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Assam Legislative Assembly Debates

OFFICIAL REPORT

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

BUDGET SESSION

VOL. I

No. 11

The 16th March, 1963



सत्यमेव जयते

1963
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General Session

VOL. I

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GENERAL SESSION
OF THE
ASSAM LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
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1933

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

The Assembly met in the Assembly Chamber, Shillong at 10 A.M. on Saturday, the 16th March, 1963.

PRESENT

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

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

STARRED QUESTIONS

(To which oral answers were given)

Re : Gauhati Development Authority

Shri DEVENDRA NATH SARMA (Gauhati) asked :

*29. Will the Minister-in-charge of Town and Country Planning be pleased to state

- (a) Whether any powers have been reserved by the State Government itself to deal with the Gauhati Development Authority ?
- (b) If so, the nature thereof ?
- (c) Whether it is a fact that irregular practices have been alleged or found in the working of the Gauhati Development Authority ?
- (d) If so, the nature thereof ?
- (e) The action taken thereof ?

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

- (a) Whether Government, have been receiving periodical reports of the working of the Gauhati Development Authority ?
- (b) If so, whether copies of such reports for the years 1960-61 and 1961-62 will please be placed on the Library Table ?

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

29. (a) & (b)—The Gauhati Development Authority has to function according to the provisions laid down in the Assam Town and Country Planning Act, 1959 [As amended by the Assam Town and Country Planning (Amendment) Act, 1962] and the Assam Town and Country Planning (Constitution of Authority) Rules, 1961. For violation of the provisions of the above Acts and Rules, the Authority can always be taken to task by the State Government. Besides, the State Government, has power to remove the Chairman or any Member of the Authority under Section 8B(4) of the Assam Town and Country Planning (Amendment) Act, 1962.

(c)—No.

(d) & (e)—Do not arise.

30. (a)—No.

(b)—Does not arise.

†**Shri DEVENDRA NATH SARMA (Gauhati)**: May I know from the Hon'ble Minister whether the Gauhati Development Authority has disowned the provisions of the Assam Town and Country Planning Act.

†**Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Town and Country Planning)**: We have no information that they have disowned the provisions of the Act.

†**Shri DEVENDRA NATH SARMA**: Whether the Government Development Authority has realised any money from the rate-payers for giving permission for house building without making any scheme for the area as provided under the Act?

†**Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI**: We have no information.

†**Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI (Laharighat)**: What will be the relative responsibility of the Gauhati Development Authority *vis-à-vis* the proposed one-man Commission.

†**Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI**: The one-man Commission will actually undertake a study as to whether upgrading of Gauhati into a Corporation would be advantageous or disadvantageous and what would be the financial arrangements of Calcutta and other Corporations in the rest of India and submit a report to the Government which will consider the report with regard to all the aspects before taking a decision on the matter. Therefore, the study is not tied with the functioning of the Gauhati Development Authority.

†**Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI**: Is there any proposal for sending this one man Commission on tour outside Assam?

†**Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI**: Naturally, nature of the duty involves tours outside Assam.

†**Shri DEVENDRA NATH SARMA**: May I know from the Hon'ble Minister whether the Annual Report can be published by this Development Authority?

†**Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI**: The Authority does not submit a report like that. There is no provision for submitting any annual report. We have to maintain an over-all supervision through the Deputy Commissioner.

†**Shri TARAPADA BHATTACHARJEE (Katigora)**: Do Government receive from time to time the proceedings of the meetings of the Gauhati Development Authority?

†**Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI**: When we ask for them.

Re : Supply of C. I. Sheets

Shri MAHADEB DAS [Bhabanipur (Reserved for Scheduled Castes)] asked :

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

- (a) What was the procurement position of C. I. Sheets centre by centre in Assam during 1960-61 ?
- (b) What measures have been taken to improve the supply of C. I. Sheets during the current year ?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister, Supply) replied:

31. (a)—The position was as follows—

(1) Gauhati	...	...	...	9,466 bundles.
(2) Tura	...	...	...	1,056 "
(3) Goalpara	...	...	...	2,074 "
(4) Shillong	...	...	...	2,079 "
(5) Dhubri	...	...	...	2,550 "
(6) Kokrajhar	...	...	...	1,064 "
(7) Tezpur	...	...	...	2,758 "
(8) Nalbari	...	...	...	1,208 "
(9) Mangaldai	...	...	...	1,038 "
(10) Nowgong	..	...	...	5,044 "
(11) Barpeta	..	..	..	1,485 "
(12) Jorhat	...	...	...	4,728 "
(13) Golaghat	...	...	...	2,153 "
(14) Sibsagar	...	...	...	2,338 "
(15) Dibrugarh	..	...	...	3,679 "
(16) N. Lakhimpur	...	...	...	1,284 "
(17) Aijal	...	...	...	872 "
(18) Silchar	...	...	...	2,794 "
(19) Hailakandi	...	...	...	854 "
(20) Haflong	...	...	...	649 "
(21) Diphu	...	...	...	646 "
(22) Karimganj	...	...	..	1,289 "
(23) Tinsukia	...	...	...	831 "

(b)—Endeavour is always made to raise the tempo of supply and Government of India, in spite of difficult supply position of sheets materials, have arranged an *ad-hoc* despatch of 1,000 tonnes C. I. sheets from the State's outstanding orders. Besides, a further quantity of 400 tonnes of C. I. Sheets has been allotted on an *ad-hoc* basis for flood relief operation in Assam. Supply position of C. I. Sheets is extremely difficult at present owing to the emergency ; but it is expected to improve with effect from May, 1963.

Shri MAHADEB DAS [Bhabanipur (Reserved for Scheduled Castes)] মোৰ প্ৰশ্নটো ১৯৬০-৬১ৰ ঠাইত ১৯৬২-৬৩ হ'ব লাগিছিল। মাননীয় মন্ত্ৰীমহোদয়, ১৯৬২-৬৩ৰ সংখ্যা দিব পাৰিব নেকি ?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister, Supply): If the intention of the hon. Member was to obtain the figures for 1962-63, that will be supplied to him.

Now, as regards 1960-61.....

Mr. SPEAKER: Do you want to put the question, Mr. Das.

Shri MAHADEB DAS: No, Sir.

Mr. SPEAKER: He does not want to put the question No.31.

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Re: Opening of Primary Schools in Tea Garden Areas

Shri TANKESWAR CHETIA (Nazira) asked :

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

- (a) Whether Government are aware of the inadequacy of the facilities for opening Primary Schools in the tea-garden areas like the branch garden, out Divisions, etc. ?
- (b) Whether Government be pleased to sponsor starting of Primary Schools in such areas as is done in villages ?
- (c) Whether land and buildings can be had from the respective gardens and the maintenance be made by the Basic Boards with the appointment of teachers ?
- (d) What steps are taken by the Government to bring the tea-garden children under the Scheme of compulsory primary education ?

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

20. (a)—Yes.

(b), (c) & (d)—The scheme for taking over of tea-garden schools have been kept in abeyance by Government for the present, in view of the emergency.

Shrimati LILY SEN GUPTA (Lahowal): উপমন্ত্রী মহোদয়ৰ উত্তৰত দেখা যায় যে জৰুৰীকালীন অৱস্থাৰ হেতু চাহ বাগিচাৰ স্কুল বিলাক চৰকাৰে লোৱা কথাটো স্বগীত বাখিছে, মই জানিব পাৰোনে, যে শিক্ষা বিভাগে আন কিবা প্ৰস্তাবো স্বগীত বাখিছে নেকি ?

Shrimati KOMOL KUMARI BARUA (Deputy Minister, Education): জৰুৰী কালীন অৱস্থাৰ বাবে শিক্ষা বিভাগৰ আন কিছুমান বিষয়ৰ কামো স্বগীত বাখিবলগা হৈছে। চাহ বাগিছাৰ স্কুল বিলাক চৰকাৰে লোৱাটো এটা নতুন আঁচনি আৰু নতুন আঁচনি হোৱা বাবেই বৰ্তমান জৰুৰী পৰিস্থিতিত এই আঁচনিখন স্বগীত বাখিবলগীয়া হৈছে।

Shri TARAPADA BHATTACHARJEE (Katigora): How many schools are there in tea gardens ?

Shrimati KOMOL KUMARI BARUA (Deputy Minister, Education): 557 schools.

Shri DEV KANT BOROOAH (Minister, Education): Although Sir, we reluctantly kept this scheme under abeyance, we are now reconsidering whether we could now start the first phase of the scheme which involves 70 Schools in Cachar in the coming year.

Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Kamalpur): What will be the financial commitment of taking over the Lower Primary Schools by Government ?

Shri DEV KANT BOROOAH: That would be, to say the least, colossal ; but for the first 70 schools, our financial commitments will be of the order of Rs.48 thousand in the first phase per year.

Shri TARAPADA BHATTACHARJEE: Will these schools be placed under the School Board ?

Shri DEV KANT BOROOAH: These schools to be taken over by us will be under the Elementary School Education Board.

Re: Home Guards

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

21. Will the Chief Minister, be pleased to state—

(a) The total number of Home Guards recruited so far in this State-district wise ?

(b) How many females have joined the Home Guards so far in this State ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister, Assam) replied :

21. (a) & (b)—A statement showing district wise the total number of Home Guards both Male and Female enrolled in the State upto 28th February, 1963 is given below :—

District (1)	Total number enrolled		
	Male (2)	Female (3)	Total (4)
Lakhimpur	4,355	257	4,612
Sibsagar	3,712	844	4,556
Nowgong	2,370	Nil	2,370
Tezpur	137	Nil	137
Kamrup	3,453	300	3,753
United Mikir and North Cachar Hills	80	Nil	80
Goalpara	32	Nil	32
Garo Hills	442	2	444
United Khasi and Jaintia Hills	30	Nil	30
Cachar	Nil	Nil	Nil
Mizo District	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total	14,611	1,403	16,014

Dr. GHANASHYAM DAS [North-Salmara (Reserved for Scheduled Castes)]: Whether any effort was made to raise Home Guards in the districts of Cachar and Mizo Hills?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister): Sir, immediately the idea was to build up Home Guards in the Northern parts of the State and that is why Cachar and Mizo Hills were left out initially but Home Guard would be organised in these two districts also.

Shri SANTI RANJAN DAS GUPTA (Lumding): May I know whether there is any district in Assam by the name of 'Tezpur'?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister): That should be Darrang.

Shrimati LILY SEN GUPTA (Lohowal): চৰকাৰৰ উল্লেখিত সংখ্যাৰ ভিতৰত মহিলা সকলৰ সংখ্যা অতি নগণ্য। এই মহিলাৰ সংখ্যা বৃদ্ধি কৰিবৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰে ট্ৰেইনিং কি ব্যৱস্থা কৰিছে ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister): “হোমগাৰ্ড” অনুষ্ঠানটো এটা স্বেচ্ছাসেৱকৰ অনুষ্ঠান। ইতিমধ্যে যি সকল আগবাঢ়ি আহিছে তেখেতসকলক ‘ৰিক্ৰুট’ কৰি প্ৰশিক্ষণ দিয়া হৈছে। যদি মহিলা সকলে বেচি পৰিমাণে আহে তেন্তে তেখেত সকলক ‘ৰিক্ৰুট’ কৰি প্ৰশিক্ষণ দিয়া হব।

Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Kamalpuri): এই ১৬ হেজাৰৰ ভিতৰত কিমান কিমান টাউন এলেকাৰ আৰু কিমান গাঁও এলেকাৰ—, তাৰ হিচাব আছে নেকি ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA : I want notice

Shri RADHA KISHAN KHEMKA (Tinsukia): বিভিন্ন জিলাত যি সকলে ‘হোমগাৰ্ড’ ট্ৰেইনিং ললে তেওঁলোকে যাতে পাহৰি নাযায় তাৰ কাৰণে কি ব্যৱস্থা চৰকাৰে কৰিছে ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister): “হোমগাৰ্ড” অনুষ্ঠানটো আৰু অধিক শক্তিশালি কৰাৰ লগে লগে কামত ব্যৱহাৰ কৰা হব। এতিয়ালৈকে তেওঁলোকক বিশেষ কাম দিয়া হোৱা নাই। এই অনুষ্ঠানটো সক্ৰিয় কৰি ৰাখিবৰ কাৰণে বাৰ্ষিক অথবা ৩ মাহে বা ৬ মাহে প্ৰতি একোটা Rally আদি কৰা দিহা কৰিব লাগিব।

Shri TAZUDDIN AHMED (Tarabari): Whether any pay or pocket money will be given to the Home Guards ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister): When they will be called up for duty they will be given some allowance, as provided under the Assam Home Guards Act.

Shri SYED AHMED ALI (Gauripur): It is stated that 32 Home Guards have been enrolled in the whole of Goalpara District. Now, may I know out of these how many from Dhubri Subdivision ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister): I want notice.

Shri TARAPADA BHATTACHARJEE (Katigora): Do the Government know that applications were invited in the district of Cachar for recruitment of Home Guards ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister): May be.

Shri KAMALA PRASAD AGARWALLA (Tezpur): May I know why Home Guards have not been organised in the 6th Scheduled districts except Garo Hills ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister): As I said before, the first priority was given to the districts contiguous to the Chinese border.

Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI (Laharighat): May I know whether there is any provision for giving pocket money to the Home Guards during the period of training?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister): In most cases the people themselves raised funds necessary for a training camp. For instance, in Dibrugarh the camp expenses were met from public collections. In some cases, some expenditure was borne by the Director of Civil Defence also. But generally speaking, for these training camps, the people themselves come forward with contributions for meeting the immediate expenses.

Shri TARAPADA BHATTACHARJEE (Katigora): May I know whether the Government propose to recruit Home Guards in the Cachar and Mizo districts in the near future?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA: Yes, Sir.

Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI (Laharighat): May I know whether any allowance is given to the Home Guard Commandants?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister): Actually we are giving practically nothing now. The Home Guard Organisation is going to be expensive organisation. Discussions are still in progress with the Government of India as to what extent they would be helping us for this organisation. As soon as this is finalised we will be able to draw up a comprehensive scheme and provide necessary funds for the organisation.

Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI: Whether any conveyance allowance is given to the Home Guard Commandants at present?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA: No, Sir, so far no conveyance allowance has been given to anybody. Whenever some transport was necessary the Deputy Commissioners used to requisition vehicles if no Government vehicles were available.

Shri PABINDRA NATH SARMA (Nalbari-East): May I know whether any Home Guard training has been given in the villages through the police stations?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister): Sir, when we say Home Guards, we mean those who have been recruited under the Assam Home Guards Act. But various kinds of training are going on in different parts of the State. For example, as the hon. Member referred, training was imparted in the Police Stations also. Strictly speaking, it is not Home Guard training; it is a preparatory training either for Home Guard or for the Rifles Organisation which is under contemplation.

Shri MAL CHANDRA PEGU [Majuli (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)]: May I know why enrolment in the Darrang district is so low?

Mr. SPEAKER: For want of volunteers obviously.

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister): There was some amount of dislocation owing to the November development.

Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI (Laharighat): May I know whether there is any fund at the disposal of the Government for Home Guards and, if so, what is the amount?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister): For the current year?

Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI: Yes, Sir.

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA: For the current year whatever fund became necessary was provided by ad-hoc sanctions.

Shri PABINDRA NATH SARMA (Nalbari East): Our target for Home Guards was one lakh. What is the reason for such small number of recruits?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA: Actually the original contemplation was one lakh, but subsequently the Government of India gave us an allotment of 25,000. But there is another scheme under which we are going to have, in addition to this 25,000, more than a lakh of Home Guards. That scheme is coming into operation after some time.

Shri PULAKESHI SINGH (Sonai): May I know whether the figures given include Naiks, Supervisors and other officers, who were to be recruited under the Act?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA: These figures are actually figures for Home Guards.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA (Jorhat): What is the amount already spent in connection with the Home Guards?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA: I want notice.

Shri SANTI RANJAN DAS GUPTA (Lumding): May I know who makes the appointment of Home Guards? The Hony. Commandant or the Police Department?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA: There is a procedure. Of course, in many places enlistment was made by the Subdivisional Defence Committees also. About their suitability and other verifications, the Deputy Commissioner and the Superintendent of Police were supposed to undertake some sort of scrutiny of the people who offered their services to the Home Guards Organisation.

Shri PABINDRA NATH SARMA (Nalbari-East): May I know whether any rules regarding enrolment of Home Guards have been published by the Government?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA: Yes, Sir, the Assam Home Guards Act and the rules are there.

Shri SANTI RANJAN DAS GUPTA: What are the functions of the Hony. Commandants?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA: In districts and subdivisions, the entire Home Guards Organisation in the District or Subdivision are under their command.

Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI (Laharighat): Is the Chief Minister aware that the purpose of recruitment and the duties of the Home Guards are not properly explained to them and the people and that is the reason for this low recruitment?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister): The Home Guards Organisation as now contemplated will be an organisation auxiliary to the Police, but, of course, Civil Defence will be one of their important functions. I, however, take note of the hon. Member's point about the necessity of giving more publicity about the functions of Home Guards.

Shri PABINDRA NATH SARMA (Nalbari-East): What is the nature of response from the villagers so far as Home Guards are concerned?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA: Generally speaking the response has been very good. So far as the villagers are concerned, attendance in parade varied according to agricultural season. For example, before harvesting started more people turned out; then there was a decline during the period of harvesting. But, Sir, generally speaking, the response has been very good.

Re: Block Development Office of South Karimganj

Shri ABDUL MUNIM CHOUDHURY (Karimganj-South) asked:

22. Will the Minister-in-charge Panchayat be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether Government is aware that the members of the Anchalik Panchayat South Karimganj donated plots of lands in two places for the Block Development Office?
- (b) What are these places which Government propose to select for the said Office?
- (c) When Government propose to start construction work of the office?

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Deputy Minister, C. D. & Panchayat) replied:

22. (a)—Government have no information of donation of land by the members of the Anchalik Panchayat but the Anchalik Panchayat has two plots of land measuring in total $5\frac{1}{4}$ bighas at Banugram (Nilambazar).

(b)—Site which fulfils the condition for establishment of a Block Headquarter will be selected.

(c)—Construction will start on conversion of the Pre-Extension Block into Stage I after a site is finally selected.

Shri ABDUL MUNIM CHOUDHURY (Karimganj-South): Selection কৰতে এত দেৰি হ'ল কেন।

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Deputy Minister, C. D.) হোৱা নাই এতিয়াও Pre-extension Stage তে আছে।

Shri MATHIAS TODU (Gossaigaon): What are the conditions for establishment of Block headquarters ?

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA : The place should be more or less centrally located, should be free from flood and should be connected with communications.

Shri SYAD AHMED ALI (Gauripur): How much land is required for establishment of block headquarters ?

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA : About 50 bighas.

Shri SANTI RANJAN DAS GUPTA (Lumding): Is there any rule that the block headquarters and the health centre should be in the same place?

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA : It is generally desirable that the health unit should be near the block headquarters.

Re: Primary Health Unit at Katpuha in Uparbarbhag Mouza of Nalbari Police Station

Shri PABINDRA NATH SARMA (Nalbari-East) asked :

23. Will the Medical Minister be pleased to state—

(a) Whether Government propose to start a Primary Health Unit Centre at Katpuha in Uparbarbhag Mouza within Nalbari Police Station

(b) Whether it is a fact that several public representations have been made before the Minister in this respect ?

(c) What action has been taken in this regard ?

(d) Whether it is a fact that the Minister was pleased to call for a report from the Secretary, Medical Department, as far back as May last ?

(e) Whether such report has been submitted to the Government ?

(f) If not, why so much delay and what is the difficulties in getting such a report ?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister-in-charge of Medical) replied :

23. (a)—Not at present. The present Government plan is to start only one Primary Health Unit in the area of one Development Block. There is already one Primary Health Unit in Nalbari falling within the Nalbari East Block wherein Uparbarbhag Mouza is situated.

(b)—Yes.

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

(d)—Yes.

(e)—Yes.

(f)—Does not arise in view of reply to (e).

Shri PABINDRA NATH SARMA (Nalbari-East): Sir, is it not a fact that the Development Block was taken only in October, 1962?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister, Medical): Might be, Sir, I am not aware of the exact date.

Shri PABINDRA NATH SARMA: Is it not a fact that this Primary Health Unit at Nalbari was in existence for several years?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister, Medical): The Primary Health Unit, I think, Sir, cannot be in existence for several years.

Shri PABINDRA NATH SARMA: Do the Government think that an area situated in a distance of 10 miles can be served from a Primary Health Unit at Nalbari?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister, Medical): No, Sir, Government do not think so.

Shri PABINDRA NATH SARMA: Is it not a fact that at the time of the last flood some serious cases like delivery cases had to be brought to the Nalbari Primary Health Unit at a great inconvenience?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister, Medical): Might be, Sir.

Re: Rhinoceros of Kaziranga

Shri NARENDRA NATH SARMA (Bokakhat) asked :

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

(a) Whether Government have instituted any survey work of the Rhinoceros of Kaziranga Game Sanctuary?

(b) What are the number of Rhinoceros in the Sanctuary?

- (c) How many Rhinoceros have been killed by the poachers from 1959 to 1961 ?
- (d) How many Rhinoceros met with natural death during the period in question ?
- (e) What steps Government have taken to stop illegal killing of Rhinoceros in Kaziranga Game Sanctuary ?
- (f) Whether it is a fact that some forests experts opined that the Rhinoceros and Deer of Kaziranga will extinct within fifteen years, if Government do not take any serious steps ?

Shri LALIT KUMAR DOLEY (Deputy Minister-in-charge, Forests) replied :

24. (a) to (f)—The hon. Member's attention is drawn to replies furnished on 10th August, 1962 to Unstarred Question No.625 of the June Session of the Assembly, 1962 which came up on 10th August, 1962.

Re: Procurement of Paddy

Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Kamarpur) asked :

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

- (a) What was the total amount of paddy procured by the Government during the year 1961-62 in the State ?
- (b) What was the total amount of paddy kept in the buffer stock during the year 1961-62 ?
- (c) What amount of rice was procured by the Government from the Central Government during the year 1961-62 ?
- (d) What amount of rice has been obtained from the Central Government during the current year ?
- (e) What is the total amount of paddy in the hands of the Government in the buffer stock ?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister, Supply) replied :

25. (a) & (b)—Government buy paddy on their account for the buffer stock only and a quantity of 57,925.887 metric tonnes was procured during the Khariff year, 1961-62 for the buffer stock.

(c)—42,000 metric tonnes during the Calendar year 1962.

(d)—During the current year no rice has been obtained uptill now from the Central Government, but they have been moved for an allotment of 1 lac tonnes of rice immediately to be lifted during the next six months.

(e)—51,760 metric tonnes upto 6th March, 1963.

Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Kamarpur): In reply to Question No. 25 (c) it has been stated that the total amount of paddy in the hands of the Government in the buffer stock is 51,760 tons. Is it not too inadequate to meet the needs of the State?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister, Supply): That is quite so, Sir, but the procurement will be going on.

General Discussion of the Budget

Mr. SPEAKER: There are no more questions. Today is the last day of the general discussion on the Budget. I have got a list of about 25 members who will participate and we are only left with 240 minutes *plus* 35 minutes more left out from the Question Hour. Therefore, we shall have to race against time, because, on Monday, the Hon'ble Finance Minister will reply. How many hours will you take Mr. Ahmed?

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance): The whole afternoon, Sir.

Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI (Laharighat): I would like to speak on Monday.

Shri MAHAMMAD UMARUDDIN: Could there be not one hour's extension today?

Shri DEV KANT BOROOAH (Minister, Education): If the Hon'ble Ministers reply, I think there will be saving of some time.

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance): If the Ministers can reply, I will be too glad.

Mr. SPEAKER: Then, I think, on Monday, the Leader of the Opposition will probably take about, say, the surplus time from the question hour *plus* ten minutes. The rest of the time will be divided among the Ministers and the whole afternoon will be reserved for the Finance Minister.

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister): Today, you might consider extending the time of the House by an hour. There is one particular matter, Sir. There is a practice of obtaining comments from the District Councils on the Budget proposals and I think, it will be very nice. If such comments are raised and from the Government side also the opportunity is taken to explain matters.

Mr. SPEAKER: That is all right. We sit today till 5-30 P.M.

Shri MAHAMMAD UMARUDDIN (Dhubri): Mr. Speaker, Sir, my first reaction to the Budget Speech of the Minister-in-charge, Finance is one of sympathy. I congratulate him, on the whole, for the bold efforts he has made to put the finances of the State on an over keel because since the year 1961-62 we find the State of our finances has been far from stable. The actual opening balance was for that year was minus Rs 7.63 crores with a closing balance of minus Rs.6.56 crores. In 1962-63, the opening balance was minus Rs.6.56 crores closing with minus Rs 4.37 crores and in the next year, Sir, i.e. 1963-64 the position is slightly better with a minus closing balance of Rs.2.89 crores. Now this may be reduced to a minus closing balance of Rs 1.27 crores with additional taxation, as envisaged, to the extent of Rs 1.62 crores. He has emphasised, Sir, the need of raising more resource by way of sacrifices on the part of the people of Assam to meet the situation arising from the Chinese aggression. The Chinese aggression, as you know, has brought about certain additional responsibility on the people of the State. It is for the people of the State also to play their full role through sacrifice, through physical efforts, through other forms of co-operation to bring about the desired defence efforts so that we can add to our over all strength.

Now, Sir, I should like to analyse the trend of our resources from the year 1961-62 till 1963-64. You will find that there has been an upward trend. In 1961-62, the revenue receipt was a little over Rs.40 crores. It went up to Rs.45 crores in 1962-63 and it is expected again to go up to Rs.52 crores in 1963-64. Similarly, on the capital account also it was Rs.26.8 crores in 1961-62 and it was raised to Rs 32.84 crores in 1962-63 and for the next year it is placed at Rs.32.84 crores.

There has been a general complaint that there is now heavy taxation in the State and it has also been complained of that the taxation measures which have been proposed by the Finance Minister to raise additional resources will hit hard the people.—the common man. I have no doubt that the taxation measures will bring about hardship but the question is whether it is our duty now to face such hardship in the present emergency. Now, I find that during the year 1957-58 till 1960-61, the State of our finances was more or less stagnant; there was practically no movement upward. I shall presently show how the revenue resources of our State both from tax and non-tax sources from 1957-58 to 1960-61 covering the 2nd five year plan period—without taking into account shares of Central taxes and grants-in-aid has remained almost static. It was 17.75 crores in 1957-58 and Rs.17.45 crores in 1960-61 with slight increase during the intervening years. But, whereas, in other States of India, there has been a tremendous increase. Let us take the case of small State like Orissa. In Orissa, Sir, it was only Rs.11.28 crores in 1957-58. It rose to Rs.18.70 crores in 1960-61 registering an increase of Rs 7 crores in four years. Such substantial increase has taken place similarly in the case of Kerala, another small State. There it was Rs.19.87 in 1957-58 and it rose to Rs.30.90 crores in 1961-61 registering an increase of about Rs.11 crores. In East Bengal, we find that it was Rs.46.22 crores in 1957-58 and it rose to Rs.60.50 crores in 1960-61. This upward trend of the resources of the various States in India during the entire Second Plan period is a significant feature whereas in our case, this was not so. If we would have raised higher volume of resources during the Second Plan period like other States, we could have pushed our economy further ahead. We should have financed

some of our basic development programmes, and thereby laid a stronger base for future development, and then strain on the resources of the people would have been much less now. Unfortunately, during these years tax efforts have not been upto the desired level as compared to the other States. Sir, in view of the emergency and our commitments for development in the Third Five Year Plan, I do not see that there can be an escape from higher taxation. Because, unless we raise more resources, we are not going to get the contributions which we expect from the Centre. Now, here again I would like to indicate whether actually we have made any heavy contributions in the shape of taxes to the state exchequer which are likely to have serious repercussions on the economic condition of the people of the State. Now, Sir, you will find, if we take the total revenue of the State from the State resources as well as the shares of taxes which we would get from the Central Government the ratio which such taxes bear to the State National income of Rs.385 crores at current prices in 1961-62 is 7 per cent in 1961-62, 7.4 per cent in 1962-63 and 8 per cent in 1963-64. We are not, for this purpose, taking into account the grants in-aid which we get from the Central Government, because that is not our contribution. I would like to draw the attention of the House to the fact that taking into account the revenue which we have got from our own resources, by our own sacrifice in terms of taxes, etc. I find that there is room for further taxation. The Planning Commission has indicated that the overall taxation in the country should come upto 11.5 per cent of the national income during the Third Plan. Therefore, in my opinion, there is scope to increase our taxation at least by 2 per cent, particularly in view of the emergency and other development programme to which we are committed. We shall have to raise additional resources and for this, certain measures as indicated by the Finance Minister for higher taxation will have to be taken. Then, Sir, in going for higher taxation we must bear in mind one thing and that is the general attitude of the people and the ability or otherwise of the Government in fulfilling past and future commitments. Whether during the past five or ten years Government have been able to bring about the desired improvement in the level of developments; whether Government have been able to bring about the economic prosperity which was promised—these are the questions to be answered. If Sir, it has not come about in that case, the task of raising the additional resources would be very difficult, because the public co-operation and response will not be forthcoming. After all, people are prepared to make some sacrifice in the hope that their income will increase and out of that they will be able to make higher sacrifice. If there is no economic development, in that case higher taxation would be a burden or a drain on the basic income of the people and is bound to cause serious hardship. In this connection, I would like to come to some details. By the trend of development in our national income, we would judge whether we are moving forward or we are moving backward, whether we have been able to get the desired growth in our economy as was contemplated in each of the two plan periods. Sir, I find that, in India, in 1950-51 the year from which the plan started, the national income was 8,850 crores, then in 1955-56 it rose to Rs.10,480 crores, the growth being 18 per cent, i.e., more than that was projected. Now, in the case of Assam, it was 224 crores which went upto Rs.268 crores. The increase, 20 per cent and exceeded the target, but during the 2nd Plan we find that doldrum has set in and the State national income rose from 268 crores to Rs. 287 crores, registering an increase of 11 per cent only as against 16 per cent which was projected. In the case of India, it was 21

per cent as against 25 per cent which was projected. Therefore, I find that our development during the second plan is not at all satisfactory and the trend in the Third Plan is also not healthy and encouraging. Now, Sir, the overall increase in national income from 1950-51 to 1960-61, i.e., during the last 10 years show that the rate of increase of national income of India was 47 per cent as against 40 per cent of Assam. Why our progress has been slow? The reason is that while we are still mainly dependent on Agricultural economy, which contributes about 60 per cent to our State income and the fact, we find a dispiriting picture in the agricultural sector. I can tell you, Sir, that though we maintained a satisfactory rate of growth in the agriculture sector during the First Plan period, in the Second Plan period, the position was most unsatisfactory. Sir, all India national income in the agriculture sector rose from Rs.5020 crores in 1955-56 to Rs.5,910 crores in 1960-61, i.e., an increase of 12 per cent was achieved. In Assam, it was Rs.148 crores in 1955-56 which went down to Rs. 143 crores in 1961-62, registering a minus increase of 3 per cent. This is a serious position. Then if we take the period of 10 years from 1950-51 to 1960-61, the national income in the agricultural sector in India rose by 36 per cent as against 13.5 per cent in Assam. Therefore, I find that in the agriculture sector our progress has been most unsatisfactory. And why? I shall tell you. This is due not only to lower production of food crops but particularly of cash crops like jute, pulses, oil seeds and cotton, etc. Coming to the physical production we find that though there was a substantial increase in food crops upto the beginning of the second plan at 17 lakh tons it has gone down to about 16.67 lakh tons in 1960-61 and almost the same figure in 1961-62 and further lower figures in 1962-63. In other words, if we take the average of the 7 years from 1956-57 to 1961-62, I find out annual the average production is 16.5 lakhs tons, though we fixed the target of 17.69 lakhs tons at the end of the second plan. Therefore, the actual achievement is down by about 2 lakhs tons compared to the target set for the second plan period. Now, why is this shortfall? Again, how much money has been spent on agriculture and allied subjects like community development, irrigation and embankment and drainage? It comes to about 21 crores of rupees during the 1st and 2nd plan periods apart from what we have spent during the first two years of the third plan. Now, after an expenditure of Rs. 21 crores in the agricultural and allied sectors we got absolutely no increase in agricultural production over a period of seven years. And the actual production is much below the target and the entire expenditure of about more than Rs. 21 crores has produced nothing. Therefore, the tax-payers will naturally say, that this mountain of expenditure has produced a mouse (voice). I am confining my examination of food production till 1961-62. Sir, this State of ours is primarily dependent on agriculture and unless agriculture is strengthened which is the basis foundation, we cannot have industrial development nor can we bring about the "take up" or "break through" in the economy of the State as a whole. It will be impossible. Therefore, I am bringing out this fact. Sir when we discuss the budget and when we ask our people to pay more taxes, we must examine what we have achieved and whether our people have gained anything. We must see whether our agricultural economy has advanced or not and that is the main question. Sir, I am bringing out this fact not with a view to discredit the Government but with a view to point out that we cannot go on like this. What I mean to say is that we shall have to reorganise the Department of Agriculture in every respect. Our agricultural economy has failed to make any advance because of the

fact that both planning and implementation have been quite unsatisfactory. Sir, here I will cite certain instances of other States. In agricultural planning in the country, the whole idea was that we must have a growth in agricultural production at 6 per cent annually. But what is the actual achievement? On an all India basis it is only about 3·8 per cent. What is our contribution? It is practically nil. It is only the other States who have made substantial contribution to the overall food production of the country. Now, Sir, I shall give certain figures from a report of the Government of India which is very authentic. Sir, my friend, Mr. Tripathy was saying about non-food, but I am speaking about rice which is very much 'food'. In Andhra, the production of rice was 55 lakhs tons in 1956-57 and it came to 60 lakhs tons in 1960-61. In Bombay, the production was 77 lakhs tons in 1956-57 and it came to 90 lakhs tons in 1960-61. In Madras, it was 47 lakhs tons in 1956-57 and it came to 52 lakhs tons in 1960-61. In Punjab the production was 56 lakhs tons in 1956-57 which came to 61 lakhs tons in 1960-61. In Uttar Pradesh, it was 124 lakhs tons in 1956-57 and it came to 141 lakhs tons in 1960-61. Now that is the progress made by the other States in regard to rice production. It may be argued that perhaps the area under cultivation has increased and so the production has risen. But I can tell you Sir, there has not been any substantial increase in area under cultivation in these States. There has been substantial and progressive increase in the use of fertiliser and that is the main reason why the production of rice has gone up. In Andhra, 1 lakh tons of fertiliser were used in 1956-57 and it rose to 1 lakh 28,000 tons in 1960-61. In Bombay, the consumption of fertiliser rose from 67 thousand tons in 1956-57 to 1,10,000 tons in 1960-61; in Madras it rose from 1 lakh tons in 1956-57 to 1,21,000 tons in 1960-61. In Punjab, the consumption increased from 26,000 tons in 1956-57 to 33,000 tons in 1960-61. In Uttar Pradesh, it rose from 91,000 tons in 1956-57 to 1,43,000 tons in 1960-61. So, Sir, this is the reason why the production of rice has increased in those States.

