত—পাচ গৰাকী মহিলাই নিৰ্বাচিত হৈ আহি সদনৰ কাৰ্য্যত অংশ গ্ৰহণ কৰিছে। ইয়াৰ পৰাই দেখা যায় যে অসমৰ মহিলা লাহে লাহে আগবাঢ়ি আহিছে আৰু এই অগ্ৰসৰ কাৰ্য্য যাতে সূচকৰূপে হৈ যায় তাৰ কাৰণে শিক্ষা বিভাগতো যেন মহিলা নিয়োগ হয় আৰু শিক্ষা সম্পূৰ্ণ ভাবে মহিলাৰ হাতত অৰ্পণ কৰিবলৈ শিক্ষা মন্ত্ৰীক অনুৰোধ জনাও।

তৃতীয়তে—সামাজিক শিক্ষাৰ কথা কথা কওঁ। এই সামাজিক শিক্ষা ক্ষেত্ৰত যিমান বিলাক শিক্ষা পৰিছে—তাৰ আমোল পৰিবৰ্ত্তণ হোৱা উচিত। শিক্ষা ক্ষেত্ৰত যদি সমগ্ৰ ভাৰতবৰ্ষৰ হিচাব কৰা হয় তেন্তে ১৯৫১ চনৰ পিয়লত দেখা যায় যে—লেখা পঢ়া জনা মুনিহৰ সংখ্যা শতকৰা ২৪ জন আৰু লেখা পঢ়া জনা তিৰোতাৰ সংখ্যা শতকৰা ৭.৯ জন।

the end of the years. I will speak here only about the physical Budget and I do not want to go into the psychology behind it. On the last occasion I pointed out one matter for the consideration of the House and that was about the expenditure in the Budget. Certain provisions are made in the Budget which have to be disbursed regularly but it is found that, and it is the practice of our Government to disburse or at least to issue sanctioning orders at the end of the year. I can cite many instances particularly of the Education Department where non-recurring grants are disbursed at the end of the year, so much so that not to speak of the institutions, Heads of Department like the D. P. I. finds it difficult to draw money at the end of the year. He, in his turn, send the money to the Inspectors of Schools and the Inspectors in their turn send it to the institutions. In the last occasion such a grant was drawn on the 30th March but the institutions availed of the same only in October 1958. There is again a certificate to be given that the money granted has been utilised for the purpose for which it was granted. It is an absurdity to give a certificate when the money is disbursed in March. How can they certify that the money has been utilised for the purpose for which it was given? The then Finance Minister assured that some measures will be taken to speed up disbursement of money. But nothing has been done and now that matter of disbursement of educational non-recurring grant has not come out of the Secretariat not to speak of the Department. I do not know what will be the fate of these grants. There is a lot of discussions made on the Plans—First and Second. There is success and failure. Unless and until there is self-sufficiency in food, I am afraid any plan will fail to fetch the desired result. The Finance Minister is good enough to make mention about ushering in of the Third Plan. There was discussion on the course of the Third Plan in the Nagpur Session. But one thing appears to me certain that it is not possible to make a sound plan without land reforms. If land reforms is not implemented wholeheartedly and without proper functioning of the co-operatives, success of the Plan is very doubtful one. We have brought in laws on land reforms but peacemeal which will not help either the landlords or the people.

Sir, we have said a lot about co-operation. Now that the Reserve Bank of India is guiding the fate of co-operatives, the co-operatives have lost their co-operative character altogether. The co-operatives have now become the agents of the Reserve Bank of India. For disbursement of money the co-operatives are to be built from below, but as it is co-operatives are

imposed upon the people. Our Prime Minister in agreement with the Rural Credit Dept. of the Reserve Bank of India says that there should be a network of longersized co-operative credit in the country. Afterwards the Prime Minister found that they are no good. Once our Prime Minister has expressed keenness for co-operative farming but his colleagues could not agree with him. In the Nagpur Session it has been said to start joint farming in preference to collective farming. Recently in the Development Council it is decided to have multi-purpose co-operatives in every panchayat. In 1957-58 the Finance Minister said that there are 120 farming co-operatives in our State but there is no mention about the fate of these 120 farming co-operatives in 1958-59 whether they still exist or they do not exist. There is no mention whatsoever about these farming co-operatives. There seems to be some confusion in the minds of the authors of these co-operatives. So let there be a very clear conception as to what a co-operative should be, what kind of co-operation there should be before they want to make so many experiments with co-operatives. Then Sir, it is but meet and proper that there should be farmers' service co-operation to enable these farming co-operatives to function properly otherwise simply idle talk about these co-operatives will be of no good. Our Finance Minister expressed regret for not getting justice from the Centre in respect of railway line, strengthening of the Rail Link and lack of the oil refinery. Perhaps this also holds good in respect of our lack of river valley project in the State. The question is what steps we are to take for securing justice from the Centre.

He has also expressed regret at the low level of development made in the State till today after independence. But we fail to find any measure to remove this low level of development.

Now Sir, the food position is stated to occupy the border line—it is neither good nor bad according to the Finance Minister. We have heard Shri Ajit Prasad Jain sometime ago said that the food situation has improved but on the following day he was saying that the food situation has deteriorated. So also is the case with our State Government as if paper statement and statistics collected by the Government can change things overnight. That is why this heavy drain of money for import of food to this country worth about 12,000 crores of rupees after Independence, that is, during 12 years. There must be something wrong somewhere. I can add here my personal experience. In some villages in my constituency there are

people who have no purchasing capacity even if food is supplied at lower rate than at present. I have seen with my own eyes that people in 15 or 20 villages of my area are either starving or half-starving: they can have only one meal a day, in some cases only one meal in three days. I can show those people if the Minister agrees to make an on the spot enquiry. The names of some of those villages I can cite for ready reference—these are Dokoba, Borsimalia, Raitkuchi, Raimadha, Jalia, Chaira and Bunnibari. They are landless but no compensation was given to them. Some of these people applied for test relief work to find out some work to do but they were not given because the Revenue Minister said sometime back that distress condition is not there now. Even local officers have not much time to enquire into the grievances of the people although the Revenue Minister in his speech has admitted that such things are rampant today. The Finance Minister has also mentioned about the usefulness of irrigation projects, but the people concerned expressed their opinion against the present system of embankment set up by this Embankment and Drainage Department. People lost their lands and their holdings as a result of construction of embankments in 1954 but no compensation has yet been given to them. One A. D. C. of Gauhati was entrusted with the job. But who can take all the trouble by leaving his headquarters and going to the village? Neither he has interest in the matter. There are lots of persons who have been flood affected some few years back, but nothing has been done to help them, they have rather been mercilessly dislodged from the place where they took shelter.

