

**Proceedings of the First Session of the Assam Legislative Assembly
assembled after the first General Election under the Sovereign
Democratic Republican Constitution of India.**

The Assembly met in the Assembly Chamber, Shillong, at 1-30 P.M. on Friday, the 14th March, 1952.

P R E S E N T

The Hon'ble Srijut Kuladhar Chaliha, B.L., Speaker, in the Chair, the ten Hon'ble Ministers, one Deputy Minister and seventy Members.

Oath of Allegiance

Maulavi Namwar Ali Barbhuiya was sworn in.

Point of privilege regarding the publication of an article in the "Assam Tribune" of 10th March, 1952 against the Hon'ble Speaker

Shri RAJENDRA NATH BARUA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to lodge a complaint against a newspaper which aims at breach of the privilege of this august House. I hope I have got your permission to express my views. An Article appeared in the *Assam Tribune* of 10th March under the heading "The Governor's Address" in which the impartiality of the Hon'ble Speaker has been questioned. I am reading out the relevant portion from the article. First, the writer criticises the Governor's Address and also the impartiality of the Governor. Then, the article goes on, "Similarly, the impartiality of Mr. Speaker was overstepped when the present incumbent of that office of dignity and authority in the Assam Legislature, welcoming the Socialists, Communists and other Independents as 'men of vast knowledge of a new world and a new current of ideas' asked them 'to scale down their ideas or to improve those of the rest'. Mr. Speaker as the Chief Executive Officer of the House is not to distinguish between the Congress, Socialist, Communist or Independent Members. To him the House is divided only between two groups—the Government and the Opposition. And there should not be any presumption on 'ideas' of any Member of a particular political affiliation.

Though in India the British convention of Mr. Speaker maintaining complete divorce from all politics has not been followed, yet the Speaker should not identify himself with any propoganda or express any opinion which are likely to embarrass his position as the presiding authority or are likely to create an impression that the Speaker is a partisan.—Yours, etc.

AJIT KUMAR SARMA,

GAUHATI."

Sir, we all heard your speech and we never thought that anybody could ascribe anything like partiality in your speech to any party here. I would submit that this amounts to a contempt on the Speaker and a breach of the privilege of the House. Sir, of course, in our Assembly we have no Act regarding privileges, but in the absence of such an Act we are to be guided by Article 194(3) of the Constitution of India, which reads: "In other respects, the powers, privileges and immunities of a House of the Legislature of a State,

and of the members and the committees of a House of such Legislature, shall be such as may from time to time be defined by the Legislature by law, and, until so defined, shall be those of the House of Commons of the Parliament of the United Kingdom, and of its members and committees, at the commencement of this Constitution”.

So, Sir, in this case if this august House feels that the paper has committed a breach of privilege of this House I think we can adopt appropriate measures to bring the delinquent to book.

Then, Sir, at page 98 of Sir Erskine May's Parliamentary Practice (Thirteenth Edition, it is stated, “When a complaint is made of a newspaper, the newspaper itself must be produced, in order that the paragraphs complained of may be read * * *. The Member who makes the complaint must also be prepared with the names of the printer or publisher. It is irregular to make such a complaint, unless the member intends to follow it up with a motion, but such a motion has been confined to declaring the article, or letter, to be a breach of privilege, without further action”.

The name of the printer has been stated as Kunja Lal Thapa and the name of the Editor is L. N. Phookan. Though it is stated that for the opinion expressed in the letters the editor does not take responsibility, I think, Sir, that as the article was allowed to be published in his paper, the editor is also partially responsible.

I, therefore, leave the matter to your judgment. I am even willing to bring a formal Motion or Resolution if the House so want.

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: Do you intend to follow it up with a Motion ?

Shri RAJENDRA NATH BARUA: Yes, Sir, I am ready to bring in a Resolution some day during this Session, if considered necessary.

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: I think you should bring in a Motion or Resolution as you think appropriate.

General discussion of the Budget

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: The next item is General Discussion of the Budget.

Maulavi Md. Umaruddin may speak now.

Maulavi MD. UMARUDDIN: On a point of information, Sir, may I know the time I would be allowed to speak ?

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: According to the present calculation I can give you only 8 minutes.

Maulavi MD. UMARUDDIN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, as I have been allowed a very short time to discuss the Budget, I shall only confine myself to the main features of the Budget.

The Budget for the year 1952-53 discloses a deficit of Rs.2,54,65,000, and as a result of larger provisions having made under certain heads of expenditure,

the opening balance of the year estimated at Rs.2,88,19,000 is expected to come down to Rs.42,01,000 as closing balance. This shows exceptional boldness in budgeting and it may as well be called speculative. Normally a higher closing balance should be aimed at for the sake of safety.

Chronic deficiency has been almost a regular feature of our Budget for the last several years and it has invariably been the practice to lay the blame on the unsympathetic attitude of the Centre for not giving us a fair and legitimate share of the revenues derived from sources existing in Assam. The Constitution has provisions about distribution of certain revenues between the Centre and the States.

Under Article 270 of the Constitution we are entitled to a share of the revenues derived from income other than agriculture income in Assam. Under this head there is an allotment of Rs.1,51,44,000 on the basis of, I believe, 3 per cent. of the 50 per cent. of the net proceeds of income-tax.

Article 272 lays down that Parliament may by law provide for the payment of the whole or any part of the net proceeds of certain excise duties. In the case of Assam such duties are levied on Petroleum and Tea.

Similarly under Article 273, we are entitled to a portion of the export duty on jute. The present allotment on this account by the Centre is Rs.40 lakhs.

Then under Article 275 there is an obligation on the Centre to provide moneys to meet the excess of expenditure on administration over revenue and as well as to finance development projects in the Tribal or Sixth Schedule areas.

Under clause (1) of this article there is also room for the provision of grants-in-aid towards General Expenditure if Parliament is satisfied that the particular State is in need of assistance.

Now, Sir, the Hon'ble Finance Minister in his Budget Speech complains of the step-motherly treatment of the Centre and says that a comprehensive memorandum has been submitted to the Finance Commission for enhanced contribution.

The Hon'ble Finance Minister has not only to convince the Finance Commission but also this House that we have a justifiable case by placing the necessary materials before us, so that not only the support of the whole House is enlisted in this effort but a strong public opinion is created also outside the House in support of our demand for larger shares of the Central revenue.

It is not known how much income-tax is derived from Assam particularly from tea gardens, and how much income-tax is realised from Tea Companies situated in Assam but having their Head Office in Calcutta. Since the income-tax realised in Calcutta does not form a part of our share, it is necessary to ascertain the extent of loss on this account. Similarly, the Hon'ble Finance Minister has failed to place before the House total receipt on account of excise duties on petroleum and tea accruing to the Central Exchequer to enable the hon. Members of this House to judge to what extent the contributions so far received from the Centre fall short of our legitimate share. The same information is also lacking in the case of export duty on jute from Assam.

While we, on this side of the House, are prepared to pull with the Government in pressing the claims for enhanced contribution from the Centre, we should be equally prepared to effectively meet the counter allegations of squandering away valuable public money due to the inefficiency and other causes on the part

of our Government. It is the duty of the Government to satisfy the House as well as the public outside that there has been no wastage of public money and that public funds have been evenly and equitably distributed among the various Units constituting the States for their benefit. Having gone through the detailed estimates of expenditure, particularly under the Civil Works including Drainage and Embankment as also Agriculture and Rural Development, I find while some districts have been extra-ordinarily fortunate, a few others have been completely neglected.

Of the neglected districts, Goalpara seems to be the worst victim in this respect—Cachar probably following as the close second. If we want our State to be strong and prosperous as a whole, every district must receive just and equitable treatment so that they have no cause to complain that they have been neglected and neglected by those whom destiny has placed in power.

Considerable solicitude has been expressed by the Hon'ble Finance Minister and the Hon'ble Chief Minister in improving the lot of the Tribal people. Government have provided considerable sums of money in this direction. We all welcome this. But at the same time let not the people of the backward areas of the plains have occasion to say that their backwardness is man made and not due to historical and geographical reasons as in the case of the Hill areas. We must guard against leaving any area so neglected that it becomes a handicap to our national strength. As it is known, the strength of a chain is determined by its weakest link. Can I expect that the Hon'ble Finance Minister will give those areas his special attention?

Now, Sir, I will now touch upon the main heads of revenue where substantial fall has been noticed. There is a fall of rupees six lakhs under Fishery Revenue compared to the actuals of 1950-51. This is rather abnormal in view of the increasing demand for fish. I hope the Hon'ble Finance Minister will enlighten the House as to the actual cause for this fall.

Mineral oil

We are having the same revenue as in the past. Have Government fully explored the possibility of increasing the income under this head and cannot also Government amend the law to enhance the royalty on crude oil and coal? I hope Government will give serious attention to this. Similarly under the excise duty on wine and spirit (foreign) there is a fall to the extent of rupees six lakhs compared to the actuals of 1950-51. If this reflects abstinence on the part of the consumers, it is a good sign; if not, leakage is the only conclusion.

Forest revenue

I should like to comment on some aspects of the forest revenue. I hope you will give me two minutes more, Sir. There is remarkable fall in Forest Revenue. This is about rupees sixteen lakhs compared to the actuals of 1950-51. As a result of the Partition, Lower Assam districts and Cachar which used to export large quantities of timber valued to the tune of a crore of rupees annually to East-Bengal in pre-partition years, have suffered the most. Not only has the forest revenue fallen, but the timber merchants have also been facing a serious crisis. In my capacity as the President of Goalpara Timber Traders, I have done all that was possible in association with the superior officers of the Forest Department to ameliorate not only the condition of the timber merchants but also to improve the collection of arrear forest revenue. I trust, Government will give the timber merchants every facility to recover from the effects of the Partition by relaxing pressure on the realisation of arrear forest

revenue. The Forest Utilisation Department should be expanded into a full-fledged commercial department so that it can take up marketing of forest produce on the analogy of State trading. At present its activities are limited.

Now, Sir, before I conclude I should like to speak a few words on expenditure. Under the head '50.—Civil Works' as large a sum as Rs.3,15,00,000 has been provided for roads, drainage and embankments, etc. More speed should go into the execution of the projects so that no occasion may arise for surrender of funds at the end of each financial year. The Public Works Department should be so attuned and equipped that all the commitments which Government take in hand are fulfilled in due time and projects are not dragged on for years together.

It has been our experience, Sir, in the years 1946-47 and 1947-48, when large sums of money were provided by the Centre for Post-war Reconstruction Projects, a good part of the time was spent in determining relative priority of the sites for various projects. But when the works were commenced, the Centre stopped all grants and as a result all the incomplete projects came to a standstill. Government should see that such things are not repeated.

Then I come to the Grow-More-Food Campaign. I find to my surprise that a sum of Rs.14,45,000 was spent under the head—'Seed Multiplication and Distribution Scheme' in 1950-51. How can there be so much shortage of seed in 1951 when such a large sum was spent? During 1950 and 1951 when there was great demand for seeds, the Agriculture Department could supply practically nothing and what little was supplied, did not germinate. This year's provision of Rs.10,75,202 is astonishingly large also. Large provisions alone will not do the trick. The Agriculture Department as it stands to-day is a mere shadow—it should be completely re-organised and strengthened and given more flesh and blood so that it can tackle the food problem. We want to see actual tangible results in the field in the shape of increased food production. If the food problem cannot be quickly and satisfactorily solved there is nothing but grave danger ahead.

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: Hon'ble Member's time is up.

Shri BIMALA KANTA BORAH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to speak a few words on general discussion of the Budget which has been presented to this House by the Hon'ble Finance Minister. It is a deficit Budget of 2½ crores of rupees but without any additional taxation. The Hon'ble Finance Minister has admitted that he finds no avenues for further taxation. I am glad and I admire the Hon'ble Finance Minister for the boldness which has been shown by him in not imposing any fresh taxation on already heavily taxed people of the country. Ours is a deficit State and it has become like a chronic disease on the State. In spite of the deficit I find that the Hon'ble Finance Minister is trying to give the maximum benefit to the country. It is true that the Budget was prepared when most of us were not present. Some more suggestion could have been given by the hon. Members of the Government had they been present at the time, but that stage is now gone. In spite of that, I must say that the Budget provisions have left no departments untouched. In the whole of the speech of the Hon'ble Finance Minister there is a ring of sincerity and it redounds to his credit. In spite of the gloomy budgetary position he has been able to introduce at least some new schemes which will benefit the country as a whole. Sir, I congratulate the Hon'ble Finance Minister for the way in which he has presented the Budget in spite of so many complexities which beset our State. Of course, I must give a mild warning to the Government not to be

optimistic at this stage. Simultaneously with the introduction of the Budget a slump has set in in the money market. If the slump continues for some time it may seriously and adversely affect the Sales Tax and other taxes which bring revenue to the Government. So unless we are very cautious in our policy and unless we firmly maintain our position, we may land ourselves in disaster.