Mr. SPEAKER: What about Assam?

Shri MAHAMMAD UMARUDDIN (Dhubri): I am coming to Assam. Sir, Now, coming to Assam we find that the picture is terrible. I have got a Government publication showing the consumption of fertilizer in the year 1961-62. Sir there are four kinds of fertilizers, viz., Ammonium Sulphate, Urea, Ammonium Sulphate nitrate and calcium ammonium nitrate. In consumption of fertilizers Andhra heads the list with 2 lakhs metric tons and the 2nd lowest is Rajasthan with 23,000 metric tons. But in Assam the consumption is only 1,504 tons of ammonium sulphate. Now, can there be any comparison? Even in Rajasthan which is just above Assam the consumption is 23,000 tons whereas in Assam it is only 1,504 tons. Now, we do not know whether even this quantity of fertilizer has been given to the cultivators or gone to the Tea Garden. When I made an enquiry in the Department I was told that the Apex Marketing Society was to lift this quantity but they could not. It is strange that even this small quantity could not be lifted. Sir, our development programmes can only be successful if we can increase our agricultural production. So far as agriculture is concerned, we can increase the output by a number of means, that is, by using more fertilizer, irrigation, improved techniques like the use of better tools and implements, etc. Sir, the whole idea of planning will be meaningless unless we can increase the yield per acre. Per acre yield of rice has increased in all the State

except Assam. Rather Assam's per acre yield has gone down. It has gone down from 958 pounds per acre in 1959-60 to 844 pounds in 1961-62. Even in Orisa yield per acre has gone up from 453 pounds in 1949-50 to 814 pounds in 1961-62. Sir, every State has achieved substantial increase in per acre yield except Assam. It is true that production can be increased by bringing additional area under cultivation. But the basic need is to increase per acre yield by intensive cultivation and unless this is done, our planning will have no meaning. Because of wrong planning and poor implementation in the agricultural sector our economy has been more or less stagnant and this is why there is absolutely no increase in production. Therefore, Sir, I request the Government, that time has come to reorganise the whole agricultural department and, if necessary, to set up a special committee to examine the whole thing and to identify the causes that are possible for this short-fall and to devise remedial measures.

Then again, Sir, we have spent crores of rupees in embankment and drainage projects but no additional production has been brought about as a result of these protection works. People are still suffering from the devastation of floods. Then in the Third Five Year Plan, Government has undertaken to increase the area under irrigation, and it is stated the irrigated area has risen from 10 lakhs acres to 16 lakhs acres. But this has not improved production though at least 10 per cent increase should have been obtained from the irrigated areas. Our planning for intensive cultivation must be concentrated in areas which are immune from flood. I want to know from Government as to what are the areas, which have been benefitted by irrigation. Sir, recently the Government of India has decided to take up four districts in our State for intensive cultivation to increase production of rice under a partial package programme. These four districts are Goalpara, Kamrup, Sibsagar and Darrang. Certain areas will have to be selected for this purpose in these districts and the Government of India has agreed to increase the allocation for agriculture by 25 per cent to increase food production during the emergency period. For the supply of food we cannot go on depending on America and other countries. If we are to depend on America for food then what about the arms, ammunition and planes required for fighting the enemies? Therefore, unless the country goes forward to maximise in production, I see no way as to how to meet the situation. Therefore, I say that we have to re-orient and reorganise our planning in agriculture and its administration.

Mr. SPEAKER : Mr. Umaruddin, you conclude now.

Shri MAHAMMAD UMARUDDIN (Dhubri) : I shall take another five minutes, Sir. Sir, there should be real analysis of the results we have so far achieved. The whole planning Department must be reorganised, the Agricultural Department must be reorganised and responsibility for failure of each level must be fixed. Sir, there are B. D. Os., Joint Director of Agriculture and the Director of Agriculture, everyone is responsible for this failure. We have village production plans for which also some one must be made responsible for implementation. I strongly feel that there should be proper co-ordination between the Panchayats and the Community Development and Agricultural Officers, who are responsible for bringing about increase of agricultural production. Therefore I feel, Sir that a stage has come when we must face facts boldly and square things up. Let us face the failure boldly, let us be prepared for harder and harder

work and let us go forward with better schemes which we may not have already tried out. We must not be afraid of the obstacles which may stand in our way. We shall be failing in our duty to the country and the people as a whole at this critical juncture, if Government do not take up proper measures and get the situation under control. Then, Sir, some hon. Members say that we want aid from the Centre. Certainly, we do but in what respect? I feel, that in stabilising our agriculture, we require effective flood control measures and what we have done uptill now in this direction is not quite successful. There must have been some defects both in planning and in plementation. Without proper planning and efficient implementation it is not possible to achieve the desired good. For proper planning we require technical efficiency. Now, I feel definitely we do not have proper technical efficiency in the department of Embankment and Drainage. We must have technically qualified personnel, we can study the rivers and tributaries in the State and draw up sound flood control measures and revise the present schemes for flood control. I personally feel, Sir, that we must have some long-term flood control measures combined with long term soil conservation schemes by afforestation in catchment areas, so that we can reduce the rigour of floods and soil erosion. For this purpose, we require experts but we do not possess in our State at present such experts to study the problem properly, and it may require 10 to 15 years or more. But this must be carried on with the help of experts even borrowed from outside the country. Such long-term schemes may require 100 crores but that money be found out and here the Central Government can come to our help with financial assistance. Because, unless and until floods are controlled, it will be difficult to stabilise agriculture in Assam. Apart from this, we must select suitable areas immune from hazards of flood where we can concentrate for higher agricultural production by irrigation followed by use of fertilizer and improved methods, etc., and if we do so, I have no doubt, it will be possible to double the production in those areas.

As a layman, I feel that all the tributaries of the Brahmaputra both in the North Bank and the South should be provided with flood control dams to regulate the flow of water. In fact, we may have to enter into some arrangement with the Bhutan Government to undertake flood control and soil conservation schemes in the contiguous part of Bhutan forming the catchment areas of many tributaries of the Brahmaputra.

Then there is another direction in which we require Central assistance. This is the development of communication in the border areas particularly the border with Pakistan. It will be impossible with our limited resources to develop communication in the long border—extending over several hundred miles with Pakistan. This is essential to check unauthorised infiltration as well as for strategic reason. This matter should be strongly represented to the Government of India.

So, having regard to the special circumstances created by the emergency, and the need for rapid development of this under-developed border State, we must be prepared for more sacrifice and I support the taxation proposals brought forward by the Finance Minister. But let me remind him that the Government have a responsibility to satisfy the people that we are moving in the right direction and bringing about the deserved development in our economy and improvement in the standard of living. Unless, Sir, the people are satisfied in this respect, I do not think, the taxation measures will be received with popular satisfaction, but, on the other hand there may be general resistance.

Shri ENOWELL POHSHNA [Jowai (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)]: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I congratulate the Finance Minister for the labour and trouble he has taken in presenting the Budget for the year 1963-64 and also I thank him for reading 68 pages at a stretch standing more than two hours.

Sir, coming to reality, we find that in budget the pocket of the poor people has been touched.

Mr. SPEAKER: You will please come near the mike ?

(Shri Pohshna came near the mike)

Shri ENOWELL POHSHNA: Sir, some Members disclosed in this House that about Rs. 7 crores were lying unrealised on account of land revenue.

Mr. SPEAKER: That is challenged by the Finance Minister that it is not correct.

Shri ENOWELL POHSHNA: Even then, Sir, I appeal to Government to see that unrealised revenues are realised. Then, again, there are arrears on account of other taxes not to say of the leakage of revenue here and there.

I think, Sir, yesterday it was told that in Jowai road some conductors have been detected for trying to misuse the bus-fares of the State Transport. I think, Sir, it is the duty of the Government to see that all departments are very careful and strict in realising the revenue so that levying of more taxes can be avoided.

The various direct and indirect taxes imposed by the Central Government as well as the State Department in various shapes has already put the people of this State into great difficulties. So, instead of levying more taxes, why not Government start realising the arrears? Look, Sir, at the tax on house letting: this will surely lead to further rise in house rent as the house owners are not going to pay the tax from their pockets. Assam Government have given loans to officials to construct their houses with these loans and again rented the houses to Government. It is learnt that there are cases when the officers live in official residence and let out their own houses. Can the Government check the rise of house rent? The enhancement of many taxes will make the poor, poorer and the rich the richer.

In my opinion Sir, the people of Assam who are living in the most affected area of aggression should not be over-burdened with many worries of life in order that they can concentrate in measure for defence purposes.

Sir, I want to touch the problem of the border people of United Khasi and Jaintia Hills. The Minister-in-charge, Supply has told the House that subsidy for transport of rice is being granted. I am sorry to say, Sir, that the huge sum of money in this head is being rendered as it cannot be utilised, not because, it is not needed by the people but because of the official tactics in making the schemes in such a way that the affected people will indirectly be deprived of the same. With exception of those people in road heads nobody derives help from the so-called subsidies. I know that the Supply Advisory Boards in this district have never been consulted nor the leaders in this respect.

Now, coming again to supply scheme, Sir, I should like to point out that huge sum of money has to be surrendered and this proves the failure of the scheme. I do request the Government if they are to continue the scheme, which I hope they will do, they should revise the present scheme so that it would be beneficial to the real affected people.

Sir, a few years back, as far as I remember, in the name of border relief some four trucks under the name D. C., United Khasi & Jaintia Hills trucks or Border Fleet were purchased for the transport of border produces. I am sorry to say, Sir, that these trucks were scarcely utilised for the purpose. Very few times they are seen in the border areas and not with border produces but with potatoes, fire-wood and many times used by non-border truck owners for business purposes and the Government knows that. They are utilised not for the transport of border areas but for some other purposes at the sweet will of the D.C. staff and when their conditions were bad, orders were issued to the rice dealers to use them for transport of rice to the border areas and unless they used those trucks their transport subsidy bills will not be paid and that also has failed. Where are those trucks now? You will find them lying idle always in D. C. Office compound rather than the trucks being utilised for other purposes. The border people will be glad to find if they are used for emergency purposes.

There has been a talk of a Fruit Preservation Factory in the border areas for the exploitation of the border produces, but nothing tangible has yet come out up till now. I do not understand why Government is not taking action in this matter when all important decisions are used to be taken with prompt action.

Few years back the scheme on agriculture for border areas has been a complete failure. Money has all gone down to the drains and the little works started here and there disappeared in a mess. Although lakhs and lakhs of money had been spent, I have not seen any effort on the part of the Agriculture Department to assess and evaluate the impact of the programme of regeneration of orange groves and other cash crops consisting of arecanut and other non-perishable items. It is time, Sir, to strengthen the Horticulture Section with more Fruit Inspectors as the Inspector of Fruits Garden at Shillong cannot be expected to do everything in the District of about 5,000 sq. miles. Fruit Inspectors should be appointed for all important centres in the border areas. The Extension Agricultural Officers in the Blocks with Gramsevakhs who are jacks of all trades and masters of none, cannot do much.

Cultivation of potatoe in this district is suffering terribly because of lack of realistic programme. The yield is still 50 mds per acre in place of 500 mds. per acre. Such a low yield is the terrible reflection on the do-nothing attitude of the Agriculture Department which specialise only in measurement for determining the grants and putting meaningless sign-boards to publish slogans and other empty catch words everywhere throughout the land.

Sir, I now come to the development of the Hill areas. Although we cannot deny that with the advent of Independence, the Hill areas have much improved, but considering and comparing other places in the State I dare say that we are still much lagging behind. I am very grateful to the

Chief Minister for having seen the pitiable condition of the people of Mizo district during his last visit there and he has realised that the district still requires development in all spheres. I would like to request him to visit the most interior areas of Jowai Sub-division and also the Nongstoin area of Shillong Sub-division and I do hope on his return he will agree with me that the allotment of Public Works Department roads should not be based, on population basis but on the basis of necessity and priority.

In the Educational spheres, Sir, I may mention that the Hill areas are not getting any attention in higher and technical education. There is not a single Government College. Technical Institutions and Medical Colleges are coming up in the plains, but there is no attempt for any such institution even in the State Capital itself, not to say of Jowai and other places. Whenever there is talk of technical institutions, the areas are outside the Plan. Recently, there has been a talk of some institutions in Jowai Sub-division and I request the Government to implement the same at the earliest and not to leave them only in paper schemes. Further, Sir, I request that a College be opened in Jowai where there is already a Multipurpose Secondary School. As regards the M. E. Schools which the people out of their keen interest to have them, have started by themselves. I need not mention here as I have had the chance to consult the Education Minister who has been kind enough to look into the matter of helping the schools. Regarding the Primary Schools, although the same has been transferred to District Council, I request the Government to start its own schools also in order to implement the compulsory education in this district. I do not also hope for the successful running of the schools by the District Council as it has no trained S. I's and D. I's. to supervise the schools, over the above the fact that they have to depend solely on the State Government for finance.

Sir, I would also like to point out a little about the building where the Civil Hospital is supposed to have been shifted. It is now converted into barracks for the police personnel coming from outside the State. Who has not seen the stinging latrines near the main road? Bad smell has contaminated the entire atmosphere. The Red Cross Hospital is near it? Why is it like this? Why Government cannot give the people a good hospital? If the position is like this in the State capital, there is no wonder why the dispensaries in the rural areas are left for years and years without doctors. Take the case of a Jowai Hospital. When many residential houses have been connected with electricity the sanction for electrifying this Hospital was delayed. Four years ago, the Director of Health Service has issued an order for shifting a post-mortem shed at Jowai, but it is still there far away from the Hospital.

Sir, even in the sphere of sports, Shillong is cursed and what more of other places. It is learnt that the State Sports Council of which the Finance Minister is the Vice-President and the Education Minister, the President of the Board, has distributed money to various Sports Associations for the development of sports. The hills people, Sir, are very much interested in sports. But why the proposal for a sports-men guest house of about Rs. 1.50 lakhs was refused for Shillong, the State capital? How many lakhs of rupees have been granted by the Council for Gauhati town? How much for the Assam Rifles Association and how much for an indoor stadium in Shillong? I request the Finance Minister to enlighten the House on this.

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance): Sufficient money has been given for the Shillong indoor stadium and for the rural areas also we have granted plenty of money.

Shri ENOWELL POHSHNA [Jowai (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)]: Sir, only this morning I met some people who were discussing about a film called "Ten Commandments" which they saw yesterday in Shillong. This reminds me to enquire from the Government how many tribal licensees are there for starting cinema shows in the hill areas. I know, Sir, not a single tribal applicant has got a license so far for this purpose though there is a huge number of applications from them remaining unattended. If the tribal people do not get such a license, Sir, in their own areas, then where will they get it? Can they expect to get it in Delhi, Calcutta or such other places in India?

Mr. SPEAKER: Whether there was any applicants for license?

Shri ENOWELL POHSHNA: Yes, there were many applicants. Sir, if the hill people do not get cinema license in their own land, in their own place, how they are expected to get cinema license in Gauhati and other places of India? It is the duty of Government to see that the tribal of the Shillong Town get cinema license. Their right to get such license should not be ignored.

Sir, we have been hearing of the proposal for an aerodrome in the United Khasi and Jaintia Hills. If this is true, we welcome it. In this strategic area the aerodrome is long overdue. I like to know the latest position and I am sure money will not stand on the way of high importance. Survey has been made on the Shillong-Jowai Road, Shella-Gauhati Road, Shillong-Dawki Road and many other places also. Huge amount has been spent for the survey work but nothing fruitful has come out. I do not like to criticise the Government for delaying on this matter, but I want that aerodrome should be constructed. I want to know the classifications from the Finance Minister on the following points—what has become of the Cement Factory at Cherrapunjee and what is the fate of the Ropeway from Gauhati to Shella? Schemes are already there, but God knows what happens to those schemes. Mr. Das also has mentioned about the schemes and I request the Government to implement these schemes as early as possible.

Our water resources supply electricity to the plain areas; are we getting electricity from these sources? Our hills are rich in minerals, water power, etc. Is Government taking step to train sufficient number of tribal youths in Hydro-Engineering, Mining Engineering and other related industries not to speak of higher technology and scientific industries? Tribal population will have to be taken into confidence to take up technological industries for advancement of India in a modern age. They cannot be expected to remain as jhum cultivators for an indefinite number of years. With the increase of population in the tribal areas, the people will have to turn to industries if facilities are available. No community on earth (leave aside the Red Indians) can afford to become a dis-inherited race on the land of their forefathers. Any amount of paper safeguards or Government promises however generous to protect the lands of the tribals, is bound to fail to achieve positive results, unless the very communities who are the aboriginal owners of the land are made to be true partners in the development.

projects, in the establishment of industries, or in any enterprise that would be a venture to exploit and develop the resources of the land that is part and parcel of the life of tribal populations. I earnestly appeal to the good self of the Chief Minister to consider this very sympathetically and minutely.

Sir, with regard to the point raised by my hill friend, Shri Thanhlira in connection with the implementation of the Language Act, I would like to go a little further by suggesting that instead of thinking for the implementation, why not the reconsideration of the whole question and solve the problem of the State once for all. There is no reason to be hasty. Let us think of the integration of the State since we are in the days when we have to talk of the National Integration. It is learnt, Sir, that lectures in the University have been started in the official language but our hill students are not ready for it. Further, as far as my knowledge goes, here are no hill representatives either in the University Academy Council or the Executive Council and hardly very little in the University Court. If this be the case, there is no other way out for the hill people but to request the Government for creation of the separate University for the Hill people which will be the common University for Nagaland, Manipur and the Autonomous Districts with English as the medium of instruction.

Sir, before I resume my seat, I would like to mention one point. My friend, Shri Momin has talked about the Elephant in this House several occasions. He has clearly stated the difficulties caused by the elephants. As a matter of fact, whenever I meet him, I call him Mr. Elephant. Sir, the depreciation of elephants becomes very frequent. The people are becoming helpless; they have approached the authority for several times, but no action has so far been taken. Sir, last year one man defended his cultivation in his field from the destruction of elephant. But he could not save his production. So he killed the elephant in the field and the police handcuffed him. Sir, this is the duty of the Government to protect the life and crops of the people; but when the Government failed to do so, the public have to protect themselves. But, unfortunately, the man was kept in lock-up for a week. Elephants are the cattle of the forest Department and the department is to pay compensation for the damage caused to the cultivation in the same manner that the cattle owner has to pay compensation for damage caused his cattle to others.

Mr. SPEAKER: Your time is up.

Shri ENOWELL POHSHNA [Jowai (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)]: Sir, one point more and I finish. I would like to bring this information to the Government that whenever a court fee stamp is purchased it becomes invalid after three months. But the court fee stamps attached in the application for gun license also becomes valid for indefinite period—Huge number of transfer gun licenses in the Superintendent of police and Deputy Commissioner Office, United Khasi and Jaintia Hills and there are cases when the applicant for transfer is ready dead before his petition is disposed of. I would therefore request the Minister in charge to see that such applications are disposed of as quickly as possible.

Thank you, Sir.

Shri BISHNULAL UPADHYAYA (Gohpur): অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মাননীয় বিত্তমন্ত্রী ডাঙৰীয়াই ১৯৬৩ চনৰ বাবে যি বাজেট সদনত দাঙি ধৰিছে তাৰ বাবে তেখেতক ধন্যবাদ দিছো। দেশত এই বছৰ দেখা দিয়া অশান্তিৰ ফলত আমাৰ ওপৰত বহুত দায়িত্ব আহি পৰিছে। এই দায়িত্ব বহন কৰিবৰ নিমিত্তে তেখেতে বহুত উপায় দাঙি ধৰিছে আৰু সেইবোৰ কাৰ্য্যকৰী কৰি আমি দেশৰ অশান্তি দূৰ কৰিবলৈ লাগিব। আশাকৰো সদনৰ সদস্যসকলে তেখেত সকলৰ মূল্যবান পৰামৰ্শ আগবঢ়াই বিত্তমন্ত্ৰীৰ বাজেটত আস্থা প্ৰকাশ কৰিব।

দেশত বৰ্তমান দেখা দিয়া জৰুৰী অৱস্থাৰ সন্মুখীন হবলৈ আৰু ওয় পৰিকল্পনাৰ কামবোৰ সম্পূৰ্ণ কৰিবলৈ আৰু যোৱা বানপানীৰ ক্ষতিপূৰণ কৰিবলৈ বহু টকাৰ আৱশ্যক হৈছে। এই টকা সংগ্ৰহ কৰিবৰ উদ্দেশ্যে চৰকাৰে ৰাইজক সঞ্চয়ৰ Gold Bond যেনে, Prize Bond, National Savings Certificate আদি ক্ষুদ্ৰ সঞ্চয় আদি উপায় দিছে। এই উপায়েৰে যুদ্ধ প্ৰচেষ্টা সফল কৰি তুলিবলৈ চৰকাৰে যি পৰিমাণে টকা সংগ্ৰহীত হব বুলি ভাবিছিল সেই পৰিমাণে কাম হৈ উঠা নাই।

সেই কাৰণে বাধ্যতা মূলক সঞ্চয়ৰ আঁচনিৰ কথা তুলিছে। আমাৰ দেশৰ প্ৰতিবন্ধাৰ কামত বহুতো কোটি টকা খৰচ হব বা কৰা হৈছে; ইয়াৰে বহু পৰিমাণৰ টকা আমাৰ ৰাইজৰ হাতলৈ আহিব বা ইতিমধ্যে আহিছে। এই টকাৰ কিছু অংশ সঞ্চয় আঁচনিত খটুৱাব পাৰিলে ভাল হয়; নহলে এই টকা পুনৰ ৰাইজৰ হাতৰ পৰা বজাৰলৈ ওলাই যাব। আজি জিনিষ-পত্ৰৰ দাম বাঢ়িছে? আৰু এই টকা হাতৰ পৰা ওলোৱাৰ পিছত মূল্য এনে ভাৱে বৃদ্ধি হব যে, সাধাৰণ মানুহৰ জীৱন ধাৰণ কৰা সম্ভৱপৰ নহব। সেই কাৰণে, মই এই পৰামৰ্শ আগবঢ়াও যেন, মাননীয় সদস্য সকলে নিজৰ নিজৰ সমষ্টিলৈ গৈ সঞ্চয় আঁচনি কৃতকাৰ্য্য কৰাৰ কাৰণে, ৰাইজৰ মাজত দিহা পৰামৰ্শ আৰু উপদেশ প্ৰচাৰ কৰিব।

বিত্তমন্ত্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়াই, তৃতীয় পৰিকল্পনাৰ আঁচনি কিছু সালসলনি কৰি বাকী সকলো কাম অব্যাহত ৰাখিবৰ কাৰণে কৰা চেষ্টাৰ সুন্দৰ নমুনা আমি বাজেটত দেখা পাইছো। এইটো এটা অতি সন্তোষৰ কথা যে স্বাধীনতাৰ মুক্ত প্ৰাণ দিয়া বীৰ-বীৰজনাৰ সোৱৰণীৰ কামত খটুৱাবলৈ লোৱাত সুখী হৈছো। ধনৰ অভাৱত এই বিলাক কাম কৰোৱাৰ অসুবিধা হৈ আহিছিল। ১৯৪২ চনৰ স্বাধীনতা আন্দোলনত গৃহপূৰ খানাৰ প্ৰাৱনত পুলিছৰ গুলিত প্ৰাণ দিয়া কণকলতাৰ সোৱৰণী আদৰ্শ হাইস্কুল স্থাপনৰ বাবে অন্য প্ৰস্তাৱৰ কাৰণে মই চৰকাৰক অভিনন্দন জনাইছো। এই কামে দেশবাসীৰ প্ৰাণত দেশপ্ৰেমৰ অনুপ্ৰেৰণা যোগাব আৰু আই সকল বীৰ পুৰষ প্ৰসৰিনী হৈ ধৰিত্ৰীৰ দৰে অচল হৈ নিজ কৰ্তব্যলৈ উৎসাহ যোগাব। চৰকাৰ এই আঁচনিৰ বাবে ধন্যবাদৰ পত্ৰ।

তাৰ পিচত অসমৰ সকলো সুখত সামূহিক ব্যায়ামৰ আৰু কলেজত ৰাষ্ট্ৰীয় শিক্ষাৰ বাহিনীৰ প্ৰশিক্ষণ বাধ্যতামূলক কৰাত ভাল পাইছো। কাৰণ আজিৰ বৈজ্ঞানিক প্ৰণালীৰ যুদ্ধ কোশল শিক্ষিতলোকে সহজে আয়ত্ব কৰিব পাৰিব আৰু প্ৰতিবন্ধা কামত তেওঁলোকে ডাঙৰ ভূমিকা গ্ৰহণ কৰিব পাৰিব। চৰকাৰে জীৱিকাৰ বাবে উদাৰভাৱে অনুষ্ঠান আৰু অনুদান আগবঢ়োৱা উচিত হৈছে।

তাৰ পিচত, এই কথা কব খুজিছো যে, সংস্কৃত আৰু হিন্দী শিক্ষাৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰে যথায়োগ্য আঁচনি আজিও হাতত লোৱা নাই। ভাৰতৰ প্ৰধান সংস্কৃতি আৰু পৰম্পৰা সংস্কৃত সাহিত্যত ডুবখাই আছে আৰু সেইদৰে সৰ্ব ভাৰতীয়ৰ প্ৰতি যোগ্যতাৰে তাৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত, হিন্দীৰ স্থান নগণ্য নহয়। এনে অৱস্থাত সংস্কৃত আৰু হিন্দী শিক্ষাৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰে মনোযোগ দিব বুলি আশা কৰিলো।

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, বানপানীয়ে প্রত্যেক বছরত আমার দেশত অপকার কবি আহিছে। বানপানীর পৰা হাত সাবিবলৈ, নদী নিয়ন্ত্ৰণৰ কাৰণে, এই বছৰ এক কোটি টকা বাজেটত ধৰা হৈছে। গহপুৰ সমষ্টিৰ সোলেঙী নদীৰ বানপানীৰ উপদ্রবত তাৰ বাইজ জৰুলা হৈছে। এই নদীখন সম্পূৰ্ণৰূপে নিয়ন্ত্ৰণ কৰিব লাগে এই নদীয়ে গহপুৰীয়া বাইজৰ অশেষ অপকার কৰিছে নহলে ইয়াৰ দ্বাৰা স্থানচ্যুত হোৱা বাইজ সকলক পুনৰ সংস্থান অনতি পলমে কৰিব লাগে। সোলেঙী নদীয়ে, অকল বাইজকেই অপকার কৰিছে এনে নহয়, ই নতুন তেজপুৰ-লক্ষীমপুৰ বেলৰ লাইনকো সংকটাপূৰ্ণ কৰিছে। এই নদীৰ এপাৰে বান্ধ দিবৰ কাৰণে বেলগেৱে কৰ্ত্তৃপক্ষই এও, ডি, বিভাগৰ পৰা অনুমতি বিছাৰিছে। কাজেই এই নদীৰ নিয়ন্ত্ৰণৰ কাৰণে, বেলগেৱক সন্মত কৰাই বাকী কাম অথাৎ বেলৰে লাইনৰ পৰা উত্তৰটাক বোড পৰ্য্যন্ত এমাইল নদী বান্ধিবৰ কাৰণে দৰকাৰ অনুসৰি ভাৰত চৰকাৰৰ পৰাও পৰামৰ্শ আৰু অৰ্থ লব লাগে।

ইয়াৰ পিচত, মই গৰু-ম'হ পালন সম্পৰ্কত কিছু কথা কওঁ। এই সম্পৰ্কত, মই আগৰ অধিবেশনতো কৈ আহিছো যে, গৰু পশু পালন আজি জৰুৰী অৱস্থাৰ কাৰণেও আমাৰ অতি আৱশ্যকীয় হৈছে। কাৰণ, ইয়াৰ পৰা আমাৰ বাইজে খেতি কৰে আৰু গৰু-ম'হৰ গাখীৰৰ পৰা আমাৰ মূল্যবান আহাৰ হয়। এই গৰু-ম'হ বিলাক চৰিবলৈ চৰণীয়া পথাৰ নাইকীয়া হৈ আহিছে কাৰণ দেশৰ বহুতো V.G.R., P.G.R. বিলাক মুকলি কৰি দিয়া হৈছে। এই V.G.R. আৰু P.G.R. বিলাক সংৰক্ষণ কৰিলেহে দেশৰ মঙ্গল। যেতিয়ালৈকে বাইজে বৈজ্ঞানিক প্ৰণালীৰে গৰু-ম'হৰ কাৰবাৰ কৰিবলৈ অভ্যস্ত নহয় আৰু যেতিয়ালৈকে বৈজ্ঞানিক পদ্ধতিৰে ট্ৰেক্টাৰ আদিৰ সহায়েৰে খেতিকাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব নোৱাৰি, তেতিয়ালৈকে V.G.R. আৰু P.G.R. বিলাক খুলি নিদি সংৰক্ষণ কৰিব লাগে নহলে অদূৰ ভৱিষ্যতে গৰু-ম'হ পালন কৰা টান হৈ উঠিব আৰু গৰু-ম'হ পালনৰ লগত দেশৰ শস্য উৎপাদন সমস্যা জটিল হৈ পৰিব। তৃতীয় পৰিকল্পনাৰ কালত ইয়াৰ উন্নতি হব বুলি আশা কৰিলো আৰু এই কালছোৱাতেই V.G.R. আৰু P.G.R.ত উন্নতি হব বুলি আশা কৰিলো আৰু এই হব বুলি বিভিন্ন মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে ১৯ পৃষ্ঠাত উল্লেখ কৰিছে। আমাৰ গোটেই দৰং জিলাত আজিলৈকে এটাও এনে ঘাঁহৰ ফাৰ্ম হোৱা আমি দেখা নাই। (সময়ৰ সংকেত) এটা সমস্যা সমাধান কৰিবৰ কাৰণে V.G.R. খুলি যাতে অন্য সমস্যাৰ সৃষ্টি কৰা নহয় তাৰবাবে চৰকাৰে সতৰ্কতাৰে কাম কৰা উচিত। এনে কৰিলেহে গৰু-ম'হৰ বংশ বৃদ্ধি হব তাৰ লগত জড়িত থকা খাদ্য উৎপাদন বৃদ্ধি হব আৰু গাখীৰৰ পৰা পুষ্টিৰ আহাৰ হব আৰু জনসাধাৰণৰ মঙ্গল হব।