The original suggestion of the people to control the Pagladia river at the source is not getting any consideration at the hands of the authorities. I am happy that the Finance Minister has in his speech mentioned about the lot of the tea garden labourers thrown out of employment. I wish there were practical measures for their employment suggested in the Budget. Tea garden labourers form only 15 to 20 per cent of the total population. There are unemployment among peasantry also which forms the majority of the population and there is no mention about the lot of these people. Can this great problem of unemployment particularly among the educated youth be ignored altogether? Before scrutinising the problem of unemployment in the entire State, Nalbari alone is responsible for the highest unemployment. I said in the last Budget Session that the number is not less than 15,000 in Nalbari area alone. The problem of the people of areas like Uperbhag Mouza and some two or three other Mauzas is very serious. There most of the people hold

5 to 6 lechas of land which can be compared to the most densely populated countries like Japan. The problem has been seen by our Finance Minister about 20 years back, by Shri Siddhinath Sarma, by Shri Bishnuram Medhi, the then Chief Minister and other Ministers, but uptill now nothing has been done to solve the problem of landlessness and unemployment. The problem of unemployment in the Nalbari area is so alarming not only to the people of a particular area of the State but to the whole State. Are these wretched people not entitled to any appropriate help from the Government? This has been spoken and has been appreciated by the Chief Minister Shri Chaliha, by the Planning and Development Minister, Shri Tripathy, by Mr. Hazarika, the Cottage Industries Minister and they were requested to see if anything could be done to ameliorate their condition, but I am sorry these distressed people were never favoured with anything from the Government. I would like to point out that this unemployment problem will create havoc in this State. Unless measures are adopted to meet the situation, I am afraid these people will take recourse to such measures which half starved people generally take. I hope the Chief Minister and the Finance Minister will find time to visit those places and study their problem. Sir the proposal to establish an Agriculture school for training the peasants in intensive cultivation like Japanese method of cultivation also need be considered by Government. In respect of Agriculture—for production of more food in the State, the Finance Minister regretted that Government machinery is outdaed and outmoded which was established by Britishers. But in practice it is found that even then there were very able Officers during the British Regime who knew their job well and were very conscientious. For instance I can cite the name of late Satyendra Nath Dutta, Inspector who later became Deputy Director of Agriculture. He not only knew every nook and corner of the district, but also he knew the habits of the people. In place of one Inspector, we now find one Inspector, one Assistant Inspector, then Demonstrators, Subdivisional Agriculture Officer and many other Officers. How many of them can now claim to know their job properly? Even with the higher salaries as proposed, it will only be the case of favouritism. The quality of work will remain the same and may even deteriorate. I have seen the Gradation List of the officers which will prove beyond doubt innumerable cases of favouritism. So also is the case in respect of Education Department. In view of the increased number of educational institutions it has been proposed to increase the

strength of the Directorate and Inspecting section, but in spite of this, we have seen the efficiency of the Department has not increased at all. We have seen even one institution is not thoroughly inspected in a year. We have seen the Officer proceeding to inspect Sarthebari School, visit the Nalbari High School and inspect that school and that is also for a couple of hours. Similarly some other schools are visited only for one hour or so. What sort of inspection is this? We know how the late lamented Mr. Cunningham and our late lamented Sarat Chandra Goswami used to inspect the Educational Institutions. They even used to discuss the difficulties of the teachers and looked after the affairs regarding the management of the Institutions. That set things right and that also made the neighbouring schools alert. Then we find our Inspectors and others are busy in Conferences and Seminars and the rest of the time they are confined in their works in the Office which could be managed by the Head Assistants or even by the Assistants. I doubt if they can spend even 10 days outside in a month. Why some conditional utilisations cannot be thoroughly inspected? If we take the case of Kamrup district, we find the Officers are busy at headquarters and pay less attention to the lesser important parts of the district. Unless the Officers are compelled to contact the villagers, matters will not improve. I think it will be better if Government transfer some of the headquarters of the Departments to interior places.

There are other matters, Sir, I think we will find scope to discuss when the Budget demand is voted. I would like to request Government to consider at least some of the matters which we think need very serious attention of Government. Thank you, Sir.