Sir, I have already submitted that ours is a problem State. It is a problem State not in the lighter sense, but in the actual sense of the term. It is really a problem State. It is there fore very difficult to prepare a Budget with such a small income in our State. The income of our State is less than that of the Calcutta Corporation, a little more perhaps than that of the Bombay Port Trust. It is a very small State with a very small income, but our difficulties are many. Earthquake has caused heavy damage. For instance the last earthquake has damaged the Ranganadi bridge which will cost now-a-days fifty thousand rupees to rebuild. This is only one instance. Then we have our refugee problem which is a headache to the Government. The influx of people from other States is a serious burden on the shoulder of our State and a heavy drain on our resources. We usually are a surplus State. I would never think that a surplus State would get starved in the midst of plenty, but since the coming of these people from outside without any restrictions we are practically starving. We are really very unlucky. When this question was put by our late lamented Chief Minister, Lokapriya Gopinath Bardoloi, to Pandit Nehru—"What can I do when people are coming to the province from other States without stop or restriction" the reply of Pandit Nehru was—"What can I do, your geography is responsible". We are very unfortunate people. For instance we have been inflicted by floods every year. Part of the constituency from which I came has been subjected to successive floods for the last four or five years with heavy damage to the crops. This is another problem which is the constant headache of our Government. Then there are some other problems which face our State. It is really very difficult for Hon'ble Finance Minister to meet both ends. But I admire him because he is making the best of a bad job.

Now, Sir, my next point is that there is a huge deficit in our Budget this year, there was a deficit last year also ; but will it continue in this way ? Will there be no end to it ? Will not our State progress forward like other States, for example, Bombay and Madras which are going ahead ? Cannot we also keep pace with them ? Unluckily we are unable to do so ? Bombay has an income of Rs.60 crores and the income of Madras is Rs.59 crores; similarly even smaller States like Orissa has more income than Assam: so they are going ahead according to their size. What can we do ? In spite of that I find from the Budget speech that we are not remaining stagnant. We are making some progress in spite of all these troubles.

I would like to draw attention to some high lights in the present Budget. The first thing that strikes me is the Umtru Hydro Electric project which will cost 18 lakhs this year. I am told that this is part of the Five-year project contemplated by the Government. This is a move in the right direction. This is the first move from our Government to help industries in our country. Another thing that strikes me is the factory which is started at Shillong for production of turpentine and resin. This also is a move in the right direction which the Central Government is going to bear part of the cost and part, probably half, will be contributed by the State Government. Unless we try to develop our industries we cannot raise our income. We must develop our industries.

Then, Sir, a large number of communications projects and other new schemes provided in the Budget, involving an expenditure of 68 lakhs, is also

a big job which a Government with so small an income can undertake. This is another important point in the Budget. Then enhanced grants to educational institutions—it is very encouraging that last year a sum of one crore and 68 lakhs of rupees was provided for education, but we find that this year a provision of one crore and 84 lakhs has been made. All this shows that we are going ahead in education as well. Another important scheme that strikes me is the scheme for training of Assamese to the Hills people. This is a matter which is long overdue and which ought to have been embarked upon earlier. The Hills people have been isolated from us for the last one hundred years through the machination of the British masters. I am glad that now a definite move has been made by our Government to bring the Hills people in contact with the Plains people. Now we can approach our brethren in the hills through a common language. Without this common language it will be very difficult for us to have social intercourse with these people. It will be a good thing if we also should try to learn the languages of our Hills people and be friends with them.

But, Sir, shall we go in with this deficit Budget? The Finance Commission is coming here. Our due share of the tea and jute duty has not been given to us by the Central Government. The Hon'ble Finance Minister has piteously stated in the last part of his speech that "the deficit can never be covered unless we get from the Government of India our due share of the revenues for which we have been crying hoarse for years". Sir, I feel it is our duty to impress upon the Finance Commission the necessity of keeping us alive—I say 'alive' because we are practically dead! I would appeal even to my friends in the Opposition that we should all co-operate in this because it is not a question of party politics. All of us whether we are of the Congress, the Socialist or Communist Party should combine and impress upon the Finance Commission to release and give us our due share of the revenues because even an increase of 1 per cent. will bring about a big share.

Now, Sir, there should also be economy in the administration of the country. For instance, I do not see the necessity of appointing two Chief Secretaries. There is no need for it, we cannot afford to pay two Chief Secretaries. And we do not require this Publicity Department to produce two newspapers one in English and one in Assamese. Again in the sphere of Agriculture there are too many Directors, Deputy Directors, Assistant Directors and the like. I think some of these posts can be amalgamated and matters simplified.

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: Your time is up.

Shri RANENDRA MOHAN DAS: Mr. Speaker, Sir, going through the pages of the Budget and the introductory speech of the Hon'ble Finance Minister, I, as a new Member in this House, do not find that the Budget estimate for the ensuing year carry us any further. We do not notice a trace of imagination or outlook, the same old policy of stagnation still continues. We find elsewhere that, there is a definite policy of Government and they followed that policy. In our State, we do not find anything just to show that the Cabinet have been contemplating any development of the resources of the State.

Of course, we find mention of some schemes in the Budget. But a few appointments here and there, bringing certain Departments in a permanent basis and so on and so forth—are generally said to be the new schemes of the Government of Assam.

Do they increase the National Income? Do they produce wealth? Do they contribute anything to the State Revenue? These may be handy weapons

to oblige the supporters of the Hon'ble, Ministers, but it does not touch the fringe of the problem. We want more food, more cloth, more houses, more roads, more dispensaries, more education. How does the Government propose to meet these demands of the hungry millions? Are Government taking any steps to increase the industrial wealth of the State?

Now, Sir, coming to an analysis of the Financial Statement for the year 1952-53, as referred to by my hon. Friend, Mr. Umaruddin, in 1950-51 actuals, the closing balance was about Rs.3 crores and 21 lakhs, but in 1952-53 it has come down to only Rs.42 lakhs. Thus more than Rs.2 crores and 78 lakhs have been spent by the Government during the year without showing any productive scheme or programme before the country.

Further, more than Rs.2½ crores have been shown as deficit. Taking this financial position to be a grim reality, does it not strike us all, that this irresponsible Government with unnecessary appointments, reservation of big salaries, top-heavy administration, with reserved expenditure for unnecessary luxury, the condition of the common people will bound to go from bad to worse?

My hon. Friends behind the Treasury Benches referred to the State like, United Provinces, Madras and Orissa as to how those States are progressing and also expressed his displeasure about the appointment of an Additional Chief Secretary in Assam. But may I ask him, why did not he refer to the number of so many Ministers and Deputy Ministers in the Assam Cabinet? If a bigger State like Orissa can progress and do well with 5 Ministers—why a smaller State like Assam should have the luxury of having 10 Ministers and so many Deputies? Is it not wastage? It is not also disgraceful?

To the common man it is of little concern whether the Budget is a surplus or deficit. We would have also welcome a deficit, if it would come as a result of development projects, constructive schemes, or raising the living standard of the common man.

But, we find that the gloomy picture is mainly due to a fall in revenue from most of the revenue earning departments and increase in the expenditure on those very departments. As for example:—

Receipts from land Revenue has fallen by Rs.24,17,000 whereas the expenditure under this head has been raised by Rs.8,38,000 when compared with 1950-51 actuals.

Receipts from forest has also fallen by Rs.16,5,9000 whereas the expenditure has increased by Rs.6,26,000. In Excise, the revenue has fallen by Rs.16,44,000, but the expenditure has gone up by Rs.1,65,000, so also in Registration, and other taxes and duties. The reasons for this fall in revenue of the major items referred to above, are not very difficult to find out. It is the mal-administration of the present Cabinet which is responsible for this great loss.

Under the head 'Land Revenue', there is a remarkable fall in the revenue from fisheries. It is due to the interference of the Ministers upon the auction sale conducted by the Deputy Commissioners, where favourite persons of the Ministers are often given lease of these fisheries at much lower bid.

In this head, the explanation for fall in revenue given in the item 'Miscellaneous' cannot be correct. The progress of the actuals for 1950-51 is Rs. 22,04,000 a remarkable increase, as such the explanation that—"the decrease in the Revised is based on progress of actuals"—cannot be correct. It is self-contradictory.

Similarly, in the administration of the Forest Department, with so many years of preference and undue facilities given to the chosen people of the Government without any regard for public auction, a highly revenue yielding

department has been converted into a deficit one. If Forest does not pay, which would be the better department for the earning of revenue in Assam, I cannot say.

We find that a provision of Rs. 1,12,000 has been made in the Revised for "Resin-Tapping Industry". The detailed scheme cannot be found out in the pages of the Budget, as such it is difficult to say, if it will be paying, or like other Assam Government schemes, a provision for some chosen people of the Cabinet.

Sir, if our administration goes in this way with a decrease in revenue and increase in expenditure, in all revenue earning departments, we can visualise that the days are not far off when our Government will have to apply to the Central Government for its voluntary liquidation.

Sir, in food we were surplus not many days ago, but to-day we go with begging bowls to the Centre. We have vast areas of cultivated and cultivable lands. Though our Hon'ble Ministers may paint the land question in their own way, it cannot be denied that the percentage of these cultivable waste lands is perhaps the heaviest in Assam compared with any other State in India.

Sir, it must be said to our discredit that this Government has failed to mobilise the manpower of the State to its full capacity. The local peasant is still less hardworking than his counterpart from East Bengal. In this connection, Mr. Hockenhull once said on the floor of the House:—

"I have seen the finest agriculture in the world and it would be impertinent on my part to suggest anything other than imitating the Mymensing immigrants".

Unless, steps are taken to release the capacity of the local peasants to its maximum, no amount of money or ovation put on the Grow-more-food campaign will ever be successful.

On Grow-more-food account, we know that the Government of India gave big subsidies to Assam during these few years. As the allotments for Grow-more-food have been very carefully and intelligently made in so many different heads that it is a very laborious task on the part of the newcomer like me to find out the total grant made by the Government of India during these years. Anyway, on a general survey of this Department, I can safely say that the grant from India Government is increasing year after year, but our demand for rice and paddy from the Centre is also swelling every day. The reason is obvious that the bulk of the money is being wasted by our so called experts in all unscientific and unproductive schemes.

Is it not also foolish to incur an expenditure of Rs. 18,62,000 for preliminary and establishment charges in Umtru-Hydro-Electric Project, depending upon a grant from Government of India in the next year? Will it not be a wastage if no help from the Centre comes? Further, no detail account of the scheme could be furnished for our information.

Sir, the Sale Tax, as has been introduced in Assam has become a veritable nuisance for the poor traders. Here, the assessable turnover for a trader has been fixed as low as Rs. 7,500 with the result that even a poor street hawker, or a pan-walla, or a Bidiwalla, a cobbler, is being embarrassed by the Sales Tax Officer. These poor people are not expected to keep regular accounts, so they have to stick to the mercy of the officer.

Again, the procedure and cost of stamp, etc., for filling objection petition are prohibitive if compared with those of the Incometax Department. West Bengal Government gave a relief to the poor traders by fixing the minimum quantum at Rs. 20,000.

Sir, if this tax be converted into indirect tax, by taxing at the source, the distress of the poor traders would have been minimised without affecting the income of the State. But this is not to be, because, today's Congress Government is not for the relief of the poorer classes, as it was before during its fighting days.

Sir, curiously enough, the medicine is also being taxed as one of those luxury goods. Yes, India being a poor country, where use of medicine by a poor people must be regarded as a luxury. But, ten Ministers with the deputies, in a small State like Assam, is certainly not a luxury for the Congress Government pledged for the establishment of "Rama Rajya", I believe upon the ashes of the masses!

Sir, we know, when the Agricultural Income tax and Sales tax were introduced, it was stated on behalf of the Government that the additional income realised from these taxes would be earmarked for projects of Development which would benefit the ryots and the consuming public. But, to-day we find that these incomes are being swallowed up in the day to day administration leaving those development departments as underfed as ever.