Shri ABDUL MUNIM CHOUDHURY (Karimganj-South): মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মাননীয় বিভিন্ন মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয় যে বাজেট আগামী বৎসৰেৰে জন্মপেৰা কৰেছেন, সেজন্য তিনি ধন্যবাদেৰে পাত্ৰ এবং আমি তাহা সমর্থন কৰি; কিন্তু দূৰিদ্ৰ গ্রামবাসীদেৰে নিত্য প্ৰয়োজনীয় কেৱোজিনেৰ উপৰ অতিৰিক্ত কৰ ধাৰ্য্য না কৰিয়া অন্য উপায়ে বাটতি বাজেট পূৰণেৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰা কৰ্তব্য বোধ কৰি।

বাজেটেৰ শতকৰা ৮৬ ভাগ যথাসম্ভৱ গ্ৰামবাসীৰ জন্ম বৰাদ কৰিলে বোধ হয় গৰীবেৰ উপৰ কৰধাৰ্য্য কৰাৰ প্ৰয়োজন হব না।

মহোদয়, আমাদেৰ দক্ষিণ কৰিমগঞ্জ অঞ্চলটি এত অনুন্নত ও উপেক্ষিত যে, স্বাধীনতা লাভ কৰাৰ ১৪১৫ বৎসৰেৰে মধ্যেও ৯১০০ মাইল কাটা (মিলিটাৰী ৰাষ্ট্ৰ বাতীত) ৰাষ্ট্ৰৰ কোন কাম হয়েছে কি না সন্দেহ। মিলিটাৰী ৰাষ্ট্ৰটিও এপৰ্য্যন্ত সম্পূৰ্ণ হয় নাই। সন্দেহ থেকে কুৰখালা Military Camp পৰ্য্যন্ত গিয়ে দাগগ্ৰাম

ফেরী ঘাট পর্যন্ত ২ মাইল রাস্তা এখনো বাকী আছে। পোয়ামারা তালিগঞ্জ Military alternative road, রেল লাইনের level crossing না হওয়ার Road closed notice এর দ্বারা পথ রোধ করেছে। চারগুলা কালিগঞ্জ রাস্তার দক্ষিণ করিমগঞ্জ অন্তর্ভুক্ত দেড় মাইল রাস্তা Metelling করা এখনও মঞ্জুরই হয় নাই। গড়কাপ্তানি মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ের সৌজন্যে কয়েক মাইল রাস্তা মঞ্জুর হয়েছে কিন্তু কাম কবে পর্যন্ত শেষ হবে জানি না। কারণ পুরাতন রাস্তাগুলির কাম এখানেও অসম্পূর্ণ অবস্থায় রয়েছে। আরও কয়েকটি অতি প্রয়োজনীয় রাস্তা মঞ্জুর করা হয়নি। উহা মঞ্জুর ক্রমে Test Relief মারফতে করার জন্য মুখ্যমন্ত্রী মহোদয়কে অনুরোধ করি।

মহোদয়, সুদীর্ঘ ১৪১১৫ বৎসর কোন কাজ না হওয়ার সে অঞ্চলের সমস্যা অধিক। মাননীয় শিক্ষামন্ত্রীর অনুগ্রহে ঐ বিভাগের কিছু কাজ হইয়াছে; আরও অনেক কাজ বাকী আছে। তৎপ্রতি তাহার দৃষ্টি আকর্ষণ করিতেছি।

মাননীয় স্বাস্থ্যমন্ত্রী মহোদয়কে একটি Primary Health Unit ও দুইটি State Dispensary জন্য অনুরোধ জানাচ্ছি।

Flood Control মন্ত্রী মহোদয়কে Kachu ও Kakra নদীর উভয় পার্শ্বে প্রয়োজন মত বাঁধ দেওয়ার জন্য অনুরোধ করি। আমান সরকার প্রয়োজন বোধে শ্রীহটে একটি তিবিবরা কলেজ স্থাপন করেছিলেন; কিন্তু দুর্ভাগ্যবশতঃ উহা পাকিস্তানে চলিয়া যাওয়ার আমরা আসামবাসী বঞ্চিত। কাজেই একটি তিবিবরা কলেজ ও কালিগঞ্জে Depart-Post & Telegraph-Telephone অফিসের জন্য অনুরোধ করি।

দক্ষিণ করিমগঞ্জের মৎস্য ও খাদ্য সমস্যাই হয়েছে প্রধান সমস্যা। প্রথমতঃ এই যে এই অঞ্চলে দুটি বিল বা Natural Fishery আছে (সন ও রাতবিল)। প্রথমতঃ সরকারী ও দ্বিতীয়তঃ Ratabeel Co-operative Fishery Ltd., অধীনে, উভয় বিলের পার্শ্ববর্তী স্থানে পাকিস্তানী হাজার হাজার আশ্রিত ব্যক্তিগণ বসবাস করায় তাহার বিলের পার্শ্ববর্তী স্থানে পাকিস্তানী হাজার হাজার আশ্রিত ব্যক্তিগণ বসবাস করায় তাহার অসময়ে নিসিদ্ধ জাল দ্বারা পনা বা Fingerling শিকার করায় সরকারী ও ব্যক্তিগত ফিশারীর অত্যন্ত ক্ষতি সাধিত হইতেছে ও মৎস্যের উৎপাদনে বাধা জন্মায় অত্যন্ত অল্প পরিমাণে মাছ উৎপন্ন হয়। যার জন্য উচ্চ দরে পাকিস্তানী পাচা ছড়া মাছ খাইতে বাধ্য হই। তাহাদিগকে অন্যত্র সরকারী রিজার্ভে সরাইয়া এ বিপদ হইতে দেশবাসীকে রেহাই দেন।

খাদ্য সমস্যা এই যে, বিগত বৎসরে ঐ অঞ্চলে দুবার বন্যা হওয়াই ও তৎপরে পোকায় ধান্য ফসল নষ্ট করায় এই অঞ্চলের প্রায় লোক অনাহারে ও অর্দ্ধাহারে জীবন যাপন করিতেছে। Test Relief ও অন্যান্য উপায়ে বীজ ঋণ ইত্যাদি দিয়ে অতি শীঘ্র সাহায্য না করলে লোক মারা গেলে সরকার দায়ী হবেন। সরকার অবশ্য Fair price shop খুলছেন, কিন্তু সাহাদেব সরকারী দোকান থেকে চাল খরিদ করার ক্ষমতা নাই তাহাদের ব্যবস্থা কি হবে? উক্ত অঞ্চলে Subsidised price এর দোকান খোলা দরকার। এইদিকে কর্তৃপক্ষের আশু দৃষ্টি আকর্ষণ করিতেছি।

জাতীয় সংহতির কথা বলতে গেলে ইংরাজী ১৯৬১ সনের মে, জুন আগষ্ট মাসের বৈঠক সমূহে প্রধান মন্ত্রীর মহোদয়গণ সর্বসম্মতিক্রমে যে ব্যবস্থা অবলম্বন করিতে সার্বভৌম করেছেন তৎপ্রতি নেতৃবর্গ, মন্ত্রীমণ্ডল ও রাজ্য সরকার এবং কেন্দ্রীয় সরকারের Heads of Departments ও দায়িত্বশীল কর্মকর্তাগণকে অনুরোধ

জানাই যেন তাহারা ভারতীয় সংবিধানের পবিত্রতা রক্ষা করিয়া চলেন। জাতি-ধর্ম-নিবিশেষে সকল সম্প্রদায়ের লোক সকল স্তরে সমান অধিকার লাভ করে ও ভারতীয় জাতীয় সরকারের প্রতীবেশী রাজ্য সমূহের মধ্যে শীর্ষস্থান অধিকার করে।

অবশেষে উক্ত অঞ্চলের প্রকৃত Political sufferers দের পেন্সনের ব্যবস্থা করা হয় নাই—যথা মৌলানা ছিরাভুল ইছলাম, সাং তালতলা ও শ্রীসুষ্টিব চন্দ্র পুরকায়স্থ, কান্তিক দাস ও অন্যান্য Political sufferers এর পেন্সনের ব্যবস্থা করা একান্ত কর্তব্য।

তারপর অন্যান্য মন্ত্রী মহোদয়গণ ঐ অঞ্চলে এ পর্যন্ত কোন কাজ হাতে নেন নাই। সেই উপেক্ষিত অঞ্চলে একটু নজর দিবেন বলে আশাকরি আমি আমার বক্তব্য সমাপ্ত করলাম।

Shri HARENDRA NATH TALUKDAR (Rampur):

মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আমার মাননীয় বিত্তমন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে বহুকষ্ট কবি যি বাজেট আমার আগত ডাঙি ধবিছে, তাৰ বাবে তেখেত আমাৰ ধন্যবাদৰ পাত্ৰ।

তাৰ লগে লগে তেখেতে কেইটামান দ্ৰব্যৰ ওপৰত কৰ বঢ়াইছে। তাৰ দ্বাৰা তেখেতে আমাৰ ৰাজ্যৰ বনৰ ভৰালটো অলপ টনকীয়া কৰাৰ যত্ন কৰিছে। মই ব্যক্তিগত ভাৱে এটা কথা এইখিনিতে উল্লেখ কৰিবলৈ বাধ্য হৈছো। কেবাচিন তেল আমাৰ সৰ্বসাধাৰণ বাইজৰ নিত্য প্ৰয়োজনীয় বস্তু। তাৰ ওপৰত কৰ ধাৰ্য্য কৰিলে সেই কৰ গৰীৰ শ্ৰেণীৰ ওপৰত পৰিব। মোৰ বোধেৰে এইবিধ কৰ কিছু বেচি হৈছে। সেই কাৰণে এই কৰ বহুবাৰ আগতে তেখেতে দুই এটা কথা লৈ মন কৰিব বুলি মই অনুৰোধ কৰো।

আমাৰ চৰকাৰৰ কিছুমান বিভাগ আছে য'ত আমাৰ বহু ৰাজহ অপব্যয় হৈছে সেইবিলাক ঠিকমতে সংগ্ৰহ কৰিব পৰিলে কেবাচিনৰ ওপৰত কৰ নবহুলালেও হলহেতেন। কিয়নো এই তেলৰ ওপৰত ভাৰত চৰকাৰেও কৰ লগাইছে। এনেকুৱা বিভাগৰ উদাহৰণ স্বৰূপে মই কব খোজো যে আমাৰ যি বন বিভাগ আছে তাত আমাৰ এইদৰে বহুত টকা নষ্ট হৈছে।

বনবিভাগৰ নিৰ্দেশ ক্ৰমে গৰুৰ কাৰণে ঘাঁহ কাটিলে, নাঙল-কুৰ কাটিলে, খৰি কাটিলে, খেৰ, বাঁহ কাটিলে জৰিমাণ কৰে। আনকি খৰিৰ কাৰণেও পাৰ্শ্বিট আদি দিয়া বন্ধ কৰিছে। আনহাতে ঘৰ বান্ধিবৰ বাবে ব্যক্তিগত মানুহক আনকি কিছুমান অনুষ্ঠানতো গছৰ পাৰ্শ্বিট নিবন্ধ কৰি দিছে। সেই কাৰণে মানুহ বিলাকৰ এটা ধাৰণা হল যেন এই বিলাক তেওঁলোকৰ নহয়। তেতিয়া মানুহ বিলাকে জোন যি কৰি পাৰে চুৰি কৰিবলৈ আৰম্ভ কৰিলে। হাজাৰ হাজাৰ গছ, খৰিৰ গছ, বাঁহ-বেত, খেৰ, আনকি পাথৰ (stone) আদি জংঘলৰ পৰা চুৰি কৰি নিব ধৰিছে। যি সকল কৰ্মচাৰী আছে তেওঁলোক সংখ্যাত কম থকাত ভয় কৰিয়েই হওক বা আন কোনো কাৰণতেই হওক বাধা নিদিয়। তাৰ ফলত হাজাৰ হাজাৰ টকাৰ ৰাজহ হানি হৈছে।

আনহাতে, নিয়ম অনুসাৰে বিকা-কিনা নকৰাৰ বাবেও এই বনবিভাগত বহু ৰাজহ নষ্ট হৈছে। উদাহৰণ স্বৰূপে মই কব খোজো যে, দক্ষিণ কামৰূপত বগাই খাঁহ নামে এটা খাঁহ মহল চৰকাৰে লিজত দিছে। তাত প্ৰায় ৫,০০০ হাজাৰ একৰ মাটিৰ ওপৰত প্ৰায় ৭৫,০০০ জোপা গছ আছিল। এই মহলৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত ভিতৰৰ

বহস্যও আছে বুলি ধাৰণা হয়। কিয়নো প্ৰথমে এজন ব্যক্তিগত মানুহে এই ঠাইডোখৰ লিজত লম বুলি বনবিভাগৰ ওচৰত দখান্ত কৰিছিল। সেই হিচাবে বন-বিভাগৰ কৰ্মচাৰীয়ে তদন্ত কৰি বন্দবস্ত কৰিবৰ সময়ত কিছুমান contractor এ দখান্ত কৰিছিল। এই কথা গম পাই কামৰূপ Division ৰ D.F.O. ই নাত্ৰ ১৩ জন মানুহলৈ sale notice পঠাইছিল তেওঁৰ ১৪-১০-৬১ তাৰিখৰ No. B/26/13, 981-93 চিঠিৰ মৰ্ণে। কোনো গেজেট Notification হোৱা নাছিল নাইবা D. C. ৰ পৰাও কোনো concurrence এই সংক্ৰান্তত লোৱা হোৱা নাছিল। Tender দিয়াৰ শেষ তাৰিখ আছিল ২৭-১০-৬১। গতিকে এই কম সময়ৰ ভিতৰত মানুহে গমকে নেপালে আৰু লগতে খাছৰ গছ-গছনিবোৰ ভালদৰে বোৱাৰ সুবিধা নেপালে। ইত্যাদি কাৰণত বহু কম সংখ্যক Tender পৰিছিল আৰু লগতে বেটও কম হৈছিল। যি কেইজন প্ৰথমৰ পৰা interested আছিল সিহঁতেই highest bidder ও হৈছিল।

Tender হৈ যোৱাৰ পিচত settlement দিয়া হৈছে। Sale notice ত এটা clause আছে Clause No.16 বৰ দৰ্কাৰী। মই আপোনালোকক পঢ়ি শুনাইছো :—

Rule 16—After payment of security, the successful tenderers must execute the agreement, in the prescribed form on or before 1st December, 1961, and no work will be permitted within the Block before payment of the security and execution of the agreement.

এই ষিটো Clause আছে তাক follow কৰা হোৱা নাই। তাৰ ফলত চৰকাৰে বহু লোকচানিত হব লগা হৈছে।

বগাই খাছখন ৩ টা group-ত ভাগ কৰিছে। ১মটো আৰু ২য়টোত ৫' ফুটৰ ওপৰত আৰু ৩য়টোত ৪ ফুটৰ ওপৰত গছ ৰাখিব পাৰিব বাকী বতাহত বাগৰি পৰা বা মৰা গছৰ কোনো নিৰ্দিষ্ট মাফ নাই। সেই হিচাবে ৪ ফুটৰ ওপৰৰ গছ হলে বেচি খাজনা বেট দিব লাগে আৰু ৪ ফুটৰ তলত হলে কম বেটত খাজনা দিব লাগে। ইয়াৰ ওপৰতে ভিত্তি কৰি ঠিকাদাৰে ৪ ফুটৰ তলৰ গছ কাটিবলৈ বিচাৰে। কিয়নো সৰু গছত কম বেট দিব লাগে। এই কথাৰ সুযোগ লৈ অৱাতে খাজনাৰ নিৰিখ মৰা নিয়মটো ঠিকমতে পালন নকৰাত আৰু Agreement ঠিক সময়ত নোহোৱাত কমও চৰকাৰৰ ১১ লাখ টকা লোকচান হব বৰ্তমান ৩৮ হাজাৰ গছ lease-ত দিছে। তাত প্ৰায় ৭৫ হাজাৰ গছ আছে এই আতাইবোৰ গছ লিজত দিলে চৰকাৰৰ প্ৰায় ২২ লাখ টকা লোকচান হব। এই খিনিতে উল্লেখ কৰা উচিত হব যে, Sell নোটিছৰ ৪২ নং দফাও এই লোকচানৰ এটা প্ৰধান কাৰণ।

এনে ধৰণৰ মহলবোৰ lease ত দিব লাগিলে চৰকাৰৰ এটা নিৰ্দিষ্ট policy থকা উচিত। এই খিনিতে উল্লেখ কৰিব পাৰি যে যোৱা ১৯৫১-৫২ তাৰিখে ফৰেষ্ট মিনিষ্টাৰৰ সভাপতিত্বত এখন মিটিং হৈছিল। তাত সিদ্ধান্ত কৰা হৈছিল যে, যিবিলাক খাছত ঘন ঘন গছ আছে তাত coupe কৰি বিক্ৰী দিব লাগে আৰু যিবিলাক খাছত পাতলকৈ গছ আছে তাত lease কৰি গছবোৰ বিক্ৰী কৰিব লাগে। কিন্তু এনে নকৰি বগাই খাছ lease দিয়াৰ ফলত যেহেতু তাত ঘন ঘন কৈ গছবোৰ আছে চৰকাৰৰ কমেও ২২ লাখ টকা লোকচান হব। ইয়াৰ উপৰিও এই সংক্ৰান্তত আৰু এটা কথা মন কৰিব লগীয়া এই যে, এখন

Working Plan Officer এ অনেকুৱা কৰাৰ এটা পৰিস্থিতিত এই অভি-
মত দিছিল। উত্তৰলক্ষীমপুৰৰ কোনো এখন খাছ lease ত দিবৰ কাৰণে
Notice জাৰি কৰিছিল আৰু Conservator তেওঁৰ নতমত বিচাৰিছিল।
তেওঁ মতামত এই বুলি দিছিল —

1. "The sale of trees in Block-system for there years without pre-mark-
ing is an out-dated system for disposal of trees, long ago given up in view of
unsatisfactory results such sales produced.

2. Such system does not give any effective measure to control the
operation (i) the whole operation is left to the choice of the contractors
and does not permit the Forest Officers to exercise any silvicultural princi-
ple in the matter of removal of trees, (ii) the absence of girth limit specifi-
cation in case of exploitation of green tress may aim at removal of imma-
ture trees even though the operation will be in U. S. Forests, (iii) the
maximum and minimum number of trees being specified for exploitation
without specifying the number of green and dead trees to be worked in each
area, there is possibility of exploitation of green trees in preference to
dead trees."

এই Report মতে যিখন খাছ Lease-ত দিয়া কথা আছিল বন্ধ সেইটো
বাখিছিল। ৯-৫-৫৯ তাৰিখত লোৱা সিদ্ধান্ত আৰু উক্ত Officer ৰ Report
জনা থকা স্বত্ত্বেও এইবোৰ দি চৰকাৰৰ মহৎ অন্যায কৰিছে। আগতে লোক-
চানিত হৈছে।

Sale Notice ত (বগাই খাছৰ) এটা নিয়ম আছে যে, মৰা গছ বা
বতাহত পৰিয়োৱা গছৰ ওপৰত কোনো নিৰ্দিষ্ট বেৰৰ কথা নেথাকে। যিকোনো
বেৰৰ গছকে ঠিকাদাৰে আনিব পাৰিব। এতিয়া জানিব পাৰিছো যে, ৪ ফুটৰ
তলত বহু গছ এই বগাই খাছত পৰি আছে। এই গছবোৰ কোনোবাই কাটি
বগবাইছে নে ঠিকাদাৰেই বগবাইছে জনা নেযায়। Lease দিয়াৰ পিচত যিমান
গছ-গছনি বাগৰি পৰিছে নিয়ম মতে ঠিকাদাৰ দায়ি। সাধাৰণতে ঠিকাদাৰেই এই
৪ ফুটৰ তলৰ গছবোৰ বগবাই পেলাই। কিয়নো তেনে কলিৰে তেওঁ কম খাজনাত
গছবোৰ আনিব পাৰে আৰু তেওঁৰ যথেষ্ট পৰিমাণে লাভ হয় আৰু চৰকাৰৰ লোক-
চান হয়।

চৰকাৰে কৈছে যে বগাই খাছটো Lease ত দিয়া হৈছে Railway
sleeper supply ৰ কাৰণে। কিন্তু আমি জনাত এই supply ব্যৱসায়ত
চৰকাৰে বহু টকা হানি কৰিছে। লাখ লাখ কেৰি কাঠ বেলুৱৈ reject কৰিছে।
এই sleeper বোৰ ভাৰতৰ বেলগে বেলগে Railway Station বোৰলৈ
অসম চৰকাৰে পঠিয়াই। এইবোৰ তেওঁলোকে (Railway বিভাগে) Pass কৰে
আৰু বেয়াবোৰ তাতেই Reject কৰে। তাৰ ফলত হাজাৰ হাজাৰ টকা
চৰকাৰৰ লোকচান হৈছে। মই জনাত যোৱা বছৰ প্ৰায় ২ লাখ টকা তেনেকৈ
পৰি আছে। এই সংক্ৰান্তত এজন ডাঙৰ অফিচাৰকো তদন্ত কৰিবলৈ পঠিয়াইছিল।
তেওঁ প্ৰায় দুই মাহ সেইদৰে থাকি প্ৰায় দৰ্শহাৰ বাদেও ২ হেজাৰ মান টকা
কৰিছিল। কিন্তু কোনো কামত নাছিল।

ইয়াৰ পিচতে আৰু এটা চৰকাৰৰ লোকচানৰ কথা মই আপোনালোকৰ মাজত দাঙি ধৰিব খুজিছো। Upper আগমত প্ৰায় ১০ টা Plywood factory আছে। তেওঁলোকক প্ৰতি কেবিত ৩'৩৭ নয়া পইছা বেটত আমাৰ চৰকাৰে কাঠ supply কৰি আছে। তেওঁলোকে N. E. F. A. চৰকাৰৰ ওচৰতো এই বেটত কাঠ বিচাৰিছিল। কিন্তু N.E.F.A. চৰকাৰে এই বিষয়ত সন্মত নহল। শেষত N.E.F.A. চৰকাৰে Tender call কৰে আৰু tender ত প্ৰতি কেবিত ৩'৭৫ নয়া পইছাকৈ উঠে। গতিকে নেফা চৰকাৰে ৩'৭৫ নয়া পইছা বেটত কাঠ বিক্ৰি কৰি আছে অথচ আমাৰ চৰকাৰে মাত্ৰ ৩'৩৭ নয়া পইছাকৈ পাই আছে। প্ৰত্যেক mill ক বছৰে প্ৰায় ১,৫০,০০০ cft. কাঠ যোগান ধৰে। গতিকে বছৰে মুঠ প্ৰায় ১৫,০০,০০০ cft. কাঠ mill বিলাকক দিয়ে। তাৰ ফলত অসম চৰকাৰে লাখ লাখ টকা হেৰুৱাই আছে। ইয়াৰ উপৰিও খেলো বজাৰত প্ৰতি কেবি কাঠ ৪:৫০ নয়া পইচাৰ পৰা ৫ টকালৈ বিক্ৰি হয়। এই কাঠবোৰ কলিকতালৈ নিয়ে। ইয়াৰ পৰাও দেখা যায় যে বছৰ টকা আমাৰ চৰকাৰৰ লোকচান হৈছে। এনে ধৰণৰ ব্যৱহাৰত অতি কমেও চৰকাৰৰ বছৰে প্ৰায় ২২ লাখ টকা লোকচান হৈ আছে।

এই ব্যৱস্থাৰ অনুসন্ধানৰ বাবে চৰকাৰে এজন Cost Accountant নিয়োগ কৰিছিল। তেওঁ এই ব্যৱস্থাৰ বছৰ টকা লোকচান হোৱা বুলি কৈছিল আৰু এই ব্যৱস্থাটো উঠাই দি tender system কৰাৰ অভিমত দিছিল। তথাপিও চৰকাৰে তেওঁৰ কথাত মন কান কৰা নাই।

ইয়াৰ উপৰিও অফিচাৰ সকলৰ দুৰ্নীতিৰ ফলত হাজাৰ হাজাৰ টকা চৰকাৰ হানি হব ধৰিছে। উদাহৰণ স্বৰূপে মই জনাব খোজো যে, মোৱা ২১-৯-৬২ তাৰিখত এটা Report ত আছে যে বাণী বেঞ্জৰ প্ৰায় ৮০ হাজাৰ টকা এতিয়াও ট্ৰেজাৰীত জমা হোৱা নাই। মই আপোনালোকক বিপোটটো পঢ়ি শুনাইছো।

“বিৱৰণীৰ পৰা জনা যায় যে, বাণী বেঞ্জৰ প্ৰায় ৮০ হেজাৰ টকা ট্ৰেজাৰীত জমা নিদিয়াকৈ বখা হৈছে। এই আটাইখিনি টকাই বাণী বেঞ্জৰ কাঠৰ বয়েলিট হিচাবে চৰকাৰে পাবলগীয়া টকা। এই টকা খিনি যোৱা ১৯৫৫ চনৰ পৰাই হিচাপৰ বহীত ট্ৰেজাৰী চালান যোগে জমা দিয়া দেখুৱা হৈছিল যদিও প্ৰকৃততে এই টকা ট্ৰেজাৰীত জমা দিয়া হোৱা নাছিল। হিচাপৰ বহীত এই ট্ৰেজাৰী চালানটো কোনো নম্বৰ আদি টুকি বখা হোৱা নাই। বন বিভাগৰ জিলা কৰ্ত্তৃপক্ষইও এই ক্ৰটিবোৰ আওকান কৰা কথা সন্দেহ জনক। সম্প্ৰতি এই গোটেই বিষয়টোৱে এটি চক্ৰান্তপূৰ্ণ বিষয় বুলি পৰিগণিত হৈছে আৰু এই বিষয়ত বিভাগীয় তদন্ত চলি আছে।”

এইদৰে আমাৰ বহুত বাজহ হানি হৈছে অথচ বন বিভাগৰ মুখীয়াল সকলে ধৰিব পৰা নাই। এইটো আচৰিত কথা যে এখন বেনামী চিঠি প্ৰকাশ হোৱাৰ পিচতহে বিভাগীয় তদন্ত কৰি ধৰিব পাৰিছে।

ইয়াৰ ওপৰিও বে-আইনি ভাৱে গছ কাটাৰ কাম প্ৰায়ে চলি আছে কিন্তু বন বিভাগৰ মুখীয়াল সকলে ধৰিব পৰা নাই। আজি কিছুমান দিন আগতে এজন ব্যক্তিগত মানহে কামৰূপ Division গড়ভাঙা ৰাছত চুৰি কৰি গছ কাটি নিয়া বুলি বিভাগীয় মুখীয়াললৈ এখন দৰ্খাস্ত দিছিল। প্ৰায় ১ মাহ পিছত

enquiry কৰি দেখে যে প্ৰায় ১০০ শ জোপা গছ চুৰি কৰি নিছে। এইদৰে প্ৰায় হাজাৰ হাজাৰ টকা বিভাগীয় নুখীয়াৰ প্ৰকৃত তহব্বাৰ নোহোৱাত চৰকাৰে হানি কৰিছে। এই গোটেই বিলাকৰে এটা প্ৰতিকাৰ নকৰিলে লাখ লাখ টকাৰ ৰাজহ চৰকাৰে হেৰুৱাব।

Shri TAJUDDIN AHMED (Tarabari) :

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, এই বছৰৰ বাজেট উত্থাপন কৰি বাজেটৰ ওপৰত যি ভাষণ দিলে সেই ভাষণ দীঘলীয়া হৈছে আৰু ৰাজ্যৰ প্ৰায়বোৰ আঁচনিৰ আলোচনা কৰি সেইবোৰৰ এটা উজ্বল ভৱিষ্যতৰ আশা দিছে। কিন্তু সেই বাজেট ভাষণ পঢ়ি চায় বিভিন্নমুখী ধন্যবাদ দিব নোৱাৰিলো বৰং গৰিহণাহে দিবলৈ আগ বাঢ়িছো কাৰণ তেখেতে বাইজৰ ওপৰত নতুন নতুন কৰৰ বোজা দিবলৈহে ব্যৱস্থা কৰিছে। আমাৰ মানুহ এতিয়াই কৰ দিবলৈ অক্ষম, কাৰণ আমাৰ ৰাজ্যত এই বছৰ প্ৰাকৃতিক দুৰ্যোগ হৈ দুখীয়া মানুহ বোৰ আৰু বেচি দুখীয়া কৰিলে। ৰাজ্যৰ বহুত ঠাইত মানুহৰ খাবলৈ নাই। বৰপেটাৰ বহুত ঠাইত মানুহে চাউলৰ পৰিবৰ্তে লাও কোমোৰা আৰু অন্যান্য বস্তুহে খাইছে। এনে অৱস্থা ৰাজ্যৰ বহুত ঠাইত হৈছে। ইয়াৰ উপৰিও ৰাজ্যৰ বহুত ঠাইত গৰাখহনীয়া হৈ মানুহক গৃহহীন আৰু আশ্ৰয়হীন কৰিছে। এনে অৱস্থাত যদি দুখীয়া বাইজৰ ওপৰত আকৌ কৰৰ বোজা দিয়া হয় তেনেহলে কেনেকৈ দিব? বিশেষকৈ কেবাচিন তেলৰ কৰ দুখীয়া বাইজেই বহন কৰিব লাগে কাৰণ ধনী সকলে তাক খুব কম ব্যৱহাৰ কৰে। কেবাচিন তেল আৰু নিমখ দুখীয়া বাইজৰ প্ৰধান সন্মল। কাপোৰ নিজে বই লব পাৰে আৰু খোৱা বস্তুও নিজে উৎপাদন কৰিব পাৰে; কিন্তু কেবাচিন তেল আৰু নিমখ নিজে কৰিব নোৱাৰে অথচ এই দুটা বস্তু নহলেও চলিব নোৱাৰে। যদি এই দুটা বস্তুৰ ওপৰত কৰ বহুৱা হয় তেনেহলে সেইটো গৰীবৰ ওপৰত কৰ বহুৱা হয়। এইটো একেবাৰে বেয়া কথা হৈছে। আমাৰ এটা ভুল ধাৰণা আছে যে কৰ বহুৱালেই আয় বেচি হব। যদি এটা মানুহে এমোণ ভাৰ বহন কৰিব পাৰে তাৰ লগত হয়তো আৰু দহসোৰ বেচিকৈ নিব পাৰে। কিন্তু যদি দোমোণ নিবলৈ দিয়ে তেতিয়া সি বহি যাব, সি অসমৰ্থ হব আৰু ফলত উদ্দেশ্য নষ্ট হব। আমাৰ চৰকাৰে ঘৰৰ ওপৰত নতুন কৰ বহুৱাব খুজিছে। বৰপেটা মিউনিসিপেলিটিৰ ঘৰৰ কৰ দিবৰ সময়ত বাকীৰ সংখ্যা খুব কম আছিল। কিন্তু তাৰ লগত যেতিয়া লাইটৰ কৰ বহুৱালে তেতিয়া বাকীৰ পৰিমাণ বেচি হ'ল। আনকি বানীকান্ত কাকতী ব'ডৰ বেচিভাগ মানুহে কৰ দিবলৈ এৰি দিছে। সেই কাৰণে যিমান বোজা বহন কৰিব পাৰে তাতকৈ বেচি কৰিলে এফালে বাকীৰ পৰিমাণ বাঢ়ি যায় আৰু আনফালে উদ্দেশ্যও নষ্ট হয়। গতিকে বাইজৰ দিব পৰা ক্ষমতা আছেনে নাই তালৈ নোচায় কেবল নতুন নতুন কৰ বহুৱালে উদ্দেশ্য নষ্ট হব।