Shri KARKA CHANDRA DOLEY [North Lakhimpur (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)] মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মাননীয় বিত্ত মন্ত্রী ডাঙৰীয়াই এই সদনত যিখন বাজেট দাঙি ধৰি তাত দেশ আৰু জাতিটোৰ মঙ্গলৰ কাৰণে যিবিলাক উন্নয়নমূলক কামৰ কাৰণে আয় ব্যয়ৰ তালিকা দাখিল কৰিছে—তাৰ বাবে প্ৰথমেই গৱৰ্হনা জনাও। ইয়াৰ লগতে এই কথাও নৈক নোৱাৰো যে ইয়াৰ আগতে টকা পয়চা খৰচ কৰি যিবিলাক আঁচনি হাতত লোৱা হৈছিল সেইবিলাকৰ কাৰ্য্যত কিমান পৰিণত হ'ল অথবা কিমান দূৰ কাৰ্য্যত আগবাঢ়িল তাৰ বিষয়ে কিছু কোৱা হ'লে তেখেত আৰু অধিক ধন্যবাদৰ পাত্ৰ হ'লহেতেন আৰু ৰাইজৰ পৰা শলাগ পালেহেতেন। আজিলৈকে হৈ যোৱা আলোচনা প্ৰসঙ্গত আমি শুনিবলৈ পাইছো যে দেশত আলি পনুলি আৰু মথাউৰিৰ কাম হৈ যাতায়াতৰ সুবিধা যদিও হৈছে তথাপি কেতিয়ক শ্ৰেণীৰ আৰ্থিক অৱস্থা উন্নতি হোৱা নাই। তেওঁবিলাকৰ আৰ্থিক উন্নতিৰ কাৰণে তেওঁ বিলাকৰ লগত খাপ খাব পৰা আঁচনি আমাৰ চৰকাৰে লব পৰা নাই।

ইয়াব পিচত চিকিৎসা বিভাগৰ সম্বন্ধে কওঁ। চিকিৎসা সম্বন্ধে কওঁ

যে গাঁৱৰ ভূমি বহুতো ৰাজ্যিক চিকিৎসালয় হৈছে যদিও জনসাধাৰণে যিদৰে চিকিৎসাৰ সুবিধা পাব লাগিছিল আজি সেইদৰে পোৱা নাই। বহুত চিকিৎসালয়ত দেখা যায় যে কেইটামান পিল আৰু মলমৰ বাহিৰে আন একো পাবলৈ নাই। যন্ত্ৰ-পাতিৰ কথা ক'বই নোলাগে। ভাল ঔষধ পাবলৈকে টান—ডাক্তৰক সুমিলে নাই বুলি কয়। আশা কৰো এইবোৰৰ উন্নতিৰ কাৰণে যেন ভালকৈ চিন্তা কৰে। আজি গোটেই অসমতে কৃষ্ণ ৰোগী ভবি পৰিছে বিশেষকৈ জনজাতি সকলৰ মাজত। এই ৰোগ নিৰ্মূল কৰিব বুলি অসম চৰকাৰে প্ৰতিশ্ৰুতি দিছে যদিও সেই প্ৰতিশ্ৰুতি ৰক্ষা কৰিব পৰা নাই। এই ৰোগীবোৰকো যদি ৰাজ্যিক চিকিৎসালয়ত চিকিৎসা কৰাব ব্যৱস্থা কৰে তেন্তে বৰ সুখৰ কথা হ'ব। পশু চিকিৎসাৰ কাৰণেও ঠায়ে-ঠায়ে চিকিৎসালয় কৰিছে হয়—কিন্তু ইফালে গৰু ম'হ মৰি শেষ হৈছে। ডাক্তৰে ঔষধ দিছে আৰু বেজী দিছে যদিও গৰু-ম'হ মৰিয়ে আছে, অৰ্থাৎ ঔষধ আৰু বেজীয়ে কাম কৰা নাই। ঔষধ আৰু বেজীয়ে কিয় কাম কৰা নাই এইটো কৰ্ত্তৃপক্ষই অনুসন্ধান কৰা দৰকাৰ। চৰকাৰেও এই বিষয়ে চিন্তা কৰিব বুলি আশা কৰিলে।

Public Works Department আৰু Embankment and Drainage
এই বিভাগ দুটাই আটাইতকৈ বেচি টকা ব্যয় কৰিছে হয়, কিন্তু সেই হিচাপে ৰাইজৰ উপকাৰ হোৱা নাই। (Voice—ঘোচ খাওঁতেই যায়।) অৱশ্যে কিছু কাম হৈছে—কিন্তু বেচি ভাগ অপব্যয় হৈছে, বিশেষকৈ মাটিৰ কামত। মুঠ মাটিৰ কামত ১৫ ভাগ মাটি বাস্তৱত নুঠে কিন্তু বিলৰ টকা দিয়া হৈ যায়। ইয়াৰ কাৰণ হৈছে যে আগৰ পুৰণা পুৰণা কাণ্টোবোৰকে চুকাকি নতুন কৰি দিয়ে। (Voice—হয়, হয়, ঠিক কথা কৈছে।) যিবিলাক জৰিপ কৰা বিষয়া তেওঁলোকো কৰিয়া লৈ বৈ থাকে আৰু ঠিকাদাৰৰ লগত একত্ৰে এশ টকাৰ কামত এহেজাৰ খৰচ দেখুৱাই ৰাইজৰ টকা অপব্যয় কৰিছে। এইটো সঁচা কথা হয়নে নহয় মন্ত্ৰীমহোদয়ে ধৰ্ম্মভঃ স্বীকাৰ কৰিব লাগিব। (বিপুল হৰ্ষ ধ্বনী)