Sir, regarding the figure, which have been presented to us under the head '85—A Capital outlay of State Trading', we must confess that all relevant data have been withheld from us and thereby denying us a glimpse into the inner mystery of our State Trading. We have been simply presented with a figure of net gain and net loss; and as there is a net gain, no expenditure on this department has been submitted to the vote of the Assembly. In that view of things any surplus department could very easily escape the vote and scrutiny of the Assembly by simply showing that it is a surplus. So far I remember, this procedure of suppression of detailed statement, had been objected to by some Members in this House on previous occasions.

Sir, we are entitled to know what expenditure we are incurring in procuring each maund of rice and paddy and what expenditure we are incurring in the Sales organisation for the Scheme.

Sir, the Government always profess to establish a "Welfare State". But where the grant for rural water supply and supply of medicine to rural dispensaries and others like that have been curtailed and the expenditure for Police administration has been raised to its peak, can we call it a 'Welfare State'? It can rightly be named a State under Police Raj which had always been opposed by the Congress in its fighting days.

Sir, our Hon'ble Finance Minister has pointed a very gloomy picture of the critical financial position of the State. But who is responsible for these state of affairs? The same old party is in the helm of the affairs since past few years. Mr. Morley observed rightly in his Budget speech in 1950—"If Government had diagnosed correctly during the past three years the maladies from which the State was suffering, it could have avoided a great deal of expenditure, which has proved both abortive and frustrating".

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: I hope the hon. Member will please resume his seat as the time allotted to him is over.

Shri RANENDRA MOHON DAS: Sir, I want only one minute more.

The Hon'ble Shri BAIDYANATH MOORERJEE: Let him, Sir, make mention of a few more European Members.

Shri RANENDRA MOHON DAS: Because, they deal with facts.

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: The hon. Member will please resume his seat.

Shri RANENDRA MOHAN DAS: Very well, Sir.

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: I hope the Government benches will be fair about these things and they ought to be able to tolerate a bit. I hope this procedure will be followed.

Mrs. USHA BARTHAKUR: মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আপোনাৰ জৰিয়তে মই দেশবাসীক ধন্যবাদ জনাইছো যে এই ৰাজ্যৰ মঙ্গলৰ কাৰনে অনুস্থিত এই বিধান সভাত এগৰাকী মহিলাই মাত্ৰ ভাষাত কথা কবলৈ সুবিধা পাইছে।

ৰাজনৈতিক আৰু সামাজিক ক্ষেত্ৰত নাৰ্য অধিকাৰৰ কাৰণে জগতৰ নাৰিসমাজে নানাঠাইত নানাৰূপে আপ্ৰাণ চেষ্টাকৰি আহিছে, কেতিয়াবা আশাৰ জেউতি বিৰিঙি উঠিছিল আৰু কেতিয়াবা হতাশৰ ক'লা ডাৱৰে ঢাকি ধৰিছিল। তথাপি বিধান সভাৰ সদস্য হৈ দেশৰ মঙ্গল সাধন কৰাৰ আগভাগ লোৱাত অকল পুৰুষৰ একচেতিয়া অধিকাৰৰ প্ৰতিবাদ অতিজৰে পৰা চলি আহিছে। এনেকি মহাজ্ঞানী চক্ৰেটিছৰ সমসাময়িক গ্ৰীক মহিলা সকলে বিধানসভাৰ কাৰ্যসূচীত সহযোগ কৰিব নোৱাৰি ক্ষুণ্ণ হৈছিল। ইয়াকেই বিষয়বস্তু লৈ সেই যুগৰ নাট্যকাৰ এজনে "পালিয়ামেণ্ট" নামৰ এখন ধেমেলীয়া নাটকত ভালৰূপে কপায়িত কৰি গৈছে। যিহওক, আজি ইমানদিনৰ মূৰত এলাগী অসমদেশতো মহিলাক মুখ্য গণতান্ত্ৰিক অধিকাৰ দিয়াত সদৌ অসমৰ মহিলা সমাজৰ তৰফৰ পৰা মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়ৰ জৰিয়তে পুনৰ দেশবাসীলৈ মই শ্ৰদ্ধাঞ্জলী আগবঢ়াইছো।

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, অসমৰ মাননীয় বিত্তমন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে তেখেতৰ বাজেট বক্তৃতাত ৰাষ্ট্ৰগঠনৰ আঁচনি বিতংকৈ বাখ্যা কৰিছে, তেখেতৰ বক্তৃতাৰ পৰা মোৰ মাননীয় সহ সদস্য সকলে অনায়াসে উপলব্ধি কৰিব পাৰিব যে বৰ্তমান কংগ্ৰেছ চৰকাৰে ৰাইজৰ হিতাৰ্থে অত্যাবশ্যকীয় সকলোধৰণৰ কাম হাতত লবলৈ অহোপুৰুষাখ কৰিছে, কিন্তু ইয়াৰ ভিতৰে কিছুমান কাম অতি সোণকালে আৰু বৰ জোৰেৰে হাতত লোৱাৰ আৱশ্যক হৈছে বুলি ভাবি মই দুৰাৰ-মান কব খুজিছো।

শিশুশিক্ষা—অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, গছপুলি এটিৰ পৰা স্কুল পোৱাৰ আশা কৰিলে তাৰ পাতত পানী নাচালি যেনেকৈ গুৰিত সাৰপানী দিয়াৰ আৱশ্যক হয়, এটা জাতিৰ উন্নতি সাধন কৰিবলৈকো সেইদৰে শিশুসকলৰ স্বাস্থ্য আৰু শিক্ষাৰ প্ৰতি লক্ষ্য ৰাখিব লাগিব বুলি মই ভাবো। কোমল বয়সত শিশুসকলৰ যি মনোবৃত্তি আৰু অভ্যাস গঠন হয়, সি়েই গোটেই জীৱনত প্ৰভাব বিস্তাৰ কৰে। শিশুয়ে ৩ বছৰৰ পৰা ৬ বছৰ কাললৈ এই সময় ছোৱাত বিশেষকৈ গাঁৱত, অজ্ঞ বিস্তাৰ কৰে। শিশুয়ে ৩ বছৰৰ পৰা ৬ বছৰ কাললৈ এই সময় ছোৱাত বিশেষকৈ গাঁৱত, অজ্ঞ বিস্তাৰ কৰে। শিশুয়ে ৩ বছৰৰ পৰা ৬ বছৰ কাললৈ এই সময় ছোৱাত বিশেষকৈ গাঁৱত, অজ্ঞ বিস্তাৰ কৰে। শিশুয়ে ৩ বছৰৰ পৰা ৬ বছৰ কাললৈ এই সময় ছোৱাত বিশেষকৈ গাঁৱত, অজ্ঞ বিস্তাৰ কৰে। শিশুয়ে ৩ বছৰৰ পৰা ৬ বছৰ কাললৈ এই সময় ছোৱাত বিশেষকৈ গাঁৱত, অজ্ঞ বিস্তাৰ কৰে।

সামাজিক শিক্ষা—অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, গণতান্ত্ৰিক ৰাষ্ট্ৰৰ প্ৰতিজন মূনিহ তিবোতাই নাগৰিকৰ দায়িত্ব বহন কৰাৰ প্ৰথম আলম হৈছে শিক্ষা, কংগ্ৰেছ চৰকাৰে ইয়াৰ তাৎপৰ্য্য বুজি বয়সীয়াল লোকৰ শিক্ষা, সামাজিক শিক্ষাৰ কাৰণে ধনৰ যোগান ধৰি আহিছে। চকু আৰু কানৰ দ্বাৰা

লাভ কৰা শিক্ষাৰ প্ৰভাৱ কম নহব। আমি মোগল সন্মতি আৰু বৰ জীৱনলৈ আঙুলীয়াব পাৰো। তেও লেখিব পঢ়িব নাজানিছিল, কিন্তু চকু আৰু কানেৰে যি জ্ঞান আহৰন কৰিছিল, তাৰ দ্বাৰাই এখন বিশাল সাম্ৰাজ্য সূৰ্য্যোদয়ৰ শাসন কৰিব পাৰিছিল। আজিও বাস্তৱিক নতুন গঢ় দিবলৈ হলে গাঁৱৰ বয়সীয়াল মহিলা সমাজক চকু আৰু কানেৰে লাভ কৰা শিক্ষা দান কৰিবলৈ বিশেষ আৱশ্যক হব। লৰা ছোৱালীৰ কোমল মনত জ্ঞানৰ গুটি প্ৰথমতে মাক সকলেই সিঁচি দিয়ে। গতিকে গাঁৱৰ মহিলা সমাজক শিক্ষা দিবলৈ হলে, মাজিক লেনটাৰ্ণ, কথাছবি, উপযুক্ত পুথিভঁৰাল, সাকুৱা বক্তৃতা আদিৰ যথোচিত ব্যৱস্থা থাকিব লাগিব। তাৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰে ৩,২৫,০০০ টকা বাজেটত ধৰিছে। ই অতি সন্তোষৰ কথা। মই মাত্ৰ ইয়াকেই কব খোজো যে এই টকাৰ সৰহ অংশ যাতে মাতৃজাতিৰ শিক্ষাদানত ব্যৱহাৰ হয় তাকে অনুৰোধ কৰিলো।

উচ্চ শিক্ষা—অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, গাঁৱৰ উঠি অহা ছোৱালী বিলাকে প্ৰাইমেৰী শিক্ষা সমাপন কৰিয়েই মনত হেপাহ থকা স্বত্বেও শিক্ষালাভ কৰিবলৈ সন্মত হ'ব পৰা নাই। এই বছৰৰ বাজেটত উচ্চ শিক্ষাত ছাত্ৰৰ কাৰণে ১২,৮৭,৪৮২ টকা আৰু ছাত্ৰীৰ কাৰণে ১,৫০,২৫৯ টকা ধৰিছে। এই ব্যৱধানই আপোনালোকক বুজাই দিব, উচ্চ শিক্ষা লাভ কৰা ছোৱালীৰ সংখ্যা কিমান তাকব। জাতিৰ সৰ্ব্বাঙ্গ উন্নতি সাধিবলৈ হলে এই ব্যৱধান অতি সোনকালে নাইকীয়া কৰিব লাগিব বুলি মই ভাবো। সেই মৰ্ণে যি বিলাক জিলাত মাত্ৰ একোখনি ছোৱালী হাইস্কুল আছে তাত একোটিকে ছাত্ৰীনিবাস চৰকাৰৰ তৰফৰ পৰা কৰি দিবৰ কাৰণে ধনৰ যোগান ধৰিবলৈ মাননীয় বিত্তমন্ত্রী মহোদয়ক মই টানি অনুৰোধ কৰো। গাঁৱৰ নিবন্ধৰতা গুচাবলৈ হলে সৰহ সংখ্যক গাঁৱৰ ছোৱালীক শিক্ষিতা কৰিব লাগিব। ইয়াৰ প্ৰথম অন্তৰায় হৈছে ছাত্ৰীনিবাসৰ অভাৱ। যি দুই এখন গাঁৱত ছোৱালী হাইস্কুল স্থাপিত হৈছে তাতো চৰকাৰে উদাৰতাৰে ধনৰ যোগান ধৰা উচিত।

জনস্বাস্থ্য—অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, ইউৰোপ যেনেকৈ নগৰপুৰ্ণ তেনেকৈ আমাৰ দেশখন হৈছে গাওপুৰ্ণ। এই বাস্তৱ সৰ্ব্বাঙ্গী উন্নতিৰ মূলত হৈছে গাওবাসীৰ স্বাস্থ্য। এই বিষয়ত চৰকাৰে যথেষ্ট চেষ্টা কৰা স্বত্বেও কেইটামান বিষয়ত জোৰ দিয়া নিতান্ত দৰ্কাৰ বুলি মই অনুভৱ কৰো। গাও বিলাকত হাকুটি পেলু বোগৰ বৃদ্ধি অনুপাতে এইবছৰৰ বাজেটত ধৰা মাত্ৰ ৫টি নতুন হাকুটি-পেলু-নিবাৰণী কেন্দ্ৰ, এপাচি কত এটা জালক যেনহে হৈছে। অনতি-পলমেই এই বোগ নিশূল কৰিব নোৱাৰিলে গাও উন্নয়ণ আঁচনি ব্যৰ্থ হ'ব যেন লাগে। এই বোগৰ পৰা হাত সৰাব উপায়, প্ৰচাৰ বিভাগ, বেডিও, চিনেমা, পুষ্টিকা আদিৰ যোগেদি গাওবাসীৰ মাজত প্ৰচাৰ কৰিব লাগে। মই চৰকাৰক মানুনয়ে অনুৰোধ কৰো যাতে জনস্বাস্থ্য বিভাগৰ জৰিয়তে অচীৰে এই প্ৰচাৰ কাৰ্য্য আৰম্ভ কৰাই ওপৰৰি যিখিনি ধনৰ দৰ্কাৰ সেইখিনি মঞ্জুৰ কৰে।

