#### Proceedings of the Second 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 Monday, the 18th June, 1962.

#### PRESENT

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury, B.L., Speaker in the Chair, eight Ministers, two Ministers of State, three Deputy Ministers and fifty-nine Members.

# QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

#### STARRED QUESTION

(To which oral answers were given)

# Re: Agricultural Farm

# Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI (Laharighat) asked:

\*6. Will the Minister-in-charge of Agriculture be pleased to (a) The total number of Agricultural Demonstration Farm in the state-

State of Assam?

- (b) Total area of land under these farms and area under cultivation?
- (c) Total number of cattle in these farms?
- (d) When, how and to whom these farms give demonstration?

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister of Agriculture) replied: \*6. (a)--25.

- (b)-The total area under these farms is about 110 acres and about 98 acres are under cultivation.
  - (c)-50 bullocks.
- (d)—Demonstrations are given in these farms on the improved methods of production of crops for the benefit of cultivators in the neighbourhood. For this purpose, crops are cultivated under improved methods and cultivators from the neighbourhood, come and see the operation at various stages.

- \*Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI (Laharihgat): What is the speciality of these Demonstration Farms?
- Mr. SPEAKER: Already replied in (d). Demonstrations are given in this farms on the improved methods of production of crops for the benefit of cultivators in the neighbourhood. For this purpose, crops are cultivated under improved methods and cultivators from the neighbourhood, come and see the operation at various stages.
- \*Shri PABINDRA NATH SARMA (Nalbari-East): What is the approximate area required to start the demonstration farms of this nature. May I know from the hon'ble Minister that what is the required for area of each these farms?
- \*Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Industries): These are Demonstration Farms. If real farm is to be started larger area is required.
- Mr. SPEAKER: The total area under these farms is about 110 acres and there are 25 Agricultural Demonstration Farms and therefore comes ultimately to 4 acres per farms.
- \*Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla): Whether trained personnel are there for giving demonstration to the people.
- \*Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Industries): There are trained personnel to give demonstration.
- \*Shri PABINDRA NATH SARMA (Nalbari-East): What are the erops raised from these farms?
- \*Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI: Sir, each farm would have the different production. I would require a notice.
  - Mr. SPEAKER: What are the crops?
- \*Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI: These are the normal crops which are cultivated in the area.
- \*Shri PABINDRA NATH SARMA: May I know what is the yield per acre so far these farms are concerned. What is the average yield of crops per acre?
  - \*Mr. SPEAKER: Yields various from crop to crop.
- \*Shri PABINDRA NATH SARMA: I asked only what is the yield per acre?
- \*Mr. SPEAKER: Your question should be more definite. What kind of yields you want to know per acre Jute, Paddy?

<sup>\*</sup>Speech not corrected.

- \*Shri PABINDRA NATH SARMA (Nalbari-East): More specially paddy, Sir.
- \*3hri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Industries): I would require notice for that.
- \*Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla): What are the various crops grown for the purpose of demonstration?
  - \*Mr. SPEAKER : He has already given a reply.
- \*Shri BISWADEB SARMA (Balipara): What kind of demonstration are given by these farms?
- \*Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI: It is the Extension Block which produce in these farms, normally the scientific method of cultivation is carried on. People come and see it. Now obviously scientific methods are those which and demonstrated by the people who are in demonstration line.
- \*Shri SARBESWAR BORDOLOI (Titabax): Sir, whether improved seeds are supplied from these demonstration farms?
  - \*Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI : Yes Sir, they are.
- \*Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Kamalpur): How the produce of the different farms are utilised?
  - \*Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI: They are distributed.
- \*Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla): What is the number of trained personnel in each of these farms?
- \*Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI: A notice is required for this information.
- \*Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri): What is the number of visitors in this demonstration farms?
- \*Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI: I require a notice for that.
- \*Shri BISWADEV SARMA (Balipara): What is the impact for these demonstration farms?
- \*Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI: The impact takes place over a long period from sowing this according to the growth of small plant.
- \*Shri BISWADEV SARMA (Balipara): Informations of the Minister are only of the short period nature.

<sup>\*</sup>Speech not corrected.

- Mr. SPEAKER: Is it a fact that these farms are continuously growing?
- \*Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Industry): Farms are continuously growing. They have grown into number 35 and I think more will grow.
- \*Shri MAHAMMAD UMARUDDIN (Dhubri): What is the basis for selection of sites of these farms?
- \*Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI: The idea is that usually each Block have one farm but so far they have not been able to keep the pace.
- \*Shri MADHUSUDHAN DAS (Barpeta): By whom these farms are managed; Community Development Department or Agricultural Department?
- Mr. SPEAKER: Who manages these farms, C. D. Department or the Agricultural Department.
- \*Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI: Agricultural Department naturally.
- \*Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla): What is the staff pattern of these farms? How many people are maintained in each of these farms and factory?
  - Mr. SPEAKER : He want notice.
- \*Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI (Laharighat): Hon'ble Minister replied that these seeds are supplied from these demonstration farm. May I know from him what is the function of Seed Farm then?
- \*Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI: Sir, the point is this Seed Farm also produces and the other also produces and naturally the produce is of higher quality because it is cultivated on scientific basis. Therefore, whatever is produced has a tendency to become seed.
- \*Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI (Laharighat): There are certain seed farms also. Whether seeds produced by the farms are of inferior quality than seeds produced in the demonstration farm?
- \*Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI: No. Sir, the total quantum produced by them is not substantial for the State.
- \*Shri PABIDNRA NATH SARMA: May I know from the Hon'ble Minister whether these are brought from outside or of inside this State?
  - \*Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI: I have no information.

<sup>\*</sup>Speech not corrected.

\*Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Kamalpur): What are the average annual expenditure for each of the farm?

\*Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Industries):
For this question, I require a notice.

\*Shri PABINDRA NATH SARMA (Nalbari-East): Sir, so far as the supply of answers of our questions are concerned naturally we expect that we will get ready answers from the side of the Minister. But we are very sorry to see that when any question is asked by the hon. Members the replies comes from the Minister that they want notice. On a point of order, very many questions have been put by the hon. Members but no replies comes to a single question.

\*Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI: Sir, this a statistical question. It does not refer to any single farm. For such statistical question, it is not usually expected that statistical information should be available.

\*Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI (Laharighat): Sir, Shri Pabindra Nath Sarma put a very relevant question that what is the average production of crop per acre in these demonstration farms.

Mr. SPEAKER: The reply is that he wants notice.

Re: Formation of Howli Town Committee

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

\*7. Will the Local Self-Government Minister be pleased to state-

- (a) Whether proposal for forming Howli Town Committee was submitted by the Sub-Divisional Officer, Barpeta?
- (b) If so, when?
- (c) When the Town Committee of Howli in Barpeta Subdivision will be formed?

Shri CHATRA SINGH TERON (Minister, Local Self-Government) replied:

- 7. (a)—Yes.
- (b)—On 29th January 1962, the proposal was submitted by the Subdivisional Officer, Barpeta, to the Deputy Commissioner, Kamrup.
- (c)—The proposal will be examined by Government as scon as it is received with the comments of the Deputy Commissioner, Kamrup and Commissioner of Plains Division, Assam.

<sup>\*</sup>Speech not corrected.

Shri MAHADEV DAS [Bhabanipur (Reserved for Scheduled castes)]:—মাননীয় মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয় ১৯৬২ চনৰ জানুৱাৰী মাহৰ ২৯ তাৰিখে এই প্ৰপজ্জেলটো S.D.O. মহোদয়ে ডেপুটি কমিচনাৰলৈ পঠোৱা বুলি কৈছৈ—,। এই 'প্ৰপজ্জেলটো' ইমান দিন ডেপুটি কমিচনাৰৰ পৰা আহি পোৱা নাই—। ইমান দিন এইদৰে প্ৰপাজ্জেলটো পৰিথকাটো চৰকাৰে উচিত বুলি ভাবেনে ?

Shri MADHUSUDHAN DAS (Barpeta): May I know whether Government has ascertained public opinion in this matter?

Shri CHATRA SINGH TERON (Minister, Local Self-Government): The proposal has yet to come to Government. Therefore, the question of ascertaining public opinion has not arisen as yet.

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla): Is it not a fact that the present policy of the Government is that no Town Committee shall be formed without first consulting the Anchalik Panchayat?

Shri CHATRA SINGH TERON: In fact, we have already issued instructions that whenever a proposal for constitution of a Town Committee comes the Panchayat of the area, either the Anchalik Panchayat or the Gaon Panchayat, should be consulted.

Dr. HOMESWAR DEB CHOUDHURY (Patacharkuchi): What are the pre-requisites for declaring an area to be a town area?

Shri CHATRA SINGH TERON: The first pre-requisite is that it should be a developing area and with a view that it develops further a Town Committee is formed.

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS: May I know whether the Anchalik Panchayat will be consulted before constitution of a Town Committee?

Mr. SPEAKER: He has already replied that either the Anchalik Panchayat or the Gaon Panchayat will be consulted.

#### Re: Model Seed Farm at Bhabanipur

#### Shri MAHADEV DAS asked:

- \* 8. Will the Minister-in-charge of Agriculture be pleased to state-
  - (a) Whether it is a fact that one model seed farm was allotted for each of the National Extension Service or Shadow Blocks functioning?
  - (b) Why not a single seed farm has been allotted in the Block at Bhabanipur though the matter was repeatedly brought to the notice of the Government?

<sup>\*</sup>Speech not corrected,

(c) Whether Government will be pleased to start one model seed farm at Bhabanipur Block within the present financial year ?

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister of Agricul-

ture) reply:

(a) -- Originally it was contemplated to have one seed farm in each Block, but due to practical difficulties it was not possible to set up one seed

farm in each Block.

- (b)-A seed farm named Hastinapur was established in Bhabanipur Shadow Block during 1958-59. The farm was closed down with effect from 31st December 1961 as the farm was running at a loss and it was practically impossible to improve the condition of the farm and to make it -profitable.
- (c) -It is not proposed to start any seed or model farm at Bhabanipur or any other Block during present financial year.
- Shri MAHADEV DAS Bhabanipur (Reserved for Scheduled Castes)]: - হস্তিনাপুৰ মৌজা ভবানীপুৰ N. E. S. Block **७** नश्रत्व रम्हे कथारहे। यंत्री यरहान्द्य कारनरन ?

## Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Industry):- এই कथा (मांव জना नाहे।

- Mr. SPEAKER: Then the reply should be amended. It is stated "a seed farm named Hastinapur was established in Bhabanipur Shadow Block during 1958.59". But Hastinapur does not fall within the Bhabanipur Shadow Block.
- Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla): As the establishment of a model seed farm is an indispensable item in every National Extension Service Block, what is the cause of delay in the establishment of a model seed farm in the Bhabanipur Block in spite of repeated reminders?
- Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI: The details are not with me just now why there was delay in setting up a seed farm at Bhabanipur.
- Mr. SPEAKER: The reply is there in (a) "Originally it was contemplated to have one seed farm in each Block, but due to practical difficulties it was not possible to set up one seed farm in each Block". There are certain practical difficulties which are standing in the way.
- Shri MOHI KANTA DAS: May I know what are the practical difficulties? Want of money, want of land, or what?
- Mr. SPEAKER: May be want of money, may be want of land, may be want of proper personnel. There may be so many things.
- Shri RAMNATH DAS [Dergaon (Reserved for Castes)]: May we know from the Hon'ble Minister about the nature of the practical difficulties?

Mr. SPEAKER: How can he explain?

Shri PABINDRA NATH SARMA (Nalbari-East): Is it not necessary for the Minister to enumerate them?

Shri RAMNATH DAS [Dergaon (Reserved for Scheduled Castes)]: May I know whether the Minister is prepared to explain the nature of practical difficulties?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Industry): I have already stated, Sir, that the details of the practical difficulties are not with me now.

Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI (Laharighat): From the Hon'ble Minister's reply we gather that a certain farm had run at a loss. Will the Minister be pleased to state which are the seed farms not running at a lost?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Industry): That is a more general question.

Mr. SPEAKER: No, it was stated in the reply that Hastinapur farm was closed down because it was running at a loss. He wants to know whether there is any farm in Assam which is running at a profit.

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI: If a question is put, I can supply the list of farms with their profit and loss accounts.

Mr. SPEAKER: When the Minister has made an assessment that a particular farm was running at a loss, he might have in his possession the profit-and-loss accounts of other farms as well.

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI: But that information cannot be given right now.

Shri MAHADEV DAS [Bhabanipur (Reserved for Scheduled castes)]:—বজালী আঞ্চলীক পঞ্চায়তত দুটা চিদ ফার্ম দিয়া হৈছে—এই সুবিধা কিয় দিয়া হ'ল?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Industry):— সূবিধা দিয়া হৈ গ'ল তেওঁলোকে এই সুবিধা আগতে পালেই।

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla):—ভবানীপ্ৰত এখন চিদ ফার্ম দিয়াৰ বিষয়ে গ্রন্মেন্টে বিবেচনা কবিবনে ?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI:—এবছৰৰ ভিতৰত এই বিষয়ে কোনো বিবেচনা কৰা নহব ।

Mr. SPEAKER: There is no proposal to start any seed or model farm at Bhabanipur or any other Block during the present financial year. That is the reply.

#### UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

(To which answers were laid on the table)

#### Re: Continued and Intentional Disobedience of Ejectment Order

#### Shri PABINDRA NATH SARMA (Nalbari-East) asked :

- 26. Will the Minister, Revenue be pleased to state-
  - (a) Whether Government is aware of the continued and intentional disobedience of ejectment order as passed under Rule 18(2) and (3) of Assam Land and Revenue Manual (Part II, Chapter I) and inadequacy of penal provision made there under sub-clause (5)?
  - (b) If so, whether Government propose to enhance the amount of fine and insert a clause for undergoing simple imprisonment or both?

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS (Minister of State for Revenue) replied:

26. (a)—There are cases in which encroachers disobey ejectment orders as stated by the hon. Member. In such cases they are evicted and they are also liable to pay penalty which may extend to Rs.200 and to a further penalty which may extend to Rs.50 for each day of continued encroachment beyond the time prescribed in the Notice issued under Rule 18(2) or 18(3) as the case may be. In addition, any buildings, houses, fences, crops, etc., which have been raised by the encroachers and not removed in accordance with such Notice will be confiscated to the Government.

Government do not consider this penal provision to be inadequate.

(b)—No. But in the case of re-encroachment by a person who has once been evicted under sub-rule (2) or sub-rule (3) of Rule 18 of the Settlement Rules; provision has been made in sub-rule (5) of that Rule that such person shall, on conviction before a Magistrate be liable to imprisonment which may extend to Rs.1,000 or both.

Shri MOTI RAM BORA (Nowgong): In the reply the Minister has stated that fines are imposed on the encroachers. Can he give us an idea of the amount of fine realised last year from the encroachers?

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS (Minister of State for Revenue): I want notice of this question.

Shri MOTI RAM BORA: He has also stated that the crops of the encroachers are subject to confiscation by Government. Can he give us an idea of the amount realised by sale of the confiscated crop?

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS: I cannot give that now.

Shri MOTI RAM BORA (Nowgong): But these questions arise from the reply given by Hon'ble Minister. He has stated that the encroaches are brought before a Magistrate for trial. Can he gives us an idea of the number of such prosecutions?

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS (Minister of State for Revenue): There are some cas es at Mangaldai and some at North Lakhimpur, but I cannot give the exact number.

Mr. SPEAKER: Will you kindly collect the figures sought by Mr. Bora and pass them to me in course of this Session?

Shei RADHIKA RAM DAS: Yes, Sir.

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri): In case of deserving and indigenous persons, will Government make prior arrangement for their settlement before undertaking eviction?

Mr. SPEAKER: How does that question arise? It is a matter of high policy.

Shri PABINDRA NATH SARMA (Nalbari-East): With regard to (b), may I know whether there have been any encreachment cases up till now?

Mr. SPEAKER: He wants notice.

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS (Minister of State for Revenue):
Action has been taken recently. There have been some prosecutions, which have not ended as yet.

Shri LAKSHMI PROSAD GOSWAMI (Laharighat): Has there been any occasion for Government to stay any eviction order during the last year?

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS: There may be some.

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister, Revenue): As far as I remember about 10 cases ended in conviction in North Lakhimpur.

Shri MOTI RAM BORA (Nowgong): I want to know under what law they are prosecuted?

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS: Under Rule 18(5) of the Settlement Rules.

Re: Rehabilitation of displaced persons under I. T. A. Scheme in the district of Cachar

#### Shri NANDA KISHORE SINHA (Silchar-West) asked:

27. Will the Minister-in-charge of Relief and Rehabilitation be pleased to state—

(a) What is the total amount of money spent on account of the displaced persons under the I. T. A. Scheme in the district of Cachar?

- (b) What quantity of land has been provided per family under I. T. A. Scheme?
- (c) Whether they have been issued Pattas for the lands held by them?
- (d) Whether they are being provided with further agricultural land or any of industrial schemes are being introduced for their employment?
- (e) Whether the Rehabilitation of these displaced persons under I. T. A. Scheme has been completed?
- (f) Whether Government propose to recommend to Government of India for the continuance of the Rehabilitation Department?
- (g) Whether the Relief and Rehabilitation Department has disposed of all the pending applications under Urban House Building Leans for Refugee Rehabilitation?
  - (h) What is the fate of the applicants of Rangirkhari area, Silchar, who had already applied for house building loan under "type" scheme?
  - (i) How many families are still left without any grant of house building loan even though they applied for?
- (j) Whether Government propose to investigate into these cases or intend to close the Chapter summarily?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister, Relief and Rehabilitation) replied:

27. (a)—Since the implementation of the scheme in 1950-51, a sum of Rs.36,45,742 has been spent.

Grant ... ... ... Rs.4,28,595.00 nP.

Loan ... ... ... Rs.32,17,147.00 nP.

- (b)—More or less 9 bighas per family.
- the same corrected, plots therein demarcated and allotted to the families concerned, pattas have already been issued. With the abolition of the Relief and Rehabilitation Department the responsibility of issuing pattas for the remaining colonies in future after completing the necessary formalities have developed on the Revenue Department who will do the needful in the matter.
- (d)—Does not arise in view of the fact that each family is to get approximately 9 bighas of available land.

- (e)—Complete in respect of those who have been provided with the requisite quantum of land.
- (f)—No. In view of the Government of India's directive to close down the department which was done on 1st April, 1962.
- (g)—All applications received upto 31st March, 1960 have been disposed of on merit. No new application received thereafter has been taken up for consideration as the target date of 31st March, 1960 for consideration of all pending cases was fixed by Government of India.
- (h)—The applicants of Rangirkhari area having applied for rehabilitation assistance after 1st April, 1960, were not found eligible for the same in view of what has been stated above.
- (i)—All eligible cases have been disposed of on merit. Figures of rejected and ineligible cases are not available as innumerable number of petitions were received.
- (j)—There is no scope to consider new cases of House building loan as no fund for the purpose is being provided by Government of India. Eligible persons, if interested may, however, receive loans from Normal Housing Department.