জনজাতি আৰু অনুসূচীত সম্প্ৰদায়ে সংবিধান মতে চাকৰি নিয়োগত এটা বিশেষ অংশ পায়। **Assam Civil Service—I** আৰু **Assam Civil Service—II** ৰ বাহিৰে আন কোনো ক্ষেত্ৰতে এই অংশ দিয়া দেখা নেযায়। বিভাগীয় গুৱিয়াল সকলে ইচ্ছা কৰিয়েই নকৰেণে চৰকাৰেই নিৰ্দেশ দিয়া নাই ক'ব নোৱাৰে। দিনে দিনে অংশ চাকৰি খালি হৈ পূৰ হ'ব লাগিছে, অথচ আমাৰ শিক্ষিত ডেকা সকলে চাকৰি নেপায়। **Regulation (3)** মতে চাকৰিত যিটো নিয়োগ প্ৰথা আছে সেই প্ৰথা উঠাই দিব লাগে। কাৰণ সেইদৰে নিয়োগ কৰা লোকসকলে এবছৰ বা দুবছৰ কাম কৰাৰ পিচতহে জাননী দিয়ে। কিন্তু পিচত সেইদৰে কাম কৰি থকা লোককে নিয়োগ কৰে মাত্ৰ ৰাইজক তুৱা দিবৰ কাৰণেহে জাননী দিয়ে। সেইকাৰণে চৰকাৰক অনুৰোধ কৰো যাতে চাকৰিৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত আমাৰ প্ৰাৰ্থীৰ কাৰণে বিশেষ দৃষ্টি ৰাখে। সংবিধানৰ ২৭৫ ধাৰা মতে যি টকা কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰ আৰু অসম চৰকাৰে খৰচ কৰে, সেই টকা বহুত ক্ষেত্ৰত নিয়ম মতে খৰচ কৰা হোৱা নাই আৰু পৰিদৰ্শক নোহোৱাৰ বাবে কিছুমান কামো হৈ উঠা নাই বা অপব্যয় হৈছে। সেইকাৰণে প্ৰত্যেক মহকুমাতে **Subdivisional Development Officer** পৰ্যায়ৰ একোজন বিষয়া নিযুক্ত কৰিব লাগে এই কাম বোৰ পৰিদৰ্শন কৰিবৰ কাৰণে।

Mr. SPEAKER: মাননীয় সদস্যই চমু কৰক।

Shri KARKA CHANDRA DOLEY [North Lakhimpur (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)] : আজি আমাৰ খেতিয়ক-সকলে কিয় বেচি উৎপাদন কৰিব পৰা নাই এই বিষয়ে চৰকাৰে চিন্তা কৰা নাই আৰু বেচিকৈ উৎপাদন কৰিবৰ বাবে যন্ত্ৰও কৰা নাই। কৃষি বিভাগৰ বিষয়া

দোকানৰ যোগেদি বিক্ৰী কৰাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগে। আজি দুখীয়া আৰু মধ্যম শ্ৰেণীৰ লোকৰ খাদ্য বস্তু চৰা দামৰ কাৰণে হাহাকাৰ হৈ উঠিছে। চৰকাৰে অতি সোনকালে ইয়াৰ এটা ব্যৱস্থা গ্ৰহণ কৰিব বুলি নহি অনুৰোধ জনালো।

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মাননীয় সদস্য সকলে জানে যে যোৱা ফেব্ৰুৱাৰী মাহৰ ২৭ তাৰিখৰ পৰা ডিব্ৰুগড় আৰু শিৱসাগৰ জিলাত মদ চিল কৰা বটলত বিক্ৰী কৰা হৈছে। এতিয়া প্ৰতি বটল মদৰ দাম ৩০ ডিগ্ৰিত ৪৮০ আৰু ৬০ ডিগ্ৰিত ৩১০, কিন্তু ডিব্ৰুগড়ৰ পৰা নহি চিঠি পাইছো সকলো মদৰ মূল্যতে প্ৰতি বটলত ১১১০ টকাকৈ বেছি দামত বিক্ৰী কৰিছে। মই Excise Commissioner ক লগ বৰিছিলো তেখেতেও এই বিষয়ে Telegram আদি আপত্তি পাইছে আৰু বেছি দামত বেচা সকলক কঠোৰ ব্যৱস্থা লবলৈ আদেশ দিছে।

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, চাহ বাগানৰ বনুৱা সকলেই মদৰ প্ৰধান খৰিদকাৰ। আজি চাহ বাগানত নিবনুৱা সংখ্যা বৃদ্ধি পাইছে। প্ৰতিজন বনুৱাৰ ৩৪ জনকৈ nonearning dependent আছে। আজি মদত পানী মিহলোৱা বন্ধ হবৰ কাৰনে চিল্ড বটলৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰা হৈছে কিন্তু আন হাতে মদ অধিক দামত বিক্ৰী হৈছে। ধোঁৱা মদত কৈ মদৰ দাম কিয় বেছি কৰা হল? মই জানিব পাৰিছো চৰকাৰে কোনো ভাল চিন্তা নকৰি বটলৰ আৰু বটলিং কৰাৰ contract আদি অধিক দামত দিয়াৰ কাৰনে মদৰ মূল্য বঢ়াব লগিয়া হল। অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, চৰকাৰে প্ৰতি বটলত ১১০ অনা আৰু pint বটলত ১৮০ হিচাবে supply contract দিছে। যিটো বটলৰ দাম কোনো কোনো পথে ১৮০ আৰু ১০ অনাতকৈ বেছি হব নোৱাৰে। আৰু যেতিয়া হাজাৰ হাজাৰ বটল লোৱা হয় ১৮০ আৰু ১০ অনাতকৈ বেছি হব নোৱাৰে নে যদি ১০ অনা আৰু ২০ অনাত কোনো লোকে বটল দিবলৈ বাজি হয় চৰকাৰে লবনে? এই হল বটলৰ ব্যৱস্থা এতিয়া। বটলিং কৰা আৰু চিল্ডকৰ্ক কৰাৰ contract প্ৰতিভো বটলত ১০ অনা আৰু ১১০ অনাকৈ দিয়া হৈছে যত প্ৰতি বটল চিল্ড কৰোঁতে ১০ অনাকৈ কোনো পথে বেচি হব নালাগে। আৰু এটা ডাঙৰ বহস্য ইয়াত সোমাই আছে—সেই টো হল ৬০ U. P. ৰ ১৫ টকা বটলত চাৰি অনা হিচাবে ৩৮০ অনা filling of corking ৰ কাৰনে চৰকাৰে দিছে আৰু সেই একে বটল একে জোখ সমান পৰিশ্ৰমৰ ৩০ U. P. ৰ বটলত বটলে প্ৰতি ১১০ অনা হিচাবে ১৫ টা বটলত ৭১১০ টকা চৰকাৰে দিছে। মই বজি পোৱা নাই চৰকাৰে কি যুক্তিৰে একে বটলত তৰোৱা দুটা বেলেগ শক্তিৰ মদ তৰাওঁতে corkingত ১০ আৰু ১১০ অনা হিচাবে দিয়ে নহি জানিব পাৰিছো এই contractor জনে দিনে ৪০০০ টকাকৈ লাভ কৰিছে।