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আমাৰ ৰাজ্যৰ যিটো জনমুৰি আয় সেই আয় অনুপাতে কৰ বহুৱা দৰকাৰ। এফালে মানুহৰ অৱস্থা একেবাৰে বেয়া হৈ জনমুৰি আয় কমি গৈছে, আনফালে কৰ বাঢ়ি গৈছে। অসমত জনমুৰি আয় ১৯৫৬-৫৮ চনত ২৫৫ টকা, ১৯৫৮-৫৯ চনত ২৬৪ টকা, ১৯৫৯-৬০ চনত ২৬১ টকা আৰু কৰ দিছিল সেই চনত জনমুৰি ১৩ টকা। জনমুৰি আয় ১৯৬০-৬১ চনত ২৫৭ টকা, ১৯৬১-৬২ চনত ২৪৭ টকা, ১৯৬০-৬১ চনত ২৫৩ টকা, আৰু ১৯৬১-৬২ চনত ২৬০ টকা অথচ ভাৰতৰ জনমুৰি আয় ৩০৫ টকা কৰৰ বোজা ১৯৫৬-৫৭ চনত জনমুৰি ১৩ টকাৰ পৰা ১৯৬১-৬২ চনত ১৬ টকা, ১৯৬২-৬৩ চনত ১৮ টকা আৰু ১৯৬৩-৬৪ চনত অৰ্থাৎ চলিত বছৰত ২০ টকা হৈছেগৈ। সেই কাৰণে আমাৰ মানুহ হতাশ হৈ গৈছে।

আমাৰ ৰাজ্যত যিবিলাক প্ৰকৃতিক দুৰ্যোগ হৈ ৰাইজক জৰুৰী কৰিছে। তাতে ৰাইজ পেপুৰা লগা নাই; কাৰণ, বানপানী হৈছে, বৰষুণৰ তাওৱলীলা কৰিছে। তাৰ পিচত ৰাইজে পুনৰ খেতি কৰিছে আৰু পুনৰ ফল উৎপাদন কৰিছে বা কৰিবলৈ চেষ্টা কৰিছে। আমাৰ ৰাজ্যত চীনা সকলে যি নগ্ন আক্ৰমণ চলালে তাতে আমাৰ ৰাইজ হতাশ নহল কাৰণ ৰাইজৰ ওপৰত চৰকাৰ আছে চৰকাৰে নিৰ্দেশ দিব, বিহিত ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব আৰু আনহাতে ৰাইজ সকল একমুঠ বহুত তেওঁলোকৰ হেজাৰ হাতীৰ বল আছে। এই ভাবলৈয়ে ৰাইজে দেশৰ প্ৰতিৰক্ষাত অৰ্থ সাহায্য আৰু বিবিধ বৰঙণি যোগাইছে। এনে অৱস্থাৰ মাজত ৰাইজক আজি চৰকাৰে পেপুৰা লগাইছে। নতুন কৰৰ অধিক বোজা দি এইদৰে হলে, ৰাইজৰ দুৰৱস্থা কুলাই পাচিয়ে নধৰা হব। সেই কাৰণে নই কওঁ আজি আমাৰ ৰাইজে আৰু অধিক কৰৰ বোজা বহন কৰিবলৈ অপৰাধ আৰু তেওঁলোক এই কৰ ধাৰ্য্যত মান্তি নহয় কাৰণ, দেখা গৈছে চৰকাৰৰ খৰচৰ অনুপাতত চৰকাৰী কাম বিলাক হৈ নুঠে। বহুতো মাননীয় সদস্যৰ এই প্ৰসঙ্গত কৈ গৈছে যে, চৰকাৰী খৰচ বিলাকত দুৰ্নীতি ভৰা অপব্যয় আৰু আত্মসাৎ কৰা দোষবিলাক সোমাই আছে ইয়াৰ ফলত, আমি আজি হতাশ হব লগীয়া হৈছে যে, ৰাইজৰ মঙ্গলৰ হকে কৰা কামৰ, আধাতকৈও কমহে হৈছে টকা কিন্তু ঠিক ব্যয় হৈছে। এই বিলাক দুৰ্নীতি আৰু অপব্যয় আগতে চৰকাৰে ঠিক নকৰিলে, ৰাইজে কৰ দিবলৈ মান্তি নহয়। চৰকাৰী কৰ্মচাৰী সকলৰ ভিতৰতেই এই দুৰ্নীতি বিৰাজ কৰিছে। তাৰোপৰি চৰকাৰে আজি সকলো পদত দুজনীয়া বিষয়া (Additional) নতুন নতুন বৰমূৰীয়া পদবী বিলাক জৰুৰী কালীন অৱস্থাৰ নামত সৃষ্টি হৈছে। কেইবাজনো কমিচনাৰ নিয়োজিত হৈছে; 'কমিচনাৰ অৱ চিভিল চাপ্লাইজ' এজন হৈছে অন্যান্য বহুতো পদবী সেইদৰে সৃষ্টি হৈছে। এই বিলাক বিষয়াই, চৰকাৰী পয়চা খৰচ কৰি, আৱি কলিকতা, কালি নতুন দিল্লি, পৰহি বয়ে, এইদৰে 'টুৰ' (tour) কৰি ঘূৰি ফুৰিছে আৰু আন হাতে, দুৰৱস্থাত পৰি গভীৰ আৰ্জনাৱ কৰা গৰীব ৰাইজে কৰ দিব লাগিব তেওঁলোকৰ ভাট্যা যোগাবলৈ। এইদৰে শাসন যন্ত্ৰটো top heavy কৰা হৈছে আনহাতে শাসন যন্ত্ৰটোৰ প্ৰত্যেক অঙ্গ পদুই আহিছে, শিথিলতাই দেখা দিছে।

উদাহৰণ স্বৰূপে কৰ খোজো 'হাজি' সকলৰ হজ যাত্ৰাৰ কাৰণে, এশ টকা জমা দিব লাগে, জাহাজ কোম্পানীত আগতীয়াতকৈ Seat Reservation ৰ কাৰণে। তাৰ কাৰণে, অফিচ, চেক্ৰেটাৰী, আৰু কমিটি গঠিত হৈছিল অসমতো তথাপিও, এই হজ যাত্ৰী সকলক ঠিকমতে টকা জমা দিয়াৰ তাৰিখ দিব নোৱাৰিলে। ৰাজ্যিক হজ কমিটিয়ে খবৰ দিছে বহুত পাচত—অৰ্থাৎ ১৭ ১৭ নভেম্বৰৰ ঠাইত ১৩ ডিচেম্বৰত খবৰ দিছে। ইয়াৰ কাৰণে, অসমৰ হজ যাত্ৰী বিলাক যাব নোৱাৰা হৈ থাকিল; জাহাজত চিট পুৰা হৈ গল। এয়ে হল নমুনা। এপ্ৰিলত যাব লগা জাহাজত পোৱা 'চিটৰ' ১০০ টকা অগ্ৰিম পঠাইছে বাকী টকা পঠাব লাগে ১৫ মাৰ্চৰ আগতে বোম্বে পোৱাকৈ কিন্তু এই খবৰো দিলে কালি ১৫ মাৰ্চত।

Mr. SPEAKER: মানে ১৫ তাৰিখে (মাৰ্চৰ) দিব লাগে।

Shri TAJUDDIN AHMED (Tarabari): হয়। কালি টকা কিন্তু ১৫ তাৰিখে বোম্বে পাব লাগে। এইদৰেই শাসন কাৰ্য্য শিথিল আহিছে। চৰকাৰৰ দুৰ্নীতি, অপব্যয় চৰকাৰী টকাৰ আত্মসাৎ আদিৰ বিষয়ে লগীয়া বহুতো আছে; সময়ৰ অভাৱত ফহিয়াবলৈ অপাৰগ। চৰকাৰী ওপৰত হোৱা 'আউট' বিপট তেও দেখা যায় এই বিলাকৰ কথা বিশেষ উল্লেখ আছে। ফুটা কলহত পানী ভৰাবলৈ যোৱাটো বিড়ম্বনা আৰু ৰাইজে কলহত জানিগুনি পানী নিদিয়।

Mr. SPEAKER : আপোনাৰ সময় শেষ ।

Shri TAJUDDIN AHMED (Tarabari) : আৰু পঁচমিনিট সময় দিলে ভাল হয় ।

Mr. SPEAKER : বাক তিদি মিনিট কওক ।

Shri TAJUDDIN AHMED : এনে অৱস্থাত, বাইজৰ আৰু অতিৰিক্ত নতুন কৰব বোজা দিয়া চৰকাৰৰ পক্ষে উচিত নহয় । তাৰ পিচত ভিতৰৰা অঞ্চল বিলাকতো, বাধ্যতা মূলক ভাৱে চৰকাৰে শিক্ষা দিয়াবলৈ মনস্থ কৰিছে । আশাকৰো এই আঁচনিত চৰকাৰে বিশেষ জোৰ দিব, বিশেষকৈ যিবিলাক অঞ্চলত স্কুল আদি নাই । ভিতৰৰা বহুতো অঞ্চলত বাইজৰ সুবিধাৰ কাৰণে, ডাক্তৰ খানা আদি নাই ; বাস্তা পথ নাই এই বিলাকলৈ চৰকাৰৰ দৃষ্টি নাই—কিন্তু কৰব বোলাত, সকলোৱে সমানে দিব লাগে । এইটো বৰ পৰিতাপৰ কথা । সেই কাৰণে মই কওঁ :—

(১) চৰকাৰৰ অপব্যয় বন্ধ কৰিব লাগে,

(২) চৰকাৰী টকাৰ আৱসায় কৰা কাম বন্ধ কৰিব লাগে ;

(৩) ওপৰৰ কৰ্মচাৰীৰ সংখ্যা কমাব লাগে ।

এই কৰ্মচাৰী বিলাকৰ দৰ্শনা, বুট্‌ছৰ দিনতকৈও বেচি হৈছে যেন দেখা গৈছে তাৰ পিচত, ভ্ৰমণ ক্ষেত্ৰত.....।

(সময়ৰ সংকেত) ।

ব্যয় কমাব লাগে ; তাতো বহু পৰিমাণৰ টকা ব্যয় হয় ।

মই অন্য কথা কব খুজিছো । আমি পাৰ্ৰ্যমানে ৰাজহৰ টকা আদায় কৰিব লাগে কিন্তু কিছুমান টকা যে আদায় কোনো কালেই নহব, সেই কথা চৰকাৰৰ অনিৰ্দিষ্ট নহয় । সেই টকাও হিচাবত ৰাখি ধোৱাৰ কোনো অৰ্থ নাই । এই বিলাক কাৰণতে মৌজাদাৰ সকলৰ বহু টকাৰ কিন্তু বাকী পৰিছে । তেওঁলোকে এই টকাৰ কাৰণে মানুহৰ লাম লাকতি যি পায় তাকে ক্ৰোক কৰি আনি নীলামত দিয়ে কিন্তু নীলাম ডাকিবলৈকে মানুহ নাই । গতিকে সেই খাজনা আদায় কৰিব নোৱাৰে ।

গতিকে যিবিলাক টকা চৰকাৰে আদায় কৰিব পাৰে সেই বিলাক আদায় কৰিব লাগে । কিন্তু যিটো টকা আদায় হোৱাৰ কোনো সম্ভাৱনাই নাই সেই বিলাক টকাও হিচাবত ধৰি মৌজাদাৰ বিলাকক মাত্ৰ জুলুম কৰা হৈছে । যিবিলাক মানুহে কচু, কল গছৰ পচলা উহাই খাই আছে সি খাজনা দিয়ে কৰ পৰা ? মই আমাৰ বৰপেটাতো দেখিছো যে খাজনাৰ কাৰণে ক্ৰোক কৰিলে নীলাম ধৰা মানুহ নাই । গতিকে মই কৈছো যে, যিবিলাক টকা আদায় কৰাৰ বাস্তা আছে সেই বিলাক টকাহে আদায় কৰিব লাগে । আৰু যিবিলাক কোনোদিনেই আদায় হোৱাৰ সম্ভাৱনা নাই তাৰ কাৰণে মৌজাদাৰক অব্যহতি দিব লাগে ।

যি হওক, মোৰ সময় নোহোৱাত বহুত কথা কব নোৱাৰিলো । ইয়াকে কৈ মই গামৰণী মাৰিলো ।

Shri DANDI RAM DUTTA (Kalaigaon): মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মাননীয় বিভাগমন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে ১৯৬৩-৬৪ চনৰ বাজেট খন ডাঙি ধৰি তেখেতৰ বিস্তৃত বক্তৃতাৰ যোগেদি সকলো কথা বহলাই প্ৰকাশ কৰা কাৰণে তেখেতক মই বন্যবাদ জ্ঞাপন কৰিছো।

মহোদয়, আমাৰ অসম দেশখন এখন গীমাস্ত দেশ। এই দেশত এইবাব বৰবৰ চীনে আক্ৰমণ কৰাৰ পিচত আমাৰ কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰৰ বহুত মন্ত্ৰী আৰু বহু সৰ্ব্ব ভাৰতীয় নেতা আমাৰ অসম দেশলৈ আহিছিল। তেখেত সকলে আমাৰ দেশ পদাৰ্পণ কৰি আমাক বহুতে বহুত আশ্বাস দি গল; এতিয়া দেখা গল যে সেই আশ্বাসবোৰ আশ্বাসতেই মৰহি গল। আমাৰ বিভাগমন্ত্ৰীৰ ভাষণ খন পঢ়ি আমি দুৰ পাইছো যে কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰে আমাক সাহায্য বা অনুদান দিয়ক চাৰি আমাৰ প্ৰতি বন্ধা বাবদ খৰচ হোৱা নাৰ্য্য প্ৰাপ্য খিনিও দিয়া নাই। এই বিষয়ত যোৱাকালি আমাৰ সদস্য শ্ৰীনবেন শৰ্ম্মাৰ লগতে মোৰো একমত যে আমাৰ চৰকাৰে আমাৰ ৰাজ্যৰ সমৃদ্ধি সাধন কৰাৰ অৰ্থে, আমাৰ প্ৰতিকূল পৰিস্থিতি কথাকো কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰৰ বুজাবই লাগিব আৰু তেখেত সকলে আমাৰ আঁচনিৰ কাৰণে সাহায্য দিবই লাগিব।

আমাৰ অসম এখন কৃষি প্ৰধান দেশ। আমাৰ উন্নতিৰ কাৰণে কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰে সাহায্য দিয়া নিতান্ত আৱশ্যক।

অলপতে অসম চৰকাৰৰ নিৰ্দেশক্ৰমে “নোচনেল কাউঞ্চিল অফ এগ্ৰাইড ইকনমিক ৰিচাৰ্চ” বিভাগে প্ৰকাশ কৰা ‘টেক্ণ ইকনমিক চাৰ্ভে অব আগাম’ নামৰ কিতাপ খনিত কৃষিৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত অসমৰ বিবাট সম্ভাৱনাৰ কথা উল্লেখ কৰিছে। অসমৰ কৃষি উৎপাদন সৰ্ব ভাৰতীয় উৎপাদনৰ প্ৰায় দুগুণ। প্ৰথম আৰু দ্বিতীয় পৰিকল্পনাৰ প্ৰচেষ্টা স্বত্বেও আমাৰ উৎপাদনৰ বৃদ্ধি তেনেই নগণ্য।

ইয়াৰ প্ৰধান কাৰণ হিচাবে অসমীয়া খেতিয়ক সকলৰ কৃষি বিষয়ত উন্নতিৰ প্ৰতি আগ্ৰহৰ অভাৱ আৰু বানপানীৰ দ্বাৰা সাধিত ক্ষতিৰ কথা উল্লেখ কৰিছো। বানপানীৰ প্ৰতিবোধৰ কাৰণে আমাৰ চৰকাৰে বছৰি বহু টকা ব্যয় কৰিছে যদিও আজিলৈকে সুপৰিকল্পিত জৰীপ ও নদী নিয়ন্ত্ৰণৰ ব্যৱস্থা নোহোৱাৰ ফলত বানপানীৰ বাবে ৰাইজ ক্ষতিগ্ৰস্ত হৈছে। দেশৰ খাদ্য উৎপাদন বাধাপ্ৰাপ্ত হৈছে আৰু চৰকাৰেও বহুটকা ব্যয় কৰিব লগীয়া হৈছে। অসমৰ নদী নিয়ন্ত্ৰণ আৰু বানপানীৰ কথালৈ লক্ষ্য কৰিলে যি টকা খৰছ কৰিছে সেই অনুপাতে এই শিতানত কম টকা ধৰা হৈছে। গতিকে চৰকাৰে আন শিতানৰ পৰা টকা কাটি হলেও এই শিতানত বেচি টকা ধৰিব লাগে। অসমীয়া খেতিয়ক সকলে উন্নত কৃষি পদ্ধতিৰ প্ৰতি আগ্ৰহান্বিত যে নহয় এই কথা মই মানি লব নোৱাৰো। যদিহে কৃষি বিভাগে ৰাজ্যৰ খেতিয়কক বানপানী বোধকৰি খেতিয়কক খেতিৰ সুবিধা দিব নোৱাৰে তেন্তে অসমৰ উন্নতি কেতিয়াও কৰিব নোৱাৰে। যদি অসমৰ কৃষি বিভাগৰ বিষয়া সকলে উন্নত কৃষি পদ্ধতি আৰু ভাল সঁচৰ ব্যৱহাৰৰ সুফল সম্পৰ্কে বুজাব পাৰে তেতিয়াহে খেতিয়ক সকলে নিশ্চয় সহাবি জনাব। যোৱাবাৰ শাক-পাচলিৰ সময়ত কৃষি বিভাগে যেনেভাৱে আমাৰ খেতিয়ক সকলক বুজালে খেতিয়ক সকলে সেই হিচাবে পাচলিৰ যথেষ্ট উৎপাদন ৰচালে। কিন্তু সেই উৎপাদন কৰা শাক-পাচলিৰ মূল্য নাপালে। যদি চৰকাৰে এই খেতিয়ক সকলৰ উৎপাদন বস্ত্ৰবোৰৰ মূল্যৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰি দিব নোৱাৰে তেনেহলে খেতিয়ক সকলৰ সবহ উৎপাদন উৎসাহে নাথাকিব।

মহোদয়, মই নিজেই খেতিয়ক। চৰকাৰৰ কৃষি বিভাগে সাৰ বিতৰণ কৰে কিন্তু কোন ঠাইত কি সাৰ কেনেকৈ কি পৰিমাণে দিব লাগে কৃষি বিভাগৰ বহু-বিষয়াই সেইটো নাজানে। গতিকে সকলো ঠাইতে একেসাৰ সমভাৱে প্ৰয়োগ কৰাত উপকাৰতকৈ অনিষ্টহে বেচি হৈছে।

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, অসমৰ মাটি তামোল খেতিৰ বাবে উপযুক্ত। ইতিমধ্যে অসমৰ শুকান তামোল বা চুপাৰি শ্ৰেষ্ঠ বুলি পৰিগণিত হৈছে আৰু অসমৰ তামোলৰ চাহিদাও বাঢ়ি গৈছে। আমাৰ মাটিত প্ৰচুৰ পৰিমাণে তামোলৰ খেতি কৰিলে ভাৰতৰ প্ৰয়োজনীয় তামোলৰ দাবী অসমেই পূৰণ কৰিব পাৰিব। বৰ্তমান আমি পূৰ্ব পাকিস্তান আৰু মালয়ৰ পৰা বহু মূল্য বৈদেশিক মুদ্ৰাৰ বিনিময়ত তামোল কিনিব লাগে। অসমৰ পাহাৰী জিলা কেইখন আৰু ভৈয়ামৰ বহুতো অঞ্চল তামোল খেতিৰ প্ৰশস্ত ঠাই। তামোলৰ লগত জালুকৰ খেতিও সহজে কৰিব পাৰি জালুকৰ প্ৰতি পালনৰ বিষয়ে তেতিয়া অধিক ব্যয় কৰিব লগীয়া নহয়। চৰকাৰি কৃষি বিষয়াৰ যোগেদি এই কাম হাতত ললে ভাল হয়। বৈদেশিক মুদ্ৰা অৰ্জনৰ বাবেও মৰাপাট ভাৰতৰ আন এটি সম্পদ; অঞ্চল খেতিয়ক সকলে মৰাপাটৰ উচিত মূল্য পোৱাৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰে উপযুক্ত বজাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব নোৱাৰাত বাইজে মৰাপাটৰ খেতি কমাই দিবলৈ বাধ্য হৈছে।

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আমাৰ কৃষিৰ লগত আমাৰ গো-জাতিৰ যথেষ্ট সম্পৰ্ক আছে। আজি গোপন সৱৰ্দ্ধনৰ কাৰণে যিবিলাক V.G.R. আৰু P.G.R. সংৰক্ষণ কৰিছে তাত ঘাঁহ আদি উৎপাদন কৰাৰ কোনো ব্যৱস্থা লোৱা নাই। মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে কৈছে যে আমাৰ গো-জাতিৰ ঘাঁহৰ কাৰণে V.G.R. আৰু P.G.R. ত ঘাঁহ উৎপাদনৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিবলৈ লৈছে এইটো অতি আনন্দৰ বিষয় কিন্তু যদিহে ঘাঁহ উৎপাদনৰ ব্যৱস্থা নকৰে V.G.R. আৰু P.G.R. ৰখাৰ পৰা বিশেষ উপকাৰ নহব। তাৰ পিচত, আমাৰ দেশৰ গৰুৰ দ্বাৰা যিবিলাক গাঁহ বা বলদ জন্ম হয় তাৰ দ্বাৰা আমাৰ কৃষক বেচি লাভবান নহয় আৰু কৃষি কাৰ্য্যত আৱশ্যকীয় বৰঙণি যোগাব নোৱাৰে। তাৰ কাৰণে প্ৰত্যেক ঠাইতে একোটা গো-প্ৰজনন কেন্দ্ৰ স্থাপন কৰি আমাৰ স্থানীয় দমৰা বিলাকৰ প্ৰজনন শক্তি নষ্ট কৰি অন্য শক্তিশালী ঘাঁহ গৰুৰে প্ৰজনন ক্ৰিয়া সম্পন্ন কৰি গো-শক্তিশালী কৰিব বুলি আশা কৰে।

তাৰ পিচত মই কব খোজো যে, আমাৰ P. W. D. বা Public Works Department বুলি নকৈ Public Waste Department। বুলিহে আখ্যা দিয়া দৰ্কাৰ। কিয়নো, তেওঁলোকৰ কামত মানুহৰ উপকাৰ নহৈ টকাৰ অপব্যয়হে হয়। আমাৰ মজলদৈত পাখৰিঘাট ৰাস্তাত যিখন RCC দলং হৈছে তাৰ উচ্চতা ইমান বেচি যে মটৰৰ সহায় নোহোৱাকৈ তাৰ ওপৰেদি মানুহ যাব নোৱাৰে। অলপতে মূখ্যমন্ত্ৰী ও বিত্তমন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়দ্বয়ে দেখি আহিছে দলংখনৰ উচ্চতা ইমান বেচি কৰাৰ কাৰণে এটা মছজিদ সহকাৰে এখন গাওঁ উচচদ হবৰ উপক্ৰম হৈছে। এই উচ্চতাতকৈ বহুখিনি কম উচ্চতাৰ এখন দলং হলে কোনো ক্ষতিও নহলহেতেন আৰু অযথা ইমান টকা ব্যয়ও নহলহেতেন।

আমাৰ দেশৰ বৰ্তমান সমস্যা হল উৎপাদন বৃদ্ধি। চীনৰ আক্ৰমণে আমাৰ উৎপাদন বৃদ্ধি কৰাৰ হকে বেচিকৈ বৰঙণি যোগালে। গতিকে শুনিলো যে সবহ শস্যৰ কাৰণে আমাৰ গাঁৱৰ যিবিলাক Reserve আছে সেই বিলাকে পটন দিব। যদি সেয়ে হয় তেন্তে বৰ ডাঙৰ কথা হব। D. C. য়ে নিৰ্দেশ দিছে যে যিবিলাক খাছ মাটি আছে তাত খেতি কৰিব লাগে। এতিয়া শুনিব পাইছো কিছুমান পঞ্চায়তে দখাস্ত খুজি মাটি পটন দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিছে। মই শুনি আচৰিত হৈছো যদি সেয়ে হয় তেন্তে সময়ত ই বৰ ভীষণ ৰূপ ধাবণ কৰিব।

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আমাৰ চৰকাৰে যোৱা যুদ্ধৰ সময়ত আমাৰ খেতিয়ক সকলক বেচি পৰিমাণে শাক-পাচলি উৎপাদন কৰিবলৈ কৈছিল আৰু সেই অনুযায়ী আমাৰ খেতিয়ক সকলে সবহ শস্য উৎপাদন কৰিছিল কিন্তু তাৰ পৰা খেতিয়ক সকল লাভবান নহল। আমাৰ চৰকাৰে শাক-পাচলি বিলাক চৰকাৰী অনুষ্ঠানৰ জৰিয়তে কিনি বিক্ৰী কৰাৰ ব্যৱস্থা যদি কৰিলেহেতেন তেনেহলে আমাৰ খেতিয়ক সকল লাভবান হুলহেতেন। যদি প্ৰত্যেক মহকুমাতে Cold Storage কৰি খেতিয়ক সকলৰ উৎপাদিত শাক-পাচলি ফলমূল আদি Preserve কৰিব পাৰে, আমাৰ খেতিয়ক সকল লাভবান হব। কোনো সময়ত এঠাইত এটা বস্তৰ দান একেবাৰে কমি যায় আকৌ আন ঠাইত দান ভীষণ বাঢ়ে। উদাহৰণ স্বৰূপে কঙা বিলাহীৰ সেৰ বেতিয়া ছিলঙত ১১১১০ টকা হয় তেতিয়া আমাৰ শাকপতীয়াত ৭. অনা হয়। যদি উপযুক্ত যোগাযোগ আৰু পৰিবহণৰ ব্যৱস্থা থাকিলহেতেন ছিলঙ গুৱাহাটীৰ বাইজেও ভালবস্তৰ কম দানত খাবলৈ পালেহেতেন আৰু মঙ্গলদৈৰ খেতিয়কেও বেচি দান পালেহেতেন।

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয় আমাৰ চৰকাৰৰ বিবিলাক 4th Grade Officers আছে তেওঁলোক যেতিয়া বাহিৰলৈ যাব লগা হয় তেতিয়া তেওঁলোকে দৈনিক মাত্ৰ ২ টকা পায় আৰু তৃতীয়, শ্ৰেণীৰ ভাড়া পায় কিন্তু, আজিৰ দিনত মানুহে ২ টকাত খাব নোৱাৰে। সেইকাৰণে বিভূ-মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ক অনুৰোধ কৰো যেন তেওঁলোকৰ দৈনিক ভাড়া অতি কমেও দু টকা দিব লাগে আৰু গাড়ীৰ ভাড়া ১১ গুণ পাব লাগে। গাওঁবুড়া বিলাকে সেই বৃষ্টিছৰ দিনৰ পৰা কোনো দৰমহা পোৱা নাই কিন্তু চাইন বোৰ্ডখন মেৰামতৰ কাৰণে বছৰি ৩ টকা পোৱাৰ ব্যৱস্থা আছিল কিন্তু আজি কেইবা বছৰেও তাকো পোৱা নাই। গতিকে এইবাৰ পে কমিটিয়ে আন আন চাকৰীয়াল সকলৰ লগতে গাওঁবুড়া বিলাকৰ এই কথাটোও বিবেচনা কৰিব বুলি আশা কৰিলো।

আমাৰ দেশত নাটীহীন খেতিয়ক বহুত আছে। সিবিলাকক সংস্থান দিয়াটো আজি চৰকাৰৰ জৰুৰী কাম। নাটি সম্পৰ্কীয় আইন আমাৰ বহুতো হ'ল আৰু তাৰ ভিতৰত বহুতেই অতি প্ৰগতিমূলক আইন; কিন্তু এই আইন বিলাকে কামত একো সহায় কৰিব পৰা নাই। মই আশাকৰো চৰকাৰে নাটি বন্দোৱস্তী ব্যৱস্থা-টোত ভালকৈ মন দিলে সাময়িকভাৱে আমাৰ বহুত সমস্যাই সমাধান হব।

RAJA AJIT NARAYAN DEB (Kokrajhar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I congratulate the hon. Finance Minister for the budget he has presented before this House. Sir, it is a deficit budget which has followed the last year's as well as previous year's deficit budgets in succession. But a deficit budget by itself is not undesirable in certain conditions. In my opinion a deficit budget can be made with the idea of investing amounts in such a way or in some profitable plans so that the yields from such plans would subsequently or in the long run make up the deficit. But I fail to find any such plans either in the budget itself or in the budget speech, excepting a few expressions of hopeful wishes.

Sir, we welcome the short term measures, as suggested by Hon'ble Finance Minister for the defence of the country by forming home-guard organisation, raising fresh platoons of N.C.C. and also by giving some amenities for the police. But the most important thing is about proper implementation so that we can achieve a position to accept the challenge thrown by the Chinese aggressors. But at the same time, Sir, I think there are some long range measures which should also have been taken up. Now-a-days with the

discovery of nuclear weapons the difference between home front and war front is completely abolished. A peaceful man sitting in the security of his home stands the same risk as a soldier precariously stationed in a front line trench. The set up of the present power blocks is so conditioned that a small spark may start a huge conflagration and a slight border trouble may be transformed into a global war. Under these conditions short term measures alone do not confer the security of a country. With all our love of peace and "Ahimsa" our borders are not invulnerable and a few paid soldiers cannot bring a sense of security with the help of some foreign weapons.

For our policy of non-alignment we cannot expect always that the powerful blocks would come and help us in the event of an attack on us by any power. So, Sir, some long term measures need be taken by us for the defence of our country without depending on others. One of the long term measures, I think, is the advancement of sound education. We are still in stage of illiteracy and our percentage of illiteracy is still very high.

While other countries count the educated persons we count the literate persons and the question of educated persons does not come in the counting. So, unless our people are educated, we cannot know the value of freedom, we cannot understand the dignity of freedom and cannot preserve the freedom.

A highly educated people is a far better asset for defence purpose than a few borrowed guns and a few soldiers.

Assam is bounded by foreign countries on all sides by three states Burma, Pakistan and Bhutan. Though Bhutan is a friendly state it is not so strong as to resist of foreign aggression.

So, our northern border is also vulnerable as the rest in spite of Bhutan intervening between us and China. The border area contiguous to Bhutan is the most backward area in the state of Assam. In education, communication, trade, commerce and industry the northern borders of the state is most undeveloped. And we can hardly expect a backward area with backward people to conform to the standard required for the modern warfare for the purposes of defence.

So, Sir, to strengthen the country the remedy lies in developing the northern portion of the state educationally, industrially and also with good communication. An educated and prosperous people with a strong will to resist foreign aggression is definitely a better safeguard than armies and guns against foreign enemies. Therefore education and other developmental works are the proper long range measures to protect the integrity and independence of a country.

Then, Sir, with due apology, I must say, the administrative machinery through which the Government's different plans and schemes are executed is what it should have been. I have heard even Ministers remarking that it is very difficult to work with good motive because of the defects of the administrative machinery. The orders passed by them are so delayed or so modified that they are hardly of any benefit. Allegations of corruption are also not negligible, and inefficiency is rampant.

Mr. SPEAKER: How long the hon. Member is going to take to finish his speech ?

RAJA AJIT NARAYAN DEB : About half an hour more, Sir.

Mr. SPEAKER : The House stands adjourned till 2. P.M.

Adjournment

The Assembly was then adjourned till 2 P.M. for lunch.