#### Re: Nationalisation of North-Gauhati-Barpeta route

#### Shri PABINDRA NATH SARMA (Nalbari-East) asked:

28. Will the Minister, Transport be pleased to state—

(a) Whether State Government is going to take over transport route from North-Gauhati to Barpeta and from North-Gauhati via Bijalighat to Nalbari for the general interest of the public and the State?

#### Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister, Transport) replied:

28. (a)—It is proposed to nationalise the transport route from North Gauhati to Barpeta via Rangiya-Nalbari-Barama, Patsala, etc., along the Trunk Road by the end of this year. There is no proposal at present to run nationalised transport service from North Gauhati to Nalbari via Bijalighat.

Shri PABINDRA NATH SARMA (Nalbari-East): The Minister in his reply has stated in the last sentence that "there is no proposal at present to run nationalised transport service from North Gauhati to Nalbari via Bijali-ghat". From the reply can I take it that this route would be taken up next year?

shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister, Transport): No, it has not yet been taken into consideration.

Shri PABINDRA NATH SARMA: Is there any reason for not taking this up next year?

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA: There is no such proposal at the present moment.

#### Re: Import of Salt

# Shri SANTI RANJAN DAS GUPTA (Lumding) asked:

- 29. Will the Minister of Supply be pleased to state-
  - (a) The names of the merchants who have been given priority to import salt in Assam from West Coast and Calcutta?
  - (b) Whether it is a fact that priority has been given to only two firms to meet the requirement of salt in the entire State?
  - (c) Why the Government introduced permit system even to import salt?
  - (d) Whether Government propose to keep this commodity free as before?

## Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister, Supply) (Kotigora) replied:

29. (a), (b), (c) & (d)—The hon. Member is referred to the actual position as given in replies to Unstarred Questions No.14 (a) and (b) put by Shri Pabin Chandra Sarma, M.L.A. at the current Session of the Assembly.

A list of salt dealers who were given allotment of wagons for the ad-hos quota from Calcutta and West Coast from June 1961 to June 1962 is placed in the Library table.

# Re: Pay of the Chowkidars of Silchar School Board Shri TARAPADA BHATTACHARJEE (Katigora) asked:

- 30. Will the Minister-in-charge of Education be pleased to state-
  - (a) Whether it is a fact that the Chowkidars under Silchar School Board do not get the equal or proportionate pay with that of the Peons of the same School Board?
  - (b) If so, the present pay-scale of the said Chowkidars?
  - (d) Whether it is a fact that the said Chowkidars submitted a representation to Basic Education Officer, Assam on 27th August 1959?
  - (e) Whether it is a fact that the Secretary, Silchar School Board informed the Chowkidars by his letter No.III-1/12496, dated 30th October, 1959 that the matter was under consideration of the authority and the decision would be communicated?
  - (f) If so, why the said decision has not yet been communicated to the Chowkidars?

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- (g) Whether the Chowkidars of the Silchar School Board got the benefit of higher pay according to pay revision in 1956?
- (h) If not, whether the matter was brought to the notice of the Finance Department by the Education Department?

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

- 30. (a)—There being, at present, no prescribed uniform scale of pay for the School Chowkidars, the pay-scales of these Chowkidars fixed ad-hoc, differ from the approved scales of pay of the Office Peons of School Boards.
- School Chowkidars. Most of them however, get pay in the scale of Rs.  $25-\frac{1}{2}-35$ .
  - (d)-No such representation seems to have been received.
  - ELolle (e)—Yes.
- Inu on (f)-The matter is still being examined.
- (g)—The School Chowkidars do not get pay according to the 1956 revision.
  - (h)—The matter need not be referred to Finance Department.

Shri SARBESWAR BORDOLOI (Titabar): In reply to (e), Sir, the reply is 'yes' and it has been stated in reply to (f) that the matter is still being examined. From 1959 to 1962, Sir, the matter is still being examined. Will the Hon'ble Deputy Minister be pleased to state how long the examination would take and when the examination would be over?

Shrimati KOMOL KUMARI BARUA (Deputy Minister, Education): The matter is examined by State Basic Education Board and an uniform scale of pay for the Chowkidars is going to be prescribed soon. But Sir I cannot give the exact date to-day.

Re: Nationalisation of Barpeta-North Gauhati Route

Shri MAHADEV DAS [Bhabanipur (Reserved for Scheduled Caste)] asked:

- 31. Will the Minister, Transport be pleased state-
- (a) Whether Government is aware that in the Budget speech of the Minister during the Budget Session 1961, it was assured that the road leading from North Gauhati via Barama to Barpeta, would be nationalised within the first part of first year of the Third Five Year Plan?
- (b) Why this road has not yet been nationalised and why no state

  Bus has been placed there till now?

#### Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister, Transport) replied:

- 31. (a)—No such assurance appears to have been given in the Budget speech for 1961-62.
- (b)—The road from North Gauhati to Barpeta via Barama is proposed to be nationalised towards the end of the current year.

Shri MOHADEV DAS [Bhabanipur (Reserved for Scheduled Castes)]: মন্ত্রী নহোদরে এই বছরব শেষ ভাগতে ৰাস্তাটো জাতীয়কবণ কৰাৰ এটা আশ্বাস দিছে। কিন্তু মই জনাত তাৰ কাৰণে ১৯৫৬ চনত এই ৰাস্তাটো জাতিয়কবণ কৰাৰ বাবে টকা ধৰি ১৯৫৭ চনত সেই টকাটো বাদকৰি আন ঠাইৰ ৰাস্তাত খটোৱাৰ দৰে এই—বছবো তেনে কৰিব নেকি।

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister, Transport):

#### Re: Saje-Barbata Bund

#### Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Kamalpur) asked:

- 32. Will the Minister-in-charge of Agriculture be pleased to state—
  (a) Whether the Saje-Barhata Bund for improvement of agriculture in Kamalpur Circle has been examined for construction by the Agriculture Department?
  - (b) What amount will be involved in this project approximately?
  - (c) Whether the project will be taken up during the year 1962?

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister of Agriculture) replied:

- 32. (a)—No such proposal has been received.
  - (b)—Does not arise.
- (c) This will be considered on its own merit on receipt of proposal.
- Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Kamalpur) As regards, Sir, well this question was brought in every session and may I know from, the hon'ble Minister whether this question will be taken as a proposal by the Minister?
- Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Industry) The question can hardly be a proposal because it refers to a bund and other things are prepared, the proposal cannot be undertaken for execution.

Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI: Who is to submit the proposal may I know from the hon. Minister?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Industry): Executive Engineer.

Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Kamalpur): This is a matter concerning the Agriculture Department and why the Executive Engineer would come forward with the proposal?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Industry): It is a technical proposal and it has to be submitted through the Public Works Department.

Mr. SPEAKER: I think there must be a public representation and that representation would be examined by the Embankment and Drainage Advisory Committee. If it recommends, then the Government will take up the matter.

Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Kamalpur): Sir, the whole thing refers to the Agriculture Department and whenever we approach the Agriculture Department, they say that the matter would be considered by the E. & D. It is not understood why the proposal has not been submitted yet. The E. & D. say that the proposal has not been sent to them.

Mr SPEAKER Can you help him ?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Industry): No, Sir.

#### Re: Procurement of Paddy

#### Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI asked:

- 33. Will the Minister, Supply be pleased to state—
  - (a) What is the quantity of paddy Government proposes to purchase or procure during the year 1962-63?
  - (b) What amount of paddy was procured by the Government during the years 1962-61 and 1961-62?
  - (c) What is the present stock of paddy in the hands of the Government?
  - (d) Whether restrictions for purchase of paddy by private dealers and millers have now been lifted?
  - (e) Whether Government is aware that millers and dealers have been purchasing paddy at much higher rates than the price fixed by the Government?
  - (f) What quantity of paddy has been procured by the Government in this year up till now?

#### Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister, Supply) replie 1:

33. (a)—1.23 lakh Metric Tonnes during the Khariff year ending October, 1962.

(c)-51,820 Metric Tonnes upto 12th May, 1962.

(d)-No.

(e)-Government have no such information.

(f)-53,900 Metric Tonnes upto 26th May, 1962.

Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Kamalpur): Here, Sir, as regards (c), my question was what was the present stock of paddy in the hands of the Government. From the reply, we find that 1,98,373 metric tons were procured by the Government in the years 1960 and 1961. Again, we find upto the 26th of May, 1962, this year, 53,900 metric tons of paddy has been procured. And the reply given is that there is in the hands of Government only 51,820 metric tons of paddy upto 12th May, 1962. May I know from the Government whether there was no stock left from the paddy procured in the previous years, i.e., 1960 and 1961?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister, Supply): From the information supplied, it is clear, Sir. If there was any balance that might have been released. The present stock is as stated in reply to (c).

Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI: Sir, the purpose of my qustion is whether the State is running in a very precarious position and I want to know precisely from the Government what is the quantity lying in the hands of the Government so far as the present stock is concerned.

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister, Supply) Reply is there, Sir. It has been stated against (c) 51,820 metric tons upto 12th May, 1962.

Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI: Sir, I want to know whether there was even one chatak of paddy left from the previous year. In (c) my quettion was what it is the present stock of paddy in the hands of the Government.

Mr. SPEAKER: The reply is 51,820 metric tons upto 12th May 1962.

Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI: Sir, the reply gives paddy procured upto 12th May, 1962. Therefore, the present stock is less than the amount procured in the previous year.

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister, Supply): That is so.

Shri RAMNATH DAS [Dergaon (Reserved for Scheduled Castes)]:
May I ask the hon'ble Minister Whether the Government are aware that
millers are milling their stock at all time, during even now?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister, Supply): Some of the millers may be milling. They might have some quantity of paddy milling but Government have no such information.

Mr. SPEAKER: In such cases, Mr. Brahma, the reply that Government have no information is not correct. Proper reply should be that there is none or that this is the quantity left. Mills are under the control of the Government and whether mills are purchasing paddy in the open market or not, this information should have been with the Government.

Shri RAMNATH DAS: I could not follow the reply, Sir.

Mr. SPEAKER: The reply is that Government have no information.

Shri RUPNATH BARHMA (Minister, Supply): If the hon'ble Member brings to my notice any particular case of any specific mill, I shall look into.

Sir, whether it is the duty of any hon'ble Member to report or it is the duty of the Minister concerned to conduct enquiry about the mills?

Mr. SPEAKER: Whether the hon'ble Member who puts the question should make an enquiry or the Government?

stated, Sir, that Government have no information. If the hon'ble Member points out any particular mill, then certainly, we shall look into this.

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla): Sir, the question was for eliciting information and hence were any endeavours made or enquiries the question.

Mr. SPEAKER: I have already requested the hon. Minister that in future, this kind of reply should be discarded.

Shri BISWADEV SARMA (Balipara): May I know from the hon. Minister whether it is in the contemplation of the Government to import foodgrains this year from outside the State?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister, Supply): Sir, there is a motion tabled by some hon'ble Member on this subject and in that connection, I shall give detailed reply, but now I can inform the hon'ble members that the procurement made by us up till now is not satisfactory. Now the stock which is in Government's hands, the buffer stock, will not as we are committed to I. T. A. and other commitments are there. It will rom the Government of India for which we have asked we suspect that with the buffer stock in our hand, it will be possible for us to tide over the difficulties.

Shri BISWADEV SARMA (Balipara): On a point of order, sir, I put a specific question and a specific reply should be given.

Mr. SPEAKER: He has given the reply that import is being made or that Government are trying to make some import.

Shri RAMNATH DAS [Dergaon (Reserved for Schduled Castes)]: Sir, when no hon'ble member is allowed to put question in a lengthy way, is it not the duty of the hon. Minister to reply precisely on the point raised?

Mr. SPEAKER: It is in the interest of the questioner sometimes that the hon'ble Ministers have to make lengthy replies. Here he wanted to explain the entire thing and therefore the hon'ble Minister replied in a lengthy manner.

Shri BISWADEV SARMA: Is it the privilege of the Minister to make statements when it is not called for?

Mr. SPEAKER: Yes, Minister is privileged to do so.

Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Kamalpur): It was stated in reply to (a) that 1.23 lakh metric tons of paddy Government proposed to procure during 1962-63 and only 58,900 metric tons have been procured upto 26th May, 1962. What is the cause of failure in the matter of procurement? May I know from the hon'ble Minister what are the difficulties standing in the way?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister, Supply): I have already stated that this question would be discussed threadbare on the motion on State trading when this would be moved.

Shri BISWADEV SARMA (Balipara): I put a specific question whether the Government would arrange import of food grains?

Mr. SPEAKER: He has already stated that Government is making arrangement for importing foodgrains to meet the future contingency from the Government of India's buffer stock.

Shri BISWADEV SARMA: Are Government going to import food-grains this year?

. Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister, Supply): We are making an arrangement with the Government of India.

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla): Sir, in view of the fact that precurement this year is far below the target, have not Government come to a final decision whether they are going to import foodstaffs this year?

Mr. SPEAKER: He has already replied to that question that this Government is making arrangement with the Government of India to have certain amount of foodgrains from the Government of India's buffer stock to meet the contingency in Assam.

Shri LAHSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI (Laharighat): Sir, may I know whether our State is running deficit in foodstaffs?

Mr. SPEAKER: The hon. Member can have his own inference from his reply. The reply was that Government was making arrangement with the Government of India to meet the contingency in the State from the Government of India's buffer stock because there is some apprehension in Assam regarding scarcity of food. That means it is deficit,

Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Nowgong): Sir, in view of the unsatisfactory condition of food supply, the Minister has stated that he is making arrangements to have food supplied from outside, what are the reasons for this unsatisfactory condition.

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister, Supply): Sir, hon. Member is quite aware of the present policy of the Government on this point. He also knows it well that this procurement is to be done through the agency

Shri RAM NATH DAS [Dergaon (Reserve for Scheduled Castes)] Have they failed?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA: I must say that the p ocurement made up till now is not to the extent we expected.

Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Kamalpur): In answer to (d), the reply is 'No'. From the statistics which have been supplied to us it shows that there was a very good crop last year, may I know where the marketable surplus has gone if there is restriction on the millers and

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister, with the hoarders or with the rich cultivators. Supply): It must be either

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla): Sir, on a point of clarifica-tion. Can a reply be evaded on the ground that the motion is forthcom-ing in this House. The House of the ground that he would give all the ing in this House. The Hon'ble Minister has said that he would give all the replies regarding procurement when the motion will be under discussion in this House in this House. Can he thus avoid a reply to the present question?

Mr. SPEAKER: He has given it only by the by

Shri RUPHATH BRAHMA: If the hon. Member has got any definite question to put, I am prepared to reply.

Mr. SPEAKER: He has put a question to me and not to you. He put a question as the deferred his reply to a has put a question as to whether the Minister has deferred his reply to a future date on the future date on the ground that a statement will be made by him on a motion on this subject that a statement will be made by him on a motion on this subject in future. I think the Minister should not have made such a reply III. made such a reply. He should not have mentioned what he was going to do in future. We are concerned with the present. Therefore, whatever question comes at the concerned with the present. question comes at the present moment they should be replied to.

Re: Payment of Godown Rent in the District of Nowgong by the

# Supply Department

Shri SANTI RANJAN DAS GUPTA (Lumding) asked:

(a) Whether it is a fact that the godown rents, hired by the Supply Department fact that the godown of the godowns of the godowns. Department since 1959 from the owners of the godowns of the urban the urban areas of the district of Nowgong yet remains unpaid?

- (b) What is the difficulty in assessing the godown rents and making necessary payments?
- (c) What more time it will take to finalise the godown rent?

#### Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister, Supply) replied :

34. (a)—Yes.

- (b)-Under Section 3 of the Assam Urban Areas Rent Control Act, 1955 which was implemented in the year 1 59, rent of a godown engaged by Government should be fixed at the approved scheduled rates of construction, particulars of which should be supplied by the Executive Engineer to the Deputy Commissioner of the area concerned. The Deputy Commissioner should then fix rent of the godowns on the basis of the figures supplied by the Executive Engineer. As the Executive Engineer, Nowgong could not furnish the requisite figures it was not possible for the Deputy Commissioner, Nowgong to fix rent and make payments to the owners of the godowns.
- (c)-The time necessary for the Executive Engineer to furnish essential certificates for obtaining which urgent action has been taken by Government.

#### Re: Supply of Green Manure by Abdul Ali Bepari of Barpeta

#### Shri TAJUDDIN AHMED (Tarabari) asked:

- Will the Minister-in-charge of Panchayat and Community Development be pleased to state—
  - (a) Whether it is a fact that one Abdul Ali Bepari of Bhella was the contractor for supplying green manure seeds to Shri C. C. Goswami, B. A., Block Development Officer, Barpeta Development Block and the quantity for supply 50 Maunds at Rs.11 and he supplied 14 maunds 20 seers only?

(b) Whether it is a fact that bill were passed for 50 (fifty) maunds and the contractor is not getting anything of the

quantity supplied by him?

(c) Whether Government will enquire into this matter as well as all other bills of this Block?

# Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Deputy Minister, Panchavat and Community Development) replied:

- 35. (a)—Yes. He supplied the entire quantity of 50 maunds of green manure seeds at Rs.11 per maund and not 14 maunds 20 seers as alleged.
- (b)—The bill for 50 maunds was passed on 21st April 1962 and payment of Rs.550 was received by the party on the same day.
  - (c) Does not arise.

Re: The Condition of Village Hats (Bazars)

# Shrimati LILY SEN GUPTA (Lahewal) asked:

- 36. Will the Minister, Panchayat be pleased to state-
  - (a) Whether Government is aware that most of the village Hats are in miserable condition?
  - (b) Whether Government is aware that during the rainy season, it so happens that the traders as well as the customers cannot attend the Hats (Bazars)?
  - (c) What steps Government is going to take for the improvement of the village Hats (Bazars)?

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Deputy Minister, Panchayat and Community Development) replied:

- 36. (a)—Yes, some Hats require improvement.
  - (b) No.
- (c)—The maintenance of the hats is the responsibility of the Panchayats as the income of the hats directly go to the Panchayats who are at liberty to utilise the income for improvement of the hats. Government are also issuing loan and grants to Anchalik Panchayat and Gaon Panchayat for creation of remunerative assets and some of the Panchayats are taking advantage of this loan for improvement of hats and bazars.

Shri SARBESWAR BORDOLOI (Titabar): In view of answer to (c), what is the total number of loan uptil now utilized or taken away by the Panchayat?