চৰকাৰে অতি অন্যায় যুক্তিহীন মূল্যত এই ঠিকা দিয়াত বহুত ৰাজহ হানি হৈছে। আৰু আন হাতে dilution বন্ধ কৰিবলৈ গৈ Black market ৰ সৃষ্টি কৰিছে। মই এই বিষয়ে চৰকাৰৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰিছো আৰু ইয়াৰ এটা ভাল বিচাৰ হব লাগে বুলি দাবী জনাইছো।

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মই ইয়াৰ পাচত A. O. C. এ লাহৰকটীয়া, হুগীজান, দুলাজান, টিপলিং আদি ঠাইত তেল খনন কাৰ্য্যত যি বিলাক মাটি সাধাৰণ দৰিদ্ৰ খেতিয়ক সকলৰ পৰা লৈছে সেই বিষয়ে কব খুজিছো। এই তেল উদঘাটন কৰিবলৈ যি যি ঠাইত তেল পাইছে সেই মাটি বিলাক A. O. C. এ লওঁতে উচিত মাটিৰ মূল্য আৰু শস্যৰ মূল্য আৰু ফলিত পুৰণ—উপযুক্ত ভাবে দিয়া নাই বুলি আদি সদায় মানুহৰ পৰা আপত্তি পাইছো। এই বিষয়ে দুই তিনি বছৰৰ পৰা ৰাইজে জনাই থকা স্বত্তেও চৰকাৰে আজিলৈকে কোনো ব্যৱস্থা লবলৈ আশি দুঃখ পাইছো।

মাননীয় সদস্য সকলে নিশ্চয় জানে A. O. C. এ এতিয়া দলিয়াজান তেওঁলোকৰ Oil Town খন কৰিবলৈ স্থিৰ কৰিছে আৰু তাৰ বাবে ৩৫০০ বিঘা মাটিৰ প্ৰয়োজন হৈছে। এই মাটি লবলৈ যাওঁতে প্ৰায় ৫০০ পৰিয়াল খন উঠি যাব লগা হৈছে। এই মাটি আৰু শস্যৰ মূল্য তেওঁলোকে উপযুক্ত ভাবে দিবলৈ ইচ্ছা কৰা নাই। মোৰ এই বিষয়ে A. O. C.ৰ General Manager ৰ ওচৰলৈ এটা Delegation ৰ লগত যাবলৈ অনুৰোধ কৰাত মই গৈছিলোঁ। কিন্তু অতি দুখৰ বিষয়, General Manager এ নিজে সাক্ষ্যাত নিদি তেওঁৰ পৰিবৰ্ত্তে এজন নতুন বিলাটৰ পৰা অহা ডেকা Assistant Manager ক আমাৰ কথা শুনিবলৈ দিলে। যাহওঁক তেওঁৰ লগত এইটো সিদ্ধান্ত হল যে Deputy Commissioner এ যি মূল্য নিৰ্দ্ধাৰিত কৰি দিব সেই মতে তেওঁলোকে মাটি-শস্য আৰু ক্ষতিপূৰণৰ দিব। সেইমতে Deputy Commissioner এ এটা মূল্য নিৰ্দ্ধাৰণ কৰি দিলে। আমাৰ ৰাজহ মন্ত্ৰীয়েও জানে। কিন্তু এতিয়া তেওঁলোকে সেইমতে দিবলৈ ৰাজি হোৱা নাই। Oil Indiaৰ Director তিনি জন ডিগৰৈত ৰহি স্থিৰ কৰিছে যে চৰকাৰে সেই মাটি acquire কৰি দিব লাগে। Deputy Commissioner এ বাৰ্য্য কৰা মূল্য হিচাবে A. O. C. এ দিবলৈ সন্মত হোৱাৰ পাচত Director সকলে এই দৰে Bargain কৰিবলৈ চেষ্টা কৰাটো কেতিয়াও ন্যায় আৰু উচিত হোৱা নাই।

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, যি সকলৰ মাটি আজি লৈছে সেই বিলাক দৰিদ্ৰ খেতিয়কৰ খেতিৰ মাটি। তেওঁলোক অটব্য অৰণ্য ভাঙি বেমাৰ আজাৰ ও বনৰীয়া পশুৰ লগত যুঁজি নিজৰ গাৰ তেজ পানী কৰি নিজৰ জীৱন বিপন্ন কৰি অতি কষ্টেৰে ডেৰণ বছৰৰ পৰা জীৱন যাপন কৰিছিল। তেওঁলোকে ভাবিছিল, তেওঁলোকৰ সতি সন্ততিয়ে ৰাপতীয়া সম্পত্তি ভোগ কৰি জীৱন নিৰ্ব্বাহ কৰিব। কিন্তু আজি এট মহৎ আৰু ডাঙৰ উদ্দেশ্যৰ কাৰণে সেই সকলো মাটি এৰি দিবলৈ ৰাজি হৈছে—পৃথিৱীৰ এটা অতি মূল্যবান বস্তু আহৰণৰ বাবে। কিন্তু অতি পৰিতাপৰ বিষয় যি সকলে এইদৰে জীৱন যথা স্বৰ্বস্ব ত্যাগ কৰি যাব লগা হৈছে—সেইসকলক তাৰ বিনিময়ত কোনো মূল্য দিবলৈ অনিচ্ছুক। মই ভাবো ইয়াতকৈ আৰু কোনো ডাঙৰ অন্যায় অবিচাৰ কেতিয়াও হোৱা নাই।