পৰিপুষ্টি—অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আজি উৎকট খাদ্যৰ শঙ্কটৰ দিনত উপযুক্ত খাদ্যৰ অভাৱত মানুহৰ জীৱনৰ মান দিনে দিনে কমি আহিছে। গাঁৱত যিখিনি উৎপন্ন হয় সিও মহিলা সকলৰ খাদ্য প্ৰস্তুতিৰ অজ্ঞতাৰ কাৰণে নষ্ট হয়। অসমৰ বান্ধনি ঘৰৰ আঘলৰ কোঠাতে, প্ৰতি গৰাকী মহিলাৰ হাতত সুস্থ-সৰল নিৰ্ভীক, কৰ্তব্যপৰায়ণ জাতি গঢ়াৰ ঘাই চাৰি কাঠি থাকে। গতিকে এই মহিলা সকলক পৰিপুষ্টি খাদ্যৰ জ্ঞান দিবলৈ জনস্বাস্থ্য বিভাগৰ জৰিয়তেই হওক বা লগতে এটি পৰিপুষ্টি বিভাগ খুলিয়েই লওক, গাঁৱৰ মহিলা সকলৰ মাজত এই অপৰিহাৰ্য্য শিক্ষা বিস্তাৰ কৰিবলৈ মই জনপ্ৰিয় চৰকাৰক অনুৰোধ কৰিলো।

মাতৃ মঙ্গল আৰু শিশু মঙ্গল সমিতি—অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, কংগ্ৰেছ চৰকাৰৰ দিনত চিকিৎসা-লয়ৰ সংখ্যা বাঢ়াতো বৰ সন্তোষৰ কথা, তথাপি মাতৃ আৰু শিশুৰ প্ৰতি মঙ্গলৰ হকে কৰিবলগীয়া এতিয়াও বহুত বাকী, আজি গাঁৱৰ অজ্ঞতা আৰু শিক্ষিতা ধাইৰ অভাৱত কিমান প্ৰস্তুতীয়ে অকালতে ইহলীলা সম্বৰণ কৰে, কিমানে জীৱন্তে স্বাস্থ্য হেৰুৱাই আধানৰা অৱস্থাত থাকে, কিমান শিশুৱে বা শিশুৱে প্ৰস্তুতীয়ে প্ৰস্তুতীয়াৰতেই জীৱন লীলা সামৰণী মাৰে এই কাহিনী

সচাৰুৈয়ে কৰুণ। ১৯৪৯ চনৰ জনস্বাস্থ্য বিভাগৰ বিপোর্ট মতে, সদ্যপ্ৰসূত সন্তানৰ মৃত্যু হাৰ হাজাৰত ৭৬.৬ জন; ইয়াৰ উপৰিও প্ৰসূতি গাৱৰ অনিষ্টকৰ আবহাৱাৰ কাৰণে ১ বছৰৰ পৰা ৫ বছৰলৈ শিশুৰ মৃত্যুৰ হাৰ হাজাৰত ৮১.৫১ জন হয়। এই মাত্ৰ আৰু শিশুবিলাকৰ উদ্ধাৰৰ কাৰণে বাইজৰ তৰফৰ পৰা মাতৃ আৰু শিশু-মঙ্গল কেন্দ্ৰ ঠাইয়ে ঠাইয়ে গঢ়ি উঠিছে। মই আশা কৰো এই কেন্দ্ৰবিলাকত চৰকাৰে উদাৰতাৰে সৈতে অৰ্থৰ যোগান ধৰি দুৰ্ভাগীয়া মাতৃ আৰু শিশু সকলক অকালমৃত্যু মুখৰ পৰা উদ্ধাৰ কৰা নিতান্ত কৰ্তব্য হব।

মহিলা কেন্দ্ৰ—অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আজি মহিলা সমাজে দেশৰ কামত নিজকে নিয়োগ কৰিবলৈ উঠি পৰি লগাতো দেশৰ এটি শুভ লক্ষণহে। বৰ আনন্দৰ বিষয় যে কংগ্ৰেছ চৰকাৰৰ দিনতে মহিলা সমাজে দেশ সেৱাত লাগিবলৈ সুবিধা পাইছে। যিবিলাক মহিলাকেন্দ্ৰই এইদৰে সমাজ সেৱাৰ আঁচনি হাতত লৈ কাম আৰম্ভ কৰিছে সেই কেন্দ্ৰবিলাকৰ প্ৰতি মাননীয় বিত্তমন্ত্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়াই সন্মানভাৱে চকুৰে চালে ৰাষ্ট্ৰৰ প্ৰধান উপকাৰ হব বুলি মই ভাবো।

সামৰণিত মই নাৰী আৰু শিশু মঙ্গলৰ বহুল সমস্যা সমাধানৰ কাৰণে শিশু মঙ্গল আৰু নাৰী মঙ্গল কমিটি এটা গঠন কৰিবলৈ মাননীয় বিত্তমন্ত্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়াক এটি টকাৰ পুঞ্জী সূকীয়াকৈ বাধিবলৈ অনুৰোধ কৰো।

মহোদয়, মই আৰু সদনৰ সময় নষ্ট নকৰো। এই সমস্যাৰূপে অসমৰ বহুল সমস্যাৰ সম্বন্ধীয় হৈয়ো, যি বাজেট এই সদনত ডাঙি ধৰিছে, ই ঘাটি বাজেট হলেও এই ব্যয় অপৰিহাৰ্য্য। আশা কৰো এই ঘাটিখিনি কেন্দ্ৰৰ পৰাই পূৰণ হব।

Shri THANU RAM GOGOI: মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ ডাঙৰীয়া, মাননীয় অর্থমন্ত্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়াই ডাঙি ধৰা বাজেট সম্পৰ্কে দু'আধাৰ কথা কবলৈ মই ঠিয় দিছো। মই নিজে এজন খেতিয়কৰ সন্তান! বিশেষকৈ যি সমষ্টিৰ পৰা মই এই বিধান সভালৈ নিৰ্ব্বাচিত হৈ আহিছো, তাৰ সবহ সংখ্যক লোকেই খেতিয়ক আৰু বাগিছাৰ বনুৱা, গতিকে খেতিয়ক আৰু বনুৱা সকলৰ তাৰ সবহ সংখ্যক লোকেই খেতিয়ক আৰু বাগিছাৰ বনুৱা, গতিকে খেতিয়ক আৰু বনুৱা সকলৰ সুখ-দুখৰ কথা চিন্তা নকৰাকৈ মই থাকিব নোৱাৰো। আধা পেটীয়া, আধা নাঙঠা লৰা-ছোৱালী বুকত বান্ধি ভগা ঘৰত জীৱন কটোৱা শশ কৃষক বনুৱা পৰিয়ালৰ দৃশ্য মনলৈ আহিলে মোৰ অন্তৰ বিদোহী হৈ উঠে।

বৃটিছৰ গোলামী যুগ আৰু সেই যুগত তৈয়াৰ হোৱা বৃটিছ শাসন আইনৰ অবসান ঘটাই ভাৰতীয় ৰাজনৈতিক মনীষীসকলে মিলি কৰা ভাৰতীয় স্বাধীন সংবিধানৰ মতে হোৱা অসম বিধান সভাৰ এয়েই পোন প্ৰথম অধিবেশন। বৃটিছ যুগৰ শোষণ আইনৰ চেপাত শতাব্দী ধৰি শোষিত, নিশ্চেষ্ট আৰু উপেক্ষিত দৰিদ্ৰ কৃষক সকলে আমাৰ এই স্বাধীন আইনৰ ৰ'দ কাচলীত গা টঙাব পাৰিব বুলি বৰ আশা কৰিছে আৰু তেওঁলোকৰ নিৰ্ব্বাচিত প্ৰতিনিধি হিচাপে আমিও তদুপ আশাবাদী। সেই কাৰণে স্বভাৱতে বিত্ত মন্ত্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়াই ডাঙি ধৰা বাজেটত উক্ত কৃষক আৰু বনুৱাৰ দুখ মোচনৰ বাবে কি ব্যৱস্থা কৰিছে তাক ভালকৈ চাইছো। বিত্তমন্ত্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়াৰ লগত আমি সকলো মাননীয় সদস্য একমত হব লাগিব যে অসমত মাটিহীন লোকৰ সমস্যাটো বৰ জটিল। তাতে আকৌ ডুমিকম্প, বানপানী আদি প্ৰাকৃতিক দুৰ্যোগ-বিলাক। ইতিমধ্যে ডুমিকম্প আৰু বানপানী বিদ্ধস্ত লোকসকলক আৰু লগতে মাটিহীন লোককো আঞ্জিলৈকে প্ৰায় দুইলাখ নিৰ্ব্বাৰো অধিক মাটি বিতৰণ কৰিছে। তাৰ বাবে আমাৰ চৰকাৰ তথা মাননীয় ৰাজ্য মন্ত্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়া নিশ্চয় ধন্যবাদৰ পাত্ৰ। কিন্তু তেখেতৰ ভাষণৰ মতে মাটিহীনলোক আৰু মাটিহীন কৃষকৰ কোনো পাৰ্থক্য পোৱা নগল। মাটিহীন অৰ্থে খেতিয়কৰি নোখোৱা অন্যান্য ব্যৱসায়ী বা আমোলা সকলকো যদি মাটিহীন কৃষক জীবি কৃষকৰ শ্ৰেণীত ধৰা হৈছে তেন্তে ই এটা দুঃখৰ কথা। এই নীতিয়ে অসমৰ কৃষক শ্ৰেণীৰ ধ্বংস সাধন কৰিব যিটো আমি কেতিয়াও বাঞ্ছা নকৰো। গতিকে মাটি বিতৰণত তলত দিয়া নীতি লবলৈ মই পৰামৰ্শ দিব খোজোঁ।

(১) কেবল খেতিৰ ওপৰতে নিৰ্ভৰ কৰা মাটিহীন কৃষি-জীবি কৃষক সকলৰ এটা নিৰ্ভুল তালিকা পুস্তকত কৰি নতুনকৈ খোলা মাটিবিলাক বিশেষকৈ ধান খেতিৰ উপযোগী মাটিবিলাক কেবল এই শ্ৰেণীৰ লোকৰ মাজত বিতৰণৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগে।

(২) উক্ত ধৰণে বাচি লোৱা খেতিয়ক সকলক সমৰায় ভিত্তিত নতুনকৈ খোলা মাটিত এখন এখন গাওঁ হিচাপে স্থাপন কৰিব লাগে।

(৩) ওপৰোক্ত ধৰণেৰে প্ৰতিষ্ঠা কৰা গাওঁবিলাকত চৰকাৰী খৰচেৰে খোৱা পানীৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগে আৰু অন্যান্য স্বাস্থ্য বিষয়ক আৰু বেমাৰ আজাৰ আদিৰ প্ৰতিষেধক ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগে।

(৪) উক্ত খেতিয়ক সকলক আৱশ্যক হলে দীঘলীয়া সময়ৰ কাৰণে কৃষি ঋণ দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগে।

(৫) আৱশ্যক হলে খাবলৈ নোহোৱা খেতিয়ক পৰিয়ালক অন্ততঃ ছমাহৰ কাৰণে খোৱাৰ যোগাৰ দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগে।