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Deputy Minister, Panchayat and Community Development Projects): I want notice of that

Shrimati LILY SEN GUPTA (Lahowal): গারলীয়া হাট বিলাক উন্যান কবিবলৈ কোন কোন পঞ্চায়তক বাণ দিয়া হৈছে ?

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA: পঞ্চায়তক বাণ দিয়াব ব্যৱস্থা আছে আৰু যিবিলাক পঞ্চায়তে দ্ৰখাস্ত কৰে গেই বোৰকে দিয়া হয়।

Shrimati LILY SEN GUPTA: কোনবোৰ প্ৰধায়তক ৰাণ দিছে

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA: 'नाँहिक' पिर्ट्याट

Shri SARBESWAR BARDOLOI: হাট উনুতিৰ কাৰণে এতিয়ালৈকে

DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Deputy Minister, Panchayat and Community Development): সংখ্যা বেচি নহয়।

Mr. SPEAKER: Putting a question on the floor of the House is a very valuable right of the hon. Members. Therefore, while Ministers give replies to the questions, they should be rather thorough and they should be prepared with all possi le supplementaries. That is the convention of Parliament and that should be observed here also in our State. I have seen that many of the Hon'ble Ministers, at times say simply that they want notice. They do not come prepared with the supplementaries and in order to evade they simply say that they want notice.

\*Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance): Sir, may I say something in this connection? The question referred to was whether most of the village Hats are in miserable condition and whether during the rainy season, the traders and customers cannot attend the Hat and what steps Government is going to take for the improvement of the village Hats. Sir, no hon. Member has tabled a resolution regarding the loan for helping these hats and Government will try to help them. The Hon'ble Minister would have given the figures if they were available with him.

You have stated that there is provision for loan Mr. SPEAKER: although no loan has been issued uptil now.

\*Shri BISWADEV SARMA (Balipara): In answer to (e) I want to know how many improved?

Mr. SPEAKER: In the reply you will see that the maintenance of these hats is the responsibility of the Panchayats. But Government has gone a step further that they would loans and grants to the Hats instead of depending on the Anchalik Panchayats and Gaon Panchayats.

\*Shri BISWADEV SARMA: The hon, Member, Shrimati Lily Sen Gupta has put a question whether the Hon'ble Minister will be pleased to give the names of these Hats?

Mr. SPEAKER: There are many Hats.

#### Re: Tamulpur Development Plan

Shri HALADHAR UZIR [Tamulpur (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)] asked:

37. Will the Minister-in-charge, Rural Development be pleased to state-

(a) Whether there is any proposal for acquisition of land for

(b) If so, what will be the cost of the acquisition or compensation

(c) Whether Government is aware that there are Government lands in compact block within the vicinity for construction

(d) If so, whether Government proposes to change the present site in view of high cost of compensation for the land?

#### Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Deputy Minister, Panchayat) replied:

- 37. (a)—Government have no such proposal.
  - (b)-Does not arise.
- (c)—Yes. But whether the land is suitable for construction of block Headquarter has not been ascertained.
- (d)—The question of changing the site selected by the Anchalik Panchayat will arise if the land is not made sarkari by the pattadars relinquishing their rights or the people amicably purchasing it from their own money and then voluntarily relinquishing it to the Government.
- \*Shri HALADHAR UZIR [Tamalpur (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)]: Whether Government will consider selection of a site if the local people fail to come to a settlement?

\*Shri DEVENDRANATH HAZARIKA: We are thinking on that line.

#### Re: Pashim Mainvari M. E. Madrassah

#### Shri TAJUDDIN AHMED (Tarabari) asked:

- 38. Will the Minister, Education be pleased to state—
  - (a) When Pashim Mainvari M. E. Madrassah was started and when it got recognition of the authority?
  - (b) Whether the institution has got any grant from the Government?
  - (c) If not, why and when the grant will be given?
  - (d) Whether Government are aware that the area is very backward?

# Shri DEV KANT BOROOAH (Minister, Education) replied:

- 38. (a)—Pashim Mainvari M. E. Madrassah was started on 1st January 1959 and got recognition from 1st March 1960.
  - (b)-No.
- (c)—On account of paucity of funds. It will be considered for grant this year if the Inspector of Schools recommends and if it fulfills the conditions, provided funds permit.
  - (d)-Yes.

#### Re: Chatla-Pahartali M. E. School

# Shri TAJUDDIN AHMED (Tarabari) asked:

- 39. Will the Minister, Education be pleased to state—
  - (a) When Chatla-Pahartali M. E. School was started and when it got recognition?

ismittant (a)

- (b) Whether any grant has been given to this institution?
- (c) If not why and when the grant will be given ?

#### Shri DEV KANT BOROOAH (Minister, Education) replied:

39. (a)—Chatla-Pahartali M. E. School was started on 1st January, 1959 and recognised from 1st March, 1960.

(b)-No.

(c)—The School is not eligible for deficit grant as there is under qualified staff. It will be considered for grant when the conditions are fulfilled.

Re: Provision for Minor Irrigation Schem;

# Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Kamalpur) asked:

- 40. Will the Agriculture Minister be pleased to state
  - (a) What amount was provided in different Subdivisions of the State for Minor Irrigation Schemes in the year 1961-62?
  - (b) What were the schemes sanctioned in Kamalpur Circle of Gauhati Subdivision for Minor Irrigation Schemes?
  - (c) V hether the projects have been executed?

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister of Agriculture) replied:

Name of District with Subdivision				Amount of subsidy allotted against each subdivision excluding public contribution.			
PLAIN	DISTRICTS —			8.	Rs. A.M. U	Rs.	
1. 0	CACHAR—				wind (d)		
nout a t	(a) Silchar	•••			27,000		
	(b) Karimganj		7.1	and o	20,000	60.000	
neight.	(c) Hailakandi				13,000	60,000	
2. (	GOALPARA— (a) Dhubri				32,0007	A	
	(b) Goalpara				27,000	91,000	
	(c) Kokrajhar	,,,	Wor		32,000	21,000	

Name of District with Subdivision	allo subd	ount of subsidy ted against each ivision excluding blic contribution	Total				
			Rs. and A				
(a) Gauhati			70,000 2	1,00,000			
(b) Barpeta	or aldigile.	is not	30,000 ∫	fysilitaup			
4. DARRANG—				i Hali			
(a) Tezpur				65,000			
(b) Mangaldoi		AHOP	30,000	A THAT			
5. SIBSAGAR—	linister la	A shirt	Will the Agricu				
(a) DIDSAPAT	obligated a	ew till onlik	27,000				
	hemes so		27,000	80,000			
(c) Golagnat	Tat miss	•••	26,000				
6. LAKHIMPUR— (a) Dibrugarh	Ford of	a sine	50,000 ]	77,000			
(b) North Lakhimpur	•••		27,000	- Judidie			
7. NOWGONG— (a) Nowgong			59,000	59,000			
HILL DISTRICTS							
1. U. K. & J. HILLS— (a) Shillong		•••	70,000	90,000			
(b) Jowai			20,000				
2. GARO HILLS		•••	74,000	74,000			
3. U. MIKIR & N. C. HILLS (a) D.phu			46,000	co 000			
(b) Haflong	•••		14,000	60,000			
4. MIZO			40,000)	a ett			
(b) Lungleh			20,000	60,000			
me ign	<b>Fotal</b>		2,84,000	2,84,000			
<b>发展的影响和</b>							

- (b)-Minor Irrigation Project sanctioned in Kamalpur Circle:-
  - 1. Dalong Bund:
    - 2. Nanara Bund:
    - 3. Natana Embankment:
  - 4. Jalah Dong (Extension): and ult talken
  - 5. Simolbari Dhekeria (R/M) Dong.
  - 6. Solmari Dong.
  - 7. Ghoga Bund.
  - 8. Pub-Jotiabhangura Remodelling Bund
  - 9. Bamunigaon Dong.
  - 10. Kalajai (East) Emb nkment (Extension).
  - 11. Barpanara Embankment.
  - 12. Nowgaon Kalajai Embankment (Remodelling),
  - 13. Chepti Bund.
  - 14 Panitema Embankment.
  - 15. Harharia Extension Bund.
  - 16. Harharia Bund.
  - 17. Keterajan Bund.
  - 18. Mallang Bund.
  - 19. Dhekeria Dong.
  - 20. Chutiapara Dong.

(e)—Out of 20 numbers 1st 12 numbers were executed during 1961-62. Remain 8 numbers of Minor Irrigation Projects were not executed as the parties failed to start the work till 31st March, 1962.

\*Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Kamalpur): Will Government be pleased to make arrangement for payment of these Minor Irriga-

gation Projects to the Anchalik Panchayats?

\*Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Industry): It is a question of policy, it may be considered.

#### Re: N. E. S. Blocks and Shadow Blocks

Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Kamalpur) asked : 41. Will the Minister-in-charge of Community Development be pleased to state-

(a) How many N. E. S. Blocks have been allotted to each of the

Subdivisions of the State?

- (b) How many of these N. E. S. blocks have been converted into functioning Blocks in each Subdivisions?
- (c) How many of these functioning Blocks have been normalised in each Subdivision?
- (d) Whether the remaining Shadow Blocks will be converted into functioning Blocks in the year 1962-63 as per Schedule of the Government of India?

#### Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Deputy Minister, Panchayat) replied:

- 41. (a)—Allotment of N. E. S. Blocks has been discontinued since 1958. Government of India now sanction pre-extension Blocks with a life of one year. Number of blocks allotted to each of the Subdivisions of the State is given in the Statement, which is placed on the Library table.
- (b) & (c)—On completion of one year, pre-extension blocks pass on to Stage I Blocks. Statement showing all categories of blocks Pre-Extension, Stage I, Stage II and Post Stage II, Subdivision-wise is placed on the Library table.

(d) -- Ycs, by 1963.

#### Statement Regarding Flood situation in the State

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister, Revenue): Mr. Speaker, Sir, owing to heavy rains, the major rivers in Assam rose and many low lying areas were flooded. In the Brahmaputra Valley, the damage has fortunately not been very heavy till now. In Lakhimpur District owing to the rise in the Brahmaputra river there was some flood damage in the Sadiya Transferred area and five families are reported to have been affected. The extent of damage is under assessment. The Brahmaputra crossed the danger level in Dibrugarh, but has since fallen below the danger level. Only the low lying areas have been flooded and there has not been serious damage to crops. There, was, however, erosion in Mohanaghat area near Dibrugarh and about 25 families had to be shifted, they have been shifted to Bairagimath where some of them are staying with friends and the others have been allotted land in requisitioned area. The erosion is since reported to have stopped.

In Sibsagar District. there has been no serious damage due to floods except in Majuli where the flood waters are reported to have damaged some ahu and bao crops. Details of the damage are not available and the Deputy Commissioner is personally visiting the area to assess the situation. Instructions have already been given to the local officers to render necessary relief, if justified.

There is no damage due to flood in Nowgong district.

In Darrang District, there has been some damage due to flood and erosion, in Singri and Borsala area in Dekhiajuli Circle. The cultivable lands of six families are reported to have been eroded. The Deputy Commissioner has arranged for relief to the affected families and is taking steps

for their rehabilitation. Six sq. miles of Ahu Paddy in this Circle has been affected by floods and actual damage to the crop is estimated to be about 30,000 rupees. A sum of Rs.3,000 has been sanctioned as gratuitous relief for the present.

In Goalpara District, the low lying areas in Mankachar and Salmara were flooded but there has been no serious damage. A channel of the Brahmaputra is however eroding the bank in South Salmara as the current of the Brahmaputra has started flowing through it. The South Satmara Thana building is likely to be affected if the erosion continues. The situation is under watch. The Deputy Commissioner reports that at present there is no need for relief.

In Kamrup district there has been no serious damage by floods. About 70 families who were living between the embankment and the river Pagladia in Nalbari area were affected due to the rise of Pagladia but the water subsided soon and they do not require any relief assistance. Kamrup district erosion is going on at Palasbari. Some portion has already been eroded.

In Cachar District owing to heavy rains in Cachar as well as in Manipur and Mizo District, all the rivers rise and the entire Cachar District was very badly affected by flood. The Barak has crossed the danger level and flooded parts of Silchar Town. The Kusiara also similarly flooded the low lying areas of Karimganj Town. Relief Camps have been opened in Karimganj, Hailakandi and Silchar where the families affected by flood are being given relief.

An area of 200 sq. miles has been affected by flood in Silchar Sub-division. In Hailakandi Subdivision 175 sq. miles has been affected, while in Karimganj Subdivision about 75 sq. miles has been affected by floods. Communications were completely disrupted in the District for nearly a week, and even now Hailakandi is cut off from the rest of the District. The Silchar-Badarpur Road and the Silchar-Aijal Road are not still opened for have been restored on the traffic, but the Railway services Karimganj and the Badarpur-Silchar Sections. The Railway track has been damaged between Katakhal and Hailakandi.

There have been a large number of breaches in the embankment. left bank of the embankment on the Barak has been breached in three places while the embankment on the right bank has been breached in four The embankment on the Longkai was breached near Norulcherra, while the Larsin bund has been breached in two places. of culverts and bridges on the P. W. D. Roads have been damaged by flood A large number and the roads have also been damaged in many places. The level of the Barak has fallen below the danger level, but owing to heavy rains in the Mizo District the Sonai and Rukni are in spate and very serious damage is feared in the Silchar Subdivision.

Foodstuff position in all the Subdivisions is satisfactory and a large number of fair price shops have been opened all over the district. Atta and salt are being sent to the District from the other Districts of Assam.

A sum of Rs 50,000 has been sanctioned as gratuitous relief for relief operations for Cachar District till now. According to the present indication even this sum will not be adequate and a further sum seems to be necessary.

There have been five deat's due to the floods till now. In Manacherra one adult was drowned in flood water. In Doloi, ten years old boy was drowned, in Langtikhal near Katakhal an adult was drowned, and in Anipur a dead body was found floating in the flood water, in Paloi three boys were tending cattle near the stream. There was a sudden onrush of the water, and two of them run away and the third boy was drowned in the flood water.

A detailed assessment of the actual crops damaged will be possible only when the water has subsided, but it is clear that the damage is very heavy.

The Deputy Commissioner has taken steps to render medical help to the affected area and the Veterinary Department, has been alerted to prevent the outbreak of the cattle epidemic. There has been considerable loss of cattle, but it has not been possible yet to make any assessment. My colleagues, the Minister-in-charge of Medical and Excise and the Minister-in-charge of Agriculture and Veterinary left for Silchar yesterday to assess the flood situation in Cachar. I shall again report to this House about flood situation in Cachar when I receive their reports.

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla): Sir, I want to know just one thing. The Deputy Commissioner, Darrang probably made an omission to report to Government about one thing. May I know whether the Hon'ble Minister has get any information from the Deputy Commissioner, Tezpur that owing to flood Dikrai Silabandha and Jamaguri areas have been badly affected ?

Mr. SPEAKER: Under Rule 55 of the Assembly Rules if you want to discuss the statement of a Minister, you can do it by way of a motion and not by way of question.

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS: I am not discussing the statement. I want to elicit information from the Hon'ble Minister.

#### GENERAL DISCUSSION OF THE BUDGET

Srimati PADMA KUMARI GOHAIN (Moran): মান্নীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয় আমাৰ বিভ্ৰমন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ক তেখেতৰ বাজেট বজ্তাৰ বাবে ধন্যবাদ দিছে৷ কিন্তু তেখেতৰ এটা কথাত মই মত দিব নোৱাৰিলে৷ আৰু সেই কথাটো সম্প্ৰ কৰিলে আমাৰ দুখায়া কৃষকৰ প্ৰতি এটা ডাঙৰ অপৰাধ কৰা হব। তেখেতে যি স্থানীয় কৰব কথা উল্লেখ কৰিছে সেইটোত মই একমত হব নোৱাবো ৷ আমাব ুখীয়া কৃষকে টকাত আঠ আনাকৈ কৰ দিব পৰা ক্ষমতা তেওলোকৰ নাই। এইটো কৰিলে ভেওঁলোকৰ প্রতি ভাঙৰ অন্যায় কৰ। হব। অন্য কোন ক্ষেত্রৰ পৰা কৰ সংগ্রহ কবিব পৰা যায় সেই বিষয়ে বছতো সদস্যই এই তিন দিন ধবি নানা প্রামশ আগবঢ়াইছে সেই বিষয়ে সই পুনৰ উথাপন নকৰো মাত্র ইমানকে অনুৰোধ কবি বিভ্রমন্ত্রীক জনাও যেন তেখেতে দুখীয়া কৃষকৰ ওপৰত কৰত এই হেচা দি দুখায়া কৃষকক যেন পেপুৱা নলগায়।

তাৰ পাচত নানা পৰিকল্পনাৰ যোগেদি আমাৰ অসমীয়া ৰাইজ যি দৰে আগৰাটি যাব লাগিছিল সেই দৰে ৰাগবাঢ়ি যাব পৰা নাই। কিন্তু পৰিকল্পনাৰ নামত কিছুমান স্থাবিধাবাদী এক বিশেষ শ্ৰেণীৰ লোকে বহুত খিনি নীতি বিৰুদ্ধ স্থাবিধা লৈয়ে আছে।