After Lunch

RAJA AJIT NARAYAN DEB (Kokrajhar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I was speaking about the administrative machinery. I can cite some specific instances of how some important letters written by the Representatives of the people regarding public matters were not at all answered or are kept pending for years together. I would, therefore, request the Government that immediate steps be taken to ensure speedy replies to letters of petitions even when the prayers are rejected.

Then Sir, I come to the question of taxation. I am not opposed to the imposition of taxes ; because in a backward State like Assam, we must be prepared to sacrifice in order to raise the standard of living. We must try to raise the standard of living at least equal to that of other States of India. To do this, we shall have to bear the burden of taxation specially when we are aiming at a Socialistic Pattern of Society. To achieve this ideal, we shall have to abolish the differences between the rich and the poor. But in imposing new taxes, we shall have to see that there is necessity of fresh taxes and at the same time we shall have to see the capacity of the people to pay the additional taxes. That is a very important question. Sir, cost of living in Assam is the highest in India. We have to pay higher price even for a trifling thing. It is true that the figure of per capita income supplied to us shows that the per capita income of our people has increased. I do not know how far this figure gives true picture of the poor people of Assam. The economic inflation and the income of the rich traders, businessmen and contractors from outside the State have inflated by the per capita income and this people of the State have hardly benefited by the increase of this figure. Therefore, I do not know how far the poor people of this undeveloped State will be able to bear the extra burden of new taxes.

As regards the list of taxation measures proposed by the Finance Minister, I feel the taxation on Agricultural Income is well-come ; because the rich must be prepared to sacrifice for the development of the country. But, so far as the tax on Kerosene and Petrol is concerned, I think, I agree with the contention of the other hon. Members who oppose the imposition of these taxes. Sir, the Kerosene and the Salt are the daily necessities of the people as suggested by many hon. Members. Sir, it will be a direct tax and the poor and the rich will have to pay equally without distinction. The Central Government have already imposed tax on kerosene which is heavy and if we add to it, it will be a heavier burden on the poor people of Assam.

Mr. SPEAKER : Your time is up.

Raja AJIT NARAYAN DEB (Kokrajhar) : Sir, before I close I would request the Government to see whether the taxation on Kerosene and Petrol can be postponed for sometime till better time comes. Then with regard to 3 per cent tax on annual letting value of the holdings, I should say it is superfluous. I do not think there is any necessity for this. This tax is proposed to be given to the Municipality. This Government is going to consider the grievances of the people who are living in the Municipality by allotting money from this tax but the people living outside the Municipality are not taken into consideration. So, there will be unjust discrimination. If we look in the Register of the Municipalities, we will see that huge arrears of taxes are lying unrealised for a long time. The Municipalities have not taken any steps to realise these taxes. I think if these taxes are realised, there will be no necessity for this 3 per cent tax.

Sir, once again, I would like to repeat that more emphasis should be laid on advancement of education especially in Primary Education which is the basis of Technical and other higher education, emergency or no emergency. More money should be made available to continue the normal development in this line. Further Sir, I would like to say that some sort of steps should be taken to simplify the general administration in the present background of emergency for speedy and efficient work. It is also desirable that the orders of the Ministers be executed and communicated to the persons concerned within reasonable time and the Government see that replies are sent to the representatives of the people who write the letters.

I have met our officers and have found them to be individually not only polite, obliging, and sympathetic to the aspiration of the public, but also anxious to go out of this way to help the public to achieve their objects. But collectively the same officers present a hard boiled Bureaucracy—a stumbling block to the path of advancement of the country, with little or no sympathy to the national aspiration. They seem to continue the same traditions of the old Foreign Bureaucrats riding rough shod on the hopes and emotion of our people. Steps should therefore be taken to reorient the outlook and bring about a change to fit them in the present set up.

✓ **Shri OMEG KUMAR DAS (Dhekiajuli) :** Mr. Speaker Sir, I congratulate the Finance Minister for the great deal of pains he has taken to present the budget in a crucial moment of our National existence. He has taken this House into confidence by mentioning the difficulties in our relations with the Central Government, Finance Commission and Planning Commission and I trust that the efforts which he would make will ultimately succeed at least the question of Police expenditure on the border of Naga Land.

Sir, he has urged upon us, the members of this House, to condition our criticism of the Budget on a correct perspective. Formidable hostile external forces are on our borders. He has urged upon us to condition our criticisms on this perspective. I appreciate his point and I urge upon the House to do so. I appreciate his anxiety for the development of our State; I appreciate his anxiety to improve the financial condition of our State. Left with no other resources, he has been constrained to bring forth taxation measures on some of the items, which he would not have done in normal circumstances. Taxation policy should be viewed on a wider perspective. It should not be formulated so as to thwart the economy of the country. As regards rural economy, during the year, it has undergone

a very heavy strain. The Finance Minister is not unaware of this. From the month of October there has been very little sale and purchase of agricultural products in the villages and I had to bring to his notice the fact that agricultural products like jute and paddy could not be sold to the traders because the traders were apathetic to make further investments owing to the presence of the Chinese on our border. When he comes forward with taxation proposals, he must have appreciated this fact of our normal economy. Some of the members have objected to his proposal to tax kerosene and petrol and I agree with them. Though we are the producers of petrol and kerosene we pay the highest prices in India for these commodities. The cost of living index in our State is the highest in India and our Finance Minister has mentioned this fact on various occasions previously while presenting his budgets. But in the context of Chinese aggression and in the context of Pakistan developing an opportunist mentality, he has been constrained to come forth with these taxation proposals. With regard to the rural economy, I find, Sir, that the *per capita* income has not improved. There was a sample survey by the Indian Statistical Institute in collaboration with the Reserve Bank of India. I do not propose to bring into this discussion the observations made by them regarding the disparity between the *per capita* income in the rural areas and the *per capita* income in the urban areas. With regard to taxation of agricultural income, my mind goes back to the days of 1939, when it was our Finance Minister who added this source of revenue to our traditional sources, *viz.*, land revenue, excise, etc. From 1939, during these 24 years, from Rs. 30 lakhs the revenue from this source has gone up to over Rs. 300 lakhs. It has been a great source of revenue. On the other hand, Sir, I find that during these years, the tea industry has been complaining about the heavy burden of taxation, they have been bearing. As a matter of fact, the House entrusted on a Committee to enquire about the implementation of the Plantation Labour Act by the tea industry. In connection with that enquiry, we had the opportunity to go round the tea gardens of Assam and we found a large percentage of tea gardens had failed to implement the Tea Plantation Labour Act because of financial resources. On the other hand, our Finance Minister is certainly not unaware of the fact that there has been discontent growing in the minds of plantation labourers for non-improvement of their housing facilities and for non-implementation of many other amenities entrusted on the industry by the Act.

Sir, the other day, while speaking on the debate on Governor's address, I brought to the notice of the House the matters pertaining to the Electricity Board. I remember, Sir, that a few years ago, our Finance Minister put very high hopes on the Electricity Board. He hoped that by 1963-64 when projects like Barapani and Nahorkatia would be completed the face of Assam would be changed and there would be prosperity everywhere. But, Sir, the hope he placed on the Electricity Board, have been belied. And it was in this context, that I referred the other day to the formation of the Electricity Board. I raised the point that the Electricity Board has not been constituted properly according to the Electricity Supply Act. I did not mention names of the members of the Board. I said that out of 7 members of the Board three were essential members and I placed before the House the qualifications required of these three essential members. I was told that, in Bihar, the Chairman of the Electricity Board was an I. A. S. officer, and the same was the case with Orisa too. Sir, I know Mr. Lall, the Chairman of Bihar Electricity Board. He has very wide

commercial experience of by managing the Air craft factory at Bangalore. I know all this. Yet I wanted that our Board should be constituted properly and I maintain it. I pointed out that there was one Engineer, Mr. Gupta, who can not function properly as full member because he is an employee under the Chairman.

As such, Government should consider to help the Board with proper technical personnel. Sir, I raised a point about Umtingar. I said that Umtingar had been taken up just after Umtru project was finished. The Umtingar project report was prepared in 1956 and I have a copy of the Project report with me. It was a priced publication in 1956. If this project had been taken up, there would not have been power shortage as it is now. Sir I was told that Cherrapunji coal has very high percentage of sulphur. Sir, with all humility, may I point out to this House, that I had taken a great deal of interest in the utilisation of Assam coal and I had the privilege to be a member of the Board of Governor in the Indian Technological Institute at Kharagpur, and I had good quantity of Cherrapunji coal sent to Kharagpur and I had also discussion with Dr. Lahiri whom I helped in having a Research Institute at Jorhat in 1953 or 1954. I know that sulphur content of the Cherrapunji coal is 2.95 whereas the Garo Hills coal has almost the same percentage of sulphur. It is 2.54 according to the reports I have with me. I want to adduce one argument, Sir. If the sulphur content of Cherrapunji coal is an argument against the thermal plant at Cherrapunji or Umtingar, then why are we deciding to establish the cement factory there at Cherrapunji? I want to point out this for the notice of the House and the Finance Minister. Sir, again Umtingar was abandoned in the hope of Barapani. But we have not been able to commission the Barapani project during these years whereas we have invested huge sums of money for diesel sets with higher cost of generation, i. e. 32 Naye Paise per unit. Another point I would like to submit. I understand that the contractor who has been entrusted with the construction of the dam is being supplied with our power, though under the terms of the agreement he is to supply his own power. Sir, in the construction of the Brahmaputra bridge, the contractor supplied his own power; so was the case with the contractor for the construction of the dam in the Umtru project. He had his own power. But, why in this case power is supplied by Government though under the terms of the agreement the contractor is to provide his own power? Why the Electricity Board has gone forward to supply power? This is the reason why I want to bring this point to the notice of the Finance Minister. He has come in for taxation measures. But I want to point out that there is very good scope for economy in many other matters before taking up these taxation measures.

Sir, with regard to the Kopili project, I must congratulate my Friend, Shri Tripathy, for having stated the other day that Kopili project would be completed by 1972, and in the budget speech also we have been hearing about Kopili project that survey and investigation have been completed and the project would be taken up. All these things have been stated on the floor of the House. Sir, if Kopili is to be completed by 1972, as my friend, the Minister for Planning stated, then it is time that the Board should earnestly take up this matter right from now as it would take seven or eight years before the project could be completed. Sir, in this case, I would urge upon the Government to look around themselves, to call for the resolution No. 6 which was taken up by the Board on 13th

of November last. On 13th November last, the Board came to a decision. In that decision, I do not find the name of Kopili at all. They have gone in for other projects with the same Cherrapunji coal; they have gone in for projects at Mawphlang. In Mawphlang coal I do not know exactly the sulphur content, but more or less it may not vary much. That is why, I have been telling this House since last year, that we should take caution. Our planners are groping in the dark; they had given up Umtingar. Probably they wanted to have a bigger something. Probably they thought they would dazzle the people of Assam with power of higher brilliance but they could not bring any of the projects into function.

Sir, I raised another point. I am sorry, I am taking a little more time. I am finishing within five or six minutes. At page 5 of the Finance Minister's speech, I find him mentioning about the power generation that 38 million kilowatts were generated in 1961 and 27 million kilowatts in 1962. I fail to understand why he has stated like this. It would have sufficed him to say that the installed capacity was this and we have increased to this extent. But instead, why he has multiplied the kilowatts in terms of the number of hours and number of days and to say it in terms of million kilowatts. Of course, sometimes imagination lends enchantment to the landscape. But I submit, it also leads us to error; it hides the actual truth, it conceals from our view the actual state of things. Therefore, I cannot understand why the Finance Minister has mentioned that 38 millions kilowatts have been generated in 1961 and 27 millions kilowatts were generated up till August, 1962.

Sir, with regard to the Garo Hills Thermal Plant, I would ask the Government to proceed very carefully and cautiously with it. Who will take up the mining of coal there? Will the State Electricity Board take up mining? Mining is a very difficult matter; it is not an easy affair. Will the State Electricity Board involve itself in mining also? It is a very complicated and difficult affair, and as such I would ask Government to consider this matter very seriously and proceed with the scheme very cautiously. I referred to a resolution No. 6 passed by the Electricity Board the other day on the 13th November last coming back to the same. I find that it has been stated that the 4th Plan regarding Power production has also been finalised. Sir, I do not know how the 4th Plan can be finalised before the end of the 3rd Plan. I understand a Development Council would be seen established in Assam. I welcome this. It would be a good thing if the Development Council takes upon itself the question of power planning in the State and it is not left to the State Electricity Board.

Sir, I had doubts from the very beginning with regard to the implementation of the Kopili Valley Project. Before I finish, I therefore urge upon the Government to give very careful thought to Electricity Board affairs.

I would like to congratulate our Finance Minister for mentioning in his Budget speech that there would be an economy drive which would save at least Rs. 23 lakhs. All I would like to say, in this connection, is to request him to strengthen his efforts. With regard to economy, I would also urge upon every Member of this House to practise rigorous economy, to practise austerity. We have no right to ask our poor people to bear new taxes. Unless we ourselves practise austerity poor people will be very hard hit by the taxation measures sought to be introduced. At the same time, I would also urge upon our Government to bring about stringent economy in all its branches of administration. Thank you.

Shri UPENDRA NATH SANATAN (Bogdung): মাননীয়

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, বিভিন্নমন্ত্রী মহোদয়ৰ বাজেট ভাষণৰ বাবে ধন্যবাদ জনাই দু-আঘাৰ মান কৰ খুজিছোঁ। মহোদয়, মই কব খোজো যে, যিটো টেক্স কেবাচিন তেলৰ ওপৰত লগাইছে সেইটো টেক্স অৱস্থা থকা চহৰবাসী মানুহৰ ওপৰত পৰা নাই। এই টেক্স দুখীয়া শ্ৰেণীৰ ওপৰত লগোৱা হৈছে। টাউনত ইলেকট্ৰিক লাইট থাকে, দুখীয়া আৰু বনুৱা সকলেহে কেবাচিন ব্যৱহাৰ কৰে। গতিকে বিভিন্নমন্ত্রী মহোদয়ক অনু-বোধ কৰো এই টেক্স সম্পৰ্কে বাতৈ চিন্তা কৰি চায়। মহোদয়, মই আৰু এটা কথা কব খোজো, দেশ স্বাধীন হোৱাৰ পিচত আমাৰ দেশৰ মূলনীতি হ'ল দেশৰ সকলো মানুহে কৃষি, শিক্ষা, চিকিৎসা, যোগাযোগ আদি বিষয়ত সুবিধা পোৱা। কিন্তু সেই নীতি কাৰ্য্যকৰী হোৱা নাই। কাৰণ দেশৰ সকলো শ্ৰেণীৰ মানুহে সমান সুবিধা পোৱা নাই। আৰু শিল্পৰ বনুৱা সকলৰ কল্যাণৰ কাৰণে ট্ৰেড ইউনিয়নৰ প্ৰতিষ্ঠা কৰা আৰু গুৰিবোতা হৈছে আমাৰ বনুৱা মন্ত্রী শ্ৰীত্ৰিপাণি ডাঙৰীয়া। কিন্তু বৰ্তমানে অসমৰ চাহ শিল্প এটা ডাঙৰ শিল্প। চাহ সৰহ উৎপাদনৰ বাবে চৰকাৰে তথা মালিক সকলেও জোৰ দিছে। কিন্তু চাহ শিল্পৰ প্ৰধান উন্নতি আৰু উৎপাদন খাইটক নিৰ্ভৰ কৰে বাগিচাৰ বনুৱা সকলৰ ওপৰত। কিন্তু বনুৱাৰ ওপৰত মালিকৰ অত্যাচাৰ আজি পৰ্য্যন্ত চলি আছে। চৰকাৰে বনুৱাৰ কাৰণে কেবাখনো আইন আৰু অনুষ্ঠান গঠন কৰিছে। সেই বিলাক মালিক সকলে গ্ৰাহ্য কৰা নাই। চৰকাৰী কৰ্মচাৰী সকলে ইয়াৰ কাৰণে ভাল বন্ধ লোৱা দেখা নাই। ১৯৫৫ চনৰ ১২ চেপ্তেম্বৰ তাৰিখে বনুৱাৰ কাৰণে Provident Fund খোলা হৈছে, কিন্তু আজিলৈকে মজদুৰে কৰ নোৱাৰে যে, তেওঁলোকৰ কিমান টকা জমা হৈছে। কাৰণ তেওঁলোকে আজিলৈকে কোনো বচিদ-পত্ৰ পোৱা নাই। আজি বহুত মজদুৰ বৰি গ'ল, কোনোৱে অৱশ্যে ললে, তেওঁলোকক মালিকে যি দিলে তাকে ল'ব লগা হ'ল, কাৰণ প্ৰমাণ দেখুৱাবলৈ তেওঁলোকৰ হাতত কোনো বচিদ পত্ৰ দিয়া নাই। বনুৱা সকলে এই চুক্তি বণ্ড এই জৰুৰী অৱস্থাৰ কাৰণে কৰা ইণ্ডাষ্ট্ৰিয়েল ত্ৰেডৰ হোৱাৰ পাচৰ পৰা কোনো ধৰণৰ অশান্তি প্ৰদৰ্শন কৰা নাই। চৰকাৰে তেওঁলোকক যি ধৰণে চলিবলৈ কৈছে সেই ধৰণে চলি আছে। কিন্তু মালিক সকলে তেওঁলোকৰ ওপৰত dismiss আদি অত্যাচাৰ চলায় আছে। এই বিষয়ে চৰকাৰৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰিলো। Plantation অনুযায়ী মজদুৰৰ চিকিৎসা, শিক্ষা বাসস্থান আদিৰ কোনো ব্যৱস্থা হোৱা নাই বুলি কলেও বচাই কোৱা নহয়।

এই Plantation Act খনৰ শতকৰা ৮০ ভাগ কাম হোৱা নাই। চৰকাৰে যি আইন কৰি দিছে সেই আইন যদি নেমানে তেতিয়া চৰকাৰে তাৰ ব্যৱস্থা ল'ব লাগে। আজি মজদুৰক কৈছে Defence of India Act মানিচলিব লাগিব। মজদুৰৰ কালৰ পৰা কাম ঠিক, ঠিক কৰিছে কিন্তু মালিকৰ কালৰ কাম কি কৰিছে? আজি মজদুৰৰ কাৰণে যি ঘৰ কৰিছে তাত মানুহ থাকিব নোৱাৰে ওপৰত পৰা পানী পৰে। হাস্পাতাল আছে, ভাল চিকিৎসাৰ ব্যৱস্থা নাই, শিক্ষাৰ ভাল ব্যৱস্থা নাই। কেণ্টিন কৰিছে এটা গুদাম ঘৰত, তাত একো নাই। গতিকে মই অনুৰোধ কৰিছো চৰকাৰে এই বোৰৰ ব্যৱস্থা অতি সোনকালে কৰিব লাগে।

আজি দেশত যদি খাদ্য উৎপন্ন কৰিব লাগে তেনেহলে কৃষক আৰু বনুৱাক সুবিধা দিব লাগে। উৎপন্ন কেনেকৈ হয়, বানপানীয়ে খেতি নষ্ট কৰি দিছে আৰু আন ঠাইত পানীৰ অভাৱত খেতি নষ্ট হৈছে। গতিকে চৰকাৰে মঠাউৰী বান্ধি বানপানীৰ পৰা ৰক্ষা কৰিব লাগে আৰু য'ত পানীৰ অভাৱ তাত পানী যোগা-নৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগে। চৰকাৰক সাহায্য বিচৰা হ'ল। কিন্তু আমাৰ তাত এতিয়াও পোৱা নাই।

আজি গাঁৱলীয়া ঠাইত যোগাযোগ ব্যৱস্থা বৰ বেয়া হৈ গৈছে। কলত কৃষক আৰু বনুৱাৰ যোগাযোগৰ বৰ অভাব আছে। কিছুমান বাগিচাৰ মাজৰ বাস্তৱিক মালিক সকলে বন্ধ কৰি দিছে। চেলাঘাট বাগিচাৰ মাজেদি যোৱা বাস্তৱতো প্ৰত্যেক গাঁৱলীয়া বিভাগে ললে হয় কিন্তু বাগিচাৰ মালিকে বন্ধ কৰি দিছে। বাস্তৱত কাৰণে আমাক বহুত বাস্তৱ দৰ্কাৰ। যিটো লাইকা বাস্তৱ সেইটোৱে দি নেফালে বাব পাৰি। সেইটো বাস্তৱে উত্তৰলক্ষীমপুৰৰ পৰা টেজুলৈ যাব পাৰি। সেই বাস্তৱ চৰকাৰে লব লাগে, তেতিয়া নেফাল লগত আমাৰ বাস্তৱত বৰ অভাব হব। আৰু দেশৰ এটা ভাল কাম হব।

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মই বিত্তমন্ত্ৰীক এটা অনুৰোধ কৰো যে, বানপানীয়ে বিধ্বস্ত কৰা বনুৱাবোৰ এতিয়া নিবনুৱা হৈ বহি থাকিব লগা হৈছে। কেইবাটাও বাগিচাই ফেটুৱী পৰ্য্যন্ত ভাঙিব লগীয়া হৈছে। চৰকাৰে সিহঁতৰ কোনো যত্ন লোৱা নাই। বাগানৰ যিবোৰ হাস্পাতাল আছে তাত মজদুৰৰ কাৰণে ভাল চিকিৎসা নাই। শিক্ষাৰ বিষয়ত বাগানৰ মালিক সকলে মুঠেই মন নিদিয়, কাৰণ মজদুৰবোৰ অশিক্ষিত হৈ থাকিলে গাঁৱৰ দৰে খটাব পাৰে। এই সম্পৰ্কে মই শিক্ষা মন্ত্ৰীক ধন্যবাদ দিছো। কাৰণ মজদুৰৰ শিক্ষাৰ বাবে দুই এটা আঁচনি হাতত লৈছো। আশাকৰো সময় হব। ইয়াকে কৈ বিত্তমন্ত্ৰীৰ বক্তৃতা সমাপ্ত কৰিলো।

Shri NANDA KISHORE SINGHA (Silchar-West): মাননীয়

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আমাদেৱে আসাম প্ৰদেশ এক সমস্যা বহুল প্ৰদেশ। তদোপৰি প্ৰতি বৎসৰই প্ৰকৃতিক দুৰ্যোগ, সীমান্ত সমস্যা ইত্যাদি লাগিয়াই আছে। এই সমস্যাৰ কাৰণে এই প্ৰদেশৰ অৰ্থনৈতিক কাঠামো ধ্বংসৰ পথে। বিশেষ কৰে মধ্যাঞ্চলীয় সমাজ, কৃষক ও শ্ৰমিক শ্ৰেণী আজি গৰীব হইতে গৰীবতৰ হইতে চলিয়াছে। অতি নিম্ন কৰ্মৰ বোৱা বহন দূৰ থাকুক, তাদেৱে দৈনন্দিন জীৱন যাত্ৰা ভয়াবহ হইতে চলিয়াছে। কৰ প্ৰস্তাব আনয়নৰ পূৰ্বেই অৰ্থমন্ত্ৰীৰ ভাষা উচিত ছিল জনসাধাৰণৰ সেই বোৱা বত স্বৰূপই হটক বহন কৰিতে পাৰিবে কি না? কাছাড় জেলাবাসীৰ অবস্থা দেখে আমাৰ মনে হয় সেই কৰে বোৱা বহন কোন মতেই সম্ভৱ নহয়। সুতৰাং কেরোসিনেৰ প্ৰতি ও অন্যান্য কৰ প্ৰস্তাব পৰিহাৰ কৰা সরকারে উচিত বত কেন্দ্ৰীয় সরকার বাধ্যতা মূলক সঞ্চয় ও কেরোসিনেৰ উপৰ যে কৰে প্ৰস্তাব আনয়ন কৰিয়াছেন উহাৰ তীব্ৰ বিৰোধিতা কৰাৰ ও এই ৰাজ্য সরকারে উচিত। তদুপৰি এটা সত্য, ৰাজ্যৰ উন্নয়ন ও সংহতি ৰক্ষার্থে দেশবাসীৰ তাগ স্বীকাৰ কৰ্তব্য। দেশবাসীৰ কাছ থেকে সেই প্ৰমাণ আমাৰ পেয়েছি এই গত অক্টোবৰ মন্থেৰ বৰ্ষৰ চীনাৰা যখন আমাদেৱে সীমান্তে হানা দিয়াছিল। তাগ স্বীকাৰেৰ নামে এমন কিছু কৰা উচিত হব না যা জন সাধাৰণেৰ পক্ষে বহন কৰা সম্ভৱ নহয়। যদি সরকার জোৰ কৰিয়া কৰে তাৰ প্ৰতিক্ৰিয়া দেশেৰ পক্ষে ক্ষতিকৰ হইতে ও পাৰে।

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, বহু সদস্য বন্ধুৱা বাজেট নিয়া বহু সমালোচনা কৰিয়াছেন। কাজেই আমি কোন সমালোচনা কৰিতে চাই না, তবে কয়েকটা জটীল সমস্যাৰ কথা বলেই আমাৰ বক্তব্য শেষ কৰাৰ ইচ্ছা কৰি।

প্ৰথমতঃ আসামে যক্ষ্মা এবং Leprosy (বিশেষতঃ পাহাড়ীয়া এলাকাৰ) এমন ভয়াবহ আকাৰে দেখা দিয়াছে ও প্ৰচাৰ লাভ কৰিতেছে যাৰ পৰিণতি অগম্য। এই ব্যাধি ধ্বংস বিৰুদ্ধে একটা প্ৰতিৰোধ পৰিকল্পনা অতি প্ৰয়োজনীয়। এই ব্যাধি ধ্বংস বিৰুদ্ধে আমাৰ ধ্বংস কৰে ছাতি দিব।

দ্বিতীয়তঃ বিশেষ করিয়া কাছাড় জেলায় বেকার সমস্যা জটীল হইতে জটীল-তর হইতে চলিয়াছে। তদোপরি কেন্দ্রীয় সরকারের স্বর্ণ নিয়ন্ত্রণ আইন দ্বারা বহু স্বর্ণকার ও তাদের পরিবারদের বিকল্প সংস্থানের পথ না করিয়া চরম বিপদে ফেলা হইয়াছে। বেকার সমস্যা সমাধানে সরকারের শৈথিল্যতা এবং কাছাড় জেলায় বৃহৎ শিল্প স্থাপনের অতীত আশ্বাস নিশ্চলতা কলঙ্ক জনক। শিল্পমন্ত্রী কয়েক বৎসর যাবত কেবল প্রতিশ্রুতিই দেন কিন্তু কার্যে পরিণত করার কোন চেষ্টাই আমরা লক্ষ্য করিতেছি না, ইহা অত্যন্ত লজ্জার কথা। সরকারের এই প্রতিশ্রুতি কি কেবল মুখে এবং কাগজেই থাকবেই। আমি অনুরোধ করি সরকার বাস্তব দৃষ্টিভঙ্গি নিয়া কাছাড়ের Rayon pulp ইত্যাদি যে চারটি বৃহৎ শিল্প প্রতিষ্ঠান আশ্বাস—সে গুলি রূপায়নে অগ্রসর হইবেন।

তৃতীয়তঃ—কাছাড় কৃষি প্রদান জেলা। এই জেলায় Package Programme অর্থাৎ উন্নত ধরনের কৃষির পরিকল্পনা নেওয়া হইয়াছে ইহা অত্যন্ত খুসীর কথা। কিন্তু এই কৃষিকে বন্যা হইতে বাচানোর আওতা ব্যবস্থা না করিলে সমস্তই ব্যথা হইবে। কারণ নদী নাল্লা ইত্যাদি যেভাবে ভরাট হইতে চলিয়াছে সামান্য ২৩ দিনের বৃষ্টিতেই বন্যা হবে এবং Embankment and Drainage বিভাগের বাধা সেই বন্যা রোধ করিতে পারিবে না বরং ক্ষতির আশঙ্কাই বেশী। সুতরাং বরাক নদী নিয়ন্ত্রণের ব্যবস্থা অচিরেই প্রয়োজন। মুখ্য মন্ত্রী কেন্দ্রীয় সরকারের সহিত এই বিষয় নিয়া আলোচনা করিয়াছেন জানিতে পারিয়া আমরা অত্যন্ত আনন্দিত। অনুরোধ করি তিনি (মুখ্যমন্ত্রী) যেন কেন্দ্রীয় সরকারের সহিত আলোচনা করতঃ বরাক নদী নিয়ন্ত্রণের জন্য কার্য্যকরী ব্যবস্থা গ্রহণ করেন। ইহাও লক্ষ্যের বিষয় যে Embankment and Drainage বিভাগ ও কৃষি বিভাগের মধ্যে Co-ordination খুবই অভাব। ইহা দূর করা ইতি কৰ্তব্য।

Sir, Package Programme কে পূর্ণ কার্য্যকরী ও রূপ দিতে হইলে সমবায় প্রতিষ্ঠান সমূহের স্তূৰ্ণ পরিচালনের উপর বিশেষভাবে নির্ভর করে। কিন্তু কাছাড়ের সমবায় প্রতিষ্ঠান সমূহ মোটেই নির্ভরশীল নহে। শতকরা ৯০ টি প্রতিষ্ঠানই Defaulters। সেই গুলির প্রতি এমন দৃষ্টি দেওয়া উচিত বাহাতে উক্ত সমবায় প্রতিষ্ঠান সমূহ যেন জন সাধারণের সেবায় নিয়োজিত করা যাইতে পারে। যাহাই হোক অর্থমন্ত্রী তাঁহার ভাষণে কাছাড়ের সমবায় প্রতিষ্ঠান সমূহের প্রতি সরকার বিশেষ দৃষ্টি দিবেন বলিয়া ইঙ্গিত দিয়াছেন।

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, গত বৎসরের দুই বন্যা ও পোকার উপদ্রবে কাছাড়ের অচিরেই খাদ্যভাব দেখা দেওয়ার উপক্রম। কৃষক দের ঘরে মাসেক কালের ও শস্য নেই এবং সরকারের গোদামেও ১৫ দিনের প্রয়োজনীয় চাউল সঞ্চিত আছে। এমনতরো স্থায় সরকার কাছাড়ের জন্য অন্ততঃ ছয়মাস কমপক্ষে তিন মাসের প্রয়োজনীয় চাউল বৃষ্টির পূর্বেই সংগ্রহ করিয়া রাখা উচিত। অন্যথায় ভয়াবহ অবস্থার সন্মুখীন হইতে হইবে।

সর্বশেষে আমি সরকারের বিশেষ দৃষ্টি আকর্ষণ করি শিলচর সহরের পানীয় জলের ব্যবস্থা রূপায়ণে আর কালক্ষেপ না করার জন্য।

শিলচর সহরের পানীয় জল সরবরাহের পরিকল্পনা বহু বৎসর পূর্বের সরকার ও এই পরিকল্পনা কার্যে পরিণত করার আশ্বাস কয়েক বৎসর আগেই দিয়াছিলেন। শিলচর মিউনিসিপাল বোর্ড তাদের পক্ষে যা করার সবই করিয়াছেন। কাজেই দেরী করার কোন যুক্তি সঙ্গত কারণ থাকিতে পারে না। আমরা শুনিয়া

अत्यन्त दुःखित थे, प्रतिस्पर्धा में जीतने के लिए प्रयास करने में कि यह प्रतिक्रिया
स्थिति बर्तमान है। यदि यह इस प्रकार अत्यन्त अनायास है। ये लोग
अवस्था में यह प्रतिक्रिया कार्य में प्रविष्ट कर रहे हैं। यह तब तक जारी
रहेगा जब तक कि विचार नहीं करे।

परिणाम में आश्चर्यजनक विशेषताएं अनुभव कर रहे हैं। काठमांडू
स्थानों में मंदिरों की ओर और आगे चले चले। यह State
Dispensaries के तहत वृद्धि के लिए अधिकारों का उपयोग कर रहे हैं।