অধ্যক্ষ ডাঙৰীয়া, মই আশা কৰো মোৰ পৰামৰ্শ বিলাক ৰাজহ মন্ত্ৰী আৰু আমাৰ মন্ত্ৰী সভায়ো অলপ মনোযোগ দি ভাবি চাব। মোৰ মনেৰে কৃষকৰ সমস্যা আমাৰ আগত আজি এটা বৰ জটিল সমস্যা (Burning problem)। আমেৰিকাত কৃষকৰ কাৰণে আইনত অনেক সুব্যৱস্থা থকাৰ কাৰণে তাত কৃষকৰ অৱস্থা আটাইতকৈ ভাল। আনকি আমাৰ ভাৰতৰ উত্তৰ প্ৰদেশটো অলপতে কৃষকৰ লৰা-ছোৱালীৰ কাৰণে গাঁৱৰ মাজত কৃষি বিশ্ববিদ্যালয় এটি খুলিবলৈ আয়োজন কৰিছে।

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মই কলে অতিৰঞ্জিত নহব যে গাঁৱলীয়া কৃষকৰ দাৰিদ্ৰতা, নিৰক্ষৰতা আৰু অনভিজ্ঞতাৰ অজুহাত লৈ আমাৰ দেশৰ প্ৰত্যেক ৰাজনৈতিক দলে কৃষক আৰু তেওঁলোকৰ লৰা-ছোৱালীবিলাকক লৈ খেলা খেলি আহিছে। গাঁৱৰ দৰিদ্ৰ কৃষকৰ মাজলৈ গৈ প্ৰত্যেক ৰাজনৈতিক দলৰ চতুৰ নেতা সকলে তেওঁলোকৰ আগত সোণৰ সপোন দেখুৱাইগৈ আৰু তেওঁলোকৰ সহজ সবল লৰা ছোৱালী বিলাকক ফুচুলাই নি দলীয় যুদ্ধ ক্ষেত্ৰত আগশাৰীত ঠিয় কৰি অশেষ নিৰ্যাতন ভোগাই নিজৰ আঁচনিৰ পৰীক্ষা কৰে। স্বাধীনতাৰ গণআন্দোলন আৰু বিপ্লৱৰ যুদ্ধত এই দৰিদ্ৰ কৃষকৰ বেচিভাগ ডেকা-গাভৰুৱেই নিৰ্যাতন ভুগিলে আৰু প্ৰাণ আহতি দিলে। কত শত কৃষকৰ উদীয়মান ছাত্ৰই স্কুল কলেজৰ শিক্ষা ভৰিৰে গুৰিয়াই স্বাধীনতাৰ যুদ্ধত জীৱন বিপন্ন কৰিলে। তেওঁলোকৰ বহুতেই আজি আমাৰ দেশে স্বাধীনতা পোৱাৰ পিচত তেওঁলোকৰ জীৱনৰ আবেলি পৰত ভোকাতুৰ, শোকাতুৰ পৰিয়াল বুকুত বান্ধি অতীত জীৱনক ধিক্কাৰ দি কাল কটাইছে। সেই কথা আমি বুকুত হাত দি দকৈ ভাবি চোৱা উচিত।

স্বাধীনতা পোৱাৰ পিচটো যোৱা কেইবছৰত নানা বকম বেমেজালি আৰু প্ৰাকৃতিক দুর্যোগৰ ফলত আমাৰ জাতীয় চৰকাৰে এই দৰিদ্ৰ কৃষক সকলৰ দুখ মোচনৰ কামত বিশেষ আগ বাঢ়িব নোৱাৰাৰ অজুহাত লৈ বিদ্রোহী কমিউনিষ্ট দলৰ পলাতক নেতাসকলে অনেক দুৰ-দুৰণীৰ তেওঁলোকৰ আঁচনিবিলাক কাৰ্য্যকৰী কৰিবৰ বাবে পিচপৰা গাওঁ-বিলাকৰ দৰিদ্ৰ খেতিয়ক সকলৰ মাজত সোণাই হোজা খেতিয়ক সকলক সোনৰ সপোন দেখুৱাই তেওঁলোকৰ লৰা ছোৱালীবোৰক স্কুল-কলেজৰ পৰা একুৱাই নি কি ভাবে বিপথগামী কৰিছে তাক আমাৰ মাননীয় সদস্য সকলোৱে দেখিছে আৰু অনুভৱ কৰিছে। আমাৰ পুলিচ বিভাগৰ বৰমুৰীয়া সকলে অনেক চোৰাংচোৱা বিষয়া থকা স্বত্বেও পলাতক নেতাসকলক ৰবিব নোৱাৰি গাঁৱৰ হোজা খেতিয়ক সকলক পলাতক সকলৰ আশ্ৰয়দাতা বুলি অযথা অত্যাচাৰ কাৰ্য্যৰ স্তৰযোগতে চোৰ ডকাইত বিলাকেও চুৰি ডকাইতি আৰু, নৰহত্যা কৰি যি অৰাজকতাৰ সৃষ্টি কৰিছিল তাক দমন কৰি চোৰ ডকাইত আৰু পলাতক নেতাসকলক ধৰিবলৈ গৈ পুলিচ কৰ্তৃ পক্ষই অনেক ঠাইত গাঁৱলীয়া খেতিয়কৰ ওপৰত অন্যায় অত্যাচাৰ কৰি আনকি তেওঁলোকৰ গাভৰু ছোৱালী আৰু বুঢ়া বুঢ়ীকো জেলত আটক কৰি কেইদিনমান কমিউনিষ্টে কৰা অৰাজকতাত কৈও বেচি অৰাজকতাৰ সৃষ্টি কৰিছিল। অৱশেষত শিৱসাগৰৰ সকলো ৰাজনৈতিক নেতাই এইবিলাকৰ প্ৰতিবাদ কৰাত পুলিচৰ উৎপাতৰ সাম কাটে। ভবিষ্যতলৈ এনেকাৰ্য্যত পুলিচক সাৱধান কৰি দিবৰ কাৰণে আৰু হোজা খেতিয়ক সকলক স্বাধীন দেশৰ স্বাধীন নাগৰিকে পোৱা

স্বল্প আদৰ্শ দেখুৱাবলৈ আমাৰ চৰকাৰে পুলিচৰ অতিৰিক্ত অত্যাচাৰ বিলাকৰ নিৰপেক্ষ জুডিছিয়েল তদন্ত কৰা উচিত। এই কথা শিৱসাগৰৰ ৰাইজেও দাবী কৰে। অসমীয়া কৃষক সকলৰ বিষয়ে কৰিব লগীয়া আৰু এটি বিষয়ৰ প্ৰতি মই আমাৰ চৰকাৰৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰিব খোজো। বৃটিশ যুগত বৃটিশৰ ৰাজ্য বিস্তাৰত সহায় কৰিবলৈ অহা অনা অসমীয়া মহাজন কিছুমানে দুখীয়া খেতিয়কক টকা বা বস্তু বাহানি ধৰিলে দি তাৰ স্তৰত মাৰি বহুত খেতিয়কৰ বাপতীয়া সাহোনৰ মাটি বাৰী বিলাক হস্তগত কৰি তেওঁলোকক সৰ্বহাৰা কৰিলে। এতিয়া সেই মহাজন বিলাকে সেই মাটি বিলাকৰ ওপৰত জমিদাৰী হৈ আছে বা বহুতেই সেইবিলাক বহুত অতিৰিক্ত লাভ লৈ আনক বিক্ৰী কৰিছে। আমাৰ চৰকাৰে নতুন আইনৰ বলেৰে উক্ত মহাজন বিলাকে অন্যায় কৈ লোৱা খেতিয়কৰ মাটি বিলাক আগৰ খেতিয়ক মালিকক যুৰাই দিয়াৰ বন্দবস্ত কৰা উচিত।

তাৰ পিচত চাহ বাগিছাৰ বনুৱাৰ সমস্যাৰ কথা। মাননীয় অৰ্থ মন্ত্ৰীৰ ভাষণৰ পৰা কেন্দ্ৰীয় চাহ বৰ্ডে বনুৱাসকলৰ মঙ্গল বিধায়ক কামৰ কাৰণে দুইলাখটকা দিছে বুলি জানি আমি আনন্দ পাইছো। তাৰ লগতে আমাৰ চৰকাৰেও ৬০,০০০, টকা যোগ দি এই কামত সহায় কৰিবলৈ স্থিৰ কৰা বুলি জানি বনুৱা সকলৰ হৈ মই আমাৰ মাননীয় অৰ্থমন্ত্ৰী আৰু আমাৰ চৰকাৰৰ শলাগ লৈছো কিন্তু আমাৰ বোধেৰে বনুৱাৰ বিভিন্ন সমস্যাৰ উন্নয়নৰ কাৰণে আমাৰ জাতীয় চৰকাৰে আৰু বেচি টকা মঞ্জুৰ কৰা উচিত। আৱশ্যক হলে চাহ শিল্পৰ ওপৰত এই টকাৰ বাবে উপক্ৰমা কৰ লগোৱা উচিত। বনুৱাৰ থকা ঘৰৰ উন্নতিৰ কাৰণে, জিৰানিৰ সময়ৰ বেচি সুবিধা দিবৰ বাবে আৰু তেওঁলোকৰ লৰা ছোৱালীৰ শিক্ষাৰ কাৰণে চাহ শিল্পপতি সকলৰ ওপৰত আমাৰ কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰে যি চপা দিছে আৰু নিম্নভাটা (Minimum wage Committee) বনুৱাৰ দৰমহা নিৰিখ বান্ধি দি যি নীতি মঞ্জুৰ কৰিছে তাৰ বাবে আমি আনন্দ প্ৰকাশ কৰিছো।

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, চাহ বাগিছাৰ বনুৱা, তথা কৰ্মচাৰী সকলৰ ফালৰ পৰা বৰ্ত্তমান চাহশিল্পৰ সম্বন্ধে মই আমাৰ চৰকাৰ তথা মাননীয় সদস্য সকলক এটি বিপদ সফ্কেট দিব খোজো যে আজি কিছুদিনৰ পৰা ধনী মাৰোৱাৰী সকলে ইউৰুপীয় মালিকৰ পৰা চাহ বাগিছা বিলাক কিনিবলৈ আৰম্ভ কৰিছে। ইয়াৰ ফলত চাহ বাগিছাৰ বনুৱা আৰু কৰ্মচাৰী সকলৰ ওপৰত অনেক বিপদ আহি পৰিছে। বাগিছাৰ নতুন মাৰোৱাৰী মালিকে পোনে পোনেই কৰ্মচাৰীৰ সংখ্যা কমাই দিয়ে আৰু লগে লগে বনুৱাবিলাকৰো বহুতক অতিৰিক্ত হৈছে বুলি খেদাই দিয়ে। ইয়াৰ ফলত কৰ্মচাৰী আৰু বনুৱাৰ সৈতে চাহ শিল্পৰ মালিকৰ অনেক ঠাইত সংঘৰ্ষ হৈছে। আৰু মাৰোৱাৰীয়ে লোৱা বনুৱাৰ সৈতে চাহ শিল্পৰ মালিকৰ অনেক ঠাইত সংঘৰ্ষ হৈছে। তদুপৰি আমাৰ এই শ্ৰেণীৰ বাগিছাত কৰ্মচাৰী আৰু বনুৱাৰ মাজত ভীষণ চাক্ৰল্যৰ সৃষ্টি হৈছে। তদুপৰি আমাৰ এই শ্ৰেণীৰ দেশীয় ভাই সকলৰ হাতলৈ অহাত চাহ পাতত ভেজাল দিয়া (adulteration) কামৰ উজান উঠিছে। এইদৰে কাম চলি থাকিলে অসমৰ আপুৰুগীয়া চাহ শিল্পই বিশ্বৰ বজাৰত ঠাই হেৰুৱাব আৰু অচিৰেই স্বংশ হব। গতিকে এই বিষয়ে আমাৰ চৰকাৰ তৎপৰ হোৱা উচিত।