সমবায় এপেকা বেল কুষকক সুখ সুবিধাৰ কাৰণে কৰা হৈছিল, কিন্তু সেই টকা कारन थाय, त्मरे हेकाव स्वविधा किंहुमान रा कवि क्किउस व्यादनीया मानुद्द श्रीय, আচল খেতিয়কে এইবিলাক স্থবিধা নাপায়। এপেক্স মার্কেটিংব যোগেদি ধান কিন।-বেচাৰ আচনী গ্ৰহণ কৰা হৈছিল কিন্ত প্ৰকৃত ক্ষেক শ্ৰেনীয়ে জানে। কিবা स्वित्रा शाहरक, आकि এই गपने ठिन पिन वि अपगा गकरन नाना वक छ। पि स्विटिक याक आहे। टेरक पिरारे गनगा गकरन गानीवन विकरक कथा हेक आहिए । किय ? সচাকৈয়ে খেতিয়ক সমাজৰ উপকাৰ হোৱাতকৈ তেওলোক ক্ষতিগ্ৰন্তহে হৈছে। আৰু আচনীৰ যোগেদি তেওলোকে যি দৰে আগবাঢ়িয় লাগিছিল সেই হিচাবে আগবাঢ়িব পৰা নাই। পৰিকল্পনা বাইজৰ দুখীয়া খেতিয়কৰ উপকাৰৰ কাৰণে কৰা হৈছিল কিন্তু আমি গেই অনুযায়ী ৰাইজৰ আগত বজুতা দিছিলো আৰু কৈছিলো যে আপোনালোকে विद्रवाधी मनव कथा नुश्चितिव ग्रावायव (योगिनि पारिशानात्नाकव गकरना प्रसूदिश मुब হব। কিন্তু কি হল ? আমি যিবোৰ কথা ৰাইজক প্ৰতিশ্ৰুতি দিছিলো সেই বৌৰ বক্ত তা হৈ হে থাকিল। খেতিয়ক ৰাইজে সহ্য কৰিব নোৱাৰে। বেচা-কিনা চোচাইটিত ময়ো নিজে জবিত আছে৷ তাত দেখিছো কি বিৰুদ্ধ কাম চলিছে। প্ৰত্যেক মার্কেটিং চোচাইটির একোটা Jurisdiction আৰু সেই Jurisdiction সভ্য সকলে মিলি বঢ়োৱাৰো ব্যবস্থা অংশ্য আবশ্যক অনুযায়ী। কিন্তু আচৰিত কথা শিলং বাজ্য ইয়াতে Jurisdiction ৰ ওপৰত হন্তকেপ কৰাৰ কাৰণে মাৰ্কেটিং চোচাইটিৰ অস্থবিহা र्ट्टि । এই कथाब चार्य याशिख जन्मातां विषया गकरन करन अंटरो। প্ৰভাৰশালী মানুহৰ কাৰণে হৈছে। তেতিয়া মন্ত্ৰীমহোদয়ক জনোৱাত বিষয়া জনক জনালে যে এইটো অন্যায় হৈছে। আৰু এঠাইত দেখা গৈছে যে মার্কেটিং চোচাইটিক নুজনোৱাকৈ এজন Private মানুহক খান কিনিবলৈ অনুমতি দিয়া হৈছিল। মই स्वित (श्रीरका तय Private मानूहक किय श्रान किनिवरेल मिसा इल ? यछ मारकि: চোচাইটি চলি আছিল কোনে। বেমেজালি নাছিল। গতিকে এইটে। প্রাপ্ত প্রতিফলিত হৈছে যে আমি নিজে আইন প্রণয়ন কৰে৷ আৰু নিজেই ভবিবে গচকি সেই আইনকে ভাঙি দিও। এতিয়া সেই এখন মার্কেটিং চোচাইটিৰ ঠাইত দুখন মার্কেটিং চোচাইটি ছল। আৰু সেই কাৰণেই এতিয়ালৈকে েই দুয়োখন চোচাইটি বেজিপ্তাৰ হোৱা নাই। এনেকুৱা বেমেজালি কৰা কাৰণেই। যদি এতিয়া হৈছে এৱশ্যে ন্ছানো। গতিকে প্ৰভাবশানী মানহৰ হাতত চৰফাৰ চলিখলৈ হলে সেই চৰকাৰৰ অধীনত পকা দুখীয়া কৃষক ৰাইজৰ উন্তিৰ ক্ষন আৰু কত থাকিব ? ঠিক তেনে ধৰনৰ কথা আৰু এটা টদাহৰণ স্বৰূপে কও। এই ছিলঙতে চিভিল হাস্পাতালত Surgeon ৰ Post খালি হৈ আছিল সেই Post ত ভালেমান দিন এজন Surgeon ৰ অভিজ্ঞতা নথকা মানুহক বথা হৈছিল, সেই কথাৰ স্মালোচনা হোৱাৰ পাচত এজন অভিজ্ঞতা থকা চার্জনক গুৱাহাটিৰ পৰা আনি সেই পোঠত দিয়া হল। কিন্তু অভিজ্ঞত। নথ্কা জনক পুনৰ গণেশদান হাস্পাতাললৈ পাঠোৱা হল কিন্ত যেই মানু জেনে আকৌ চৰকাৰক আনেদন জনাইছে যে গণেশদাস হাম্পাতালত বিশেষ কাম নাই সেই কাৰণে তেওক আকৌ চিলঙ চিভিল হাম্পাতাললৈ আনিব লাগে। এই থোন কথা কেৱল পিচত প্রভাবশালী মানুহ থকাৰ কাবণে এই ধ্যণৰ খেলি নেলিনোৰ চলি থাকিব পাৰিছে। উপযুক্ত যোগতো নথকা এজনক যদি তেনে ঠাইত কাম কৰিবলৈ দিয়া হয় কাম কেনে হব পাবে ? চাৰ্ছানৰ যোগ্যতা এজনক চার্জ নর দায়িত্বত দিয়। কেনে ভয়াবহ কথা তাক যদি চৰকাবে উপলি নকবে ৰ্ব নুখৰ কথা হব। গতিকে পুনৰ মই অনুৰোধ জনাও ভাবি চাবলৈ।

চৰকাৰৰ চলিত নীতি অনুসাৰে এজন মানুহক কোনো চৰকাৰী কামত নিয়োগ ক্ষবিবলৈ হলে সাধাৰণতে ,লোকসেৱা আৰুোগৰ মনোনগন বিচৰা হয় আৰু আয়োগে দেখিছো কিছুমান লোকৰ নিয়োগৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত চৰকাৰে চলিত নিয়মানুৰভিতাৰ পৰা আতৰি

যোৱাত আমি দুখ পাইছো। উদাহৰণ স্বৰূপে মই ছিলঙৰ D. T. O. attached জনৰ কথাকে কও। ইয়াত এজন D. T. O. আছেই, তাৰ উপৰিও আৰু যদি এজন D. T. O. attached বলি নিয়োগ কৰাৰ দৰ্কাৰ হয় তেন্তে এজনক লোকসেৱা यारग्राग्व त्यारगि निर्मार्ग कवाव प्रकाव याष्ट्रित । किन्न चारका नक्वि न्यानि निर्मार्ग कवाव प्रकाव আন্মিত্ৰতাত ষ্টি ওপৰত ভিত্তি কৰি নিয়োগ কৰাটো নীতিধিবোধী কথা। তাৰ উপৰিও সেই লোকজন অনভিজ্ঞ আৰু ইতি প্ৰেব্ট বহু কামত অনুপ্ৰভূতাৰ পৰিচৰ দি আহিছে। এনে ধৰণৰ কানৰ দাৰা চৰকাৰী আইন চৰকাৰে ভদ্ধ কৰা কথা এনে ধৰনে আদুৰ্শ চ্যুত হোৱাটে। বৰ দখৰ কথা।

তাৰ পিচত এই সদনৰ অন্যান্য সদ্যাসকলে স্থানীয় কৰ বঢ়াব নালাগে বুলি यिश्रिन প্ৰামশ আগ বঢ়াইছে তাত মই একনত। কিয়নো ফ্বিলাক কৰ বৰ্ত মান বহোৱাৰ ক্থা উঠিছে নেইবিনাক পৰোক্ষভাবে পৰিব গুনীৰ খেতিয়ক। ওপৰত। তাৰ দ্বাৰ। জাতীয় আয়ৰ সম্বিত্ৰনত বাব। পৰিব। গতিকে মুই মাননীয় খিত্তমন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ক অনুবোধ কৰে। যাতে গৰীবৰ ওপৰত বোজ। পৰা কৰ নহোৱাৰ পৰা বিৰত হয়।

यांक विहा वित्यं वांशिवीयां व कथा नकरन स्माव कर्न् वा क्वा नहन । स्पेरिही हन আমাৰ ৰাজ্যত পাকিন্তানীৰ অনুপ্ৰবেশ। এই বিষয়ে সকলো সদস্যই এনে ধৰনবেই উজি কবিছে। কাগজে পত্রেও এইটো বিশেষ গুরুত্বপুণ বিষয় বুলি প্রকাশ হৈছে। কিন্ত আমাৰ চৰকাৰে এই ऋषा আগৰে পৰা শুনিছে ছঁতিপুৰ্বে চৰকাৰে এই কথা শ্বীকাৰো का। नाई अभीकारता करा नाई। किंख जामात महन्मान जाम मकरन जामाक ठीछीन ख्वा কর, আজি ঠাটাকবা কথাটো সভাত প্রবিণত হৈছে।

লোকসভাতো এই বিষয়ত গুৰুত্ব দিছে। ইয়াৰ লগত ভাৰতৰ সুাধীনতা আৰু নিৰাপত্তাৰ প্ৰশা জড়িত আছে। এই কথাত যদি গুৰুত্ব দিয়া নহয় তেন্তে সময়ত আমাৰ ভাৰতবৰ্ষৰ সাধীনতাত ব্যাঘাত জন্মিৰ। গতিকে এইটো চৰকাৰে সক কথা বুলি উৰুৱাই নিদি বিশেষ গুৰুত্ব দিব বুলি মই চৰকাৰক অনুৰোধ কৰিলো, পাকিস্তানী जन्थत्व कथा आगाव गृष्ट्यान जाई-ज्नी ग्रक्त एउँ त्वाकक प्राधी करा तुनि किंग विव नग भरे कव मार्वादा। ভावতव गावीन छ। यका, गम किमानी ভावত वाहुँ थन श्रीन कवा जागाव त्यरन बातीच एउ दलाकरवा एउरन मातीच जारक बलिएतरे जागाव विश्वाम । আমাৰ অসমীয়া गুচলমান ভনীসকলে ুনীয়াকৈ মেখেলা চাদবলৈ যেতিয়া ওলাই আহে, তেতিয়া মনত হয় কেনে স্থলৰ মাত্ৰ ত্ৰি— সেই স্থলৰ মাত্ৰকলে আৰু সেই মাত্ৰ্যৰ চাঁতে পৰিবদ্ধিত আমাৰ মুচলমান ভাইসকলে আমাৰৈ সৈতে একেখন ৰাষ্ট্ৰতে আমাৰ লগতে সমভাবে নিশ্বাস প্রশ্বাস লৈ কেতিয়াও এখন নেলেগ বাষ্ট্রৰ অনুগত্য স্বীকাৰ কৰিব নোৱাৰে। এয়ে আমাৰ দৃঢ় বিশ্বাস। সেই কাৰণে মোৰ অনুবোধ যাতে তেওলোকে আমাৰ छे छि विनोक यना डारव नन्य।

गर्त र<sup>4</sup>घण रमांव जांक विर<sup>4</sup>घ कर्वनशीय। नारे। हेशांतक रेक महे रमांव वक्नवाब माग्रवणी गावित्वा।

Shri BISWADEV SARMA (Balipara): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I must congratulate the Finance Minister for his elaborate speech depicting the real state of affairs of the State. Sir, I congratulate him firstly for his decision of setting up a Pay Committee for the State employees which deserves immediate attention of the Government. But, in this connection, Sir, I would like to request the Finance Minister to see that the Pay Committee is constituted with proper personnel and the pay structure of Government employees should be evolved on scientific basis. We have bitter

experience of Pay Committees in the past which can be called at best the Anomaly Committee. Sir, I hope this Pay Committee will not be of that nature. Because this Pay Committee is going to relieve the distress of the Government employees. Sir, in the mean-time the situation has deteriorated to a great extent due to rise of prices. The cost of living in the State is the highest than any other neighbouring State of our country. There is a demand from the side of the Government employees for the interim relief for the increase of rise in prices. This demand is also voiced by the plantation labour. Sir, I would request the Finance Minister to consider this proposal also.

Sir, the next proposal made by the Finance Minister is about establishment of a Sainik School in our State. This is a long felt necessity of our State which is bordered by several foreign countries. I feel that every man and woman of our State who are capable of lifting a Rifle should consider herein to be a Soldier. Therefore, I think the Finance Minister has rightly put forward the proposal of establishing the Sainik School which is the necessity for us all. Thirdly, Sir, the Finance Minister has made some more allocation for the Tourism of the State.

It is a right step in the right direction. Sir, I am surprised to find that in the city like Calcutta and Bombay there is a peculiar notion about the people of Assam. When they come across the name of Assam, they feel that it is full of jungles and wild animals and the people who live there are Nagas etc. From this point of view also we should develop tourism so that people from outside know the real state of affairs. Big industrialists also do not like to come to this State I hope Industries Minister with bear me out because they have also the peculiar notion about the State. Therefore, from all these considerations, the Finance Minister should allocate more funds for this purpose.

Sir, the Finance Minister has rightly mentioned in his Budget Speech that these years are crucial years and they marked the period of economic take-off Sir, I think our economic take-off took place in the Second Five Year Plan. But, unfortunately, just when we are going to take-off we find that there is no petrol in the tank.

Sir it is perhaps because of this that the Finance Minister has come for ward with certain proposals of taxation. I have heard many of the hon. Members of this House carefully and this taxation proposal has been rejected by all. But one thing is clear that if we want to develop our state we have to impose taxe; but we have to see the sector on which the tax is imposed and is capable of bearing it. It has been clearly stated by the Finance Minister at page 3 as follows; "This phenomenal increase of population resulted in the per capita increase being only nominal over the last decade." He also mentioned in his speech at page 3 that the economic picture in the state is somewhat different. Again the Finance Minister observed—"In the field of agriculture, progress was not as satisfactory as was hoped, owing to uncertain weather condition and natural calamity to be flood and cyclone".

Now Sir, in view of what is stated by the Finance Minister, will it be justified to impose taxes on the Agriculturist. I do not think it would be

proper to impose a tax burden upon this section of the people who are really suffering and who are in great difficulty. I would therefore request the Finance Minister to see his way whether he can divert it to those who can afford to pay this tax as has been suggested by the hon. Members of this House. Next point in this connection I want to point out is that there are many avenues on which we can impose taxes and I think if proper steps are taken in proper time, the State's resources will be augmented.

Sir, I would like to add one thing only that is the issue of r yalty which is going on between the Government of Assam and the Government of India. Sir, I am told the State of Assam is going to lose about Rs.? crores annualy on this account due to the indifferent attitude of the Government of India. I, therefore, request the hon. Finance Minister to take this House into confidence and inform the actual position.

Sir, another point I want to say here is that we should evolve some norms for the improvement of the administrative machinery. Quite a large amount has been spent for this administration, but there is no improvement. To tone up this administration I would request the Government to show an example by an austerity cut first in the Administration. Sir, it will have a very salutary effect on the people so that they may not spend their hard earned money in unproductive work.

Sir, I have come to know that whenever there is any scheme formulated by the Government the first thing that takes place is that the officers are first appointed and no money is left for the execution of the scheme. Sir, this sort of defect should not be there in our planning.

I think there should be an austerity drive. Ministers, the M.L.As., the High Officials should voluntarily cut down their salaries so that some amount may be collected for our plan and this will have a salutary effect on the people as a whole. There should be no further Minister in our state. Sir, our financial condition is such no further financial burden can be given to our exchequer for appointment of Ministers. Sir, I want to draw the attention of the Government to a news item published in the Yo ng India of May 17 wherein the Accountant General has made his ob ervation. about bad financial Administration. I need not read the statement and I only draw the attention of the Government.

Now, I come to the industrial development of the State. The Finance Minister has referred in his speech about the number of industries which are going to be set up in our State. Sir, the only public sector industry which is set up in this State is the Oil Refinery. I have got very interesting things about this refinery and I would like to take this House into confidence as regards this matter.

Sir, this refinery is a Kero ene intensive Refinery. Since the operation of this refinery, not even a gallon of kerosene has been produced uptil now. Yesterday I was at Gauhati and I tried to ascertain why kerosene has not been produced. I was told that sulphur dioxide is necessary for refining the kerosene. At present the sulphur dioxide supplied by a Kerela firm and the Standard Vacuam Company is defective because it contains water. Due to this bad quality of Sulphur Dioxide the entire plant for kerosene is closed down. Sir, I have got more details with me and I shall pass them on to the Industries Minister. Sir, this refinery is producing Diesel oil and it has no market because the diesel produced in this refinery is below the specification. I

was told yesterday that as many as 6 tanks wagons of diesel oil is drained out as there is no customer to purchase it. Sir, this refinery was inaugurated by our Prime Minister on the 1st of January this year and its condition has become like this. Sir, the plan which were inaugurated on 1st January has gone out of order which you have come to know from the news paper. Yesterday I was told another plant is going to be out of order, Sir, the people of Assam, you might remember, fought relentlessly for this refinery and if the working of the refinery of this State is like this which is regretable. A highly technical industry like this I do not understand how things of this sort can happen. Sir, regarding the employment position in this refinery, I have got some very sad facts which is before me. Sir, it will not be possible for me to detail all these. I shall pass on this information to the Hon'ble Industries Minister so that he can take up with Government of India. Sir, one Shri C. D. Chaliha and Shri D. Khound and D. N. Bordoloi, B.Sc. with more than three years' experience in Oil Industry are there in the Refinery. Now, these people were superseded by Shri N. Narayan, Shri N. R. Ranganathan having no experience whatsoever and B.Sc. in pure Science. Sir, the Senior Stores Officer in the Refinery is a Matriculate from Bombay. A Graduate in Engineering from this State applied for this post, because in the Advertisement, it was stated that a Graduate in Engineering Degree will be preferred. But he was disqualified. The man from Bombay with Matriculate qualification is working there at scale of pay of Rs. 600 to 1,000. Sir, I have got many things to say, I will just point out on y a few. The system of promotion is also very strange. I have seen that the promotions occurring twice in one year. Sir, one Shri A. C. Bordoloi who is a youngman with four years' experience in Digboi was so dejected that he came to this Refinery with the hope that he will get better prospect. But unfortunately, this gentleman who has got the Engineering Degree, who has training in Rumania, is superseded by three of his Junior Officers with less qualifications. Sir, one who has B.Sc. Degree in pure Science without having any Engineering Degree has even superseded our experienced youngman in the Refinery. Now Sir, he is drawing a salary of Rs.600 to Rs.1,000 whereas the young qualified gentleman is working at Rs.450 p.m Sir, things are going on in this way which are not well at least, so far as the only Public Sector Industry in Assam is concerned. Sir, I propose to pass on this information to our Industries Minister with the hope that he will look into this matter very urgently, if necessary this should be taken up with the Government of India, not only in regard to the position of employment but also in regard to the working of the Refinery as well as has been stated by me a few minutes back.

Sir, with regard to the other Industries, I shall be failing in my duty if I do not point out the policy pursued by the Industrialists in this State. Sir, in the Plantation Industry, I find people who were already employed in this Industry, are to-day out of employment because the Industry passed from one hand to the other. I have myself verified that in some Gardens the employees who worked for more than 15 years, are now discharged when the Indian employers have taken over from European employers. Mr. Tripathy, Labour Minister of this State will bear me out that the first important point for the employees is the security of service. Now Sir, this security of service is no longer in the Fea Industry, in spite of the fact that our Labour Minister who was one time the Labour Leader of international repute is the Minister of the State. I request the Minister to immediately make a survey,

for the Plantation Industry as to how many local people are serving in this Industry for so many years, are now out of employment because of this. I find even Chowkidars who were manned by the people of the Tea Gardens are now being imported from outside the State of Assam. What is the justification of this? I can pile up examples of this nature. So the employment policy of the Governm nt should be changed. Something should be done in this regard, because the people are absolutely, I should say, disappointed on this. Although we say, we have been developing industries within the State, in order to solve the unemployment problem, Sir, I give you examples of the position of the employment situation in the State. Therefore, I with folded hands appeal to this Government to see that our people get reasonable opportunities of employment in these Industries Sir, I point out to the Industries Minister a very important fact which has come to my notice in Diki colliery industry which is run by one Shri Chanai Dongavmall. There were about 45 unlicensed mines. These mines are operated by the proprietor without obtaining any license whatsoever from the Government of Assam. Sir, some new types of industries have grown up in this State which have come to my notice.