এই মানুহ বিলাকে, আজি মাটিৰ অনাটনৰ দিনত বৰ্ত্তমান থকাদৰে উপযুক্ত খেতিৰ মাটি যে পাব সি একেবাৰে দুৰাশা। গতিকে মই চৰকাৰক যাতে এটা উচিত মূল্য আৰু ক্ষতিপূৰণ দিয়া হয় তাৰ বাবে অনুৰোধ জনালো।

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, ১৯৫০ চনৰ ভূমিকম্প আৰু তাৰ লগে হৈ থকা বানপানীত বিদ্ধন্ত হোৱা পৰিয়ালৰ সম্পূৰ্ণ পূৰ্ণবসতি এতিয়াও হোৱা নাই। যদিও বহু মাটি চৰকাৰে requisitioned কৰিছে কিন্তু সেই মাটিত requisitioned হৈ যোৱা ৩৮ বছৰৰ পাচতো বিতৰণ নোহোৱা কৈয়ে পৰি আছে। ইয়াৰ ফলত এহাতে চৰকাৰে নিছাটকৈ টকা ভৰিব লগা হৈছে আৰু আনহাতে গৃহহীন বিদ্ধন্ত পৰিয়ালৰ দুঃগতিৰ সীমা নোহোৱা হৈছে। মই এইবিলাক কথাটো চৰকাৰৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰিলো।

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আজি আমাৰ চৰকাৰে Ceiling Act খন কেৱল গাঁৱলীয়া অঞ্চলৰ কাৰণে কৰিছে। মই কব খোজো এই আইন Town বিলাকতো প্ৰবৰ্ত্তন কৰিব লাগে। আজি ডিব্ৰুগড়ত Town ৰ আধা মাটি জালান কোম্পানীৰ আৰু তিনচুকীয়াত লোহীয়া কোম্পানীৰ টাউনৰ আধা মাটি। তেওঁলোকে স্বইচ্ছাৰে মাটিৰ খাজানা ঘৰৰ ভাৰা আদায় কৰি আহিছে।

ডিব্ৰুগড়ৰ টাউনৰ ভিতৰত আৰু কাষতে লাগি থকা বৰবাৰী আৰু চৌকীদিঙি চা-বাগান দুখনৰ মালিক জালান কোম্পানী, আজি মালিকে চা-গছ উঠাই সেই মাটিত **Jalan** নগৰ প্ৰতিস্থা কৰিছে। বহুত ডাঙৰ ডাঙৰ পকা ঘৰ এই চিমেণ্ট টিনৰ আকাৰৰ দিনত ভাৰা ঘৰ তৈয়াৰ কৰিছে—লগে লগে **Plot** কৰি মাটি বিক্ৰি কৰি আছে। আমি জানো সেই মাটি বিলাক তেওঁলোকে **Special Cultivation** কৰিবৰ কাৰণে বিনা মূল্যে কেৱল চা-খেতিৰ কাৰণে লৈছিল, যদি তেওঁলোকে চা-খেতি নকৰে তেন্তে নাযামতে সেই মাটি চৰকাৰে ঘূৰাই লব লাগে। আজি এই ব্যৱসায়ী সকলে নিজৰ লাভৰ কাৰণে যতে লাভ বেচি দেখে তাকে কৰিবলৈ লৈছে। যাৰ ফলত চা-বাগানত নিবনুৱাৰ সংখ্যা বেচি কৰিছে। আনহাতে অন্যায় কৈ—মিছা কথা কৈ চা-খেতিৰ কাৰণে মাটি লৈ আজি সেই মাটি প্ৰতি বিঘাত ৭ হেজাৰ পৰা ১০।১২ হেজাৰ টকা লৈকে বিক্ৰি কৰিছে। মই কওঁ যদি চা-খেতি নকৰে তেন্তে সেই মাটি বিলাক চৰকাৰে ফিৰত লওঁক বা দাম দি হলেও কিনি লৈ চৰকাৰে মাটিহীন লোকক বিতৰণ কৰি দিয়ক। আজি টাউনলৈ বহু মানুহৰ খাউতি হৈছে—টাউনত বহু লোকৰ নিজৰ ঘৰ নাই—তেনেলোকক সেই মাটিৰ সুবিধা দিয়া চৰকাৰৰ নিতান্ত কৰ্তব্য।

তাৰ পাচত, আমাৰ ডিব্ৰুগড়-তিনিচুকীয়া অঞ্চলত বহুত নতুন নতুন উদ্যোগ গঢ়ি উঠা সকলোৱে জানে। আমি আশা কৰিছো এই উদ্যোগ বিলাকে দেশৰ আৰ্থিক অৱস্থা নিবনুৱা সমস্যা বহু পৰিমাণে সমাধান কৰিব। চৰকাৰৰ পৰা এই উদ্যোগ বিলাকে সহায় সহানুভূতি পোৱা উচিত। কিন্তু আমি উদ্যোগিক বিলাকৰ পৰা প্ৰায়েই শুনো যে, **Control** বস্তু বিলাক যেনে **Iron Sheet, Corrugated Iron Sheets, Cement** আদি পোৱাত বৰ অসুবিধা হয়। প্ৰায়েই টকা খৰচ নকৰিলে বা নিজে চলিলে আহি চেষ্টা নকৰিলে পোৱা টান। আমি এইটোও আৰু শুনিছো—যে **Iron Sheet** ৰ **quota Lifting Agency** বিলাকে সম্পূৰ্ণ কৈ নানে কলিকাতাত বেচি থৈ আছে। তদুপৰি এই উদ্যোগিক বিলাকক যি **quota** দিয়া হয়—এই **Agency** বিলাকে প্ৰকৃত লোহাটো নেবাখি আন বেয়া কিছুমান হে লোহা তেওঁলোকক দিয়ে আৰু কয় এইটো নিলে নিব পাৰা নহলে নাই। **Scrap Iron** যিটো সিও বহু মূল্যবান বস্তু তাৰ পৰা চা-বাগানৰ প্ৰয়োজনীয় বহু বস্তু এই উদ্যোগবিলাকে কৰে। কিন্তু এই **Lifting Agency** বিলাকৰ অসৎ উপায়ৰ পৰা প্ৰকৃততে পাব লগা উদ্যোগ বিলাকে নেপায়।