আমাৰ চৰকাৰে এই বিষয়ত লোৱা আৰু এটি নীতিয়ে আমাৰ বাগানৰ বনুৱা সকলৰ তথা চাহ শিল্পৰ আৰু লগতে গাঁৱলীয়া খেতিয়ক সকলৰ বিপৰ্য্যয় ঘটাইছে। তাৰ প্ৰতিও মই মাননীয় বিত্ত মন্ত্ৰী আৰু আমাৰ চৰকাৰৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰি ৰাখিলো। সেইটো হৈছে—আজি অনেক বছৰৰ পৰাই বনুৱাৰ স্বাৰ্থ ৰক্ষা সম্পৰ্কীয় আগতে কোনো চৰকাৰী আইন নথকাৰ সুবিধা লৈ চাহ শিল্পপতি সকলে বাগানৰ বনুৱা সকলৰ থকা-মেলা খোৱা-বোৱাৰ ভাল সুবিধা দিব নোৱাৰাত অনেক বনুৱাই বাগানৰ পৰা ওলাই গৈ গাঁৱৰ মানুহৰ আশ্ৰয়ত খেতি পথাৰ কৰি খাইগৈ। কালত বাগানৰ পৰা এনেটকৈ যোৱা বনুৱাৰ সংখ্যা অতিপাত বৃদ্ধি হৈ আহিবলৈ ধৰে। কালক্রমত এই বাগানৰ বনুৱা বিলাকে ওলাই যোৱা বনুৱা বিলাকৰ খা-খবৰ নেৰাৰ্থেগৈ। কালক্রমত এই বাগানৰ বনুৱা বিলাকে চৰভেপুটি, মঙল, কাননগুৰ সহায়ত চৰকাৰী পতিত মাটি লাহে লাহে দখল কৰি বা আনৰ খন্দুৱা মাটি খাই থাকি তেওঁলোকে অসমৰ গাঁৱলীয়া খেতিয়ক শ্ৰেণীৰ সংখ্যা বচাবলৈ ধৰিছে। আৰু এতিয়া চৰকাৰী মাটিও পাবলৈ নোহোৱাত তেওঁলোকৰ অনেকেই গাঁৱৰ গ্ৰেজিং ৰিজাৰ্ভ আদিত বে-দখল কৰাও দেখা গৈছে। অলপতে শিৱসাগৰত এনেকুৱা বনুৱা সকলৰ দলে লগলাগি দুজন অসমীয়া খেতিয়কক ধেপুৰে কড়িয়াই মাৰিছে আৰু কেইবা জনকো জখম কৰিছে।

আমাৰ চৰকাৰে এই বাগানৰ পৰা বাহিবলৈ যোৱা বনুৱা বিলাকক (*Ex-tea garden labourer*) বস্ত্ৰিৱলা বনুৱা বুলি গণ্য কৰি তেওঁলোকৰ কাৰণে বাগানৰ বনুৱা সকলৰ ভাগৰ টকা-পইচা খৰচ কৰিছেহি। তেওঁলোকৰ বাবে বেলেগে স্কুল, বৃত্তি আদি দি এটা নতুন সম্প্ৰদায় সৃষ্টি কৰাত আমাৰ সমাজত এটা নতুন অৱস্থাৰ সৃষ্টি হৈছে। চৰকাৰৰ এই সোপা-ঢিলা নীতিৰ সুবিধালৈ এই বনুৱা সকলৰ প্ৰদেশৰ পৰা অসমলৈ অহা সুবিধাবাদী ৰাজনৈতিক আকাঙ্ক্ষাবাদী দুই এজন শিক্ষিত নেতাই বনুৱা-নেতা নামলৈ তেওঁলোকৰ মাজত 'কুলি সভা' পান্ধি সাম্প্ৰদায়িক ভাৱ জগাই তুলি অসমৰ ৰাজনৈতিক আকাশত এটি ধুমকেতুৰ সৃষ্টি কৰিছে। আৰু সেই নেতা বিলাকে গাঁৱৰ, তেওৰ কথা কব পৰা বনুৱা কৰ্মীক, টকা পইচা দি বাগানৰ বনুৱাৰ মাজতো সাম্প্ৰদায়িক ভাৱ জগাই তুলি বনুৱা আৰু মালিকৰ, অগমীয়া আৰু অনা অগমীয়াৰ, বিভেদ সৃষ্টি কৰিবৰ প্ৰয়াস পাইছে। এই কাৰ্য্যৰ চৰকাৰে তৎক্ষণাত প্ৰতিবিধান হোৱা উচিত। আমাৰ চৰকাৰে এই বনুৱা সকলক বেলেগে (*Ex-tea garden labourer*) বুলি গণ্য নকৰি তেওঁলোকৰ যি সকলে ইচ্ছা কৰে পুনৰ বাগানলৈকে নি তাতে ভালকৈ থকা-মেলাৰ সুবিধা দি সংস্থান কৰিব লাগে। এই বিষয়ত বাগানৰ মালিক সকলৰ ওপৰতো চাপ দিব লাগে আৰু যি সকল গাঁৱৰ বনুৱাই বাগানলৈ ওভতি যাবলৈ ইচ্ছা নকৰে তেওঁলোকে অসমৰ গাঁৱলীয়া খেতিয়ক বাইজৰ মাজত মিলি যোৱাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰাব লাগে। মই ডাঙি কব পাৰো যে আমাৰ গাঁৱৰ অসমীয়া খেতিয়কৰ সৰহ ভাগ বাইজ আৰু এই বিধ বণুৱাৰ মাজত কোনো বৰম আধিক তাৰতম্য নাই। গতিকে আমাৰ বনুৱা বিভাগত আৰু এটি বাহিৰা বনুৱা বিভাগ (*Ex-tea garden labourer*) বুলি বাগানৰ আচল বনুৱা সকলৰ স্বাৰ্থ নষ্ট কৰা নীতিটো তৎক্ষণাত আমাৰ চৰকাৰে বন্ধ কৰিব লাগে বুলি মই মত প্ৰকাশ কৰো। এই কাম কৰিবলৈ হলে বাগান বিলাকলৈ অসমৰ বাহিবৰ পৰা বনুৱা আমদানী কৰাটো একেবাৰেই বন্ধ কৰিব লাগিব আৰু যি সকল বনুৱা নতুন বন্দবস্তত অনা হৈছে তেওঁলোকৰ লাহে লাহে ম্যাদ উকলিলে নিজৰ ঠাইলৈ পঠিয়াবৰ বন্দবস্ত কৰিব লাগে। যদি সঁচাকৈয়ে তেওঁলোকে এই ঠাইৰ খেতিয়কৰ লগত মিলি জুৰি খেতি কৰিব নোখোজে তেন্তে তেওঁলোকক নিজৰ ওপজা ঠাইত খেতি কৰিবলৈ ওভতাই পঠাব লাগে যিহেতু তেওঁলোকক ইয়াত খেতি কৰিবলৈ অনা হোৱা নাছিল, চাহ শিল্পৰ কাৰণেহে অনা হৈছিল।

পাকিস্থানৰ পৰা অহা ভগনীয়া সকলকো আমি সেই দৰেই স্থায়ী মাটি-বাৰী দি বছৰাবৰ চেষ্টা কৰা অনুচিত। তেওঁবিলাকে কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰৰ সাহায্য লৈ ইয়াত অস্থায়ী কাৰবাৰ আৰু ঘৰবাৰী দি ৰাখিব লাগে। যিহেতু আমাৰ ভাৰত চৰকাৰ আৰু পাকিস্থান চৰকাৰৰ লগত উভয় দেশৰে এই ভগনীয়া বিলাকক পুনৰ নিজ নিজ ঠাইত সংস্থান কৰাৰ সম্বন্ধে আলোচনা চলি আছে। আৰু আশা কৰো দুয়ো দেশৰ ভিতৰত এই বিষয়ত এটি ভাল নীমাংসা হব।

মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মাননীয় বিত্ত মন্ত্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়াই শিক্ষাৰ বিষয়ে যি ব্যয়ৰ আঁচনি ডাঙি ধৰিছে সেই বিষয়ে মই দু-আঘাৰ কব খোজো (ঘণ্টা বাজি উঠে)..... শিক্ষা বিভাগৰ বিষয়ে মই কবলৈ সময় নোপোৱাত খৰ ধৰকৈ অধ্যক্ষ ডাঙৰীয়াক দুখেৰে ধন্যবাদ জনাই সামৰণি মাৰিবলৈ বাধ্য হলাম।

PU CH. SAPRAWNGA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I congratulate the Hon'ble Finance Minister for the Budget he has placed before the House. I would particularly congratulate him for the very bold and sincere attempt he has made to do justice to different areas—hills and plains—even at the cost of running into a very heavy deficit. I am sure the House has full sympathy for him for the various problems and difficulties he has had to face. I fully share his grievance that the Central Government have not done full justice to this backward State in financial matters. It has been our disappointment from year to year to find that the Centre have not been quite generous as they should be, in spite of all efforts made from inside and outside the Government to press home the need of more financial help for various development schemes. I do expect that the Hon'ble Minister would press the case still further on.

Various problems have been mentioned by the Hon'ble Finance Minister in his budget speech. On my part, I would make short observations only on a few of them, as I shall have no time to deal with all. Now the problem of food always comes to the forefront. It is unfortunate that there has been very keen shortage of food in the country. Several causes and reasons have been mentioned by the Hon'ble Minister, such as flood, earthquake and the like. There is no doubt about them, for we have seen them with our own eyes. But at the same time I am quite convinced that over and above all these natural causes the artificial human factors have played a very great part in it. Unfortunately the people of our country have become worshippers of money and wealth just for its own sake. This state of mental baseness is not confined to any particular circle or group of men, but it is found everywhere. It is found in a large measure among the Government officers and officials from the highest to the lowest. It is found in the same large measure among the business circle and among the general public. Our selfish craving for personal wealth and comfort has blindfolded our eyes, so that the needs and sufferings of the more unfortunate people are lost sight of, and we are ready to increase our flesh and weight at the expense of our neighbours' blood.

To-day we need more food and money. But what we need most is an entire change in our mental outlook. How that change has to be effected is more than my humble self can say. But one thing is clear—the salvation of the country lies in this change of mental outlook. So long this change does not take place in our society the evils of corruption, nepotism, cheating and criminal offences would always be eating the very bones of our national interest and progress; and so long this change does not take place no complicated problem could effectively be solved by any Government, however powerful that Government might be.

There are talks about corruption and nepotism all around us. Those in the Government appear to have hesitated to admit the truth of these talks. But I think we must face the facts squarely and boldly. There is no doubt that there are corruptions around us in one form or the other. The remedy does not lie in trying to conceal the facts. Rather it only helps increasing the evil. There should be strong and firm measures, and such measures should be carried out courageously regardless of the consequences. The offenders should be regarded as public enemies and should be punished publicly. Then only we can expect improvement in this respect.

Now, I beg to draw the attention of the House to the problems of the hill areas. Looking at the Budget, it is interesting to note that a very large sum of money has been allotted to the autonomous hill districts. The Hon'ble Finance Minister must have been quite satisfied to look at it. But for one who is directly concerned with the serious problems and miserable conditions of the hill people, I am afraid, it is quite impossible to share the same satisfaction as the Hon'ble Minister might have felt. As I have said, the amount of money that has to go to hill districts appears to be quite a big sum. But on closer examination, one wonders if any real progress and achievement worth the name would ever be made in the coming year. The reasons are:—

In the first place, a very high percentage of the money has to go to meet the expenses on the existing institutions, which are to be reinforced with more staff here and there. This simply means that the same old things are being repeated from year to year.

Secondly, the proposed new schemes appear to have missed the main key of development wide of the mark. The present suffering of hill men and the unsatisfactory state of affairs are mainly due to the absence of road communications. The partition of India has placed some of these hill areas in a position

still worse than before. Many problems and difficulties have cropped up, which can only be solved by opening new roads. I would point out a few aspects of this side of the picture.

Firstly, there is very little use of spending a large amount of money on opening many schools and dispensaries which are bound to be neglected for want of road communications. It was my painful experience to have dear ones treated in a hospital so ill-equipped, so poorly manned and so poorly provided with medicines of the simplest kind. I know people are trying to avoid such hospitals as much as they can and only those who are desperate and with very little hope would go for treatment. Yet, huge sums of money have to be spent as pay and allowances of the officers and staff. We cannot blame them, because they are also helpless. Therefore, there can be no real improvement without road communications.

Secondly, the Government officers and officials posted in the far-off interior villages are bound to indulge in negligence, carelessness, sometime even leading to tyrannising over the ignorant people. So long as they submit good reports on papers to the headquarters, they feel quite safe behind the mountain walls.

In the third place the partition of India has resulted in economic dislocation in some of these hill areas. Local produce have never been able to find favourable and ready market. These produces are entirely in the hands of the Pakistani traders. The only means of making money is thus practically closed. At the same time those articles brought from outside are very costly. The cost of those articles is rising higher and higher. So sooner or later the economic condition of the people will be going from bad to worse. So the only remedy is by opening roads. The people themselves have realised the seriousness of the situation and in many places they themselves have constructed roads. Government should see that these roads are opened and help should be given to the people.