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Industries):
Are you speaking of Diki Colliery?

#### Shri BISWADEV SHARMA (Balipara): Yes.

In Tinsukia area, I have heard in the name of Industry C. I. Sheets and cement quotas were lifted by the people. They have put up a sign board and office. All the C. I. Sheets and cement were sold in black market.

So is the case with the Nailing and Balti making Industry. They required iron, they were given C. I. sheets but taking advantage of their licenses they are selling these things at Calcutta, making profits by depriving the people of this State. Sir, I hope the Hon'ble Minister will look into these matters.

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI: Are these names also there?

Shri BISWADEV SHARMA: I shall supply the names to the Hon'ble Minister.

There is a firm called Assam Handicraft in Dibrugarh run by one tribal youngman, Mr. H. Marak. He used to supply bamboo and cane works to different Emporiums in the State. Now he is deprived of it and another manufacturer namely the U. P. Cane Works, came into the picture and the supply of Mr. H. Marak has been cancelled by our Industry Department.

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI: By whom it is can-

#### Shri BISWADEV SHARMA: The Industry Department.

The Industries Department should see that these things do not happen, because the bamboo and cane work is supposed to be done by the people of

Assam. But I do not find any reason why this man who has been running the business, has been deprived of this business. Now Sir, there is another Anand Industry at Dibrugarh. Sir, it is surprising that the wife of the Assistant Director of Industries of Dibrugarh is a partner of this business and the Industry is registered on tha basis. So these things are happening in the Industrial Sector of the State, Sir. I hope the Industries Department must tackle this. Our young people are groaning under poverty because they have got no opening for life. They are deprived of these things.

The second point is that there should be a financing agency so that people can come to the rescue of the new entrepreneurs who are ready to come to industries. I myself after I have been away from the Government I tried to pick up some youngmen for industries. Some youngmen from Tezpur wanted to set up a Timber Treatment and Seasoning Plant at Tezpur. I myself requested our Forest Minister to give a clearance of Forest Permit which will be necessary for this Plant, otherwise the Financial Corporation is not going to finance this Project. I did not get a reply from the Minister although it is over a month.

Now, Sir, you can imagine it we do not get this backing from the Government it is not expected that our young people will take to industries in this State. Sir, a financing agency is another important thing as I have said before. A commercial wing of the Appex Bank should be opened so that our boys can take advantage of this facility.

Sir, I do not want to take more time of this House. I would now request the Government that the Third Plan, the key-note of which is more production, should be made a success. Now, the Finance Minister, in his Budget Speech admitted that production in industrial sector has increased by over 70 per cent. He also mentioned about the increase of tea production. But it is expected that along with the increase of production there must be some intensive to the workers so that the workers can bring more prosperity in this country. I would therefore request the Government to see that the workers who are labouring under heavy odds some relief is given. Specially because of the high cost of living, they are demanding interim wage and this increase of wa e is justified on various grounds. Sir, I would therefore, request that these matters, which are required to be hand ed immediately, are taken up so that the planned target of production in the country, tempo of production in the country can be maintained. I would, therefore, request that this demand of the workers should be settled as early as possible.

Sir, with these few words, I again thank the Finance Minister for his Budget Speech and I hope the observations which I have made regarding certain important matters will receive due considerations from the Government.

Shri RAM PRASAD DAS (Bijni): गाननीय प्रथाक गद्दाप्य, মাননীয় বিভ্ৰমন্ত্ৰী মহোদয় যি খন বাজেট সদনত পাঙি 'ধৰিছে তাৰ থাবে তেখেতক ধন্যবাদ দিছে। । বাজেটখন বাহি হোৱাটো আনুদ্দৰ কথা লগতে বাইজৰ নান। উনুয়ন-ग्लक कामन जाहनी लाव। टेटएছ वृत्ति भागनक छनावेटा তान बात्न सूथी टिएहा কিন্তু আনহাতে দেখিছো দঃখায়া ৰাইজৰ ওপৰত কৰ কাটল বঢ়োৱাৰ ব্যবস্থা হৈছে। এই কাৰণে আমি দু.খ পাঁইছো। অবশ্যে এইটো ঠিক যে উনুয়ন পৰিকল্পনাৰ দ্বাৰা ৰাইজৰ অবস্থা উনুত কৰিবলৈ হলে দেশক উনুতিৰ পথত আগবঢ়াই নিবলৈ হলে টকা লাগে। সেইটো সম্ভব টেক্স বা খাজানাব জৰিয়তে। কিন্তু দুখায়া শ্ৰেণীৰ ওপৰত টেকা লগোৱাৰ আগতে বছত চিন্তা কৰি চাব লাগিব। একেবাৰে কেনো আন উপায় নাইকিয়া হলেহে দ:খীনা ৰাইজৰ ওপৰত কৰ লগোৱাৰ কথা। ভাবিৰ পৰা যায় আজি বাজেটত দেখিবলৈ পাইছে। যে আজি লোকেল বেট শতকব। ১০০% বঢ়োৱাৰ যোগতে প্ৰস্তাৱ লোৱা হৈছে। লোকেল ৰেট আগতে টকাত /০ অনা আছিল তাৰ পাচত ০০ হন আকৌ ১৯৫৯ চনৰ পৰা টকাত 1০ অনা কৰিলে কিন্তু আজি একে কোৰতে ।।০ অ । হব গৈ, এইটো দুঃখীয়া খেতিয়কৰ পক্ষে দিয়া সম্ভবপৰ হবনে ? আকৌ সেই বাজেটত দেখিবটেল পাঁইছো প্রমোদ টেক্স আৰু ব্যক্তিগত মটৰ মালিকৰ টেক্সৰ বিষয়ে পুণৰ বিবেচনা কৰা হব বুলি। গতিকে ধনীৰ ওপৰত টেকা কমাই দুঃখীয়াব ওপৰত টেক্সৰ বোজা দিবলৈ ব্যবস্থা হোৱাৰ কাৰণে আমি দুঃখ পাইছো। টেক্স direct হওক বা indirect হওক ইয়াৰ হেচা সদায়ে সাধাৰণ জনসাধাৰণৰ ওপৰত পৰে। আজি আমি দেখিবলৈ পাইছো হাজাৰ হাজাৰ টকা খাজানা বাকী আছে। এইটো কিয় হৈছে ? মই জানে। অসমৰ ৰাইজ গোটেই ভাৰতবৰ্ষৰ ভিতৰত শাসন মানি চলা মানুহ। তেনেহলে কিয় খাজানা দিয়া নাই ? দিয়া নাই, যেহেতু বেছি লোকৰ দিব পৰা ক্ষমতা নাই। এইকথা গবণৰিব ভাষণ আলোচনাতো উল্লেখ কৰিছে যে বিজনী ষ্টেটত হাজাৰ হাজাৰ টক। খাজানা বাকী পৰি আছে তাৰ উপৰিও বহুতো খেতিয়ক ধাৰত পৰি শোচনীয় অবস্থাত পৰি আছে । তেওলোকে দুই বোল দুসাজ খাব পোৱা নাই। তেওলোক মানুহৰ দৰে চলি থাকিব পৰা নাই। শিল্লজাত বস্তুৰ দাম ইমান বাঢ়িছে যে তেওঁলোকে নিতৌ প্ৰয়োজনীয় বস্তু যোগাৰ কৰি চলি থকাৰ কোলো উপাই বিচাৰি পোয়া নাই। তেওঁলোকৰ মানুহৰ দৰে খাই থাকিবৰ সাম্থ্য नाउँकीसा रेटए ।

শিরজাত আৰু অন্যান্য বস্তব দাম ইমান বেচি হৈছে যে সংবসাধাৰণ বাইজৰ কোৰে ভাঙি যোৱাৰ নিচিনা হৈছে। দুখারা জনসাধাৰণৰ পক্তে দুবেলা দুমুঠি খাই বাচি থাকিবলৈ টান হৈছে। তাৰ ওপৰত আকৌ যদি নতুন কৰৰ নোজা বহুন কৰিব লগায়। হযু ভেন্তে অমাৰ গৰীব জনসাধাৰনৰ ৰাজহৰ ভাঙিব। এনেকৈ কৰ বছরাই ৰাইজৰ হাড় ভাঙি ৰাজ্যৰ কি সমস্যা সমাধান হব পাৰে, মই গম নাপাও। অবংশ্যে মই স্বৰ্ণিকাৰ কৰে৷ যে ৰাজ্যৰ উনুয়ণ ব্যবস্থা হাতত ললে টকাৰ দৰ্কাৰ কিন্ত সেই টকা নতুন কৰ ধাৰ্য্য নকৰিও উলিওৱাৰ ৰহুত উপায় আছে।

মই এই ক্ষেত্ৰত আমাৰ বন বিভাগকেই উল্লেখ কৰিব পাৰে।। তাৰ পিচত আমাব গ্ৰকাপ্তানি বিভাগৰ অপচয় আদিব কথা সেই বিষয়ৰ উপযুক্ত প্ৰসঙ্গত

পিচত উল্লেখ কৰিম। কিছুমান বিষয় আছে যত অলপ চকু দিলে এই টকা খিনি আমি তাৰ পৰাই ৰাহি কৰিব পাৰো। বহু সময়ত নানা আচনিব কাৰণে বাজেতত টকা ধৰা হয় কিন্তু কাম নহয় অথছ টকা lapse হয়। এই আচনি বিলাকৰ

দাব। দেশৰ পুকৃত কাম হোৱা নাই।

দহ বছৰৰ আগত সাৰু মূলধন অতি সামান্য আছিল, আজি তেনে মানুহৰ ৰভ লক্ষ টকা মূলধনৰ গৰাকি হৈছে। কিন্তু তেওলোকৰ ওপৰত কোনো Income tax বহোয়া হোঁয়া নাই । Income tax ৰ পৰা তেনে বছতে অব্যাহতি পাই আহিছে।

এই ব্যবসায়ী থিলাকৰে দুটিকৈ খাটা আছে । এটা হল গোপনীয় আৰু আনটো হল দেখুওয়া। গতিকে Income tax ৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত এই প্ৰকাশ্য হিচাৰটোহে েখু য়াই আৰু তেনেকৈ কৰৰ পৰা অব্যাহতি পায় । এই বিলাক যদি Income tax আৰু Sales tax বিভাগে ভালকৈ পৰিদৰ্শন কৰিলে হেতেন তেতিয়াও আমাৰ চৰকাৰৰ হাতলৈ বহু টকা আহিল হেতেন।

ভাহ বাগিভাৰ মাটিব খাজন। বৃদ্ধি কৰা দৰকাৰ । কিননো বাগিছাৰ একৰ মাটিৰ উৎপাদনৰ পৰা আয়ৰ পৰিমান কৃষকৰ এক একৰ মাটিৰ শস্তৰ উৎপাদনৰ আয়তকৈ বহু গুনে বেচি । আমাৰ চৰকাৰে ভাৰত চৰকাৰৰ পৰা বেচি हेका माराया जानाय किनिटेन यजनान रुव नार्म।

আটাইতকৈ ভাকৰ কথা হল প্ৰত্যেক নছৰে আমাৰ চৰকাৰে কিছু মান আচনিত हेका थवा कविन त्नावावि ভावত हवकावक हैका किवाई पिरम । वर्ज मान किवाई मिया हेका हिहात कबिटन स्मान त्नारम्य ५०० क्लाहिन अभन्द इन । हरकारन সদায় কয় যে আমাৰ কাৰিকৰী শিক্ষা লাভ কৰ। মানুহৰ অভাৰত বহুত উনুয়া ম লক আচনি কাৰ্য কৰিব পৰা নাই । কিন্তু এই কথা আজি বছু বছৰবে পৰা চৰকাৰে কৈই আহিছে। আজিও সেই একেকণা। যদি ইমান বছৰে কাৰিকৰী প্ৰশিক্ষণ দিহাৰ ব্যৱস্থাই নহল তেনে ভাবিব লাগিব যে আমাৰ উদ্যোগ বিলাক আমাৰ মান হৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰে কৰা নাই। অজিও তেনে কথা শোভা নাপায়। এনেকৈ চৰকাৰে কিমান দিন চলাব ?

স্মাজ বাদী ৰাষ্ট্ৰ এখন তৈয়াৰ কৰিবলৈ প্লেন কৰা হয় সম্বায়ৰ যোগেদ। কিন্তু এই সমবায় আছ্নী বোৰো failure হল । কিয়, নে ইয়াত ৰাইজৰ সহযোগীতা নাই। তাৰ প্ৰকৃত কাৰণ আমাৰ প্লেনবিলাক কৰোতে আমাৰ সামাজিক জীবন ধাৰাৰ প্ৰতি অকনো ভ্ৰম্পে কৰা হোৱা নাই। গতিকেই ৰাইজৰ সহযোগিতা আকৰ্ষণ কৰিব নোৱাৰে। গতিকে মকলো আচনিয়েই সামাজীক জীবন ধাবাব লগত খাপ খোৱাকৈ করিব লাগিব।

উন্য়ন বা কৃষি আদি সকলো কেত্ৰতে ঠিক একে ধৰনে ক্ৰটি থকাৰ ভাৰণে আমাৰ আজি এনে অবস্থা, ৰাইজৰ ওপৰত বিশ্বাস বাগি ৰাইজৰ মনোগ্ৰাহী প্লেৰ কৰ হয় তেন্তে আমাৰ টকাৰ অভাব কেতিয়াও হব গোৱাৰে । ৰাইজে বুজে যে ইয়াৰ দ্বাৰা জামাব উপকাৰ হৰ ৰাইজৰ শক্ৰিয় তেনে গহযোগত সকলো উনুয়নৰ আঁছনী স্থস্থৰূপে সমাধা হৈ সফলতা লাভ কৰিব।

আমাৰ ৰাজ্যখন ইণ্ডান্ত্ৰীত আগবাৱিছে বুলি কোৱা হৈছে। সকলে। উল্যোগ দুটী Sector ৰত ভাগ কৰা হৈছে Public Sector আৰু Trivate Sector আমি আজি ভালকেয়ে উপলদ্ধি কৰিছো যে Public Sector নজনা অজুহাত দেখুয়াই আমাৰ মানুহক চাকৰীৰ পৰা বঞ্জিত কৰা হৈছে আৰু আমাৰ মানুহৰ Private Sector ৰত Industry তো নায়েই, সকলো বাহিৰৰ পৰা অহ। মানুহে অধিকাৰ কৰি আছে। ৰত Industry তো নানেহ, বৰ প্ৰাৰ্থ কৰি আহম বাহিৰৰ মানুহৰ দ্বাৰ প্ৰাৰ্থ কৰি আহম বাহিৰৰ মানুহৰ দ্বাৰ Private Sector অত স্থাপত হোৱা Industry ৰ প্ৰাৰ্থীয়াৰ দেশৰ মানুহৰ কি অৱস্থা হব পাৰে চাহ বাগিছা বোৰই তাৰ প্ৰকৃষ্ট দ্ম্লাভ । অবাধে যদি অসমত Industrialisation অৰ নামত আমাৰ বাহিৰৰ মানুহক Private Sector অত শিল্পানুস্থান বহু বছলৈ দিয়া হয়, তেন্তে ভবিষাতত এই দেশৰ মানুহ Cक्वन (छरन भिन्नान होन त्वावक गड़ामून देश ङ्गीनिका नर नाशिव। এতেকে आमान বাহিবৰ মানুহক এই দেশত Industry স্থাপনৰ অবাধ লাইচেঞ্চিয়া বিষয়ত চৰকাৰে थ्व वित्वहना कवा आंत्रभाक ।

সর্বশেষত মই মাননীয় বিত্ত মন্ত্রীক নতুন কব ধায় চকা সম্প্রিক পুনৰ বিবেচনা কৰিবলৈ অনুৰোধ জনাও। আমাৰ বিভাগ বিলাকৰ হোয়। অপচয় বন্ধ কৰিলেই নতুন কৰৰ প্ৰয়োজন নহৰ । আশা কৰে সেই বিষয়ে তেখেতে বিশেষ মনোযোগেৰে বিৰেচনা কৰিব ইয়াকে কৈ মোৰ বক্তৃতাৰ সামৰণী মাৰিলো ।

Mr. SPEAKER: Mohammad Umaruddin. Your time is ten minutes.

Shri MAHAMMAD UMARUDDIN (Dhubri): Sir, I would request if a little more time could be given.

Mr. SPEAKER: Alright 20 minutes.