Shri RADHA KISAN KHEMKA (Tinsukia): माननीय
अध्यक्ष महोदय ! माननीय अर्थमंत्री महोदय ने सदन के सामने १९६३-६४ के लिए
जो बजट भाषण दिया है, उसके लिए मैं उन्हें हार्दिक धन्यवाद देता हूँ। गत वर्ष उन्होंने
६१-६२ के लिए जो बजट पेश किया था उसके बाद इस एक वर्ष के भीतर हमारे
देश के सामने तथा हमारा प्रांत असम के सामने बहुत सी गंभीर तथा महत्वपूर्ण समस्याएं
उपस्थित हुई हैं। इन सब महत्वपूर्ण समस्याओं का हम कैसे मुकाबला करें, किस उपाय से
हम उनका समाधान करें इसपर उन्होंने प्रकाश डाला है तथा सरकार की तरफ से ली
गयी सारी व्यवस्थाओं और कार्रवाईयों का ब्यौरा हमारे सामने रखा है।

इन सब समस्याओं में सबसे अधिक महत्वपूर्ण तथा भयंकर है। हमारी पाकिस्तान सीमा
की समस्या तथा पाकिस्तान से आकर जो लोग अनधिकार आकर बस गये हैं। उन लोगों को
बाहर निकालने की बड़ी समस्या है। सरकार के द्वारा इन लोगों को बाहर निकालने के लिए
योजनाएँ भी बनाई गई हैं। फिर भी दुःख है कि पूर्ण रूप से सफलता अभी तक नहीं
मिली है और आज भी लाखों के तादाद में प्रदेश में जल बिछाये हुए हैं। पता नहीं
कब इन लोगों के द्वारा संकटकालीन परिस्थिति में अन्दरूनी खतरा उपस्थित हो सकता है।

इस दुर्भाग्य की बात है पाकिस्तान एवं चीन दोनों राष्ट्रों के साथ वर्तमान
हमारे संपर्क मित्रतापूर्ण नहीं है, यहाँ के चीन के साथ संपर्क बड़ा ही घनिष्ठ और
सुन्दर था। किन्तु यह घनिष्ठ सम्बन्ध अब बहुत कुछ नष्ट हो चुका है।
और विशेषकर अब हाल ही में चीन और पाकिस्तान के अन्दर जो चुक्ति
साधारित हुई है, उससे हमारे देश की शांति, श्रृंखला सुरक्षा, आदि बातों के लिए एक
संका उपस्थित हो रही है। विशेषकर चीन का रवैया तो हमारे देश के लिए बड़ा ही
भयंकर और संदेहजनक हो रहा है। यह हमारे लिए सुख और सौभाग्य की बात है
कि हमारी केंद्रीय सरकार सदा यह प्रयास करती आ रही है कि हमारा सम्बन्ध मंत्रीपूर्ण
हो, हम शान्ति पूर्वक अपनी समस्याओं का समाधान करें। फिर भी हमको सदा सावधान
होकर रहना चाहिये। मैं सरकार की दृष्टि आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ कि वे हमेशा वैसी
कार्रवाई करें जिससे आवश्यक होनेपर सरकार तथा हमारी जनता देश की रक्षा के लिए
सदा तत्पर रह सकें।

माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय ! माननीय राज्यपाल महोदय के भाषणपर बोलते हुए
मैंने कहा था कि हमारे प्रांत में बहुत-से पाकिस्तानी तथा पाकिस्तानी मनोवृत्ति रखनेवाले
आदमी हैं। इन लोगों की ओर से हमारे देश की शान्ति और सुरक्षा के लिए हमेशा
खतरा रहता है। यह भय भी है कि अगर कहीं हमारी सीमापर कोई बुरी घटना
हो जाये तो इन लोगों से हमारे देश की सुरक्षा के लिए खतरा होगा। अभी हाल ही
में हमारे प्रधान मंत्री पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरूजी ने भुवाल और अर्मुत्सर में अपने भाषण
में कहा था कि अगले अप्रैल महीने में हमारे देश के सामने कैसी परिस्थिति का उद्भव
हो सकता है, इसका पता नहीं। इन सब बातों की ओर ध्यान देते हुए सरकार से

मेरा यही अनुरोध है कि हमारी सरकार इन सब बातों की ओर सावधान रहे। विशेषकर वे उन पाकिस्तानी मनोवृत्तिवाले लोगों के प्रति सतर्क दृष्टि रखें ताकि वे किसी ज़रूरी अथवा संकटकालीन परिस्थिति का अनुचित लाभ उठाकर हमारे देश का नुकसान उठाने का कोई मौका हासिल न कर सकें।

माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय ! और एक विशेष बात की ओर मैं अपनी सरकार की दृष्टि आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। वह यह है कि पिछली संकटकालीन परिस्थिति के समय सरकार ने Civil Defence के लिये जो जो कारवाइयाँ की थी जो Programme लिया था उन सब को कार्य के रूप में परिणत करने के लिये विशेष जोर लगावें। किन्तु हमें खेद के साथ कहना पड़ रहा है कि सरकार के इस कार्य में काफी बड़ी ढिलाई दिखाई पड़ रही है। हमने देखा है कि डिब्रुगढ़, तिनसुकिया आदि स्थानों में Civil Defence के काम में काफी ढिलाई हुई है। आशा करता हूँ कि सरकार इस तरह की ढिलाई न होने देगी क्योंकि संकटकालीन परिस्थिति का अंत अब तक हुआ नहीं है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय ! इसके अलावा हमारी सरकार ने अधिक खाद्य उत्पादन तथा उद्योग के विकास के लिये जो Programme बना रखा है अर्थात् जो योजना बनाई है उनको भी अधिकाधिक प्रोत्साहन दें। इसके लिये मैं सरकार की सेवा में अपना सुझाव पेश करना चाहता हूँ। हमारे प्रांत में विशेषकर हमारे जिले में नदी कटान तथा पिछले १९५० के भूमिकंप की वजह से बहुत-से लोग विध्वस्त हुए थे। किन्तु अब तक बहुत-से इन दरिद्र अभागे लोगों का पुनर्वास नहीं हुआ है। इन लोगों का जमीन की बहुत बड़ी आवश्यकता है, जिसके लिये वे सदा सरकार के पास आवेदन निवेदन करने आ रहे हैं किन्तु कोई ध्यान उनकी तरफ नहीं दिया गया है। अगर इन नदी कटान, भूकंप विध्वस्त और साथ ही बाढ़पीड़ित लोगों को खेति के लायक जमीन देकर पुनर्वासन किया जाय तो हमारी अधिक खाद्य उत्पादन योजना सफल होने में बहुत बड़ा सहयोग प्राप्त हो सकता है। मुझे सरकार से निवेदन है कि वे इस बारे में ध्यान दें तथा जल्द-से-जल्द उचित कारवाई करें।

हमारे प्रदेश के उद्योग के विकास के ऊपर भी माननीय अर्थमंत्री महोदय ने काफी प्रकाश डाला है तथा सदन में भी माननीय सदस्यों ने काफी आलोचनायें की हैं आलोचना होने भी चाहिये लेकिन मैं माननीय सदस्यों से अनुरोध करता हूँ कि आलोचना करने के पहले प्रान्त के उद्योगों को देखें विशेष करके हमारे Dibrugarh Subdivision में तिनसुकिया आदि स्थानों में छोटे छोटे उद्योग केन्द्र हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप इन केन्द्रों जाकर देखें उन्होंने प्रोत्साहन दें। आप यह भी देखें कि वहाँ कैसा काम हो रहा है तथा उनकी क्या क्या सुविधाएँ हैं तथा क्या क्या सामान तैयार होता है देखकर आलोचना करने से उद्योग के काम में विकाफी सहायता मिलेगी। इसके अलावा हमारे प्रान्त में दिल और दिमागवाले आदिमियों की कोई कमी नहीं है। ऐसे बहुत-से जवान हैं जो नये नये उद्योग के विवाश की योजना निर्माण कर सकते हैं। अगर रास्ता दिखाकर और प्रोत्साहन देकर आगे बढ़ाया जाय तो उद्योग के विकास की योजना में बहुत बड़ा सहयोग होगा। इस बारे में मेरा यह सुझाव है कि दूसरे दूसरे प्रान्तों की तरह हमारे प्रान्त में भी छोटे उद्योगों के लिये एक Corporation कायम करें। Corporation की ओर से दूसरे प्रान्तों में जिस तरह Loan आदि की व्यवस्था होती है वैसी व्यवस्था यहाँ भी करें। मुझे उम्मीद है कि सरकार इस ओर उचित ध्यान देगी, ताकि हमारे उद्योग को बल मिले और साथ ही बेकारी की समस्या के समाधान में सहायक हो सके।

उद्योग को विकसित तथा प्रोत्साहित करने के लिये यहाँ के उद्योगों द्वारा बनाया हुआ सामान हमारी सरकार को लेना चाहिये। हमने देखा है N.E.F.A. और Railway विभाग उद्योग के सामान को खरीदते हैं। किन्तु हमारी सरकार की नीति होते हुये भी बहुत-से डिपार्टमेन्ट आवश्यक सामान यहाँ से नहीं खरीदते हैं तथा असम प्रदेश के बाहर से तैयारी किये हुये उद्योगों से सामान मंगाते हैं, जब की आवश्यक सामान यहाँ के उद्योगों द्वारा तैयार होता है, ऐसी परिस्थिति में हमारे प्रदेश के उद्योगों को कैसे प्रोत्साहन मिलेगा? मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस बात की जांच कराई जाए। हमारे प्रान्त में जो सामान बनते हैं उन्हें खरीदने तथा उद्योग को प्रोत्साहन दिलाव्वकी सरकार व्यवस्था करें।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपना वक्तव्य समाप्त करता हूँ। धन्यवाद।

Shri BISWADEV SARMA (Balipara): Mr. Speaker, Sir. For the first time we are discussing our Budget in midst of an emergency and perhaps because of this, the Finance Minister has tried to draw up the background of his speech in that light. He has taken the House into confidence by placing all the facts and handicaps that our Government have to face not only for the Civil Defence but also for improving the economy of the State. Sir, I must thank him for the labour he has taken for preparation of the Budget. Sir, although the defence is a central subject, we cannot escape the responsibility as our State is bordered almost on all sides by foreign countries. Sir, it is a pity that inspite of all this, the central assistance which the Finance Minister has rightly put in his speech is not forthcoming as it should come, although tall talks are made in Delhi and other places that ours is a frontier State and we are the sentinel of Indian democracy etc. but inspite of the added responsibility put on us to safeguard not only the interest of Assam but also the interest of the entire country, we do not feel that centre has given justice to us. We want more and more assistance from the centre. Sir, I do not like to waste much time of the House in this matter because most of the hon. Members expressed their feeling eloquently about this. Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the Government to the very important aspect of agricultural development. Sir, while I was a student of Economics some 20 years back, I remember to have read that Indian Budget is a gamble in rains. It is more so in our State. In this State if there is no rain or flood, there is no production. Sir, recently we are in midst of a severe drought. We have not been able to come to the help of our agriculturists to grow more food. Again, whenever there is flood all our crops are lost or damaged. So, Sir, this problem of flood in our State so big and the financial commitments, so colossal that I urge the Government that it should be taken as a national problem by the Government of India. What I have heard this morning from Shri Md. Ummeruddin is that to tackle flood in this State we require at least 100 crore of Rupees which is beyond the capacity of this poor State like ours.

In this connection, with your permission, I would like to read a few lines from A. I. C. C. Economic Review. Which seems to me to be a correct appreciation of the problem.

"Agriculture is the biggest and the most important sector of our economy, so even a minor setback in it causes grave repercussions in the national economy as a whole.

The Planning Commission has naturally therefore viewed with concern the comparative stagnation in agriculture during the first two years of the Third Five Year Plan. Foodgrains production was estimated at 79.6 million tons in the last year of the Second Five Year Plan. In the first year of the Third Five Year Plan, grain production declined to 78.5 million tons. For the crop-year 1962-63, it is expected to be around 80 million tons. This is far behind the Third Plan output target of 100 million tons.

But the question as to what measures are necessary to attain the target seems to be baffling. Every effort was made during the last decade to raise agricultural production and a variety of measures were taken to achieve this end. Irrigation facilities were improved, better seeds and manures were supplied, land reforms were undertaken, co-operative were set up, Community Development Programme was spread all over the countryside and more lately Panchayati Raj too has been embarked upon. All these measures have yielded some fruit, but it is not substantial enough to be satisfactory. It is obvious that the measures taken in this direction have been either inadequate or ineffective. But there is no gainsaying the truth that they are in the right direction. So the only way open to us is to increase the inputs where they are inadequate, and to remove the impediments in agricultural production, where the measures taken have been ineffective."

Sir, in our state all these measures are taken in right direction, even then the agricultural production is not increased to our expectation. There are some missing links or gaps. I therefore, I request the Government that when 80 per cent of people have to depend on agriculture, this missing link, this gap, between the scheme and implementation should be bridged as soon as possible. In this connection, I have already stated that the question of flood and irrigation should be taken up as a national problem.

Sir, I would like to come to a most important point of taxation which most of our hon. Members have expressed their opinion. Sir, in a developing economy taxation is a must. In our state we have not been able to set up a self-generating economy. Sir, as I have already said natural calamity, due to lack of communication and transport facilities our agriculture and economy could not be developed to our desired goal.

Sir, but at the sametime, I find it difficult to compromise myself when I say that we must defend our country and we must prepare our people for defence, but at the same time we say we cannot payable to taxes. In a total war, we cannot forget that we must be able to enlist the willing co-operation and support of the people. That aspect we cannot forget. In a total war every man in his own way and capacity must contribute something. But we must see whether the people have the capacity to pay also. So, I request the Finance Minister to consider about the exemption of taxation on Kerosene at least.

Now, Sir, I want to come to another matter and this is with regard to the industrial truce. The industrial workers of the State have not only contributed to the production of various things in the State, they have contributed to the defence of the country in a very large measure, have contributed one day's wage to the defence fund, have organised themselves to raise the

hours of work for producing more in the country during this emergency and to maintain this tempo of production, the industrialist, the Government and the workers have entered into an industrial truce which means that there will be no disturbance in the production, there will be no strikes no lock out, etc. But, unfortunately, although from the workers side this industrial truce is implemented to its last letter, the industry has not given the required co-operation in the matter. Sir, recently, the All India I.N.T.U.C. Working Committee also expressed about this very strongly. So, I request the Government that although labourers decided not to go on strike, not to disturb in the production, the industry has not responded equally with the workers. When any problem arises the matter is not amicably settled, the workers are pushed either to the labour court or to the labour tribunal. If the workers are put to such a position in this way then it will be very difficult for us to keep the morale of the workers. On the top of this the price of essential commodities have gone up and then this taxation measure has come on them. So, I request the Government to put pressure on the industry so that they equally respond to the spirit of the industrial truce, at least during the Emergency.

I would not like to take much time of the House Sir, and I conclude here. Thank you, Sir,

Shri PABINDRA NATH SARMA (Nalbari-East): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I congratulate the hon'ble Finance Minister for the straight and bold way he has placed the Budget before us. He has also given us to know the real state of affairs of the State. At the same time, he has described the real position of economy of the State. We have perfectly realised the economic position for which the Finance Minister has come before us with taxation measures. It is very surprising to note that although, in the rest of India, almost in all the States of India, there is some sort of multi-purpose projects, namely, Damodar Valley project, etc., why not in our State we have such projects like Brahmaputra river Valley project. Although the Centre has realised our position and expressed their sympathy for our State, up till now, no attempt has been made whatsoever to do anything on this line. In this respect what we feel is that there is no money in the Central exchequer to spend for a single big project for the development of our State. Sir, the fact that nobody comes to our help is perfectly true. This reminds me of the story of Gulliver's travel. When he visited the land of Liliputs he found that the people were small, roads were small, rivers were small and when he was sleeping the people had to use ladders to see his face. From this we can imagine the dimension of that particular State. So, I am afraid whether this land of ours is taken by the Centre in that light. Our State is small, our projects are small, our resources are small, everything here are small.....[The Speaker: Your time is also small (laughter)]. When our State is small, our mind is not small and it is as big as the mind of the people of other States, and that is why, I think nobody likes to come to our help. I find that with such taxation measures it is very difficult for our people to live and it is to be seen how democracy can succeed with such taxation measures. It is said that for development and defence of the country there must be taxation. But, Sir, such taxation must be reasonable and according to the paying capacity of the people. I feel that our people are doubly taxed. Our people are poor and have not got the capacity to pay this tax. Further more, Sir, there is a directive from the Centre that our villagers must contribute their labour for twelve days towards the labour bank, in cash or kind. If anybody cannot pay in kind he must pay in cash for twelve days.

So, Sir, when people's economy is at its lowest ebb, how can we think of imposing more taxes on them. Sir, if we think of a picture of a poor widow who must have a little lamp to have a glance at the midst of night, who may not have the capacity to pay more taxes on Kerosene, can we justify imposition of more taxes on Kerosene? So, my submission is this, Sir, this taxation proposal should be re-examined and some other sources, from which revenue may be raised should be found out. Another thing I consider is this, Sir, some economy may be made in some departments to save money and I request the Government to consider this, if Government really thinks to give relief to the poor people and even if there be a cut of one per cent in percentage in our plan outlay.

Now, about agriculture, many hon. Members have referred. Almost half of the investment, in Japan, is made on agriculture and 40 per cent to 50 per cent people are engaged in agriculture and 80 per cent of the required staple food is produced in the country. This also being the main economy of our State, rightly hon. Members have laid emphasis on this agricultural sector.

Now, Sir, from the Third Five Year Plan outlay, we find that towards agriculture only 13.6 per cent and towards power 23 per cent have been allotted. In the present budget we find that 42 per cent of the total outlay that is 29.50 lakhs of rupees has been earmarked for power production and only 15.2 per cent has been earmarked for agriculture. Now, Sir, what I want to submit is this, when the Provincial and the Central Government have stated that we must give priority to agriculture and power, can we judge it to be so from the figure, just now I have quoted. In comparison to 42 per cent allocation for power production, this year only 23 per cent has been allotted and in comparison to 13.6 per cent for agriculture this year only 15.2 per cent has been allotted and therefore, we got an increased allotment of 1.6 per cent for agriculture. So, from this we cannot say that our State has given due importance or rather priority on agriculture.

Again, Sir, we know that per capita income in 1950-51 was Rs.256 and in 1960-61 was Rs.260, i.e., within 10 years time there was an increased income of Rs.4 per head, that is an increase of 4 per cent per year.

So, Sir, in view of this and also in view of the poor achievements of our planned target, I think our Third Five Year plan should be recast. I consider this as necessary also in view of the present emergency where we are to step up production in all respects and also in view of the poor economy of the State.

As disclosed, the other day, we have found that in the field of procurement also we could not make much headway. So, Sir, I gain submit that considering all these facts, in the present context, our Third Five Year Plan should be recast and re-modelled.

Mr. SPEAKER: Your time is up.

Shri PABINDRA NATH SARMA (Nalbari-East): Sir, I shall take a few more minutes.

Now, Sir, it is heartening to note that one agricultural implements factory has been started in Cachar district. I would request the Government that such factory should be started in other parts of the State.

Nextly, Sir, I want to point out that the present progress of literacy, in our State, is very sluggish. From the Census Report it appears that the percentage of literate people in 1961 was 27.4 per cent, in 1951 was 18.3 per cent and in 1911 it was 11.3 per cent. So, Sir, from 1951-1961, i.e., during 10 years there was an increase of 9.1 per cent and from 1941-51 the increase was 7 per cent. So, the difference was only 2.1 per cent. Sir, it is known that quite a fair number of people has started venture schools at their own initiative. Sir, in the present context, when much stress has been laid on education and when compulsory primary education has been introduced, the Government should take the responsibilities of these venture schools immediately.

Lastly, Sir, I want to submit that I come from a flood affected area. I am really sorry to mention before this House that at the time of flood people in my area have no other course than to take shelter in the embankment, whether in the rain or under the sun and they do not have any cover over their heads. Under the circumstances, I request the Government to make a provision atleast for covering their heads so that at the time of flood these people can take shelter under some cover. As has been stated, this year, money has been allotted for embankment and for that purpose plans has been prepared. But I am sorry to say, Sir, that nothing has been done to show that we will not face the same fate as we did in the last year. So, I request the Government to make adequate provision atleast to give cover to the people at the time of flood so as to give relief to these people from innumerable sufferings. So arrangement should be made to cover their heads by turpulin or by some other means.

Sir, it is learnt that in the flood affected areas some roads have been taken by the Government. But uptill now they are not executed. Sir, at the time of flood, the difficulty is that men and cattle take shelter in the embankment and as a result people have to face tremendous difficulties. But in some flood affected area there are no high roads or embankment where people can stay at the time of flood. One road at Arangan was taken by the Government. But uptill now it has not been completed.

(At 3-49 P. M. Mr. Speaker vacated the Chair and the Chairman occupied the Chair.)

Shri NALINDRA SANGMA [Dainadubi (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)] : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am very thankful for giving me the opportunity to associate myself in the Budget discussion.

I thank the Finance Minister also for his Budget speech and the Budget Estimates.

Now, I want to make a short observation on the implementation of certain schemes in respective Departments.

First, I want to speak about the Agricultural Department.

Garo Hills, as we all know, is one of the food deficit districts in the State of Assam. It is predominantly inhabited by the Garo tribals. It is also the fact that the Garos are agriculturists and almost all of them are jhum cultivators.

Jhum cultivation not only does not yield sufficient food product but it does havoc to the forest wealth and badly affects the social and economic life of the people. And as there is no other alternative this practice is going on unchecked.

There are many vast flat lands in the interior parts of Garo Hills which can be brought under wet paddy cultivation if proper irrigation could be made from the nearby streams and rivers. This will not only minimise the jhum cultivation but it would greatly improve the food position of the district. The Agricultural Department should concentrate their activities in the interior parts of the district also.

As regards service and promotion in Agricultural Department in Garo Hills, I have seen that some senior Agricultural Demonstrators are being superseded by the junior ones although they do not possess any other special qualification to their credit. It is also found that some of the subordinate officers have not got the new pay scale of 1956.

Let me pass to Co-operation now, I want to refer here only about the buildings of certain Co-operative Societies at Mendipather Hat. One of them is a godwn belonging to the Mendipather Primary marketing co-operative society, the other one is the Arts and Crafts Emporium belonging to the Dilmā Aphāl Womēns' Weaving and Industrial co-operative society and the third one is the Industrial Barrack for cane work, smithy and tailoring.

The Police Force is occupying those buildings since 1960, without the consent of the societies concern and no house rent also is paid to the societies up till now.

The co-operative societies could not do business transaction properly for the last three years and they have missed all sorts of facilities in the form of grants, loan and subsidies given to the co-operatives.

The Police Department should start building the outpost now and release the buildings and pay the due house rents to the respective societies.

I am very glad that Rongjeng and Songsak shadow Blocks have been converted into Pre-Extension Blocks, and I request the Government to send officers and staff there without any delay.

In this connection, one thing I want to remind the authorities concern. That is, about the establishment of Block Headquarters, because in the past it is found that some of the Block Development Officers wanted to shift the Block Headquarters from the already proposed village to a more advanced area only for their own convenience and personal comforts.

Now, I come to the flood control and irrigation Department. I know this Department, can do much help to our district. As I have stated earlier that there are many vast flat lands in Garo Hills, which can be brought under sali paddy cultivation, but due to lack of irrigation facilities they are lying uncultivated.

The Agricultural Department can not take up such big irrigation projects so the Embankment and Drainage Department should come to their rescue. So, I beg to stress the Government to establish a separate Embankment and Drainage Subdivision, with its Head Quarters in Garo Hills immediately.

Regarding the Education Department, I beg to state that the grants and funds for schools are not being sent in time; as such the Primary school teachers of Garo Hills did not get their pay for several months during the last year. In this connection, I would like to draw the attention of the authorities to the observations made by the Garo Hills District Council members specially that of Shri Mohon Sangman, Deputy Executive member and Shri Jenden Marak, M. D. C. on the Budget Estimates for the Garo Hills District.

As regards Inspecting staff in the Education Department, Garo Hills is going to have four more Sub-Inspector of Schools, in addition to the existing five Sub-Inspector of Schools. But as no suitable candidates possessing essential qualifications are available, the posts are still lying vacant. Under the circumstances mentioned above, I would like to suggest that special consideration should be given to the Garo Hills District and at least one or two of the existing Assistant Sub-Inspector of Schools of the district should be promoted to Sub-Inspector of Schools according to seniority and experience, to fill up the vacancies.

As for the implementation of the Official Language Act Committee, I fully share the views expressed by my Honourable friends, Shri Thanhlira of Mizo Hills and Shri Poshna of K. and J. Hills. I wish that this should have not come up by this time.

I was very happy when I come to know that a Tourist Bungalow is going to be constructed at Napak Lake. I thought that it would give a lively scene to the lovely but solitary lake.

From the Budget speech, for the first time, I come to learn that the Tourist Bungalow has been constructed at Napak Lake. But during my recent tour in that area, I could not find the said Tourist Bungalow or any other building near the beautiful lake. Of course, I saw a fine bungalow newly built at Darugiri Forest Compound just near the Forest I. B. Darugiri is about 17 miles far from the Napak lake and I do not see any necessity to build the bungalow there, as the said Forest Bungalow could have served the same purpose.

The drinking water scarcity is very acute in Dilma Aphil and its neighbouring villagers. Both the Kucha wells and R. C. C. wells dried up during the dry season.

The Dilma Aphil people have purchased some iron pipes to the value of Rs. 12,000 to tape drinking water from the nearby perennial stream, and they are ready to contribute some amount from the village fund to purchase more pipes. But, as the scheme is a big one, the work can not be implemented in near future unless the Public Health Engineering Department comes to their rescue. I hope that the Department concerned will take a special consideration about it.

As for shifting the Garo Hills Divisional Forest Office from Tura to Goulpara, I want to point out that it would put the Garo Hills people in more difficult position, especially in urgent matters and important cases, like to secure order for killing rough elephants and other Forest offence cases. The local people will be deprived of appointments in the services also. I can cite some instances even now to support my statement.

I am very glad to see that the Government is very sympathetic towards the Backward people. Recently, in the month of March we have got a sanction order amounting over five lakhs of rupees for Test Relief Works. But I regret to say that the amount could not be utilised properly as it was meant for. It is partly due to the time factor and partly due to having no executing agencies to supervise the works.

In certain scarcity areas, where such test relief works are very essential and the poor people are eager to work, they are deprived of this help due to the reasons stated above.

So, I would like to suggest that at least four or more officers should be appointed and attached either to the Executive Engineer, Public Works Department or Civil Works Department, District Council, specially to look after the Test Relief Works.

Lastly, I want to speak a few words about the taxation on essential commodities. The entire burden of such taxation is borne by the consumers who are mostly the poor mass people. Personally, I am not happy with the taxation on Kerosene oil.

So, in the interest of poor mass people, I request the Government to reconsider specially taxation on Kerosene oil.

And with these few words, I beg to resume my seat.

Thanking You.

Shri TANKESWAR CHETIA (Nazira) : Mr. Chairman Sir, while congratulating the Finance Minister for his budget speech, I have to extend my full support to the taxation proposals with the hope that the Government would make persistent efforts to carry on the policy of the State for bringing out economic development.

Sir, the first and the foremost objective of Assam's economic policy is to promote stability in agriculture and to put it on a firm and improved footing. This would involve productive as well as developmental measures. But, Sir, uptill now, this has not proved successful. In the name of agriculture sluice gates are being put up here and there. As for instance, one sluice gate has already been put up in Nazira to carry silt to the Janykhandang Pathar, but no connecting drain has been made nor any provision has been made for it. It is now understood that this project is going to be abandoned. Because, the Assembly is not agreeable to give up their land through which the drain would pass. In reality, if the drain is provided it will cut across the only food-ball field in Nazira and also threaten the existence of educational institutions situated there. This drain will not carry sufficient silt to the

Joykhandang khat Pather except on high floods. But by then the Jaykhandang pather itself will remain filled up with rain water. This project had cost Government a few thousands rupees, which would never bring any return. Such unplanned schemes do more harm than good. I request the Government to examine this schemes carefully before they are put into operation. I pointedly request the Government that the sluice gate scheme at Nazira be abandoned altogether in view of the fact that there is strong resentment from some sections of the people. Their demand for abandoning the scheme is justified. Secondly, the natural and mineral resources of the State also should be fully exploited with a view to developing the industries. Thirdly, effective steps should be taken to the process of urbanization with a view not only to prevent too much pressure on land but also to produce technical personnel to be engaged in industries which will come up in course of time. As a precondition to industrial development steps should be taken to improve transport and power facilities. Sir, we have seen that expenditure on social services has been increasing gradually. On medical, the estimated expenditure this year including public health comes to Rs. 428 lakhs, but this amount is not adequate. The other day, our friend, Dr. Homeswar Deb Choudhury complained that our plains girls are not going in adequate numbers to be trained in nursing courses. But in reality this is not true; the facilities for training in nursing are limited. At present there are only 9 (Nine) centres with limited seats. I hope that training facilities should be expanded as far as possible, and Sibsagar where there are possibilities to convert the centre into a training school should be taken up first. The only question to be tackled is in regard to accommodation. In the existing centres also it is complained that there is dearth of accommodation on account of which more trainees could not be admitted. This has got to be examined. I believe, our Government would pay immediate attention to this important subject.

Our friend, Mr. Mahikanta Das was obliged to say, perhaps out of frustration that he would never come to Government with a begging bowl after the end of the Third Five Year Plan to give some financial help for the other backward classes. I would only reciprocate his strong plea for extending the benefit to all students of other backward classes. This is the purpose envisaged in the Third Five Year Plan also in view of the fact that since the inception of these facilities such pupils are coming in great numbers for higher, engineering and professional education but the vacuum is yet to be filled. So, in the fitness of thing, scheme should be expanded beyond the Third Five Year Plan also. In spite of huge expenditure for expansion of education, many things are yet to be done. For construction of hostel buildings sums have been sanctioned and the work has been taken up. But, Sir, up till now, no allowances for hostel Superintendents are provided who actually look after the welfare of the boarders as well as their progress in their study. Nay further this has not been included in the approved expenditure of grants-in-aid rules. I would request the Government to see that this expenditure is provided and also included in the list of approved expenditure of grants-in-aid rules. For training, Government have been spending a lot. But it is regretted that after passing the training courses the candidates are sitting idle. Specially in Junior Basic training, we find that many candidates after passing the training course have been sitting idle without employments. T. T. passed teachers, who are to be appointed within three years, else they have to sit for examination again. No persistent efforts have been made to remove this anomaly. But under-qualified teachers are being employed. I request the Government pointedly to look into this and to adopt appropriate measures so that only trained teachers are appointed in preference to other candidates so that public money spent for their training may not go in vain.

Physical education is rather a rule in our schools to-day. But no provision for free mid-day meal or tiffin has been provided for the pupils. From a survey which has been conducted it has been revealed in Namti High School that out of 100 pupils 50 are found to be physically defective. If they are taken to physical exercises or drilling regularly without supply of tiffin, it can easily be imagined what will be their physical condition. I would like to suggest that measures should be taken to provide certain sums on this account so that the pupils can be provided with tiffin before they take their physical exercises. A certain levy may be also imposed on pupils to subsidise the expenditure on this account.

The Goan Panchayats are to be asked to provide some money for construction of school buildings with the funds labour and materials available at their disposal. If this scheme is taken up in course of six or seven years all the schools in the villages will be either fully permanent or semi-permanent and the villages will assume new looks. The School by then will assume a new role altogether.

Mr. Chairman: Your time is up.

Shri TANKESWAR CHETIA (Nazira): Sir, only one more thing. In view of the increased work, our police stations should be strengthened not only with men but they should also be provided with vehicles for their mobility and efficiency. The border outposts and patrol posts should be strengthened with powers to receive Ejahars and to investigate certain cases. All the fisheries in Sibsagar Subdivision which are in need of immediate attention should be taken up for renovation. In Sibsagar, fish has become scarce due to silting of some fisheries and also due to closure of inlets of fish by embankments and road. All natural fisheries, therefore, should be taken up immediately for renovation and pisciculture through Panchayats by giving them loans. The co-operative Societies should be also encouraged for this purpose. This measure will help in grow more food campaign.

All the fisheries in Assam, specially in Sibsagar Subdivision, where fish is very scarce, should be improved and loans should be immediately sanctioned to the Panchayats so that they may improve the fisheries and help in the matter of grow more food schemes.