Lastly I would request the Hon'ble Ministers to visit these areas and see for themselves the actual condition of the people of these border areas. One visit will be enough to convince them about what I have said.

Maulavi MEHRAB ALI LASKAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Budget for the year 1952-53 that has been placed before this House by the Hon'ble Finance Minister fails to satisfy the pressing needs and demands of the poor people. The poor and middle class people are hard-hit for their food, cloth and housing. In these matters their everyday life is in a miserable state. Let me take up one of the most pressing problems of the poorer section of the population, particularly those who are living in the urban areas and this is with regard to the "Assam Non-Agricultural Urban Areas Tenancy Bill." This problem has become on the more acute after the influx of refugees from East Pakistan. It was perhaps in considerations of this urgency that this House has unanimously passed The "Assam Non-Agricultural Urban Areas Tenancy Bill" in its September 1950 Session, but now we come to learn from the Budget speech of the Hon'ble Finance Minister that the Bill has failed to receive the assent of the President of the Union due to certain defects. Sir, proper thing for the Government would have been to remove these defects immediately, to redraft the Bill properly and to place the Bill before this House in this Session at least. But by not doing the same the Government is only giving indulgence to the heartless land-lords to harass the tenants and under-tenants. In my own town, Silchar, a large number of poor families have already been ejected from their leaseholds and many more are facing the same fate because notices of ejection are hanging against them. This is not a case peculiar to Silchar town alone, but so far as my information goes the same is the fate of the poor tenants of most of the towns of the State like Tezpur, Gauhati, Karimganj, etc. If the Government

really feels for the common men the Government should immediately take up the issue again in right earnest and should see that the Bill becomes an Act and comes into force at once, Sir.

The Hon'ble Finance Minister boasts of the Government's concern for education and speaks highly of improving the condition of our University and its Constituent Colleges. As our Gauhati University is a very new one and as the Government takes a direct interest in it the Government ought to have implemented the recommendations made in the report of the University Education Commission under the Chairmanship of Dr. S. Radha Krishnan. (December 1948-49, Vol. I. P. 417), The Commission came to the following findings :—

“The Government Colleges were in existence as vested interests ; at any rate, in some centres there was by that time a certain tension between the Education Departments providing the Government Colleges, which are integral parts of what was then a foreign Government and the Universities which were at any rate, in theory autonomous and which, from time to time served as organs of nationalist aspiration and effort. Though this may have been inevitable in the past the situation has completely changed with the independence of India. Now it will be one and the same Government which both subsidises the Universities and provides funds for Colleges in question. There is no possible reason for keeping the two institutions apart, in separate compartments and the strongest of educational reasons for uniting that in one administration. They should become Constituent Colleges of their Universities and the kind of guarantee of higher standards, compared to many of the private colleges which could be ensured to a Government College by its access to public funds, should form now on be given by the fact that it is a constituent part of the University.”

But now we find that while the Government Colleges are enjoying a preferential treatment, the private or non-Government Colleges are getting only a stepmotherly affection from the Government. The small grants that are promised for the private Colleges in the budget fall far short of justice and equity. It is only by bringing all the component Colleges under the University to one and the same standard, justice could be maintained. This adjustment would not have been a costly one too. Do the Government hope to train up properly the future leaders and administrators with the help of illfed and half starved Professors and Teachers with the help of unequipped libraries and laboratories which is the fate of the private Colleges in Assam to-day ?

The fate of secondary education is no better. Can democracy be successful in this way ? So the Government should waste no more time in taking of this vital problem with earnestness and far sight, and should not hesitate to implement the valuable suggestions and recommendations given by the University Education Commission regarding the secondary as well as higher education. The other vital problem is that of food in this Government which proved a total failure due to the wrong policy of procurement and distribution followed by the Government. The people are going illfed and half starved. A Government which fails to solve the food problem of the people can claim no justification for its existence. In spite of all the good words said by His Excellency in praise of the administration and in spite of the long Budget speech of Hon'ble Finance Minister we don't see any promise which can give us confidence that people will be saved from the present food crisis. Sir, I beg to submit that a few experimental projects here and there or a few symbolic enterprises here and there will not solve this colossal problem.

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER : Your time is up.

Mr. HARRISON MOMIN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, with thanks for the opportunity given to me, I stand before you to speak a few words just to give a picture of the state of things happening in our poor and backward district.

The District of Garo Hills with its population of about 2½ lacs of people of different nationalities is far out of the way from the rest of Assam, the only exit to outside the district being the half-gravelled Tura-Fulbari-Lakhipur road. The southern portions of the district, the Pakistan border areas are totally cut off even from the other parts of the district during the rains. These people had to depend mostly for their living by selling things to the Pakistan people. The failure of crops, custom barriers and the refusal of the Pakistan people to purchase commodities sold by our people greatly aggravated the miserable conditions of the people, and unless some arrangement is made for the diversion of their market to some other places with Indian Dominion they have got no other way by which to earn anything for their living. An immediate construction of a stretch of a border road about 100 miles from Maheshkhola via Baghmara-Dalu-Prakarna-Mahendraganj and Mankachar is therefore very essential and we hope that the Government would be kind enough to look in to this. And in the meantime as an immediate solution of the problem we request the Government to make an arrangement for the disposal of the commodities in some other places of the Dominion installing an air-lift at Dabram, a place suitable for the purpose between Sibbari and Baghmara—the two important trading centres in the southern portion of the district on the Pakistan border.

Secondly, we would urge on the Government to reopen the now abandoned Paikan-Bajengdoba-Tura road to give better facilities for bringing in and out the commodities from and to the interior of the district by a shortcut. This road which was started some years ago under Five-Year Plan Reconstruction Scheme, had for some reasons or other to be abandoned. In view of the improvement of the economic condition of the district as a whole the importance of this road is not to be overlooked.

Then, Sir, as regards Education. At present there are only one High School, one Middle English School and some 215 Primary Schools purely under the management of the Government. This in consideration with the number of population and the backwardness of the people cannot be considered very adequate. Far greater facilities for the education of our boys and girls in all stages of the institution should be provided. Primary education at least, should be made free and compulsory and within the reach of every family. We therefore, pray that (1) the existing Government Middle English School at Baghmara be raised to a full fledged High School in no distant future. (2) Two more Aided Middle English Schools, one at Rongjeng in the most interior part of the district and the other one at Risu-Belpara, be taken over by the Government (3) That the Grant-in-aid given to the existing Middle English School be raised by 25 per cent. to enable the local people to run that School more smoothly, and (4) That financial help be extended in the shape of grant-in-aid to some 200 village Primary Schools to enable the village people to maintain them efficiently.

Trade and Commerce: Cotton forms one of the main commodities for export from our hills. This short-staple cotton of ours has got no demand in the Indian markets and so had to be exported to outside India. But during the current year owing to the abnormally high export duty the price has gone down very low and at present thousand of maunds of cotton are lying in heaps in the markets of the district undisposed off. The mill owners were not ready enough to buy them and the newly started monopoly scheme by the Central Co-operative

Society, Tura, is already on the verge of dying out; and this state of affairs reduced the poor growers to a more miserable condition. Unless an immediate action is taken to dispose of the commodity before the rains set in, there would be no way by which to redress the grievances of the poor growers. Hence we request the Government of Assam to immediately contact the Government of India and to make special consideration to reduce the export duty on Garo cotton and thus give relief to our people from the hardship.

The annual statistics on health and sanitation of the district brought to light that the number of *Kala-azar* patients and lepers are still numerous. Not only this, Garo Hills—the plains portions—is malarial place and thousands of people are being massacred by this disease for want of adequate medical help and nursing without even being noticed by the public in the outside.

There are only one hospital at Tura and seven charitable dispensaries in the mofussil places of the district. These dispensaries are located only on the border areas in the plains and owing to the distance and bad communication these cannot be easily accessible to the people of the interior. More dispensaries within the reach of all residents of the district and good doctors and nurses are required. Suggestion to open more dispensaries, etc., were made by the District Advisory Council last year and it is hoped that Government would be sympathetic enough to see to such dire need of ours.

Agriculture.—This is a subject much to be looked to. The problem is great and not of easy solution. Condition of the people instead of being improved is undergoing deterioration. Erosion of the soil by jhum cultivation, crop damages done by flood, insect pest and wild animals are going on unchecked. Better ways to substitute the shifting method of jhumming cultivation and protection of crops against the damages by various agencies should be found out; otherwise there is no way of improving the condition of the poor farmers. So far no work of the Agricultural Department in the district of Garo Hills had been able to show any appreciable and helpful results and the farmers are getting no help from them. In order to produce more food all cultivable lands, including those under Government Reserved Forests should be brought under the plough. Provision should be made for small irrigation works to bring all available land lying waste here and there in the interior of the district under cultivation. Agricultural loans should be made available to enable the poor farmers to cultivate their lands properly and make them more producing.

It is hoped that Government would be kind enough to look to all such needs. With these few words, Sir, I end my speech.

Shri JOGA KANTA BARUAH: মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আমি স্বাধীনতা পোৱাৰ পিচত নতুন সংবিধান অনুসৰি প্ৰতিস্থিত এই বিধান সভালৈ এই ৰাজ্যৰ প্ৰাপ্ত বয়স্ক সকলো নাগৰিকে আমাক প্ৰথম পঠাইছে, আৰু বাপুজীৰ নেতৃত্বত আৰু তেওঁৰেই আদৰ্শত অনুপ্ৰাণিত হৈ তেওঁৰ নীতিকেই গ্ৰহণ কৰি দেশ চলাব বুলি আজি কংগ্ৰেছক গভৰ্ণমেণ্ট চলাবলৈ স্তুবিধা দিছে। কিন্তু আজি আমি যি বাজেট দেখিছো, সেই বাজেট বামৰাজ্যৰ বাজেট নহয়। ইয়াত আমাৰ বিত্তমন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে প্ৰায় আঢ়ৈ কোটি টকা ঘাটী দেখুৱাইছে। তথাপি তেখেতে উনুয়ন আচনি বিলাক বাদ দিয়া নাই আৰু নতুন কৰ লগোৱা নাই। তাৰ কাৰণে মই তেখেতক ধন্যবাদ জনাইছো। কিন্তু উচ্চ কৰ্মচাৰী সকলৰ উচ্চ দৰমহা মুখ্য মন্ত্ৰীৰ দৰমহাৰ সমান কৰি আৰু তলতীয়া কৰ্মচাৰীৰ মাত্ৰ ৫৫ টকা কৰি যি অন্যায়া কৰা হৈছে তাৰ বাবে কৰ্মচাৰী মহলত অসন্তোষৰ সৃষ্টি হৈছে আৰু চৰকাৰৰো অনেক হানি হৈছে।

মই ভাবিছিলো যে আমাৰ বন বিভাগৰ পৰা বহুত আয় হয়। কিন্তু বাজেটখন দেখি মই বৰ হতাশ হলো। ইয়াত আয় দেখুৱাইছে ৪০ লাখ ১৮ হেজাৰ আৰু খৰচ দেখুৱাইছে ৪৩ লাখ ৭৮ হেজাৰ, অৰ্থাৎ আমাৰ বনবিভাগত লোকচানহে হয়। উন্নয়ণ আঁচনি ১৭ লাখ খৰচ বাদ দিলেও ১৩ লাখ ৪০ হেজাৰহে লাভ হয়। সেই কাৰণে এই বিভাগৰ বাবে এখন নতুন আঁচনি লোৱা দৰ্কাৰ যাতে এই বিভাগৰ পৰা আমাৰ যথেষ্ট টকা আয় হয়। মোৰ বোধেৰে এই বিভাগটো ভালকৈ চলালে আমাৰ ৰাজভালৰ যথেষ্ট আয় হব।

তাৰ পাঁচত জেল বিভাগ। এই বিভাগত আয় মাত্ৰ ২৬ হেজাৰ টকা। এইটো এটা আঁচৰিত কথা যেন লাগিছে। পুলিচ বিভাগত খৰচ প্ৰায় এক কোটি ৫ লাখ ধৰা হৈছে। কিন্তু আজি দেশত কেউফালে চুৰি ডকাইতি চলিছে। আনকি জীপ গাড়ী লৈও ডকাইতি হবলৈ ধৰিছে। তেনেস্বলত পুলিছে বাইচাইকেলেৰে খেদি সিহঁতক ধৰা সম্ভৱ নহয়। গতিকে এই বিভাগত খৰচ কৰিবই লাগিব।