মই সিদিনা ফেব্ৰুৱাৰী মাহৰ **Democratic Review** ত পঢ়িছিলো যে **Director of Industries** এ কিছুমান **Bogus Farm** ৰ **Iron and Steel** ৰ পাবমিত দিছে কিন্তু চৰকাৰৰ পৰা এই বাতৰিটো প্ৰতিবাদ কৰা মই ক'ব নোৱাৰো। আমি দেশত শিল্প গঢ়ি উঠিব লাগে বুলি কওঁ আৰু আন হাতে এই শিল্প বিলাকে নায্য মতে সহায় পাব লগীয়া বিলাকে দিয়া হোৱা নাই। মই চৰকাৰক কওঁ যে এই উদ্যোগ বিলাকৰ সৰ্বস্বত্ব উন্নতিৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰে বিশেষ দৃষ্টি দিয়ে যেন।

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আজি অত দিনেও শোধানাগাৰ স্থান নিৰ্ণয় কৰিব পৰা নাই। এইদৰে নানা অজুহাত দেখুৱাই স্থান নিৰ্ণয়ত পলম কৰাৰ পৰা জনসাধাৰণৰ মনত এটা সন্দেহ হৈছে কি—জানি অসমৰ ভিতৰত শোধানাগাৰ নহবই আগৰ সেই বাকীতে হবগৈ।

আমাৰ অসমত শোধানাগাৰ স্থাপন কৰিবলৈ বহু বিশেষজ্ঞ আহি কেইবা ঠাইতো শোধানাগাৰৰ স্থান নিৰ্দ্ধাৰণ কৰিবলৈ গৈ কিছুদিন পিচত কয় এইটো হ'ব সেইটো নহয়

ইত্যাদি ফলত আজিলৈ স্থান নিৰ্দ্ধাৰণেই হৈ নুঠিল। আমি এতয়া ভাবিবলৈ বাধ্য হৈছো যে কিজানি অসমত শোষণাগাৰ নহৈ অকল বাৰাউনীতহে হয়। মই চৰকাৰক দাঠি কওঁ যে অতি সোনকালে এই কথাত গুৰুত্ব দি ইয়াৰ এটা স্তৰীমাংসা কৰিব লাগে।

বিশেষজ্ঞ সকলে তেল ওলোৱা ঠাইত Refinery Site পৰীক্ষা কৰাৰ কোনো ব্যৱস্থাই কৰা নাই তাৰ উপৰি শিলঘাট, গোহাটি আদিতো ঠাই উপযুক্ত ভাবে পৰীক্ষা কৰা নাই বুলিহে আমি অলপ ভু পাইছো। আমাৰ কথা হল আমাৰ অসমতে অতি-সোনকালে শোষণাগাৰ হব লাগে আৰু সেই মৰ্মে আমাৰ চৰকাৰে কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰৰ ওপৰত দাবী জনাব লাগে।

এইবাৰ বাজেটত কোনো River Valley Projector ব উল্লেখ নাই। বিত্তমন্ত্ৰীৰ ভাষণটো তাৰ কোনো আভাস নাই। দ্বিতীয় পৰিকল্পনাৰ ভিতৰত কোনো River Valley Project অসমত লোৱা নহল। এতিয়া তৃতীয় পঞ্চ বাৰ্ষিক পৰিকল্পনাৰ আঁচনি লোৱাৰ সময় হৈছে। সেই ৫ বছৰত যাতে অসমত River Valley Project লোৱা হয় তাৰ কাৰণে আমাৰ চৰকাৰে কেন্দ্ৰৰ ওপৰত জোৰ দিব লাগে। নহলে অসমক গঢ়ি তুলা মিছা। আজিলৈ ডিব্ৰুগড়ত চৰকাৰে তেনে কোনো Project লোৱা নাই যাৰ দ্বাৰা ডিব্ৰুগড় আৰু তিনচুকীয়াত গঢ়ি উঠিব ধৰা উদ্যোগ বিলাক সমৃদ্ধিশালী হয়। এই কাৰণে যদি ডিব্ৰুগড়তে এটা River Valley Project লোৱা হয় তেন্তে এই উদ্যোগ বিলাক গঢ়ি উঠাত সহজ হব। তাৰ উপৰিও তাৰ ডিহিং নৈ খন যদি নিয়ন্ত্ৰণ কৰা হয় তেন্তে এহাতে বাইজে বানপানীৰ পৰা উদ্ধাৰ পাব আৰু আনহাতে সেই উদ্যোগশীল ঠাইখনত নানানধৰণৰ কুটিৰ শিল্প আৰু ক্ষুদ্ৰশিল্প অনুষ্ঠান গঢ়ি উঠিব। লগে লগে আমাৰ ডিব্ৰুগড়খন বৰ্তমানৰ Deficit areaৰ পৰিবৰ্তে Surplus area ত পৰিণত হব।

গতিকে মই চৰকাৰক অনুৰোধ জনাও যাতে এটা River Valley Project এটা আমাৰ ডিব্ৰুগড়ত লোৱা হয়। ইয়াকে কৈ মই সামৰণি মাৰিলো।