Shri MAHAMMAD UMARUDDIN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, a the outset, I would like to convey thanks to the Hon'ble Finance Minister for his budget speech and the financial statements for the year 1962-63, which are characterised by frankness and boldness. Now, ir, I would first discuss the general mancial position of the State Now, our total revenue receipt stands at Rs.44 crores and that on capita' account at Rs.31 crores, thus making a total amount of Rs.75 crores for the year 1962-63. For a State like Assam, a total consolidated fund of Rs 75 crores is, indeed, a very big amount. Sir, in the year 1952-53, our revenue receipt was of the order of Rs.12 crores and in course of the last 10 years, we have gone from Rs.12 crores to Ks.44 crores. On the capital account, we have gone to Rs.25 crores from Rs.78 lakhs in 1952-53. Here the increase is about 40 times. Now, Sir, the increase in the resources of the State has been really phenomenal, but the question is what impact the expenditures incurred in the last 10 years has produced on our overall position—economic, social, educational and otherwise. Sir, before I proceed further I would like to dilate upon the position of public debt of this Government. The Finance Minister has indicated that upto the period ending 31st March, 1961, the total public debt from the Central Government stands at Rs.45 crores. Perhaps this does not include other loans. In my estimate, the total debt owed by the Government of Assam will be something of the order of Rs. 50 crores, if not more. Taking even the rate of interest to be 3 per cent per annum the total interest payable would be something like Rs. 1½ crores a year. This, indeed, is a very big liability. For a State which earns about Rs. 14 crores of revenue and of this about 50 per cent even coming from the Central allocations in the shape of both grant-in-aid and share from income-tax and excise duties, etc., this is not a promising picture. Now, Sir, the amount received from capital account is utilised through two broad channels. These are Capital Outlay and Loans and Advances by the State Government. Capital Outlay involves investment on certain productive Departments like State Transport, State Trading and Industries, Embankment and Drainage and so on and so forth. Now, from the year 1951 to 1962-63, we have spent crores of rupees on certain productive schemes, e. g., community projects and other Projects like Embankment and Drainage and industries, etc. But to do this it has not been possible to find finance from our own resources and Government had to take loans and, in fact, every country in the world has taken loans from other countries to improve their economic condition. Now, the fundamental question is the proper utilisation of these loans. A part of such loans may be utilised for creating certain essential public utilities. This is essential for the development of an undeveloped country like ours. Another point is whether the Finance Minister or his Department has made estimates as to how far this money obtained from loans which has been spent, has been productive and what results, if any, it has yielded and what repayment the departments concerned have been able to make. Sir, we have seen that during the last year Government have repaid loan to the extent of Rs.12 crores which have been accounted fo on capital account, and this year we are raising a loan of Rs.31 crores. Sir,

in the current budget there is a provision of Rs 16 crores under capital account towards repayment of loans. In other words, new loans have been raised to repay old loans. Sir, we have got to see that the projects and the schemes that have been undertaken with loan money are really productive and have produced any return. But, Sir, I think that unless these projects have been able to raise the income of our people, the loans will be dangerous to the financial position of the State. In this connection, I would read out a statement made by an illustrious person, Thomas Jefferson, one time President of the United States of America-"I place economy among the first and the foremost of virtues and the public debt as the greatest of dangers to be feared. To preserve our independence we must not let out rules with public debt. If we run into such debts we must be taxed in our meat and drink, in our necessities and in our comforts, in our labour and in our amusement. If we can prevent the Government from wasting the labour of the people, under the pretence of caring for them, they will be happy". Sir, considering this, and in order to bring all-round development of the State, it is very necessary for Government to give serious consideration to the proper utilisation of the money and keep constant vigilance that all projects that were set up are really productive and bring benefits to the people. Therefore, I would request the Finance Minister to make a review of all projects that have been set up. Take for instance, irrigation and embankment. We have spent crores of rupees on these and there is perhaps little or no yield. Now, this year also lakhs of rupees have been provided for Flood control in order to prevent damage by Flood. But we have to see what results or benefits they have brought about; we should take steps to make assessment of these benefits, if any, accrued. There is a condition that the benefici tries of these projects should make some payment in the shape of cess or betterment levy. Some cess should be realised from the people who have been benefited by them Cess and betterment levy are being realised in respect of all big projects like Bhakra-Nangal, D.V.C., etc., otherwise the only alternative is to take recourse to taxation. Another thing, Sir, if we do not get income from all these projects, the people will have to face additional taxation, year after year. Then again, Sir, unless the people have got the capacity to bear increased taxation and unless the the people have got the capacity to bear increased taxation and unless the benefits from these projects are at their disposal, taxation will be to them unbearable. Therefore, a hot objection has been raised in the House that additional taxation is not justified particularly all hon. Members have placed their objection to at least one item, viz., enhancement of local rates. Now, Sir, what we find is this After all these years of planning, while our taxation has assumed greater proportions, our per capita income has practically gone down. We thought that at the end of the Second Plan our per capitation will come up to Rs.280 to Rs 285 but though the gross States. down. We thought that at the end of the second Plan our per capital income will come up to Rs.280 to Rs 285 but though the gross State National income has risen from Rs.236 to Rs 400 crores, the per capital income has been more than neutralised by increase of population. Even this increase of about Rs.40 crores in the total State National income cannot this increase of about Rs.40 crores in the total State National income cannot be said to be appreciable having regard to the large investments made Now, what are the main sources from which we can have additional income? They are agriculture and industry. We expected that agriculture which account for more than 50 per cent of the national income of our State would make substantial additional contribution with the huge investments made. But agriculture has been standstill for the last five years. Then, in the sphere of commercial crov like jute production has not appreciably risen. On the other hand, we have seen that more than Rs.11 crores have been spent on agriculture during the last ten years but

production has remained more or less stagnant. Investment is meant to increase our income through two main means of production, viz., agriculture and Industry. In the industrial field also development has been slow during the last ten years. But steps are now under way to speed up industrial development, and for this we require both capital and enter-prise and technical know-how. The policy of the Government should be to stimulate local enterprise as far as possible, and to mobilise local resources also.

Then again, Sir, what we find in the sphere of development. We find that there is no even development in different regions throughout the State. We know that a lot of money has been spent but at the same time we want to know as to whether there has been even development-whether in the economic or social spheres. I find, Sir, that certain districts are very low in per capita income. In the plains, that of the district of Goalpara is the lowest at Rs.236 as against the highest at Rs.417 in Lakhimpur, and in the hill districts, Garo Hills has the lowest at Rs.192 as against Rs.373 in the United Khasi-Jaintia Hills. But this district is in a different position because here the per capita income is higher due to the presence of a large number of Government servants. Therefore, Sir, when this disparity between one district and another is there, Government should try to see that this may be removed. Ther, again, Sir, Government should have a clear picture as to the pattern of economy in each district. The pattern of development of our agriculture or industries must conform to the needs of a particular area, and I personally feel, Sir, that the Plan has not taken into consideration the causes of regional disparity. Therefore, I feel that there should be some adjustment in our present planning techniques so that the regional disparity may be removed. Similarly in Education also we find that in some districts the percentage of literacy is only 20 per cent whereas in others the percentage is much higher. This shows also serious disparity. So I wage that Government policy in the matter of development of education about the regional that the regional that the regional transfer may be development of education should be so adjusted that this disparity may be removed, as early as possible.

Then Sir, with regard to the question of taxation an impression has been created that Assam is very heavily taxed. In this connection I would refer to the tax structure of other States for the year 1960-61. Sir, the per capita tax burden in Mysore State is the highest at Rs.24.3 on the basis of the internal resources only without the share of revenues from Central allocations. Central allocations. In some other States also taxes are heavy compared to Assam. In Maharastra it is Rs.22.6 and in the Punjab it is Rs.22.0 as against Rs.17.9 in West Bengal. In Assam the per capita tax incidence is Rs.14.7 only. Of course, in Bihar the tax incidence is very low, but as Bihar has a compact has a compact population, their cost of administration is also very low. Sir, as we have embarked upon the Third Five-Year Plan we have to meet certain commitments and so we need huge sums of money, As you know Sir, we require Rs.33 to Rs.35 crores for the Third Five-Year Plan as the State's share of the total plan expenditure. So, the Government has to find out some additional resources to meet this Plan expenditure. Therefore, we have got to face fresh taxation. Now the question is what will be the proper method for imposing additional taxes. I feel that indirect taxes should be levied so that the common people may not be affected. Now, take for instance the local rates. Although according to the proposal to enhance local rates the incidence looks very high, the total additional proceeds will not be very sizeable. So by raising the local rate

even by 100 per cent we cannot get more than Rs.28,00,000 or so whereas by imposing indirect taxes we can get larger amount. Therefore, this matter should be very carefully examined to see what will be the proper avenue for imposition of additional taxes. If we have to carry out the Plan. in that case, we shall have to face additional taxation and there is no escape from it. Now the question is how far additional taxation will be accepted by our people. In matters of taxation we have to ascertain the general attitude of the people and there are a number of other factors which have to be taken into account. Even a small tax may cause serious reaction whereas a big tax may be accepted by the people without much resentment. If the performance of the Government is encouraging then the people will be mentally prepared to accept the tax burden. Therefore we who are here and are responsible for the development of the country, have to see that money that is realised by way of additional taxation is spent for the benefit of the people, and there is no wastage.

Now, Sir, I will refer to a few items on the expenditure side. administration side we find that the Police budget is the heaviest. The total Police budget is for about 5 crores of rupees. In a State like Assam it is very difficult to understand why Police should cost so much as that. Of course, there are certain special difficulties so far as Assam is concerned. Sir, out of 5 crores of rupees about \frac{1}{2} crores of rupees are accounted for by certain special Police establishments. These include the Police personnel deputed from outside to our State, costing Rs.39 lakhs. Besides, there are Border Security Forces, etc. Our normal Police establishment cost us about 2 to 3 crores of rupees. The extra expenditure is necessitated by the Naga troubles and border troubles. Sir, our borders have got to be protected and infiltration has to be checked. All these things have created a special problem for Assam and we have got to face it and for this reason our additional expenditure on Police has gone high. Now, I find that our Government received Rs.33,00,000 in 1959 60 and Rs.78,95,000 in 1960-61 from the Government of India towards expenditure incurred for border security and Naga problems. I do not know what amount we will receive this year but the Finance Minister has indicated that some assistance will be forthcoming. We are interested to know what amount we will get from the Government of India for the maintenance of the special Police Forces. We should not be held responsible for the entire expenditure.

The bulk of the expenditure should come from the Central Government as our border problems are in the nature of an international problem and not the ordinary Problem of law and order of the State. The other States like Bengal and Bihar do not have this special problem and so their expenditure on Police administration is very low. We have to find out ways and means to cut this heavy expenditure on Police and canalise the money so saved for the economic growth of the State.

Then again, Sir, in certain cases of social services like Medical and Public Health we are spending a good deal of money viz., Rs.3,77,00,000. Of this I find a sum of Rs.48,00,000 is spent for Malaria control, Last year also a sum of Rs.36 lakhs was spend on this account but nobody knows where the money goes. We really do not know what Check is there to ensure that the money is being properly utilised. Though a huge sum of money has been provided for the eradication of Malaria and other diseases which take the highest toll of life we do not know how far the programme has succeeded. The details of the expenditure showing the strength of the personnel, etc. have not been given in this budget. This is most objectionable.

Then, Sir, I come to Education. I have already stated that the development of education has been very uneven and that this disparity should immidiately be removed. Sir, huge sums of money are going to be spent both for general education as well as for technical education. I feel that there should be rationalisation in the Primary level as well as in the Secondary level and we must see that different parts of the State get their due shares, and the facilities for education are evenly distributed. Then Sir, I find that a sum of Rs.54,00,000 has been provided for technical education. I find from the budget that some districts have been excluded from the schemes of technical education. I do not know whether it is deliberate or it is a mistake. This short of discrimination should not be allowed to continue and the position of the individual districts should be properly reviewed and assistance should be given according to the needs of each district. I also agree with the view that technical training facilities should be given to those areas where there are industries. is industries automatically the people there certain facilities for their training and eventual employment. There are some industries having arrangements for technical training like apprenticeship course and the local people get the benefit of such training but there are areas where there is no industrial undertaking. Now, in some places industrial potential is very high but there are a eas which have no potentia ities for industrial development. In areas where there are existing industries or have potentialities for industrial development, unemployment problem may be more easily solved by the establishment of new industries. But there are areas the economy of which is predominantly agricultural and there is neither existing industry nor potentialities for industrial development through new industries. The pattern of development of such backward areas should be defferent, priority shall have to be given for agricultural development and the imparting of technical education so as to equip the surplus population for employment elsewhere industrial undertakings-as well as in small scale and cottage industries.

Mr. SPEAKER: You have already taken 20 minutes. Your time is up.

Shri MAHAMMAD UMARUDDIN (Dhubri): Sir, I will take another minute.

I mean, in those areas development of cottage and small scale industries may be given priority as there is no scope for major or medium scale industries, but, unless, there is technical knowledge how can we develop small scale or cottage industries? In order to open up avenues for increasing the scope of employment facilities should be given for training people of those areas in technical lines.

Then, I come to flood control. I think before taking up projects they should be properly assessed and before launching upon a programme it should be seen whether such projects taken up in the past have been productive. I find that town protection measures are far from satisfactory; when there is erosion then we take up measures to prevent such erosions. Then is, we call for the fire brigade when the fire is on. I suggested before and I am stating again that before erosion takes places, the towns which are likely to be eroded, should be examined as to their vulnerability or otherwise to erosion and suitable protective measures should be taken so that we are not faced with a sixty of the same such as the that we are not faced with a situation in which it is difficult to save such towns. We should take precautionery measures in time as a regular plan

scheme and not leave the towns to the ravages of the Brahmaputra. It will be very difficult to create towns like Dhubri, Goalpara, Tezpur and Gauhati which are on the bank of the Brahmaputra. These towns require protection. Protective measures should be taken up in these towns well in advance without waiting for crossons actually taking place. Most of our headquarters and commercial towns are on the bank of the Brahmaputra and therefore I would urge upon Government to formulate regular schemes for their protection without waiting for the emergency to take place.

Sir, I have no further comments to make, but I will close my speech with an appeal to the Finance Minister to see that he will prevent the State going into the quagmire of public debt and make us regret afterwards. I again thank the Finance Minister for his illuminating speech, and hope that my suggestion will be taken into consideration.

Shri MAHADEV DAS [Bhabanipur (Reserved for Scheduled Castes)]: মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদ্য় মাননীয় বিদ্ব মন্ত্ৰী মহোদ্য়ে প্ৰাকৃতিক বিপৰ্যয়ত বাবে বাবে পিৰিত হোৱা অসম প্ৰদেশ খন ১৯৬২-৬৩ চনৰ কাৰণে পৰিচালনা কৰাৰ বাবে যি খন Budget এই সদনত ডাঞ্জি ধৰিছে তাক মই অন্তঃকৰণেৰে সৈতে তেখেতক ধন্যবাদ জ্ঞাপন কৰিছেঁ।।

প্ৰিকল্পনা কুতকাৰ্য্য কৰিব লাগিলে নিশ্চয় কৰ ঝাতলৰ ওপৰত নিৰ্ভৰ কৰিছে পাৰি। তেওঁৰ বাজেটত আমি দেখিবলৈ পাইছো। নতুন নতুন কৰৰ আচনি কেৱা ধৰণেও দেখুৱাইছে, মোৰ আন আন কৰৰ আচনিত কবলগা একো নাই। মাত্ৰ যি আমাৰ সৰ্ব সাধাৰণৰ ওপৰত বেছিকৈ বোজা পৰা স্থানীয় কৰৰ কথাটোকে কম অতীতত আমাৰ স্থানীয় কৰ ২৫ নয়। পইচা আছিল। বৰ্ত্তমানত তাক ৫০ নয়। পইচা করাত স্বর্ব সাবাবণর ওপরত এই বোজাটে। পরিছে। গতিকে মই বিত্ত মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ক অনুৰোধ কৰে। যাতে তেওঁ বিবেচন। কৰি এই স্থানীয় কৰ যি ২৫ নয়া পইচা আগতকৈ বঢ়াই দিছে তাক যেন প্ৰত্যাহাৰ কৰে, এই বঢ়াই লোৱা স্থানীয় কৰৰ প্ৰচা খিনি তেওঁ গাৱলীয়া প্ৰাইমাৰী স্কুল আদিত খৰচ কৰাত নিৰ্দেশ দিছে। যদিও মোৰ বৌধেৰে এই কম পইচাৰ দ্বাৰ। আমাৰ সকলে। গাৱলীয়া প্ৰাইমাৰী স্কলৰ অৱস্থা সমানে ভাল হব নোৱাৰে। কাৰণ আপোন। ইকলৰ অবদিত নহয়। অসমত বছ ধৰণৰ বন্দৰস্তি কৰে। মাটি আছে। যেনে দৈৱজৰ, ধৰ্মজ্বৰ, লাখে ৰাজ, নিষ্পি খেৰাজ, এই বিলাক বন্দবন্তিৰ মাটিত বিশেষ যি সকল ৰাইজ আছে তেওঁসকলে কোনো বা স্থানীয় কৰ নিদিয়ে। কিন্তু পঞ্চায়ত আইন আমাৰ দেশত বলৱতী হোৱা হেতুকে তেখেত সকলৰ লাখে ৰাজ নতুন নিম্পিখেৰাজৰ ভিতৰত থকা গাওঁবিলাকটো গাওঁ সভা হৈছে। শেই গাওঁ সভাৰ পৰা স্থানীয় কৰ যদিও নেপায় তথাপি গৱৰ্ণমেন্ট্ৰ পৰা প্ৰাইনাৰী স্কুল আদি চলাই আছে। সেই কাৰণে মই কৰ খুজো যে বিত্ব মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে যি স্থানীয় কৰৰ ওপৰত বিশেষ নজৰ দি গাৱলীয়া প্ৰাইমাৰী স্কুলৰ অৱস্থা ভাল কৰিব খুজিছো ওপৰত কোৱা ব্যৱধানৰ কাৰনে মোৰ বোধেৰে এই স্থানীয় কৰ নত নকৈ বঢ়ালেও ওপৰত উল্লেখ কৰা ঠাই সুমুহৰ উনুতি নহৰ। আমাৰ দেশ স্বাধীন হোৱাৰ পিচত আমাৰ নেত৷ সকলে স্বৰ্জিন উন্তি সাধন কৰাৰ কাৰণে স্ম্বায়ৰ ওপরত বিশেষ নজৰ দিছে। সেয়েছে গাওঁভুষে শুনিব পাওঁ যে, গান্ধীজীৰ আদর্শত গঢ়িম গাওঁখনী প্ঞায়ত সম্বায় ভিত্তিত। আমাৰ ৰাজ্যত পঞ্চায়ত আইনও প্রয়োগ কৰিছে। সেই কথাৰ আলম লৈ বৰপেটাত থকা যিসকল নেত্ৰী স্থানীয় লোক আছে তেখেত সকলে সুচিন্তিত ভাৱে চিন্তাকৰি ২ৰপেটা নগৰত বিজুলী যোগান সমৱায়ৰ দ্বাৰা চলাচলৈ সেই কথাত আমি এদিন এই সদন্ত গৌৰৱ কৰিছিলো যে শ্মৱায় পদ্ধতিৰে বিজ লী যোগান ভাৰতবৰ্ষ ত দুই ঠাইত আছে। প্ৰথমটো বোগেত