আমাৰ শিক্ষা বিভাগত এককোটি ৮৪ লাখ টকা ধৰিছে। এইটো অৱশ্যে ধৰ ভাল হৈছে। কিন্তু প্ৰাইমাৰী শিক্ষাৰ কাৰণে যি ৮০ লাখ টকা ধৰা হৈছে, সেই টকা যথেষ্ট হোৱা নাই। কংগ্ৰেছে দেশ চলোৱাৰ পৰা বাইজে আশা কৰিছিল যে দেশৰ লৰা-ছোৱালী বোৰৰ ভাল শিক্ষা মহকুমাই প্ৰতি মাত্ৰ ৫টা নতুন স্কুল পাতিবলৈ স্থিৰ কৰিছে। পঢ়িবলৈ অহা প্ৰত্যেক লৰা-ছোৱালীক শিক্ষা দিব নোৱাৰা বৰ দুখৰ বিষয়। আমাৰ গড়কাপ্তানী বিভাগৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰে হলেও বেচি ভাল হ'লহেতেন। চেৰ্কেণ্ডাৰী শিক্ষাৰ কাৰণে যিমান টকা খৰচ কৰা হোৱা নাই। শতকৰা ৮০ জনে পঢ়া বে-চৰকাৰী স্কুলৰ কাৰণে ইমান কম খৰচ কৰা ন্যায় হোৱা নাই।

কৃষি বিভাগত আয় ৩৯ লাখ, কিন্তু খৰচ দেখুৱাইছে ৫৪ লাখ টকা। গতিকে মাত্ৰ আঁচল খৰচ হৈছে ১৫ লাখ টকা। তাৰে যথেষ্ট কাম হোৱা সম্ভৱ নহয়। বছৰি শতকৰা ১১ অংশ শস্য নাটনিৰ বাবে ভাৰতে বছৰি ডেৰশ কোটি টকা ভৰি বিদেশৰ পৰা শস্য আনিব লাগিছে। সাৰ দিয়াহেতেন দেশত খেতিবো উন্নতি হ'লহেতেন আৰু খাদ্য সমস্যাবো সমাধান হ'লহেতেন।

সৱশেষত কওঁ যে কুটিৰ শিল্প আদিৰ কাৰণেও যথেষ্ট টকা খৰচ কৰি দেশখন ৰক্ষা কৰক আৰু কংগ্ৰেছকো ৰক্ষা কৰক।

Shri JADAB CHANDRA KHAKHLARI: মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আমাৰ মাননীয় বিত্তমন্ত্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়াই যি বাজেট ডাফ্ৰি ধৰিছে, সেই বিষয়ে তেখেতো বোধহয় বিশেষভাবে সন্তুষ্ট হ'ব পৰা নাই। আমাৰ দেশত যিবিলাক গুৰুতৰ সমস্যাই দেখা দিছে, সেইবিলাক সমস্যা সমাধান কৰিবলৈ আমাৰ এই দুখীয়া দেশত টকা নাই। আমাৰ দেশৰ চাহ-শিল্প আৰু পেট্ৰল আদিৰ বাবে যিমান টকা কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰৰ পৰা পাব লাগে, সেই টকা পোৱা হোৱা নাই। ষাটছ চৰকাৰে যেনেকৈ আমাক ঠগিছিল, সেইদৰে আমাৰ কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰেও আমাক যথেষ্ট টকা নিদি ঠগিছে। কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰে টকা নিদিলে আমাৰ দেশৰ উন্নতি হ'ব কেনেকৈ? সেই বিষয়ে মই আমাৰ মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়াৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰো।

প্ৰাকৃতিক দুৰ্যোগৰ কাৰণেও আমাৰ দেশৰ সমস্যা অলপ বেচি হৈছে, যোৱা ভূমিকম্প আৰু বানপানীয়ে যিবিলাক ঠাই বিধ্বস্ত কৰিলে, সেইবিলাক ঠাই নিজে নেদেখিলে তাৰ মানুহৰ দুৰৱস্থাৰ কথা কোনেও অনুভব কৰিব নোৱাৰে। আমি যেতিয়া নিৰ্বাচনৰ কামত যুৰিছিলো, তেতিয়া

দেখিছিলো যে যিবিলাক মানুহৰ আগেয়ে দুটাকৈ ভৰাল আছিল, তেনে মানুহেও আমাক একা প চাহ খুৰাব নোৱাৰি বেজাৰ কৰিছিল। আনকি এবাটি চেচা পানী বিচাৰিলেও তেওঁবিলাকে ঘৰৰ ভিতৰৰ পৰা দিব নোৱাৰিছিল। পানী বিচাৰি ওচৰৰ Tube-Well ত গৈ দেখে যে তাতো পানী নাই। মানুহৰ বিপদ দিনক দিনে বাঢ়িব লাগিছে।

চৰকাৰে যি বাজেট কৰিছে তাত যিমান পাৰে কৰিছে। তাত আমি সকলো যোগ হৈ কাম কৰিলে আমাৰ দুখীয়া গাওঁবিলাকৰ বহুত উন্নতি কৰিব পাৰো। আমাৰ বিৰোধী দলৰ সদস্য সকলেও যদি বিৰোধিতা নকৰি আমাৰ লগতে যোগ হৈ আলোচনা কৰি তেওঁলোকৰ পৰামৰ্শ দিলেহেঁতন, তেনেহলে আমাৰ বহুত সমস্যা সমাধান কৰিব পৰা হ'লহেঁতন।

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মই ট্ৰাইবেল সকলৰ প্ৰতিনিধি। আজি, ট্ৰাইবেল সকল অসমৰ ভিতৰত পিচ পৰি যোৱা জাতি। আমাৰ বিত্তমন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে, সিবিলাকৰ উন্নতিৰ হকে, বাজেটত যি টকা ধৰিছে, তাৰ দ্বাৰাই তেওঁবিলাকৰ সকলো প্ৰকাৰৰ উন্নতিৰ মূল শিক্ষা প্ৰচাৰ হ'ব পাৰিব বুলি মোৰ সন্দেহ হয়। নিৰ্দ্ধাৰিত ১০ বছৰৰ ভিতৰত তেওঁবিলাকৰ স্বত্বাঙ্গীন উন্নতিৰ হকে, ট্ৰাইবেল সকলৰ লৰা-ছোৱালী বিলাকক নিম্ন প্ৰাইমেৰী খাপৰে পৰা আৰম্ভ কৰি মাইনৰ স্কুল, হাই স্কুল আদিত উপযুক্ত পৰিমাণৰ বৃত্তি (scholarship) আদি দি শিক্ষা প্ৰচাৰৰ বিহিত ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগে।

ইয়াৰ বাহিৰেও মই আৰু এটা কথা ক'ব খুজিছো সেইটো হৈছে দুৰ্নীতি। দুৰ্নীতিয়ে আজি সকলোৰে মাজতে দেখা দিছে। কোনো কোনো ক্ষেত্ৰত দুৰ্নীতি কৰিবলৈ বাধ্য হোৱা দেখা যায়। উদাহৰণ স্বৰূপে Co-operative Department, Excise Department আৰু Agriculture Department ৰ তলতীয়া কৰ্মচাৰী সকলক সোনকালে সোনকালে বদলি কৰা হয় আৰু তেওঁবিলাকৰ থকা ঘৰৰ অভাৱত, আৰু নিজৰ সন্মান ৰক্ষাৰ হেতু মাহে কুড়ি টকাৰ ঠাইত ৫০/৬০ টকা দি থাকিবলৈ বাধ্য হয় আৰু এই অতিবিভক্ত খৰচবিলাক তেওঁলোকে এই দৰেই যোগাব লগাত পৰে। সেই কাৰণে সিবিলাকৰ অৱস্থামতে যাতে তেওঁলোক থাৰ্কে পাৰে তাৰ ব্যৱস্থাৰ হেতু আমাৰ চৰকাৰে যেন ঘৰ সজাই দিয়াৰ চিন্তা কৰে। এনে কৰিলে তেওঁলোকে নিজৰ কৰ্তব্যত সিখিলতা ভাব দেখুৱাব নোৱাৰিব আৰু তেওঁলোকে কৰি অহা ৰাইজৰ প্ৰতি অন্যায়ায় বিলাক বন্ধ হ'ব। সেই কাৰণে, চৰকাৰে আমাৰ যিবিলাক সমস্যা সমাধান কৰিব লাগিব আৰু তাৰ লগত আমাৰ ঘাটি পৰা সেই সমস্যাবিলাকৰ সমাধান কৰাৰ প্ৰকৃত চিন্তা কৰিব লাগিব। অলপ আগতে আমাৰ এজন বাজেটৰ ৰোজা যাতে লাঘব হয় তাৰ কাৰণে চিন্তা কৰিব লাগিব। অলপ আগতে আমাৰ এজন মাননীয় সদস্যই কৈ গৈছে যে আমাৰ নিচিনা এখন ৰাজ্যত দুজনকৈ Chief Secretary বৰখাৰ প্ৰয়োজন নাই; পাবলিচিটি বিভাগৰ বাতৰি কাকত বিলাকৰ প্ৰকাশৰ কোনো প্ৰয়োজনীয়তা নাই। এই বিলাকত হোৱাৰ খৰচ বিলাক ইচ্ছা কৰিলে আমাৰ চৰকাৰে কৰ্তন কৰি বহু পৰিমাণে ব্যয় মাত্ৰা কমাব পাৰে। সেই কাৰণে মই কও যে এই ধৰণৰ অনাবশ্যকীয় খৰচৰ উপায় বিলাক ত্যাগ কৰি চৰকাৰে (ঘনটা বাজি উঠে) আমাৰ দেশৰ প্ৰকৃত সমস্যাবহে সমাধান যেন কৰে।

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: Srijut Ghana Kanta Gogoi can speak now.
(A voice: He is absent). He does not get any chance then.

Shri LILA KANTA BORA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Budget presented to this House by the Hon'ble Finance Minister gives us the actual financial position of our State. The deficit is a huge one. The Hon'ble Finance Minister himself admitted that further taxation was not possible in view of the fact that the taxes already levied are beyond the capacity of the tax-payers of our State. Under the circumstances the Hon'ble Finance Minister has expected some aid from the Centre.

Sir, with the present resources that are available at the disposal of the Hon'ble Finance Minister he has tried to take up as many new projects as are possible for which the Hon'ble Finance Minister deserves our congratulations. Now, to expect some assistance from the Centre is not, I should say, by way of gift. What we expect from the Centre is our legitimate demand because we find that the Centre has deprived us of the excise duty on jute, petroleum and tea from Assam. If this is given to us, not only will we be able to wipe off our deficit but also we shall be able to go ahead with some more development projects. So, Sir, the expectation of getting some aid from the Centre is not by way of gift but by way of our right. I hope the Centre will agree to do justice to us, as they have so far done injustice to this poor State of ours.

I would like to speak a few words about the Oil Company at Digboi. Though apparently it is an asset I say it is more a liability to the people of Assam. I say so, Sir, because I find that the consumers of petrol in Assam are to pay a greater price than the consumers of petrol in other States to which this petrol is exported from our State. Therefore, we find that this has amounted to a liability than an asset. I do not know who is responsible for the fixation of this higher price for our State. But I would like to request our Government to move in the matter so that this injustice is not done any more to the poor consumers of our State.

Next, Sir, Assam has a great future of her forest resource. Assam's forest resource is, I think, going to be the greatest resource to her in course of time. Countries in the West like Canada, Australia, etc., realise huge income from the forests. But, Sir, we are sorry to find that our income from the forests is not to our expectation. The countries in the West derive large income from the forests mainly because of the systematic way of development followed by them. If in our country also we have a similar line of development, it is certain that specially in Assam we shall be able to derive a good income from the forests. We are glad to see that some research work has been made on the forest products of our State. But I am sorry to say that this research work is dependent upon some other State like Dehra Dun. As there is a great future of our forest resource, as I have said, I hope our Government would take steps in the matter to have a Forest Research Institute in our State.

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: Order, order, the House stands adjourned till 10 A. M., tomorrow.

Adjournment

The Assembly was then adjourned till 10 A. M. on Saturday, the 15th March, 1952.

SHILLONG:

The 24th May 1952.

R. N. BARUA,

Secretary, Legislative Assembly, Assam.

R. N. Barua
24/5/52