Shri GHANASHYAM TALUKDAR (Sorbhog): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the budget which was presented by the hon. Finance Minister is not a very encouraging one and with this budget we cannot expect that there will be development in the State. This budget has given importance to the industrial development of the State and not in other important subjects. But, if we look to the development in industries alone, what do we find? A licence for a jute mill was given to a company several years back but uptil now the jute mill has not been built or has been in operation. It is the bounden duty of the Government to cancel this licence with immediate effect, if the Government is really keen on having a jute mill in Assam. In Assam jute production is so big that Assam can have more than one jute mill and for want of this mill our people and Government, are suffering loss of money and trouble. In fact, in Assam in 1957-58 jute was cultivated in an area of 3,49,300 acres and 10,94,116 bales of jute were produced. This is a huge amount for

which at least one mill is essentially necessary for Assam. And that is why I urge upon the Government to move the Central Government about starting a Jute Mill in Assam. Again, about Cotton Mill, there is the same story also. A licence was given to some party and that party has not yet been able to start the Cotton Mill in Assam. I, therefore, urge upon the Government to cancel the license given to that party for starting a Cotton Mill in Assam. We are producing cotton to a great extent and in 1957-58, cotton was grown in 34,000 acres of land and the production came to 8,249 bales. With this huge quantity of cotton we can have a Cotton Mill and a Spinning Mill in our country and if we can have finished goods in our country, we can export the same and earn money. With regard to Sugar Mill, we have learnt from the Government that Government is going to start another Sugar Mill in the State. But we don't know when will they start it. We produce sugar-canes in abundance and in 1956-57 we produced between 64,150 tons to 66,625 tons altogether. With this quantity we can have not only more than one Sugar Mill but many such Mills in Assam and Government should press upon the Central Government for starting more Sugar Mills in Assam and that this venture be taken up by Government and not by a private party. If we can find a suitable private party, well and good. But if this cannot be found, then Government should take the initiative in this connection also. Regarding Paper Mill also, upto now we have not been able to do anything in this connection. In Lamsakhang in the Mikir Hills one Paper Factory is going to be started but besides, we can have several Paper Mills in Assam. We are producing about 13 lakh tons of bamboo and in the Mizo Mills we can produce about 9 lakh tons of bamboo. Besides bamboo, in our country we have got ekra and other raw materials out of these also we can produce paper. Then we also have soft wood out of which also we can produce paper. In Assam we have 90,000 tons of soft wood annually. We can also have 60 lakh cft. of pine per year. With this huge quantity we can have not only one Paper Mill in Assam but more than one. Than Sir, out of our timber, we can produce railway sleepers. At present though we are producing sleepers, still these are not sufficient. We can produce more. In Assam, we have got good timbers like Halong, Hollokh, Sal, Markai, etc., out of which we can have more sleepers and these can be utilised not only in Assam but also can be exported to other parts of India and by that way we can earn money and develop our State. Besides this, we can also produce tea chests. It is estimated

that we have sufficient timbers for producing tea chests but could not produce tea chests sufficiently to requirement. I therefore, urge upon Government to produce more tea chests in Assam and more encouragement should be given by the Government for establishing Saw Mills and Paper Mills. If this initiative is taken by Government, I believe our resources can be fully utilised.

Sir, one hindrance to the development of our country is transport and unless and until transport system is improved there can never be any progress in Assam and that is why I say that Government should have given more importance for the improvement of transport in our country. But our Budget which was presented here is a very sad Budget because it does not give more importance to the development of transport. Coming to the Railway System, since Independence not a single inch of railway line has been developed in Assam. But we are in great need for Railway system. We want a Railway system upto the Garo Hills from Gauhati upto the Khasi and Jaintia Hills and if possible, upto Shillong. We also want a Railway system up to North East Frontier Agency because we have sufficient raw materials in these areas and from these raw materials we can produce many goods. That is why Government should give more importance to the Railway transport but Sir, it is a sad thing that since the starting of a Railway Zone at Pandu we have not seen any more development of Railway transport in our State. Now we are suffering due to this and I can cite instances. When the Railway Headquarters were in Gorakhpur, we in Goalpara and Kamrup Districts used to have more facilities of train journey but since the Headquarters were brought to Pandu we are experiencing great difficulties. You will be surprised to hear that we don't have a single train to go to Gauhati in the day time but we have to travel always by night trains. Formerly Assam link Express trains used to stop at Sarbhog, Bijni, Nalbari, Tihu and such places but since the starting of the Railway Headquarters at Pandu the position is no more so. This is a sad thing. Assam link express trains no more stop at Bijni, Sarbhog, Tihu, Nalbari. Besides, tickets are sold for a distance of 100 miles. If we want to go from Barpeta to Gauhati we cannot get a ticket for these two places but have to buy a ticket of 100 miles. Moreover, if somebody wants to go to Rangia from Gauhati he will not get a ticket. In this connection, I met the General Manager at Pandu who told me that it was difficult to do anything and that the Link Express train is meant for distant passengers only. I therefore

urge upon the Government to recommend to the Central Government to abolish the stoppages in Assam. Let there be only the stoppages at Katihar and let there be a direct train to Amingaon. If not I also urge upon Government to press the Central Government for stopping the Link Express in stations such as Bijni, Sorbhog, Nalbari, Tihu, etc. We had expected that we would have more facilities of train service and to get more accommodation. But instead, to day we are having more congestion in the train. We don't get the facilities and we don't get tickets even. These are the difficulties and we are going on under these difficulties at present. That is why I urge upon the Government to see that the railway transport is developed immediately in this State. Besides Railway, another important is river. At present the Joint Steamer Company is the only Company which run this transport efficiently. So besides this Company, we want to have more Companies to supply the required number of boats and steamers in our rivers. Pandu should also be developed into a River Port. In Assam, we don't have any River Port and that is why I urge upon the Government to recommend to the Central Government to start a port at Pandu.

Mr. SPEAKER: It is now 4 O'clock and if the hon. Member is so inclined, he may resume his speech tomorrow.

Adjournment

The Assembly was than adjourned till 10 A.M. on Tuesday, the 17th March, 1959.

Shillong,
The 10th September, 1960.

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

LIST OF ADVICE

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