Shri MOHANANDA BORA (Bihpuria): Mr. Chairman, Sir I congratulate our Finance Minister for presenting a balanced budget during such a time of emergency. Sir, the year, 1962 was a year of catastrophies for the whole nation, specially to the people of Assam. The Budgets of this State since the year 1960 have been deficit, and this year also we have a deficit Budget. Our Finance Minister has tried his utmost to fill up the gap between the expenditure and the income. And for this purpose he has proposed some new taxes. Till this gap is fully bridged, it is imperative to increase its resources by new taxes. In respect of the taxation proposals, I would however request our Government to consider whether the taxes imposed on petrol and kerosene may be eliminated or reduced. Because these two commodities are already taxed heavily by the Centre. So, I think our Government will be pleased to consider the feasibility of eliminating these two taxes, specially the tax on kerosene which will even when realised will only be a small fragment of the total amount sought to be realised by the various taxation measures. On the other hand, this is a tax which will have to be paid by the great majority of our poorer

people. This tax will directly hit the poorer section of the people of our State. The town people, the well-to-do people can use electricity; they have the privilege of getting electric lights. But the poor section of people who use kerosene oil will have to suffer immensely. So, I think, the tax on kerosene should be abolished and I hope our Finance Minister will consider this question so that our poor people are not victimised. But I support the other taxation measures. I rather say that taxation measures on commodities like country liquor should be increased, not slightly as stated by the Finance Minister, but heavily increased. I have also another suggestion to make in this connection. During my speech on the Governor's Address, I stated that there are crores of rupees as arrears of revenue in different parts of our State. These arrear revenues should be tried to realise. Because, if all the arrear revenues are realised, they will not only considerably reduce the gap but will make the Budget a surplus one. Now, what happens? Those who are regularly paying the revenue due are always taxed, and those who are not paying them are left out. So, I strongly urge upon our Government that these arrear revenues should be realised. Not to speak of the entire amount of revenue arrear, if only $\frac{1}{4}$ th of it is realised, it will fill up the whole gap, it will double the amount now proposed to be realised by new taxation measures. Now it is proposed to raise Rs 162 lakhs by new taxation, but the arrear revenue will amount to several lakhs more than 162 lakhs. I suppose, several crores of rupees are lying as arrear revenue. So, Sir, I strongly urge upon Government to realise these arrears.

Then Sir, I would like to refer to another point. In the year, 1962 we have suffered from several catastrophies in our State. Specially the two successive floods, the strike of the Pakistani ratings, the mass invasion of the Chinese and Pakistan joining hands with our enemy, the Chinese, these are the main features of the last year. Even now we are not free from the danger of Chinese aggression. Sir, now we have two dangers before us. The enthusiasm of our people roused to the highest during the Chinese invasion has unfortunately now gone down to the lowest ebb. Sir, this is indeed a very ominous sign for our country. I urge upon the Government and the leaders of our country to try their level best to whip up this enthusiasm of our people for the defence of our country. In this respect, we are lagging to a great extent. So Sir, I urge upon the Government to create a defence bias in the minds of our people. When our independence is at stake, why should we bother for small developmental work here and there. I think more than all other things we should, first of all, try to save the independence of our country which we have earned by hard struggle for the last 150 years. As our State is a border State, it is also the duty of the Central Government to come to our help at this moment of great crisis to the country. I am, therefore, happy that our leaders have so strongly pleaded before the Central Government for helping this State.

Next Sir, I am happy that our Finance Minister has thought of small measures to effect economy in administrative expenditure. He has stated in his Budget speech that by effecting economy in administration he will be able to save 23 lakhs of rupees. But I think there should be some more economic measures. I know there are some departments and some officials who formulate certain theoretical schemes. I suggest that our Government should omit these the oretical schemes involving huge amount of expenditure. Sir, as regards grow-more-food schemes, we are spending

crores of rupees, but what about the production? The result is I say, nil. Because every year we are facing difficulties in food grains. Sir, Assam is a paddy producing country, and still then every year we are importing rice from outside the State. Then what are these expenditure for? The reason is that no one considers himself responsible for proper implementation of the schemes so far taken for augmenting food production. We are spending through the Agriculture Department, we are spending through the Grow-more-food schemes, we are spending through the Community Development, but the outcome is nil. Then who is responsible if production is not up to the mark. My Friend, Md. Umaruddin has shown by comparative figures of different States in India that in Assam the output per a acre has fallen down by about 100 pounds within the period 1949 to 1960. If it is so who is responsible for this, which department is responsible for this? I think had there been no department for making production, the position would have at least remained the same. We are spending crores but we are not getting any production. Sir, in such time of emergency, such a schemes or departments which produce nothing and are worth nothing should be dropped altogether.

Shri BISWADEV SARMA (Balipara): Does the hon. Member mean that agricultural schemes should be dropped?

Mr. CHAIRMAN: No, not the schemes but some departments.

Shri MOHANANDA BORA (Bihpuria): Then, Sir, I want to cite an example which has happened in my own subdivision. Some people organised (within pragati Goansabha) a society for the cultivation of Boro paddy in certain plots and the department bought a water-pump. But, Sir, from the day it was brought, it has not been workable. The people wanted some money for paying the Labourers in time of Mag Bihu; they wanted only Rs.15 but this was refused by the Block Development Officer. Being disgusted what the people did, they damaged the seedlings. Sir, such is the nature of co-ordination between the production departments. That is one example I cite from my own experience, which I have seen. Then, I come to the next point.

Mr. CHAIRMAN: Your time is up.

Shri MOHANANDA BORA: Please give me five minutes, Sir.

Mr. CHAIRMAN: Three minutes.

Shri MOHANANDA BORA (Bihpuria): Sir, we had high hopes when the Panchayat Act was passed. We tagged the Community Development to the Panchayat but this has not been a good step at all. This unnatural tagging of the Community Development and Panchayat together is already giving us a bad effect and is practically making the Panchayats unworkable, completely unworkable. On the other hand, we have Gaon Sabhas and providing them with one Secretary with a salary of Rs.50 or so per month. Now it has been raised to Rs.75 or Rs.125. Now Sir, I shall give you a picture of the Lakhimpur Anchalik Panchayat which has 21 Gaon Sabhas. Three of these Gaon Sabhas do not have a single pie as their income; they have no Bazar, no pond, nothing of the sort. Six have income below Rs.1,000. Five have income of about Rs.2,000 or so. The seven others have income above Rs.2,000. Now what is going on with these three Panchayats which have no revenue? Government has

given them some grants, such as one well and some other things. But these grants they are utilising in payment of salary to their Secretaries and sometimes what we do—we divide that revenue and local rates on equal basis. Sir, this is the state of affairs in the Lakhimpur Anchalik Panchayat which is just round the North Lakhimpur town itself. In case of Gaon Sabhas under the Bordaloni and Dhakuakhana Anchalik Panchayats, 5 per cent of them have an income of Rs.500 or so. Sir, Government should reconsider and revise this Panchayat matter and do something to make the condition of the Gaon Panchayats better.

Shri HALADHAR UZIR [Tamalpur (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)]: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am sorry enough that the Budget for the year 1963-64 which had been tabled before this august House by the Hon'ble Finance Minister fails to receive justification from me though the hon'ble Minister in his speech tried to find justification from the point that the budget was made not in the context of normal economy but in the context of war economy and he also wanted to find justification that all the states were appealed by the Union Finance Minister and Planning Commission to make sufficient efforts in raising additional taxes so as to implement the schemes with reduced central assistance. But, Sir, seeking justification in that line is not at all healthy one at least for the present position of the State. During this emergent situation occurred from the massive Chinese aggression and from successive heavy floods and draughts in the State such an unhealthy budgetary policy of the Government, no doubt, flares up resentment among the people of the State and rather contradict the aims and objects of the Government.

In the budget, some additional measures of taxation have been proposed on several items which all the measures taken together will bring additional revenue of Rs.174 lakhs per annum. But as the impact of urban immovable property tax wholly will go to the Municipal Board and as for the collection of other taxes time would be required for necessary legislation only Rs.162 lakhs is likely to yield as additional revenue for the year 1963-64. This amount of additional taxes if added to the existing tax amount becomes a substantial part of the total Budget outlay of Rs.29.5 crores. This is an unbearable over-burden and irritating to the poorer section which is completely injustice on the part of the Government.

Sir, the sons of Assam have no grumbling in paying taxes for right cause and even ready to sacrifice their lives in defending their sacred motherland. But every thing has got certain limitations. Beyond limitations reaction comes in. Thus, before the proposals for additional taxes were made the Government should have considered that the poorer section of the people are already stopped down with heavy burden of taxation and further taxation would break down their bones. The articles over which additional taxation is imposed are also imposed by the Centre. Thus, naturally double taxation will bring annumerable incidence to them.

Hon'ble Minister could have avoided these measures of additional taxes either by urging the Centre for more grants and loans or by some other means like.

(i) by collecting the arrears of land revenue (ii) by checking corruption in forestry and thus earning more royalties than the State is getting now (iii) by checking ostentatious consumption (iv) by restraints on extravagance (v) by economic drive in administration (vi) by giving proper check to the tax evasion.

Moreover, the hon'ble Minister could have waited for a clearer picture of the Central Budget which showed surplus on both Revenue side Rs.28.99 lakhs and outside revenue Rs.1.19 crores. Because, as a result of changes in (a) Central excise duties Rs.9.60 crores will go to the States as States' share (b) the Compulsory Saving Scheme which has been newly announced in the Central Budget which will also be participated by the States yielding between Rs.65 and Rs.70 crores of which Centre will take about Rs.40 crores. (c) from the proposed amendment of Central Sales Tax Act an yield of revenue of Rs.22.5 crores for the year 1963-64 is expected and of which Rs 21 crores will accrue to the States, (d) The States are also likely to share the proceeds coming from levies on urban properties and the land rent on rural areas. Thus, these due shares of Assam should have been received by the Government from the Centre by hard pressure. But instead of taking all these measures our State Government has proposed beforehand to raise additional taxes from several items. Government is not justified at all in the levy of new taxation of .02 Naye Paise on necessary consumer goods like Kerosene. Kerosene is widely consumed by the poorer country people and the additional 2 nP. of petrol, the impact of which will be borne by the vehicle owners but ultimately the incidence will be shifted to the poor people in the form of travelling fare as well as in the form of higher price in purchasing commodities.

Revision of the existing taxes on public transport vehicles will hard hit the passengers, provided good legislation is not made for the rate of fare.

Levy on immovable property situated in urban area at the rate of 3 per cent of the annual letting value will be more hardship to the poor urban people like teachers, low paid employees, etc., and the people who live in rented houses. Because the owner of the house will shift the incidence of this tax in the form of higher rent.

Sir, therefore, it seems that the Government is taking the chance, in the name of emergency, of finding out sources for State finance by easy means of additional taxation for which the mass can no longer grumble and make hue and cry lest they will be prosecuted under the Defence of India Act.

There is also no justification in levying these additional taxes if it is to avoid the high cost of living at all, which is really not due to the presence of higher purchasing power of the people, but due to the higher cost of production and rapid increase of population due to great influx.

Thus, the taking away of purchasing power of the poor people will be rather disincentive to work and it will discourage small savings. It will also affect the production of the State.

Here, I would like to point out certain cases of high cost of living in the State and put forward certain remedies for them. Firstly, unequal distribution of social wealth, the rich possessing more purchasing power and properties, the poorer possessing less. To get rid of this, the rich should be heavily taxed. Secondly, cost of production is high in the State. This should be tackled by employment relief and technical innovation.

Thirdly, the rate in the increase of production is slower than the rate of increase of population. This should be remedied by popularising the Family Planning and by taking drastic measures to stop influx.

Fourthly, absence of proper price control and rationing. This can be over-come by opening fair price shop and by fixation of price by the Government taking in view that no corrupt practice and black market can occur.

Fifthly, undervaluation of currency in country and thus discouragement of imports. Currency be over-valued and thus lure imports. For imported materials under the cover of over-valuation being cheap will cheapen the cost of production and hence the price as well.

Sir over and above these economic causes of high cost of living there are also certain other causes coming out of profiteering motive and corrupt practice of business leeches. This section of country's enemies irrespective of incidence of taxation, in the name of higher levy, raise the price level of every commodities and take the chance of sucking more blood from ignorant and illiterate village people. Here, I appeal to the Government to become vigilant enough over this matter. I am not much clear, of course, that probably some officials are appointed in this connection for visiting and examining market price line. But sorry enough that the village people have no knowledge at all of this part of Government machinery and thus remain unacquainted with the prevalent price of the goods they consume and unconcious of the Government's decision and policy. Who is guilty for it? Those leeches or the physicians?

Flood Control and Irrigation schemes of the Government have totally failed. State trading has lost its essence. Without trying to find out the root causes of high flood and solve the problem with effective and permanent measures Government is taking the schemes of constructing embankment which is not at all scientific, rather, by it, the causes of flood are increased and the people are suffering more. The scheme of dredging of the river Brahmaputra would be one of the most effective measures of the flood control which is neglected by the State as well as Central Government. The procurement policy of the Government is becoming very much embarrassing to the cultivators. In surplus areas, the producers suffer from getting maximum price of their produce and also in getting it they are to very often wait for long days. In deficit areas, the Government is not taking any step for distributing paddy for the needy persons.

Transport and road communication of the State is not upto satisfaction. Number and condition of the roads should increase and improve for easy transportation in this present emergent situation of the State. Government should note the matter that transport costs are a predominant component in the prices of all commodities in Assam and are the largest single factor of the cost of living in the State.

The Education system of the State is becoming unfit to the present transitional period of the State. The attention of the Government in the field of education should greatly be diverted to the technical education. Moreover, in general education students should be given education in the institution of same category and same standard. I am thankful to the Chief Minister, the Education and the Deputy Minister that the Bodo language is going to be introduced in Lower Primary Schools situated in

the predominantly Bodo speaking area from this year. I hope, the little tribal children would be given the chance of enhancing their basic education properly through their mother tongue. But sorry enough that still today there are a large number of venture Lower Primary schools in our State for which I appeal to the Government that all these venture Lower Primary schools should immediately be taken over by the Government.

Government have failed to give employment relief to the large number of unemployed people in the State. One thing should be noted that the extension of service period recently proposed by the Government when executed may affect the economic and financial position of the State and also the employment situation. As by implementation of the scheme, 36 thousand of educated people are likely to remain unemployed. Thus Government should give proper attention in this matter.

Mr. SPEAKER: Your time is already up.

Shri KAMALA PRASAD AGARWALA (Tezpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I hope the hon. Members of this House will agree with me that a very heavy burden and responsibility has fallen on the shoulder of the Finance Minister in preparing and presenting the Budget for the year 1963-64. Sir, the chronic deficit every year and the commitments made to the Planning Commission and the commitments which are given for meeting the emergent situation are such that unless some fresh taxes are imposed, I do not think there is any other source on which we can lay our hands. No hon. Member has suggested any other source from which additional funds will be forthcoming. To meet the emergent situation it is said that so far as the expenditure on the schemes in connection with the National Emergency Operations for the year 1963-64 is concerned, the expected break-up is explained hereafter. The total amount expected to be spent is about Rs. 592 lakhs. This includes some major items of expenditure such as Rs. 5 lakhs on District Administration; Rs. 246 lakhs on Police; Rs. 9 lakhs for strengthening of ferries; Rs. 113 lakhs for Civil Defence; Rs. 113 lakhs for Supply and Rs. 100 lakhs as loans to the Electricity Board. Sir, all these items of expenditure are necessary to meet the national emergency. So, Sir, I do not think our Finance Minister can lay his hands on any other sources except where he has laid his hands on in the form of taxation. The Finance Minister has committed to give some aid to the Municipalities. Sir, owing to the increasing number of population it has become impossible for the Municipalities to cope with the situation. So, I am thankful to the Finance Minister for agreeing to give the proceeds of the urban property tax to the Municipal Boards and Town Committees. But, I am finding some difficulty in knowing as to how much will be given to the Municipal Boards and Town Committees. Sir, in para 38 of the Budget Speech it is stated "As indicated earlier, the proceeds from the urban immovable property tax will be wholly given to Municipal Boards and Town Committees and as such will have no impact on the State's resources". Then Sir, in para 37 it is stated "of this, a sum of about Rs. 12 lakhs would go to the Municipal Boards and Town Committees, in proportion to the proportionate tax collected from each Board or Town Committee on account of the proposed urban immovable property tax...."

Then Sir, in my opinion, a substantial amount should have been allotted for flood control. As floods and erosion have become chronic in the State, first priority should have been given to the flood control scheme. I hope, our Government's endeavour to get financial aid from the Centre will succeed.

Then Sir, about the local problem of Tezpur, I want to say a few words. Sir, a sum of Rs 2 lakhs was allotted in the last year's budget for the construction of the Court building at Tezpur. But I find that this scheme has now been dropped, I do not know why. Sir, the Court building is in short of accommodation and the verandah is now being used for office purposes. So, I request the Minister to see that the Court building is constructed, if possible, in this year or at least in the next year.

Now, Sir, I want to speak a few words about the District Councils. I want to read a few comments made on the Budget estimates by the different District Councils. I think all the hon. Members have got a copy of the comments. In my opinion, then, comments should be made available to the Government before the State budget is prepared. Uptil now no steps have been taken to reply to these comments. Sir, it is a fact that the condition in the hills and in the plains are not same, and it is very necessary that the development work of the hills areas is undertaken quickly. Sir, some amounts are allotted to the District Councils, besides the grants and aids received from the Centre as well as the State. Moreover, some amounts are also raised by them from their own resources. Sir, some criticisms have been made by some District Councils and I shall read some of the comments made by the United Khasi-Jaintia Hills District Council. Comments have been made under certain heads such as Public Health, Jail, Education, salaries to the Primary School teachers and also about non-existence of medical facilities for treatment of leprosy. These remarks are very serious and I hope that the appropriate Departments will see that the anomalies are removed and the matters are attended to. For your information, Sir, I will quote some of the comments which, in my opinion, will not be out of place. In the synopsis of the discussion of the District Budget of the United Khasi and Jaintia Hills Autonomous District, 1963-64 it is said "the attitude of the Police Force towards the District Council was one of indifference and cited an instance when a warrant signed by the Magistrate of the District Council was found him fluttering near the Subdivisional Officer's office at Jowai and when he produced to the Police Officer in the Court, the Officer did not show any concern at all." Then, Sir, at page 2, Mr. Hadem has referred to the expenditure on the item "Government Arts College" which to the best of his knowledge was non-existent in the district yet the actuals for 1961-62 showed a sum of Rs. 10,579 and the estimates for 1963-64 at Rs. 13,700. Then again Mr. Hadem said that "agricultural demonstrators who were supposed to give assistance to cultivators in improved forms of cultivation were seldom to be found in their stations." Then Mr. N. Siem dwelt on the importance of the department where 99 per cent of the population were agriculturists. Methods of agriculture was still primitive. He agreed that there was no proper supervision of the work of the Demonstrators who did not do their job properly. Then Mr. Pugh referred to the undertaking given by the Prime Minister of India to establish a Fruit Preservation Factory at Shella, but nothing had come out of that. On Grant No. 23 "Charges on Account of Veterinary" he remarked that the Department, was meant to look after the health and welfare of cattle, but the working of the Department was slack and most unsatisfactory. Then Mr. Hadem said about the Cottage Industries Department that "The Department appeared to him to be functioning on its own whims and fancies as cases of application recommended by the Subdivisional Development Board, Jowai, went by default whereas applicants who were not recommended by the Board received grants."

Then again, Sir, at page 4, Sri. H. Hadem has referred to Grant No.26—"Cottage Industries," he said, that the fact that grant in aid for the purchase of sewing-machines blacksmith tools, carpenter tools, etc., had not been made in the Budget under discussion. This Department appeared to him to be functioning on its own whims and fancies as cases of applications recommended by the Subdivisional Board, Jowai went by default whereas applicants who were not recommended by the Board received grants. In the same page, Mr. Pugh said that the district was backward and beekeeping must be encouraged. He referred to the actuals for 1961-62 and compared the figure with the provision of the Budget which was almost half of the revised estimates for 1962-63. It appeared to him that Government was not keen on developing and encouraging the industry.

Then, Sir, in the synopsis of the discussion of the District Budget, Mizo Hills District, held on 22nd February, 1963, Sri Pu Hrangia said (at page 7) "As regards grant No. 20, the Finance Minister, while visiting this district, was requested to supply suitable potato seeds for plantation at Hmuifang area as had been earmarked. When those seeds arrived at Aijal, they were eaten up before distribution to the growers. The other day, I went to Sialsuk along with the Deputy Commissioner. On the way, we saw a poultry farm without any foul. Government should see that the staff are doing their work and spend the grants properly." At page 8, Sir Lalmawia said "As we all know the often repeated non-payment of pay to the Primary teachers causes great hardships to them who are supposed to receive pay monthly. We are told that the Chief Minister in his last visit, had said that he would solve the matter early, but the result is that the teachers could get up to the pay of November 1962 even in February 1963. Then regarding Compulsory Primary Education scheme, he said "it is good one, but we need to have a school in each village. We have 31 High Schools and 109 Middle Schools out of which only two High Schools are only Government High Schools. The people are very much burdened to maintain the major portion of these schools. Our poor communication, economically backward district, ill financed schools and deficit Council need greater assistance. The entire budgetary provision for Primary Education should be given to the District Council in the beginning of the financial year."

Then, again at page 9, Sri Lalmawia said. There are lepers in Demaghi side. This deadly disease needs be surveyed and hospitals constructed and proper treatment administered immediately."

Mr. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Agarwalla, you are only citing examples and not giving any concrete suggestions. How long are you going to take?

Shri KAMALA PRASAD AGARWALLA (Tezpur): Sir, I am only quoting some of the important comments which needs immediate attention of our Government. I am glad that our Government has already formed a Finance Committee to go into the questions of financial position of the District Councils. I hope recommendation of the Committee will be favourably considered so that then go ahead with their development works. I do not like to take any more time of the House. With these words I conclude my speech. Thank you, Sir.

Shri MAHADEB DAS [Bhabanipur (Reserved for Scheduled Castes)]: চেম্বাৰমেন মহোদয়, বিভূমন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে ইয়াত বাজেট আবেদন কৰিবলৈ সুবিধা দিয়াৰ বাবে তেখেতৰ প্ৰতি কৃতজ্ঞতা জ্ঞাপন কৰিছো। তেখেতৰ গভীৰ চিন্তা কৰি নানা বিপদ আপদৰ মাজত বান্ধি থকা দেশখন পৰিচালনা

বাৰে এখন বাজেট দাঙি ধৰিছে তাত তেখেতে নতুন নতুন কৰৰ ব্যৱস্থা আৰু ওলাই ধৰিছে। মোৰবোধেৰে তেওঁ নিশ্চয় চিন্তা কৰিছে যে, পৰিকল্পনা কাৰ্য্যকৰী কৰিবলৈ হলে কৰ-কাটলৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগিব। তদুপৰি সদস্য সকলৰ অধিকাৰ নহয় যে আমাৰ দেশ বৰ্ত্তমান শাস্তিত থকা নাই। সেই সিদ্ধিা টানে আমাৰ আক্ৰমণ কৰিছে। সেই আক্ৰমিক বিপদৰ সন্মুখীন হবলৈ নতুন কৰ কাটল লগা হৈছে। তাত বেয়া পোৱা নাই মাত্ৰ কেবাচিন তেলৰ ওপৰত লগোৱা কৰ বোজাটো বিশেষভাৱে দুখীয়া ৰাইজেহে বহন কৰিব লাগিব। সেয়েহে মই তেখেতৰ পুনৰ বিবেচনা কৰাৰ কাৰণে অনুৰোধ জনালো আৰু মোৰ বিশ্বাস তেওঁ নিশ্চয় এই কথা ফাল্গিৰ কাৰণে চিন্তা কৰিব। যিহেতু এই সদনত বহু সভাই এই কথাটোৰ প্ৰতিয়ে বিশেষভাৱে তেখেতৰ দৃষ্টি গোচৰ কৰিছে।

বাজেটত পঢ়ি বুজিব পাৰিছো যে, ৰাজহ শিতানত বহুত খাজনা বাঢ়ি পৰি আছে আৰু তাৰ ভিতৰত মাটিৰ বাজহে বেচি। মই Estimates কমিটি সদস্য থকোতে ৰাজহ বিভাগ পৰীক্ষা কৰা সুবিধা পাইছিলো আৰু মাটিৰ বাজহত সোনকালে আদায় কৰিব পাৰি তাৰ যুক্তি বহুত দাখিল কৰা হৈছিল কিন্তু দুঃখৰ কথা আজিলৈ তাৰ ফল নোহোৱাত আমি চিন্তিত। যুক্তি সন্মত ভিতৰত মৌজাদাৰী প্ৰথা উঠাই তহচিলদাৰী প্ৰচলন কৰিব লাগে। কৰ ভাৰতবৰ্ষত কতো এই মৌজাদাৰী প্ৰথা নাই। মৌজাদাৰী প্ৰথামতে উচিত সময়ত কৰ টকা আদায় কৰা টান; কিন্তু তহচিলদাৰী হলে বাকী টকা আদায় কৰা সুবিধা কৰণ তাত গৱৰ্ণমেন্টৰ পৰা কৰ্মচাৰী আদি দি তহচিলদাৰ সকলক দৰমহাৰ হাৰ ঠিক কৰি দি ৰাজহ আদায় কৰা কামত সহায় কৰা হয়। আৰু সকলো পৰ্য্যচা গৱৰ্ণমেন্টৰ হাতত থকাত ভৱিষ্যতে টকা পইশা নষ্ট হোৱাৰ সম্ভাৱনা থাকে। সেই কাৰণে মই গৱৰ্ণমেন্টক টানি অনুৰোধ জনাই যাতে এই কথাটোৰ প্ৰতি লক্ষ্য কৰণ কথাটো সহজ হৈ আছে। নতুন তহচিলদাৰ বিচাৰ কৰিব নোলাগে। আমাৰ আগৰ মৌজাদাৰ সকলকে তহচিলদাৰত পৰিণত কৰিব লাগে। কথা একেয়ে কমিটি নিদি দৰমহাৰ হাৰ নিদ্ধাৰিত কৰি তেওঁলোকৰ তলত কেইজন মান গৱৰ্ণমেন্টৰ কৰ বেতনৰ কৰ্মচাৰী নিযুক্ত কৰি দিলেই কাম হব। নহলে অসমৰ মাটিৰ বাজহ সম্পূৰ্ণৰূপে কেতিয়াও আদায় নহব, আৰু আনহাতে অথবা মৌজাদাৰ সকলক কৰ নামৰ ভাগী কৰা হয়। মই দেখিব পাইছো যে, আমাৰ বহু অংশ বাৰে বাৰ বানপানীয়ে পিৰিত কৰি বহু খেতিয়কৰ খেতি নষ্ট কৰাত মৌজাদাৰে ৰাজহ তুলি নোৱাৰাত পৰিছে। তদুপৰি নদীৰ গৰাখহনীয়াৰ ফলত বহু হেজাৰ বিঘা মাটি নদী গৰ্ভত পৰি থকা স্বৰ্বেও সেই বিলাক খাজনা বন্ধ নকৰি বাকীজাই খালি ধৰিলে অথবা ৰাইজক আৰু মৌজাদাৰ সকলক জুলুম কৰাত মোৰ বোধে ইয়াত হোৱা বুলি বিবেচনা নকৰো। সেই কাৰণে মোৰ যুক্তি তাক তদন্তৰূপে আৱি সোনকালে এই বাকী পৰি থকা টকাটো সত্য আৰু সচা ঘটনা বিলাকৰ পৰা আঁচৰাং আঁক দিব লাগে।

মহোদয়, মাটি বিতৰণী ক্ষেত্ৰত যি নতুন নিয়ম প্ৰণয় কৰিছে তাত আমাৰ বহু ৰাইজে উপকৃত হব পৰা নাই। সেই বিতৰণী নিতীত প্ৰকাশ আছে পোৱা ভাগ নদীয়ে গৰাখহনীয়া লোক সকলক দিব। তাত মই অকনো আগ নাই। আন হাতে এই অসমতে বাস কৰি যি সকললোকে হেজাৰ হেজাৰ

বছৰ ধৰি ইয়াৰ খিলঞ্জীয়া অসনীয়া বুলি পৰিগণিত হৈছে সেই সকল লোকৰ যদি নাটি নেথাকে তেখেত সকলকো নতুন নিয়মত আগ ভাগ দিয়া সকলৰ লগত সম-পৰ্যায়ত বিবেচনা কৰি নাটি বিতৰণ কৰিব লাগে, এইয়ে মোৰ যুক্তি।

নীম মহল এটা অত্যন্ত আৱশ্যকীয় বিষয় বুলি বিভিন্ন শ্ৰী মহোদয়ৰ ভাষণত প্ৰকাশ পাইছে। তাত মই সন্মত। এই কথাটো তেওঁ নিশ্চয় চিন্তা কৰিয়ে কৈছে। কাৰণ আমাৰ দেশত শতকৰা প্ৰায় ৯৫ ভাগ মানুহে মাছ খায় আৰু এই অসম দেশত বাস কৰিলে ইয়াৰ হাওৱা পানীয়ে মাছ ধোৱাও পুস্তিকৰ খাদ্য হিচাবে কল দিয়ে। সেয়েহে স্বাস্থ্যবন্ধাৰ বিশেষ অভিজ্ঞতা থকা সকলৰ মত অনুযায়ী দেশত একোজন লোকে ১/১ ছটাককৈ মাছ নতু মাংস খাব লাগে। এনে দুৰ্কাৰী কথা টোৰ প্ৰতি আজিও গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টৰ দৃষ্টি বিশেষ ভাৱে পেলাব নোৱাৰাত আমি চিন্তিত এই বিলাকত দেখিব পাওঁ যে, তৃতীয় বাৰ্ষিকী পৰিকল্পনাত মাত্ৰ ৫০ লাখ টকা কেৱল মাছ পোহাৰ হৈ থকা আছে। তাৰে ১১ লাখ টকা বৰ্তমান বছৰত খৰচ কৰিব বিভাগীয় কৰ্মচাৰী আদিৰ বেতন সহ। বাকী যি প্ৰাকৃতিক জনমহল আছে তাত খৰচ কৰা কোনো দেখা নেজায়। সেই কাৰণে মোৰ অনুৰোধ পাৰিলে এই বিভাগত ইয়াৰ ওপৰিও বেছি টকা ধৰিব লাগে আৰু প্ৰাকৃতিয়ে তৈয়াৰ কৰা জল মহল বোৰৰ যি বিলাক নষ্টহৈ আহিব লাগিছে তাক পুনৰ উদ্ধাৰ নতু উন্নতি সাধন কৰিব লাগে। কেৱল মাছ পোহাতে ব্যস্ত থাকিব নোলাগে মই জনাত উদাহৰণ স্বৰূপে কব খোজো এই মাছ মহলৰ পৰা এক মাত্ৰ বৰ-পেটা মহকুমাৰ পৰায়ে প্ৰায় ৬ লাখ মান টকা গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টৰ ৰাজহ শিতানত পায়। দুঃখৰ কথা আজি ইমান দিন হল এই মহল বোৰত ৬ টা পয়শাও উন্নতিৰ কাৰণে খৰচ কৰা নহয়। জলমহল সমূহৰ যদি নাটি কালি উলিয়াই হিচাব কৰা যায় তেন্তে বৰপেটা মহকুমাতে আমি দেখিব পাওঁ যে, এই জলমহল সমূহ থকা নাটিৰ ওপৰত বিয়াই প্ৰায় ১০০ টকাকৈ পৰিছে। সেই কাৰণে মই গৱৰ্ণ-মেণ্টক প্ৰাৰ্থা কৰিব খোজো যে, অসমত থকা নগৰ কেইখনৰ বাহিৰে কোনোবা নাটিৰ খাজনা বিয়াত ১০০ টকা পায়নে? যদি নোপায় তেন্তে এই মিনমহল বোৰৰ উন্নতি নকৰাৰ কাৰণ কি? আনহাতে আমি আটায়ে ১৯৫২ চনৰ পৰা—Grow More Food অভিযান চলাই আহিছে, বুজিব পৰা নাই Grow More Food মানে অৰ্থ কি? আলোচনাত বুজিব পাৰিছো যে ধান, চাউল তৰি-তৰকাৰী। যদি সেয়ে হয় তেন্তে নিশ্চয় আমাৰ দেশত অভিযান কৃতকাৰ্য্য হব পৰা নাই। সেয়েহে মই কব খোজো যে, মাছ, গাখীৰ, তৰি-তৰকাৰী মাংস ইত্যাদি সকলো খোৱা খাদ্যত পৰে গতিকে সকলো বোৰ উৎপাদনত যদি চেষ্টা কৰা নহয় তেন্তে Grow More Food অভিযানত কল পোৱা টান হব। এই ফালি কথাৰে মই গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰিব খোজো যে, ভৱিষ্যতে এই জলমহল বোৰৰ উন্নতিৰ কাৰণে আচনি অতি সোনকালে হাতত লব। তাৰ ফলে আমাৰ নিশ্চয় ৰাজহ বাঢ়িব লগতে, অতি সোনকালে হাতত লব। তাৰ ফলে আমাৰ নিশ্চয় ৰাজহ বাঢ়িব লগতে, মধ্যজীৱি সকলৰ জীৱিকাৰ পথ উলিয়াই দিয়া হব। মহোদয়, আপোনাৰ অবিদিত নহয় যে, "কৈ মানে পানী বৰ্তমানে বৰ্দ্ধি থকা অৰ্থাৎ কৈবৰ্ত মানে পানীত বৰ্দ্ধা। গতিকে পানী বৰ্দ্ধে বাখিলে কৈবৰ্ত জাতি বৰ্দ্ধি থাকিব। নহলে পানী মৰাৰ লগে লগে জাতি এটিৰ পতন হব। সেয়েহে টানি অনুৰোধ জনাওঁ জাতি এটি যেন এই অসমৰ বুকুৰ পৰা ধ্বংস হৈ নেযায়। এই জলমহলৰ আলোচনাত এটি আচৰিত কথা নকৈ নোৱাৰিলো সেইটো হৈছে পতন দিয়া জল সমূহৰ পৰা আজিও গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টে একেটা বস্ত্তৰ পৰায়ে দুটা ৰাজহ লৈ আছে যেনে মহলদাৰ সকলক পদ্ম্যা এখন এটি নাটি কালিৰ সীমা নিৰ্দ্ধাৰণ কৰি তাৰ ওপৰত ৰাজহ লৈ দিছে। ঠিক সেই একে সীমাৰ ঠাইৰ পৰায়ে আনহাতে বহু কৃষকক মহলৰ সীমাৰ ভিতৰৰ পৰায়ে খেতিৰ কাৰণে একচনীয়া নতু মাদি পট্যা দি তেওঁ সকলৰ পৰাও ৰাজহ লৈ আছে। এতিয়া বিবেচনা কৰি চাওক এটা বস্ত্ত