আৰু ২য় টো অসমৰ ভিতৰত থকা বৰপেট। আৰু সেই সময়ত সমৱায়ৰ মন্ত্ৰী আছিল আজিৰ অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, গরণিমেনেট সহায় নকৰা বুলি কৰ নুধুজো, কিছু সহায় কৰিছে ধাৰ আদিও দিছে। দুখৰ কথা যি ধাৰ দিছে তাবে সম্পুণ ভাবে নগৰ খনত বিজ্ঞ লী যোগান ধৰা টান। কাৰণ বৰ্ত্তমানৰ যন্ত্ৰ পাতিৰে নুক্লায়। সেই ধাৰটো বেছি কৈ দিয়াৰ কাৰণে গৱৰ্ণমেন্টক বছৱাৰ আবেদন কৰা হৈছে, আনকি আমাৰ মাননীয় মুখ্য মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে বৰপেট। মহকুমা ভ্ৰমনত যোৱাটে। স্থানীয় ৰাইজৰ প্রতিনিধি সকলে গোটখাই এই ফেবা কথা তেওঁৰ দুষ্টিত আনিছিল। আৰু তেওঁ কৈছিল যে সমবায়ৰ বিধিমতে দিৱলগা ঋণ দিয়া হৈছে তাৰ ওপৰত দিৱ লাগিলে চিন্তা কৰি চাব লাগিব। তেওঁ আইনত ঠিকে ই কলে যদিওঁ আমি সমবায়ৰ কর্মকর্ত্তা সকলে টকাৰ অভাৱত বৰ্ত্মানত সমবায়ৰ যি মূৰ্য্য উদ্দেশ্য গোটেই নগৰ খনত বিজুলী যোগান ধৰাৰ কথা আছিল তাক টকাৰ অভাৱত আজি বহু দিনৰ পৰা অপৰাগ। আন হাতে বাইজক বিজুলী যোগান দিব নোৱাৰাত বিশেষ ভাবে সনালোচনাৰ বিষয় হৈ পৰিছে। সেয়েছে মই গৱৰ্ণমেন্টক অনুৰোধ কৰিব খুজো যদি সমবায়ৰ দ্বাবা এই মহৎ কানটে। সম্পণ ৰূপে কৃতকাৰ্য্য কৰিব লাগে তেন্তে আমাক সমবায়ৰ নিয়ম কিছু नधू কৰি হলেওঁ আকৌ এটি নুতন যন্ত্ৰ কিনাৰ কাৰণে উপযুক্ত টকা ধাৰে দিয়ক নহলে যি ধাৰ আছে তাকে সমব।মূৰ যি যন্ত্ৰ পাতি স্থাৱৰ নতুবা অস্থাবৰ সম্পন্ধি আছে <mark>সকলো</mark> বোৰ কাত্ৰপ্ত কৰিলে সমবায়ক ঋণৰ পৰা মুক্তদি গৱণমেন্টৰ দাব। পৰিচালনা কৰক। নহলে কেতিয়াবা যন্ত্ৰ পাতি বেয়া হৈ সকলে। নট হৈ যাব আৰু সমবায়ে চিৰ ঋনী হবু লাগিব। আজিৰ বাইজে বিচাৰ কৰে উনুতিৰ এক মাত্ৰ পথ শিল্প সেই শিল্প পৰিচালনা কৰিব লাগিলে নিশ্চয় বিজুলীছে যুগ্যন্ত। यपि সেই निজুলীৰে বৰপেটাত অভাৱ তাত শিল্প গঢ়িৰ কেনেকৈ ? যদিও এদিন বুৰঞ্জীয়ে বৰপেটা <mark>শিল্</mark>ল প্রধান ঠাই বলি কৈছিল।

সদন্ত প্ৰত্যু আপোনাসকলৰ অবিদিত নহয় যে বৰপেটাত যিমান জন সংখ্যা অ। क কৃষক পৰিয়াল আছে সেই অনুজাই মাটিক যোগান গৱৰ্ণমেন্টৰ পৰ। ধৰা টান। মোৰ জনুমান, হয় বৰ্ত্তমানৰ যি জন গণনা হল। সি নিশ্চয় ৮ লাখৰ কিছু কৰ্ম নতুবা বেছি হব। ১০ বছৰ পূবেৰ্ব ইয়াৰ জন সংখ্যা প্ৰায় ৫ ই লাখ আছিল। যদি এই গতিত জন সংখ্যা বাঢ়ে তেন্তে নিশ্চয় শিল্পৰ দ্বাৰাহে বাইভাক শান্তি দিব পাৰিব। এই থোৰ। কথাৰ প্ৰতি গ্ৰণমেন্টে লক্ষ্য ৰাখিছে আমাৰ ব্ৰপেটা নগৰত এই শল্প শিক্ষানুস্থান তৈয়াৰ কৰাৰ কাৰণে শিক্ষামন্ত্ৰী মহোদথে স্থিৰ কৰিছে আৰু তেওঁ এই বছৰৰ ভিতৰত তাৰ কাম শেষ কৰে। বুলি আমাক আস্বাস দিয়াত আমি তেওঁক ধন্যবাদ জনাইছে। যদিও, মুল কথা এই শিল্প শিক্ষানুস্থানটোওঁ নির্ভাব কবিছে এক<mark>মাত্র</mark> বিজুলীৰ ওপৰত। গতিকে সকলো কথাবে গুৰী হৈছে বৰপেটা নগৰত থকা বিজুলী। সম্বায়ৰ হাত্ৰ পৰা বিজুলী যোগান হস্তান্তৰ কৰি গ্ৰণ্মেন্ট্ৰ যোগেৰে বিজুলী যোগান ধৰাটো নহলে ইয়াৰ ৰাইজৰ দুখ দিনক দিনে বাঢ়ি আহিব।

মই গ্ৰণমেন্টক টানি অনুবোধ জনাওঁ আমি এনে ভূল কৰা নাই যে আমাৰ ভিতৰত থক। আটাইবোৰ নগৰতে গ্ৰণমেন্টৰ দ্বাৰা বিজুলী যোগান পাইছে কি অপৰাধত আমি ব্ৰপেটা ৰাসীয়ে নাপাম। অপৰাধ যদি হয় তেন্তে এই সুমুবায়ে সেয়েছে মই এই সুমুবায়ৰ কাৰ্য্যকাৰী ক্রিটিৰ সভ্য হিচাবে মুক্ত কঠে কব ওলাইছো। অতি সোনকালে এই বিজুলী যোগান সমবায়ৰ পৰা হন্তান্তৰ কৰাৰ কাৰণে শ্ৰী অক্ষয় কুমাৰ দাস ডাঙ্গৰীয়া এই সমবায়ৰ সভাপাতি তেওঁ কলে নে নাই কব নোৱাৰে।। যদি কৈছে ভাল হৈছে আৰু যদি কোৱা নাই তেত্তে মইয়ে আটাইবোৰ সমৰায়ৰ অংশী ঘাৰৰ হকে গৱ্ণমেণ্ট সমৰায় ছস্তাত্তৰ কৰাৰ কাৰণে অনুৰোধ জনাইছো।

অসমত থকা আন আন ঠাইৰ পিনে লক্ষ্য কৰিলে বুজিব পাৰি বহু ঠাইত বহু ভনুতি এই পৰিকল্পনাত হৈছে কিন্ত দুখৰ কথা আমাৰ ঠাইত যদিও সৰু স্থৰা কিছু কান হৈছে তাৰ দাবা ৰাইজে নিতাত তুখী হব পৰা নাই, কাৰণ মই বুজে। ৰাইজৰ

অভারমোচনত সহায় কৰে বিশেষ ভাবে এটা বাস্তুৱে এটি বিজলীৰ দ্বাৰা শিল্পোনুতি ২মটো খেতি মাটিৰ দাব। কৃষকৰ আৰু ৩মটে। যাতায়াতৰ দাবা উৎপন্ৰ বস্তুখিনি উচিত মূল্যত বিক্ৰী কৰাত যদি সেয়ে হয় তেন্তে আমাৰ এই স্থাবিধা তিনিটাৰ এটিও বর্ত্তশানলৈ হৈ উঠা নাই, মাটি ক্ষেত্ৰত বুদ্ধপুত্ৰ, বেকীয়ে কিমান নই কৰিলে সমবায়ত বিজ্বীয়ে শিল্পত কিমান বাধা জন্মানে, আৰু Transport লাইন নহোৱাত যাতায়।তত কিমান কই নিশ্চয় আপোনাসকলে অনুভৱ কৰিব পাৰিছে। মোৰ গৌভাগ্য হৈছিল যে আমাৰ Estimate কমিটিৰ সভ্য হোৱাত আৰু সেই সময়ত Transport ব বিষয়ে আমি অধ্যয়ন কৰি গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টৰ ওচৰত ৰিপোৰ্ট এটি দাখিল ক্ৰিছিলো আৰু তাত বিশেষ কৈ বৰপেটা নৰ্থ গোহাটীৰ পৰা গ্ৰণ মেণ্টে ৰাস্তাটো জাতীয়কৰণ কৰি যাতায়াতৰ সা-স্ক্ৰিধা কৰিদিয়া এই বিষয়ে মোৰ এটি প্ৰশ এই সদনত উৎথাপিত হোৱাত মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ৰ পৰা উত্তৰত পাইছো যে এইবাৰ বৰপেটা ন্ধ -গৌহাটী ৰাস্তাটো জাতীয় কৰণ কৰা হব আৰু গৱৰ্ণ মেণ্টৰ পৰা যাতায়াতৰ স্থবিধা কৰি দিব তাৰ কাৰণে তেওঁৰ স্লাগ লৈছে।। সংবিধানে আমাৰ অনুস্থচিত ভাইসকলৰ দখ-দগ্ তী মোচন কৰাৰ কাৰণে স্থবিধা দিছে। সেয়েছে আমি এই সদনত কেইজন-মান প্রতিনিধি হোৱাব ক্ষমতা পাইছো, গতিকে মই গ্রণ মৈন্ট্র দৃষ্টিত পেলাৰ খুজো এইটোৱেই যে যিবিলাক যুক্তি আমি আমাৰ অনুস্থচিত ভাই সকলৰ মঞ্চল কাৰণে দিওঁ তাক যদি গ্রণ্মেন্টে কার্য্যকারী নকরে তেতে মই সুধিব খুজো এই সংবিধানক व्यव गानना कवा नश्य (न ?

অতীতত বহু যুক্তি দি আহিছেঁ। এই বাবো কিছু আগবঢ়াওঁ অনুগ্ৰহ কৰি কাৰ্য্য-কাৰী কৰেযেন, অসমত বিশেষকৈ অনুসূচীত জাতৰ ভিতৰত সংখ্যাত বেছি নমগুদ্ৰ, কৈবৰ্ত্ত, হীৰ। আৰু বনিয়া দুখৰ কথা এই আটাই কেই জাতিৰে খোৱা লোৱাৰ কাৰণে দিনক দিনে অত্যন্ত দুখত পৰি আহিছে। কাৰণ বৰ্ত্তমান যুগৰ লগত খাপ খুৱাই চলিৱ পৰা আচনি আমি ধবিৱ পৰা নাই যদিওঁ শিক্ষা ক্ষেত্ৰত আগত কৈ বিশেষ সা-স্বিধা দিয়া হৈছে।

আপোনাসকলৰ অবিদিত নহয় যে কৈ মানে পানী অর্থাৎ কৈবর্ত্ত জাতিয়ে আৰু নুমুগুদ্ৰ জাতিয়ে সদায় পানীৰ ওপৰত থাকি মাছ আদি মাৰি জীৱিকা ছলায়। বৰ্ত্তমানত যি জলমহল আছে তাৰ উনুতি কোনো হোৱানাই বৰং যি ভগৱান তৈয়াৰ কৰা জলমহল আছিল তাৰ ওপৰত বহু অন্যায় কৰি কৃষকক মাটি আদি জলমহলৰ অন্তৰভ জ ঠাইতে দি বছৰী বছৰী মহল মৰাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰাত মাছৰ সংখ্যা প্ৰাস কৰিছে এই মুৎস্য জীৱিৰ অভাৱ বাঢ়িছে।

হাৰীৰ পৰ৷ হিৰ৷ মদ নিবাৰণা আইন আমাৰ দেশত প্ৰয়েষ্য হোৱাত আমি সুখী, এই আইন বলবতী হোৱা হেতুকে হাৰী আদি বন্ধ হোৱাত হিৰাৰ সাজৰ ব্যৱসায় যি আছিল ভাব অৱনতী ঘটে। আন হাতে এই খিনী লোকৰ খোৱাৰ কাৰণে কোনো খেতি মাটিৰ বন্দৰন্ত আজিও হোৱানাই। যদিও অসমৰ, বাহিৰৰ পৰা হছ লোক আহি এই দেশৰে বহু মাটি দখল কৰিলে। ইয়াৰ সা-সুবিধা গ্ৰহণ কৰিলে।

বনিয়া সম্প্ৰদায়ৰো তেনেই হৈছে। বৰ্ত্তগান যুগত ছলা কেমিকেলৰ গহনাৰ ওপৰত ৰাইজৰ চকু এইটো স্বাভাৱিক, কাৰণ কম দামত চখ কৰিব পালে বছ মূল্যবান प्रानाव जनकाव कारन शिक्षित। गेठिएक भागव मांग वहाव नाम विश्वा সম্পদায়ৰ লোকৰ ব্যৱসায়ত বিশেষ ক্ষতি হোৱাত অভাবে বেছি দেখা দিছে। এই অভাৱ দ্ব কৰিব লাগিলে, আন দেশত যেনে কৈ কেমিকেলৰ গছনা তৈয়াৰ কৰি আমাৰ দেশত থকা বিহিজ্ব মাজত বেছি হাজাৰ হাজাৰ টকা আনে জামাৰ পৰা নিৱ লাগিছে। তাৰ সোত যদি বন্ধ কৰিব লগ। হয় তেন্তে এই সম্প্রদায়ৰ বহু সংখ্যক লোক আমাৰ

বাহিৰে যি কাৰীকৰি শিক্ষাৰ ঠাই আছে ভালৈ পথাই শিক্ষা দি আনিৱ লাগে আৰু আমাৰ দেশটো তেনে শিক্ষানুস্থান তৈয়াৰকৰি এই জাতৰ লোক সকলক শিক্ষিত কৰি ত লির লাগে এই মোৰ গর্বপ্রেন্ট্র ওচৰত অনুবোধ। (ঘন্টাপ্রে) অক্ষ মহোদয় মই অনুসূচীত জাতৰ প্ৰতিনিধি মোক কিছু সময় দিয়ক। মাটিয়ে মানুহৰ প্ৰাণ, এই गाहि न्द्रत्व बका श्वाब कारना (इठ नाई। त्यहे कावत्। महे शवन रामके यन खास জনাৱ খলো যে ১৯৫৭ চনৰ যে মাটি বিতৰণ কৰা আইন তৈয়াৰ কৰা হৈছে তাক কিছু অদল বদল নকৰিলে এই অনুসূচীত জাতৰ যুগ যুগ ধৰি অসমতে বাস কৰি থকা সত্ত্বেও খেতিৰ মাটি পোৱাৰ স্থবিধা নহৱ। তাত আছে প্ৰধান স্থবিধা নদী ভাঙ্গা মানুহক দিয়া আমি নদী ভাঙ্গা লোকক, মাটি দিওতে আপত্তি নকৰে তেওঁলোকৰ সমপ্ৰ্য্যায়ত নত ন কৈ মাটি বিতৰণ কৰাৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত এই দেশত খাস কৰা অনুসূচীত লোক সকলক খেতিৰ মাটিত আগ ভাগ দিব লাগে। অৱশেষত যিহেত মোব সময় কম অলপ কৈয়ে गामबंधी माविम, जनूम ही ज जांजव लांकव मझलव कंवर पे शतर्थ स्मार्क मः विभागव स्मार्थ ১০ বছৰৰ আচনি লৈ উনুতি নহোৱা হেতুকে আকৌ ১০ বছৰ বঢ়ায় দিলে। তাত বহু স্থবিধাৰ আচনি আছে, ঘৰবন্ধা অম্পুশাবৰ্জন, শিক্ষা দিয়া, কাৰিকৰি বিদ্যা আদিৰ এই ক্ষেত্ৰত ইয়াত অৰ্থৰ সহায় কৰি মানুহ খিনিক চাবলক হোৱাৰ পিচত এই স্থবিধা নিদিয়ে। সেয়ে হে মই কব ওলাইছোঁ। আন আন স্থবিধা দিয়ক কিন্ত আটাইতকৈ সকলো স্থবিধাৰে গুৰী হৱ খেতিৰ কাৰণে মাটি আৰু শিক্ষা এই দুইটিৰ ওপৰত যি ১০ বছৰ আমাৰ আগত আছে গেই কাল ছোৱাৰ ভিতৰত যেন গ্ৰণ মেন্টে এই দুটি স্থবিধা দি অতি পিচপৰা অনুসূচীত জাতৰ ভাই বন্ধু সকলৰ উনুতি সাধন কৰে নহলে আমাৰ পিচপৰা অৱস্থাই ভাৰত বাসা যি সকল উন্ত সম্প্ৰদায়ৰ লোক আছে তেওঁসকলৰ উন্তিৰ গধুৰ বোজা হৈ পৰিম, এই ফেৰাকে কৈ ধন্যবাদ জ্ঞাপন কৰি गांगवणी गांविरला ।

Shri HALADHAR UZIR [(Tamalpur (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)]: মাননীয় উপাধ্যক মহোদ্য়, আমাৰ বিত্ৰস্ত্ৰী মহোদ্য়ে এই সদনত যিখন বাজেট ডাঙি ধবিছে, তাত আমাৰ প্ৰকৃত অৰ্থনৈতিক পৰিস্থিতিৰ এটা চমু আভাস দিবলৈ যত্ন কৰাত মই তেখেতক মোৰ ধন্যবাদ জ্ঞাপন কৰিছো। কিন্তু আমাৰ বৰ্ত্তমান অথ নৈতিক পৰিস্থিতিৰ লগত এই বাজেটৰ উল্লেখিত আচনি খাপ খোৱা नाई (यन लार्ग।

তেখেতৰ ভাষণত ভবিষ্যত অসমৰ আৰ্থিক অবস্থ। সম্পৰ্কে কোনে। ধাৰণা তাত প্ৰকাশ নোপোৱাত আচৰিত হৈছে।।

মই এটা কুণা কবলৈ বাধ্য হৈছো যে বাজেটত ৪ ২ কোটি টকা বাহি দেখ ৱা-হৈছে। এতিয়া ভাবিবলগীয়া কথা হৈছে অসমৰ নিচিন। এখন অৰ্থনৈতিক দূৰ-বস্থাৰে জুৰুলা অতিকৈ পিচপৰা ৰাজ্য এখনৰ কাৰণে এনে ৰাহি ৰাজেটৰ . কিমান প্ৰয়োজন আৰু আবশ্যক তাক ভাবি নাপাও। মোৰ বোধেৰে অসমৰ নিচিন। পিচপৰ। ৰাজ্য এখনৰ কাৰণে ৰাহি বাজেট এখন যুক্তি সঙ্গত নহয়। আমাৰ বাজেট ৰাহি হোৱাৰ অথ এইটোৱেই বুজাই যে আমাৰ দেশৰ উনৃতি হৈছে কিন্ত আছলতে আমাৰ ৰাজ্যৰ আথিক অৱস্থ। অতি শোচনীয় তেনে অৱস্থাত বাজেটখন ঘাটি হলেহে আথিক সমস্যা বিলাক সমাধান কৰাত সহায় कबिदन (एएज।

অসমৰ নিবনুৱা সমস্যা জাটলটৰ হৈছে অন্যান্য ৰাজ্যৰ তুলনাত অসম শিক্ষা পিনৰ পৰা পিচ পৰা হৈয়ে আছে। উৎপাদন বৃদ্ধি হোৱা নাই এনে অৱস্থাত আচলতে অসমত বাহি ৰাজেট হব নোৱাৰে। ঘাটি ৰাজেট হোৱাহে যুক্তি যুক্ত। গতিকে এনে বাজেট আমাৰ কোনে। সমস্যাই সমধান কৰিব নোৱাৰে!