আমি শুনিছিলো, জব্বী কালীন অৱস্থাৰ পিচত খেতি-বাতিৰ পৰা অধিক শস্য উৎপাদন হ'ব। কিন্তু তাৰ পিচত বে, বছৰি অহা প্ৰাকৃতিক দুৰ্যোগ বিলাক আছে আৰু তাৰ দ্বাৰাই যে, এই আঁচনিত ব্যাঘাট নজন্মাব—তাক ক'ব নোৱাৰি। কাষেই বানপানী নিয়ন্ত্ৰণৰ বিশেষ উপায় অবলম্বন কৰিব লাগে। এই ক্ষেত্ৰত অকল নদ-নদীৰ দুটা পাৰ বান্ধিলেই সমস্যাৰ সমাধান নহ'ব। ইয়াৰ কাৰণে বৈজ্ঞানিক উপায় অবলম্বন কৰি, মোৰ বোধেৰে মোহনা মুখ বিলাক দ' কৰি আনিব লাগিব। কাৰণ, natural course of the current ত নদ-নদীৰ কিছুমান অংশ দ' আৰু কিছুমান অংশ বাম হয়। এই বামহোৱা ঠাই বিলাক দ' কৰি দিব পাৰিলে পানী ওলায় বাবলৈ সুবিধা হ'ব। নহলে মঠাউৰী যিমানেই ওখ ক'ব হ'ব, স্বাভাৱিক গতিত নৈৰ তলিখন সিমান বাম হৈ আহিবই।

তাৰ পিচত Community Project সম্বন্ধত ক'ব খুজিছো। এই প্ৰজেক্টত যিবিলাক ঘৰ আছে সেই বিলাক 3rd stage ত কোনে কেনেকৈ 'মেইন-টেন' কৰিব তাৰ কোনো ব্যৱস্থা নাই। এই বিলাক ঠিক কৰি দিব লাগে; নহলে এই চৰকাৰী ক'ব বিলাক নষ্ট হৈ যাব। তাৰ পাচত, জিলা পৰ্যায়ত দুটা অফিছ আছে, যাৰ কাৰণে ৰাইজৰ হাঁহাকাৰ হৈছে। সেই অফিচ দুটা হৈছে (১) 'চাপ্লাই' অফিচ আৰু (২) 'স্কুলব'ৰ্ড' অফিচ।

আজি এবছৰৰ ভিতৰত এই স্কুল ব'ৰ্ডত কিমান যে দুৰ্নীতি সোমাইছে তাৰ ইয়হা নাই। স্কুলৰ কাৰণে যিবিলাক টিনপাত দিয়া হয়, সেইবিলাক কৰ্মচাৰী সকলে শিক্ষকক দি দিয়াত, কিন্তু স্কুল মেনেজিং কমিটিয়ে লৈ গুচি যায়। ক'ব নোৱাৰে ফলত চৰকাৰে টিনপাত দিয়া সত্ত্বেও স্কুল ঘৰ বিলাক জৰাজীৰ্ণ হৈ গৈছে কাৰণ মাষ্টৰে যি বাটতে টিন বিক্ৰী কৰাৰ প্ৰমাণ আছে। তাৰ পিচত District Supply Office চৌৰ কথাই নাই। মোটৰ ওপৰত এই দুটা অফিচৰ কৰ্মচাৰী বিলাক আৱন্তণিৰে পৰা একে ঠাইতে থকাৰ ফলত তেওঁলোকৰ দুৰ্নীতি ক'বাত সুবিধা হৈছে। গতিকে অন্ততঃ এই দুটা অফিচৰ কৰ্মচাৰীক Inter District Transferৰ কাৰণে অফিচ দুটাক Provincialise কৰিব লাগে। নহলে দুৰ্নীতি বোধ ক'ব টান কথা হৈছে।

তাৰ পিচত গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টৰ কইবাখনো Dairy Farm আছে, কিন্তু তাত কোনো উৎপাদন নাই, কেবল কোনো প্ৰকাৰে চৰকাৰী বিভৱ্যয় হৈছে। তাৰ কাৰণে কোন দোষী ক'ব নোৱাৰি। উদাহৰণ স্বৰূপে মই আমাৰ কলীয়া পানী চৰকাৰী ফাৰ্মৰ কথা কওঁ। তাত প্ৰায় ২৭৬ জনী গাই আছে, গৰুৰ অৱস্থা নাই, একোটা গাইৰ গোখীৰ দেব পোৱাৰ পৰা আধাসেৰলৈ ওলায়, গৰুৱে খাবলৈকে নাপায়, গোখীৰ ওলায় ক'ব পৰা? Farm ৰ গাৰীখনে ১০ লিটাৰ গোখীৰ দিবলৈ যাওঁতে ১০ লিটাৰ পেট্ৰ'ল খৰচ হয়। এনে ধৰণেই আমাৰ টকাৰ অপব্যয় হৈছে। কিন্তু সেই অনুপাতে আমাৰ প্ৰাইভেট যিবিলাক ফাৰ্ম আছে সেই আটাই বিলাকৰে উৎপাদন বহুত ভাল। মোৰ বোধেৰে কলীয়াপানী চৰকাৰী ফাৰ্মৰ মেনেজাৰ জন অপৈনত, শিক্ষাত যোগ্যতা থাকিলেও অভিজ্ঞতা অৰ্জন কৰাৰ আগতে মেনেজাৰৰ পদত নিয়োগ কৰা হৈছে। কৰবাত Training লৈ অহাৰ পিচত তেওঁলোকক কেই বছৰ মান Assistant Manager পদত নিয়োগ কৰিব লাগে। নতুন মানহ বিলাকক মানেজাৰ ক'ব কাৰণেই গৰু বিলাকৰ অৱস্থা শোচনীয় হৈছে। মই আশাকৰো গভৰ্ণমেণ্ট এই কথাটোৱেই মান দিব।

তাৰ পিচত, মই গাওঁবুঢ়া বিলাকৰ বিষয়ে দুফাৰ ক'ব খুজিছো। এই বিষয়ে মই **Calling Attention Motion** এটাও দিছিলো। কিন্তু সেইটো নিয়মানুবৰ্ত্তিতাব কৰলত পৰিল—যি হওক, আমাৰ গাওঁবুঢ়া বিলাকৰ দ্বায়ীত্ব বৰ বেচি যদি পৰা যায়, তেন্তে তেওঁলোকক পঞ্চায়তৰ তললৈকে যাবলৈ দিব লাগে। বৰ্ত্তমান অৱস্থাত গাওঁবুঢ়াৰ বিলৈ বিপত্তিৰ সীমা নাইকীয়া হৈছে। তেওঁলোকৰ ওপৰত ১৫ দফা দ্বায়ীত্ব দিয়া হৈছে। স্বাধীনতাৰ যুদ্ধত গাওঁবুঢ়া সকলবদায়ীত্ব কম নাছিল। বৰ্ত্তমান গঠিত হোৱা পঞ্চায়ত ব্যৱস্থাত গাওঁবুঢ়াৰ কোনো স্থান নাই। আৱশ্যকীয় সুবিধা পঞ্চায়তী শাসনত তেওঁলোকে জীয়াই ৰখা নিশ্চয় দৰকাৰ। দায়ীত্ব সমূহ তলত দিয়া হলঃ—

- ১। মাহেকীয়া জন্ম মৃত্যুৰ হিচাব মোজাদাৰৰ অধিষ্ঠিত দিয়া।
- ২। ৰাজহ আদি তৌলাত সহায় কৰা।
- ৩। মণ্ডল সকলৰ লগত মাটিৰ ভৰীপৰ কামত ফুৰা।
- ৪। গাৱঁৰ হাই কাজিয়া আদি বিবাদ সমূহ মিমাংসা কৰা।
- ৫। মাটিৰ সীমাৰ বিবাদ হলে নিষ্পত্তি কৰা।
- ৬। কোনো যাতায়ত কৰা আনি আদি ভণ্ডা চিণ্ডা দেখিলে বিভাগীয় কৰ্ম-চাৰী সকলক জনাব লাগে।
- ৭। পানীখোৱা ৰাজহুৱা পুখুৰী আদি কোনোলোকে অনিষ্ট কৰিলে কৰ্মচাৰীক জনাব লাগে।
- ৮। গাৱঁত চুৰি ডকাইতি হলে পুলিচ থানাত জাননী দিব লাগে।
- ৯। চৰকাৰৰ নতুন আঁচনি যেনে, কৃষি বিভাগৰ লগত কঠিয়া গঁচ আদি বিতৰণৰ বিষয়ে জনাব লাগে।
- ১০। গাৱঁৰ মানুহৰ বেমাৰ আদি হলে পাব্লিক হেলথ ক জনাব লাগে।
- ১১। পঞ্চায়ত বিভাগৰ অনেক কাৰ্য্যত সহযোগ কৰিব লাগে।
- ১২। গাৱঁৰ ৰাজহ সম্পৰ্কে মাটি কোৰোকী কাগজ আদি জাৰি কৰিব লাগে।
- ১৩। পুলিচৰ কোনো নোটিচ আদি বিতৰণ কৰি দিব লাগে।
- ১৪। কোনো বাটৰুৱা মানুহৰ মৃত্যু হলে আনি ৰখি থাকি পুলিচ থানাত জনাব লাগে।
- ১৫। চোৰ কৰা মাল পালে গাৰী ভাৰা কৰি কোটত চমজাই দিব লাগে ইত্যাদি।

তেওঁলোকৰ ওপৰত এনে ধৰণৰ ১৫ দফা দায়ীত্ব দিছে। কিন্তু তাৰ বিনিময়ে তেওঁলোকে মাত্ৰ ৪ পুৰা মাটিৰ খাজনা বেহাই পায়। কিছুমানৰ থাকিবলৈ ঠাই নাই। ই বৰ দুখ লগা কথা, চৰকাৰে এই গাঁওবুঢ়াবিলাকৰ বিষয়ে এটা ভাল বিবেচনা কৰিব বুলি মই আশা কৰো।

বৰ্তমান পৰিস্থিতিত চৰকাৰৰ, টকা-পইছাৰ দৰ্কাৰ হৈছে, তাকো পূৰণ কৰিবলৈ কৰো বহুৱাব লগাত পৰিছে। কিন্তু কিছুমান চৰকাৰী বিভাগত কেনেকৈ টকাৰ অপব্যয় হৈছে তাকো চৰকাৰে, নাজানে।

মই অকনমাণ উদাহৰণ এটা দিও, মই বৰ আচৰিত হৈছো, এখন গাড়ীতনো বাক দুটাকৈ ড্ৰাইভাৰ লাগেনে? গতিকে এই ধৰণে বহুতো অপব্যয়ৰ কথা আছে। মই কথখিছো, খানাপাৰা গ্ৰামসেৱক প্ৰশিক্ষণ কেন্দ্ৰত থকা গাড়ী খনত ২ জন ড্ৰাইভাৰ কিয় লাগে? মই তাতে প্ৰায় এমাহ আছিলো।

খানাপাৰা গ্ৰাম সেৱক প্ৰশিক্ষণ কেন্দ্ৰৰ অধ্যক্ষ জনৰ তত্ত্বাবধানতে থকা এই Station wagon গৰ মেন্চৰ কৰ্মচাৰী বিলাক গৌহাটীৰ পৰা আনিব লাগিছিল। তেতিয়া Bus নাছিল। এতিয়া Bus হোৱাত কৰ্মচাৰী সকল বাচেৰে অহা-যোৱা কৰাত সেই গাড়ীখন অধ্যক্ষ জনৰেই হৈপৰিছে। এতিয়া সেই গাড়ীত স্কুললৈ ল'ব অনানিয়া নকৰি চৰকাৰী গাড়ীৰে চৰকাৰী পেট্ৰল খৰচ কেনেকৈ কৰিব পাৰে। এদিন মই দেখিছো, দুজন কৰ্মচাৰীয়ে সেই গাড়ীখন ঘূৰাই লৈ কুৰিছে আৰু বজাৰ কৰি ৪ সেৰ আলু কিনি আনিছে। মই জনাত পেট্ৰল ১০ লিটাৰ খৰচ হৈছে। গতিকে এনেকৈ চৰকাৰী পইচা অপব্যয় হৈছে। সেই গাড়ী এতিয়া স্কুললৈ ল'ব-ছোৱালী অনানিয়া কৰা আৰু বজাৰ কৰাৰ কাৰণে ব্যৱহাৰ হৈছে। এনেকৈ কিমান বিভাগত কিমান অপব্যয় হৈছে তাৰ সীমা নাই।

এনেবিলাক অপব্যয় বন্ধ কৰিলে বোধকৰো কেবাচিন আদিৰ ওপৰত কৰ নবহালেও হয়।

মোৰ সময়ৰ অভাৱত বহুত কথা বাকী থাকিল।

Shri CHANOO KHERIA (Marangi) : মাননীয় চেয়াৰমেন মহোদয়, ময়ো বাজেট আলোচনা প্ৰসঙ্গত দুঘাৰ কম বুলি ঠিয় হৈছো।

দেশৰ বৰ্তমানৰ জটিল পৰিস্থিতিৰ সন্মুখীন হৈ আমাৰ মাননীয় বিত্তমন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে যিখন বাজেট পেচ কৰিছে, তাৰ কাৰণে মই তেখেতক আন্তৰিক ধন্যবাদ জনাইছো। মোৰ বোধেৰে তেখেত নিকৰপায়ত পৰিহে জনসাধাৰণৰ ওপৰত কৰ ধাৰ্য্য কৰিবলগীয়া হৈছে। সেই বিষয়ে এই সদনত ভালকৈ আলোচনা হৈছে। সেই কাৰণে মই ধৰি লৈছো যে, অন্ততঃ কেবাচিন তেলৰ ওপৰত কৰ বহোৱা যুগুত হোৱা নাই বুলি কৈছে, গতিকে, আন নহলেও কেবাচিনৰ ওপৰত কৰ নবহায় বুলি ধৰি লৈছো।

এতিয়া কথা হৈছে, বহুত মানুহক ধাণ দিলে কিন্তু সেই টকা বিলাক ফিৰাই দিব পৰা নাই। তাৰ পিচত বহুতো চৰকাৰী বিভাগ আছে, য'ত ভাল নিৰীক্ষণ কৰি ব্যয় সঙ্কোচ কৰিলেও আমাৰ প্ৰায় ২ কোটি টকা বাহি হ'ব। অৱশ্যে আমাৰ ৰাজ্যত Non-official and official সভ্যলৈ High Level ৰ "ব্যয় সঙ্কোচ কমিটি" এটা কৰি কিছুমান অদৰ্কাৰী খৰচৰ ব্যয় সঙ্কোচ কৰিলে নিশ্চয় টকা বাহি কৰিব পৰা হ'ব।

ফৰেষ্ট ডিপাৰ্টমেণ্টত যিবিলাক টকা খৰচ হৈছে, বেভিনিউ ডিপাৰ্টমেণ্টত যি টকা খৰচ হৈছে বা P. W. D. ত যি টকা খৰচ হৈছে বা অন্যান্য বহুত বিভাগতো ভালদৰে চিন্তা কৰি চালে বাহি কৰাৰ বাহুত বাস্তৱ আছে আৰু ওলাবও।

জৰুৰী কালীন অৱস্থাত যেনেকৈ বন্দুক বাৰুদৰ আৱশ্যক তেনেকৈ খেতিৰো আৱশ্যক। কিন্তু খেতি কেনেকৈ কৰে পানী নাই। মাটি একেবাৰে শিলৰ নিচিনা টান হৈ পৰিছে। গাওঁসভাবিলাকে মিলিত ভাৱে খেতি কৰিবলৈ ওলাইছে, কিন্তু তেওঁলোকে ট্ৰেক্টৰ নাপালে। সেই কাৰণে কিছুমান ট্ৰেক্টৰৰ প্ৰয়োজন হৈ পৰিছে।

Corruption ৰ কথাটো আগতে ইমান শুনা যোৱা নাছিল। কিন্তু এতিয়া ডাঙৰ ডাঙৰ অফিচাৰ ধৰিছে বুলি শুনিছো। ডাঙৰ অফিচাৰ মানে নিশ্চয় হাজাৰ টকাৰ ওপৰ দৰমহা পোৱা হ'ব লাগিব। যি হওক Anti-corruption ৰ বিভাগটো আৰু শক্তিশালি কৰা নিত্যন্ত প্ৰয়োজন, কাৰণ এতিয়া দুৰ্নীতি ডাঙৰ ডাঙৰ সকলৰ মাজতো সোমাইছে। P. W. D. ত আটাইতকৈ বেচি টকা খৰচ হয়। আৰু এই বিভাগত দুৰ্নীতিও বেচি। মই নিজেইও এই বিভাগত ১২ বছৰ আছিলো। গতিকে কিছুমান কথা মই জানো।

ফৰেষ্ট বিভাগলৈ চাওক, ফৰেষ্টত মানুহ সোমাইছে আছে আৰু ফৰেষ্টৰ মাটি দখল কৰিয়েই আছে। এজন সদস্যই কোৱা শুনিছো যে, আইন সত্ত্বেও ভাৱে চেষ্টা কৰিলে ফৰেষ্টৰ মাটি কেতিয়াও নাপায়। কিন্তু বে-আইনী কৰি বহি থাকিলেহে মাটি পায়। কথাটো সচা, মানুহ বে-আইনী কৰি ফৰেষ্টত সোমাই বাৰী-ঘৰ পাতি ৭ বছৰ মান বহি থাকিলে উঠাৰ নোৱাৰা হৈ মাটি দি দিবলগা হয়। গতিকে ফৰেষ্ট লাহে লাহে নাইকীয়া হ'ব। ফৰেষ্ট নাথাকিলে পানী নাই আৰু পানী নাথাকিলে মৰুভূমি। মাটি বেতিয়া নাইকীয়া হৈছে মানুহ বোৰক industry ৰ ফালে নিব লাগিব। সেই কাৰণে আমাৰ বহুতো industry ৰ প্ৰয়োজন হৈ পৰিছে। তাকে নকৰিলে মানুহৰ খাবৰ আৰু কোনো বাস্তৱ নাই।

আমাৰ তিনিখন মেডিকেল কলেজ হৈ উঠিলে ডাক্তৰৰ অভাৱ কমি আহিব। কিন্তু দাঁত আৰু চকুৰ ডাক্তৰৰ অভাৱ গুচাবৰ আশা দেখা নাই। মেডিকেল কলেজত দাঁতৰ চিকিৎসাৰ course নাই নেকি? দাঁতৰ বেমাৰী কিন্তু বহুত আছে, দাঁত বেয়া হলে পেটৰ বেমাৰ। সেই কাৰণে এতিয়া যিখিনি দাঁতৰ ডাক্তৰ আছে তেওঁলোকক লৈ এটা মোবাইল চিকিৎসাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰা উচিত। বাগান বিলাকতো দাঁত আৰু চকুৰ ডাক্তৰ বখাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিবলৈ দাবী জনাব লাগে ইমানকৈ কৈ সামৰণি মাৰিলো।

Shri BAHADUR BASUMATARY [Panery (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)] :

চেয়াৰম্যান মহোদয়, বিভূষিত মহোদয়ে ১৯৬৩-৬৪ চনৰ বাজেট খন বিতং ভাৱে সদনত দাঙি ধৰাৰ বাবে তেখেতক ধন্যবাদ জনাইছো। আমাৰ এই ৰাজ্যখন সমস্যা বহুল ৰাজ্য। স্বাধীনতাৰ পিচৰ পৰাই আমাৰ ৰাজ্যত শীমা বিবাদ হৈ আছে। তাৰোপৰি প্ৰাকৃতিক দূৰ্যোগে প্ৰায় নেৰাই হৈছে। এই বছৰ বানপানীত যি ক্ষতি হল মঙ্গলদৈৰ উত্তৰ অঞ্চলত কিছু কম হ'লেও দক্ষিণ অঞ্চলত যি ক্ষতি হল তাক পূৰণ কৰা টান হ'ব।

বিত্তমন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে ১৯৬৩-৬৪ চনৰ বাবে যি কৰৰ বোজা দিছে, সেই কৰ দেশৰ এই দুৰ্দ্দিনৰ দিনত গৰীৰ প্ৰজাই বহন কৰিব পাৰিবনে নোৱাৰে সন্দেহ হৈছে। প্ৰায়বোৰ খেতিয়ক গৰীৰ মানুহ, কাৰণ গৰীৰ শ্ৰেণীৰ মানুহেহে খেতিৰ ওপৰত জীৱিকা নিৰ্ব্বাহ কৰে আৰু বৰ্তমান কৰ বিশেষকৈ কেবাচিন তেলৰ কৰে খেতিয়ক শ্ৰেণীৰ ওপৰত বেচি হোৱা দিব। এই কৰৰ হোৱা খেতিয়ক বাইজে বহন কৰিব পাৰিবনে নোৱাৰে কৰ নোৱাৰে। যদি বহন কৰিব লগা হয় তেনেহলে মই চৰকাৰক অনুৰোধ কৰিছো যে আমাৰ প্ৰধান সম্বল হৈছে খেতি, আৰু সেই খেতি প্ৰাকৃতিক দুৰ্যোগৰ পৰা বচাব লাগিব। তেখেতে অৱশ্যে কৈছে যে E & D বিভাগক বানপানী নিয়ন্ত্ৰণৰ বাবে যিমান টকা দৰকাৰ যিমান টকা দিবলৈ কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰে বাজি হোৱা নাই বা নিদিবও পাৰে। যদি বানপানী নিয়ন্ত্ৰণৰ বাবে অধিক টকা খৰচ নকৰে বা ব্যৱস্থা নকৰে তেনেহলে কৰৰ বোজা দি ৰাজ্যখন উন্নতিৰ পথত অনা বৰ টান হ'ব। সেই কাৰণে মই চৰকাৰক অনুৰোধ কৰিছো যাতে বানপানী নিয়ন্ত্ৰণৰ বাবে অধিক মনোযোগ দিয়ে। ব্ৰহ্মপুত্ৰৰ উত্তৰ পাৰে অৰ্থাৎ হিমালয়ৰ নামনিৰ পৰা ওলাই অহা নদীবোৰেই বাৰিষা বেচিকৈ খেতি নষ্ট কৰে। সেই নদীবোৰ স্তম্ভক লোকৰ দ্বাৰা চাৰ্ত্তে কৰি নিয়ন্ত্ৰণ কৰিব পাৰিলেহে বানপানী বোধ কৰিব বা শাম কটাব পাৰিব।

Small Irrigation ব্যৱস্থাত যথেষ্ট টকা খৰচ কৰিছে যদিও তাৰ পৰা একো লাভ নাই হোৱা যেনহে লাগে। আমাৰ অঞ্চলত ধনশিৰিৰ পৰা চন্দনা নদীলৈকে এই বিৰাট অঞ্চলত **Irrigation** ৰ কোনো সন্নিবিষ্ট নাই। খাল আছে কিন্তু পানী নাই। বাৰিষা যেতিয়া নদীত পানী বাঢ়ে সেই পানীৰ পৰা আমি খেতি কৰিব লাগে। সেই কাৰণে ধনশিৰি নদীৰ এটা **Major Irrigation scheme** একান্ত প্ৰয়োজন। বিশেষকৈ **Grow More Food** আঁচনি কাৰ্য্যকৰী কৰিবৰ বাবে চৰকাৰে **Survey** কৰি য'ত ভাল খেতি হয় তাত **Major Irrigation** ৰ স্কীম লোৱা একান্ত দৰকাৰ।

আপোনালোকে জানে আমাৰ উত্তৰ অঞ্চলটো **Paddy supply area** আৰু তাতে বচিকৈ সবববাহ হয়। এইবাৰ বাতৰি কাগজত বোধহয় দেখা পাইছে মজলদৈত ষ্টেট ট্ৰেডিঙৰ যোগে অন্যান্য ঠাইতকৈ বেচি ধান যোগান ধৰিবলৈ সক্ষম হৈছে। এনেস্থলত তেনে ঠাইত চৰকাৰে **Major Irrigation** ৰ দ্বাৰা পানী যোগানৰ ব্যৱস্থা হাতত লোৱা একান্ত দৰকাৰ আৰু তেতিয়াহে বেচি ধান উৎপাদনত সহায় হ'ব আৰু ৰাজ্যৰ খাদ্য সমস্যা সমাধান হ'ব।

চেয়াৰমেন মহোদয়, চীনা আক্ৰমণ বৰ মাৰাত্মক কথা। এই চীনা আক্ৰমণৰ কাৰণেই দেশত জৰুৰী অৱস্থাৰ সৃষ্টি হৈছে।

Mr. CHAIRMAN: আপোনাৰ সময় শেষ।

Shri BAHADUR BASUMATARY [Panery (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)]: চেয়াৰমেন মহোদয়, মোক আৰু দুই মিনিট সময় দিব লাগে।

(Voices—তেখেতক আৰু কিছু সময় দিলে ভাল হয়)

Mr. CHAIRMAN: বাক বাক পঁচ মিনিট।

Shri BAHADUR BASUMATARY [Panery (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)] : চেয়াৰম্যান মহোদয়, চীনা আক্ৰমণ আৰু ইভাকুৰেচন এটা বহুশস্য জনক কথা। যেতিয়া চীনা আহি বমডিলা পায়, তেতিয়া সকলোৰে মুখত এনে কথা যে, চীনা পালেহিয়েই। কাৰণ বমডিলাৰ পৰা, ওদালগুৰিৰ কালেদি বেলেগ মানুহ অহা-যোৱা কৰা বাস্তৱ আছে। সেই বাস্তৱইদী ময়ো গৈছো। কাজেই, মানুহ পলাবলৈ আবন্ত কৰে, আৰু সেই মানুহ বিলাকে এটা ভৱিষ্যত সমস্যাৰ সৃষ্টি কৰে। অৱশ্যে এইটো ঠিক যে, সেই সময়ত সৰ্বসাধাৰণ মানুহৰ মৰেলিটি ঠিকেই আছিল। কেৱল কিছুমান অহিন ঠাইৰ পৰা অহা বেপাৰী আৰু চৰকাৰী কৰ্মচাৰীয়েহে উৰা বাতৰিৰ ওপৰত নিৰ্ভৰ কৰি, নিজৰ কাম এৰি গুচিয়াৰ আৰু তেওঁলোকৰ সেই কাৰ্যই জনসাধাৰণক বেচি ভয় খুৱাই। এই বিভাগটো হল, পোষ্টেল অথবা ডাকঘৰৰ কৰ্মচাৰী বিলাকে এই কাম কৰিলে। যেই কি নহওক, নেকাৰ পৰা ভৈয়ামলৈ আহিবলৈ বাস্তৱ বহুতো আছে যিবিলাকেদি মানুহ আহিব পাৰে। আন হাতেদি আমাৰ ইয়াৰ পৰা যাবপৰা ভাল বাস্তৱ নিৰ্দ্ধাৰণ একেৰাৰে নহল, বিশেষকৈ উত্তৰ পূব গীমাণ্ডলৈ (N.E.F.A.) বিভাগীয় কৰ্তৃপক্ষই যাব পৰা। এই বিষয়ত দেখাওৱা একেৰাৰেই অৱহেলা কৰিলে।

চাব, সৰ্বসাধাৰণৰ মৰেলিটি চীনা আক্ৰমণৰ সময়তো কোনোমতে নষ্ট হোৱা নাই বুলি মই ভাৱিতকৈ কব খোজো। কিন্তু সেই মৰেলিটি নষ্ট হব পাৰে যদিহে সেই শত্ৰুৰ আক্ৰমণক বাধা দিব পৰা কাম বিলাক চৰকাৰে সোনকালে কৰিবলৈ ব্যৱস্থা নলয়। চাব, উদাহৰণ স্বৰূপে মই এটা বাস্তৱ কথা কৈছো; সেই বাস্তৱটো হৈছে ওদালগুৰি-ভৈবৰকুণ্ড বাস্তৱ।

চাব, এই ভৈবৰ কুণ্ডিয়েই চীনা আক্ৰমণৰ সময়ত হেজাৰ হেজাৰ Evacuee আৰু জোৱান সকল ভৈয়ামলৈ আহিছিল। এই কথা ৰাজ্যৰ সকলো মন্ত্ৰী নঙলীয়ে জানে। আৰু সেই গুৰুত্বলৈ চাই কৰ্তৃপক্ষই ল'বাবলিকৈ ওদালগুৰি-ভৈবৰকুণ্ডলৈ এটা ডিফেন্স বাস্তৱ তৈয়াৰ কৰাৰ সিদ্ধান্ত লয় আৰু সেইমতে তেতিয়াই তেতিয়াই বাস্তৱ কাম আৰম্ভ কৰিবলৈ Tender call কৰা হয়। কিন্তু আজলৈ কোনো কাম নহল। বৰ দুঃখৰ বিষয় চীনা যোৱাৰ কাৰণে তেনে জৰুৰী কাম-বিলাক পিচলৈ পেলাই থোৱাটো বৰ অন্যায় হৈছে।

গতিকে চৰকাৰক অনুৰোধ কৰো যেন আমাৰ ৰাজ্যৰ যি কোনো জৰুৰী অৱস্থাৰ কাৰণে কৰিব লগা কামবোৰ যাতে অতি সোনকালে কৰিবলৈ চেষ্টা কৰে।

Mr. CHAIRMAN: Order, order. The House stands adjourned till 10 A. M. on Monday, the 18th March, 1963.

Adjournment

The Assembly was then adjourned till 10 A. M. on Monday, the 18th March, 1963.

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