এতিয়া বিশেষ মন কৰিব লগীয়া কথা হৈছে অসমত স্থানীয় কৰৰ হাৰ চাৰি আনাব ঠাইত আঠ অনালৈ বন্ধিত কৰি আৰু অন্যান্য নতুন কৰ লগাই ১৫৮ লক্ষ্য ওপৰঞ্চী টকা সংগ্ৰহ কৰাৰ কথা বাজেটত উত্থাপন কৰিছে। ইয়াতে চৰকাৰে ভাবি ছোৱা উচিত আছিল যে এই গোটেইখিনি কৰৰ ভাৰ Low Income Group ৰ মানুহ আৰু খেতিয়ক শ্ৰেণীৰ লোকৰ ওপৰতহে পৰিব। এই কথাও চৰকাৰে আগতে ভবা দৰ্কাৰ আছিল যে এই বিলাক কৰ দেশৰ ধনী শ্ৰেণীৰ মানুহক চুক্বি নেপায়। ইয়াৰ পৰা বুজা যায় যে চৰকাৰে ৰাজ্যৰ National Income ৰ সম-বিতৰণৰ কথা অকনো চিতা কৰা নাই।

কিন্তু কৰ বহাওতে চোৱা দৰ্কাৰ যে প্ৰত্যেক মানুহৰ ওপৰতে কৰৰ বোজ। সম ভাবে পৰিছেনে নাই। গতিকে দেখা যায় এই বাজেট কৰাৰ আগতে চৰকাৰে আমাৰ অসমৰ আৰ্থিক পৰিস্থিতি সম্পৰ্কে চিন্তা কৰা হোৱা নাই। গৰীৰ কৃষকৰ হকে চিন্তা কৰা হোৱা নাই। সাধাৰণ মানুহৰ আয়ৰ সম্পৰ্কে চিন্তা কৰা হোৱা নাই। বহুত ধনী মানুহে যে নানান কৌশলেৰে Income tax, sales tax আদিৰ পৰা অব্যাহতি পাই আছে তাৰ কণা চিন্তা কৰা হোৱা নাই।

গতিকে যই আজি চৰকাৰৰ ওচৰত অনুৰোধ জনাও যে এই বাজেট খনৰ ৰীতিমতে সংগোধনী কৰি গৰীৰ ৰাইজক ত্ৰান কৰা হয়। আৰু দুখীয়া অসময়ো ৰাইজৰ
উন্তি কৰা হয় চৰকাৰে আৰু এবিধ কৰ লগাবলৈ বিচাৰিছে। যিবিলাক কৰ যাত্ৰী
আৰু মাল কঢ়িৱা গাড়ী আৰু নাওৰ ওপৰত লগোৱা হৈছে সেইবিলাক প্ৰকৃততে
গৰীৰ মানুহৰ ওপৰত পৰিব। ইয়াৰ দ্বাৰা দুখীয়া মানুহৰ জুলুম হব এফালে যিবিলাকে
কোটি কোটি টকা আয় কৰিছে তেওঁলোকে কৰৰ পৰা বেহাই পাইছে। গৰীৰ ৰাইজৰ
ওপৰত স্থানীয় কৰৰ বোজা গধুৰ নকৰি, বাচ যাত্ৰী আৰু নাওঁ যাত্ৰীক অতিৰিক্ত ভাড়া
নভবোৱাকৈও চৰকাৰী আয় বৃদ্ধি কৰাৰ বহুত পথ আছে। সেইবোৰলৈ চকু নিদি
অতি সহজ উপায়ে সংৰ্বসাধাৰণ ৰাইজৰ ওপৰতে কৰ লগায় টকা সংগ্ৰহ কৰি দেশ
চলাবলৈ ওলাইছে। দেশখন প্ৰকৃততে উনুত কৰিবলৈ হলে fiscal policy খুব ভালকৈ
পৰ্ব্যালোচনা কৰি স্থিৰ কৰিব লাগে। যিমান দূৰ সম্ভব কৰৰ হেচা ধনী দুখীয়া
সকলোৰে ওপৰত সমানে পেলাৰ লাগে। আমাৰ সৰ্বসাধাৰণ ৰাইজে কৰ দিবলৈ
কেতিয়াও অবহেলা নকৰে মাত্ৰ চৰকাৰে সেই অনুপাতে সু বিধা দিব লাগে। তেওঁলোকৰ
অতি আৱশ্যকীয় বস্তু যেনে স্কুল কুঁৱা, চিকিৎসালয়, ৰাস্তা আদি কৰি দিলেই কৰ দিবলৈ
আপত্তি নকৰে।

চৰকাৰী কৰ দিয়াৰ উপৰিও ৰাইজে পঞায়তকে। কিছু কৰ দিব লগায়। হৈছে। তাৰোপৰি পঞায়ত এলেকাত কোনো কাম কৰিলে তাৰ শতকৰা ৫০১ টক। পায় মাত্ৰ। এইটো অন্যায় কৰা হৈছে বুলি মই বিবেচনা কৰো। সেই এলেকাত দান কৰা শুমৰ মূল্য যদি স্থানীয় ৰাইজেই ঠিক মতে পালে হেতেন তেন্তে বিছাৰকে আদি কৰি অইন ঠাইৰ পৰা মানুহ আনি কাম কৰাব লগা নহল হেতেন। সেয়ে উনুয়ন মূলক কাম কৰোতে থলুৱা মানুহকো পুৰা টকা দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগে। তেতিয়া মানুহ বোবেও উৎসাহ পাৰ। এইদৰে পুৰা টকা পালে গাৱৰ মানুহে নিজেই নিজৰ কামবোৰ কৰি লব।

সংবিধানৰ ২৭৫ ধৰা মতে পিচপৰা আৰু অনুসূচীত অঞ্চলৰ উনুয়নৰ কাৰণে সুকীয়া টকা মঞ্জুৰ কৰে। কিন্তু সেই টকা ঠিক মতে খৰচ হোৱা নাই বুলিয়েই কব খোজো সেই ধাৰা মতে এয় পৰিকল্পনাত ১২·৭০ কোটি টকা অনুমোদন কৰিছে। তাৰ পৰা ১৯৬১-৬২ চনত বহু টকা খৰচ কৰা হৈছে। যদিও দেখিব তেওঁলোকৰ বিশেষ একো উন্তি হোৱা নাই। সকলোৱে জানে এই টকা General fund ৰ বাহিৰৰ টকা।

কিন্তু জনজাতি এলেকাত General fund আৰু ২৭৫ ধাৰাৰ টকা খৰচ হোৱা স্বত্তে সেই পিচপৰ। মানুহবোৰ বিশেষ একে। আগ বাঢ়িব পৰা নাই কিয়? ইয়াৰ প্ৰকৃত কাৰণ এই ২৭৫ বাৰাৰ বহু টকা অনা জনজাতীয় অঞ্চল সমূহতহে খৰচ হৈ আছে।

Mr. SPEAKER: House stands adjourned for lunch.

## Adjourment

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

#### After Lunch

Shri RAM NATH DAS [Dergaon (Reserved for Scheduled Castes)]: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to congratulate the Finance Minister for the presentation of the Budget for 1962-63 and also for the lengthy speech that he has made and which took him about more than two hours to deliver before us. In his speech I have seen that the hon. Finance Minister has dealt, at length with the details of the existing schemes of the present Administration as well as those that he wanted to do in future. But Sir, I am sorry to say that despite his detailed explanation that he has given in the Budget speech, he has not mentioned one very important factor which is agitating the minds of the people of the State at present. Sir, in the Governor's address, the Governor, I think in the next page of his speech, said about the Pakistani infiltration into Assam and at the end he has also said about the tension that is prevailing in the State of Assam for large infiltration of Pakistanis into the State and also in the same speech, I have seen that the Governor has said that Government of India has taken a very serious view of this matter and his Government is going to take some steps for which the Government of India is going to bear all the necessary expenditure. Our Government also admitted about the infiltration of these Pakistanis into our State and it is known to the hon. Finance Minister that most of the Members who took part in the Governor's address, have dealt about the seriousness of this matter. Therefore, I think, this is a very great omission in the speech that he has delivered before this House in introducing the Budget before us. I hope our hon. Finance Minister when he will get up to give a reply to the speeches that were and are going to be delivered in the House; he will particularly mention about this matter.

Secondly Sir, I have seen in his Budget speech that as a statesman and also as a Finance Minister, he tried to bridge the gap to some extent between the deficit that he will have in the current Budget Session and in order to minimise that gap, he proposes certain taxation measures. Out of these measures, I am very sorry to say that I cannot agree with him with one measure that is, the cent per cent increase that he proposes to make with regard to local rate, and that is for two reasons, Sir. (1) This proposal is going to make invidious distinction between a man and a man, that is, a man living in the resettled areas and also a man living in a district where there has been no resettlement at all. It is known to hon. Finance Minister, as well as all, that Government has practically completed resettlement operations in the district of Sibsagar as well as in the district of Kamrup. In these districts as far as I know, the increase of land revenue has gone up to the extent of 28 per cent. Now, in those districts where resettlement has already been done, where the Government is going to enhance the land revenue to

the extent of Rs.28 per cent, these the local rate automatically will go up. Now, if a further taxation in the shape of local rate is levied to the people of these districts where there has been resettlement, Sir, then it will be inequitable and unjust Therefore, on that score o invidious distinction that the Finance Minister is going to make between man living in a district where there has been resettlement and in a district where there is no resettlement. (2) Second'y Sir, as a Finance Minister, he should try to levy tax on those people who are at present able to pay. Now in his speech he had dealt, at length, with the living cost of the State of Assam. In his speech he said the living cost of this State is the highest of all other States. Now, if that be the fact then that cost also falls on the major number of Agriculturists. our Agriculturists are poor and poorest of all in comparison to the other provinces and it is known to the House and also the Finance Minister and the Revenue Minister that the people of about three or four mauzas have not been able to pay the land revenue at all for about 8 to 10 years. Sir, I submit, that it cannot be said that the Government has taken no steps to realise this land revenue, I must say that the Government is very eager to realise this revenue, but as the people are not in a position to pay they have not paid the land revenue which they have to pay. In addition to that Sir, it has been reported in the speech of many hon. Members that there are many debts which the Agriculturists took loan from the Government, about crores and crores of rupees have not yet paid and what for Sir? These debts have not been paid because the people are not in a position to pay the debt for which they are liable. If such is the condition of our poor Agriculturists, then, Sir, it will be most unjust on the part of the Government to levy this inequitable local rate on our poor agriculturists. Therefore, I differ with the Finance Minister in his attempt to realise about 29 lakhs of rupees in the shape of local rate.

Sir, it has been said by many hon. Members, including Mr. Nath, that if they so desire the Government will be able to find out these 29 lakhs of rupees from the existing budget if they try to economise or minimise the lavish expenditure in which they are indulging at present. I shall presently show, Sir, what lavish expenditure they are having in the Department of Agriculture. I hope I will not be misunderstood by other hon. Members when I say that some amount should be cut out from the budget of the Agriculture Department to set off against the 29 lakhs of rupees, which the Finance Minister proposes to get in the shape of local rates from the poor agriculturists. Sir, I will quote some figures from the book they have distributed about agricultural production. It is stated there: "Agricultural production in spite of seasonable fluctuations shows an overall increasing trend. This rise in the general index is due to contribution of non-food crops (that means, non-rice crop). "The year 1960-61 witnessed a sharp decline in agricultural production". Now, Sir, the year 1960-61 was the last year of the Second Five Year Plan. In the year 1955-56, the production was 16 lakh 21 thousand tons. In the year 1956-57, which was the beginning of the Second Five Year Plan period, the production was 17 lakh 04 thousand tons. Then in the year 1957 58, it was 15 lakh 91 thousand tons; in the year 1958-59, it was 16 lakh 45 thousand tons; in the year 1959-60, it was 16 lakh 44 thousand tons and in the year 1960-61, i.e, the last year of the Second Five Year Plan, what was the production? The production was 16 lakh 67 thousand tons. Now, Sir, in his Budget speech, the Finance Minister has said that the Department had achieved the additional food target of 2.50 lakh tons in the Second Plan period. But this does not seem to be correct. If you compare the figures that I have quoted you will find

Sir, that the Agricultural Department by spending an additional amount of Rs.3 crores 36 lakhs, over and above their normal budget of 4 crores of rupees, has not been able to produce a single ton more than what was produced in the first year of the Second Five Year Plan, i.e., the year 1956-57. That year the production was highest, viz., 17 lakh 04 thousand tons whereas at the end of the plan period, i.e., in the year 1960-61, we find the production fell down to 16 lakh 67 thousand tons. In face of these figures, if the France Minister says that there was an increased production of 250 lakh tons during the Second Five Year Plan period, I am sorry to say, Sir, that his statement appears to us to be a difficult one to be taken as correct.

Then, Sir, in the draft Third Five Year Plan, it was stated that the target for the Second Five Year Plan period was 19 lakh tons and the target for the Third Five Year Plan period was 19 lakh tons and the target for the Third Five Year Plan is 23 lakh tons. We find it is written: "It is estimated that by the end of the Second Plan, foodgrain production potential will be all the second Plan, foodgrain production potential will be all the second Plan, foodgrain production potential will be all the second Plan. tial will be 19 lakh tons, as it is expected that the increased production potential by the end of Second Five Year Plan will be 2.5 lakh tons over the end of the First Five Year Plan which was 16.5 lakh tons". Then we find from the Budget speech of the Finance Minister that the target proposed for the Third Plan is an additional production of 4.20 lakh tons. If you add 19 and 4.20 lakh tons, it comes to roughly 23 lakh tons. Now, in the draft outline, we find that the target during Second Plan period was 19 lakh tons, but the Finance Minister in his speech has come down to 17 lakh tons. That means, Sir, that after spending about 7 crores of rupees in the Agricultural sector the Government have not been able to produce a single ton more than the production in the first year of the Second Plan.

Mr. SPEAKER: From where are you quoting?

Shri RAM NATH DAS [Dergaon (Reserved for Scheduled Castes)]: I am quoting from "the State Budget in Brief", page 14.

Therefore, Sir, I humbly suggest to the Finance Minister to reduce some amount from the Agriculture Budget to find out these 29 lakh rupees, which he proposes to realise from local rates.

Then, Sir, the Finance Minister has given a statement with regard to jute.

In his speech he has said that this year we have received a record production in regard to jute. But what is that record production? He has said that this year we have received a record production? He has said that he has received in the last year about 11 lakhs and some thousands of bales. For the previous year there was only a production of 8 lakhs of bales. Therefore, he has said that our last year's jute production is a record production. I am very sorry to say that this is a very misleading statement. This statement shows that in the last year Assam reached a level of jute production. reached a level of jute production which wa not reached at any time in any year. That is not correct. I shall presently show what are the production of jute in the year 1955-56. The production of jute in 1955-56 was 12 lakhs 12 thousands bales. Now, if you have produced already 12 lakhs bales of jute in year 1955-56; how can we say that last year's production was the highest and it is the recorded production.

Mr. SPEAKER: Mr. Das your time is up.

Shri RAM NATH DAS [Dergaon (Reserved for Scheduled Castes]): Give me five minutes more. Then Sir, why should he say that last year's jute production was a record one; because last year's production was compared only with the production of previous year. In that year production was very low.

Now Sir, I want to submit to the hon'ble Minister about the production of jute. The Agriculture Department has not given the required attention for the development of jute Jute is a foreign exchange earner. It is one of the biggest items of India's foreign exchange earning. The other State, for example the Bengal is producing jute and increasing the production in such a way that the House will appreciate the energy, the Bengal Government is giving for increasing jute production.

Now Sir, production of jute in Bengal in 1960-61 was about 30 lakhs bales. In the year 1961-62 Bengal has produced 33 lakhs and 52 thousands bales. Now see the increase they have made and see the attempt and steps that are taken by our Government with regard to the increase of production of jute in our State, a material which is one of the biggest materials in India which earns a good amount of foreign exchange to our country.

Therefore, I have tried to find out in the Budget what the present Agriculture Minister is going to spend for increasing the production of jute in our State. I have not seen many items in that. I think, I have seen about 36 thousand Rupees not more than that, which he is going to spend for the development of jute in our State. He has not tried to do anything with regard to the spread of the habit of doing cultivation in jute to the Assamese people. Again I have not seen any amount in the Budget, that is going to be spent for retting of jutes. Retting in proper places is essentially necessary for production of good quality jutes. The production of jute in non-jute producing areas needs some kind of propaganda.

Therefore, I humbly submit that the Finance Minister after finding out some amount from somewhere else will provide funds for the development

production of our jute.

Lastly, Sir, our Finance Minister has given a very good motto in the last of his speech, a very good motto and this one should always be remembered by us according to him. But what is the motto? "Have independent thinking but work and play in co-operation". This is a very good motto. I hope our Finance Mini ter, the Ministers of Treasury Bench along with those who are following them will bear in mind in whatever they do. I have seen in a page of this speech that he is going to start a Co-operative Mill that is a rice mill. I am very glad that such a mill is going to be started. I simply request our Finance Minister not to ask others to follow his motto but he should practice this motto in the field. I know Sir, Shri Agarwala is the Chairman of one co-operative mill. I know the Government has taken share of more than lakhs of rupees and from the Apex Bank the Co-operators got about 3 lakhs of rupees as credit. Now what is the capacity of that co-operative mill? The capacity of that cooperative mill is 9 thousand maunds per month. But now, that mill is getting only about 2,000 (two thousand) maunds of Paddy only per month and as such that mill is going to be under lock and key very soon. It is said that they are not getting paddy, whereas other individual mills are getting paddy. If that be true then other co-operative mills which our Government is very keen to start here should be started with great care, so that they can run efficiently and well.

Shri RAMESH CHANDRA BAROOAH (Dibrugarh): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I thank the Finance Minister for his very exhaustive speech, while presenting the Budget Estimates for 1962-63, particularly for presenting us a surplus Budget. Whether it is a surplus or deficit budget, will be actually known at the end of current year, but at any rate, we must congratulate him because he has tried to tackle the situation boldly. At the same time, he also deserves our sympathy, because he has the missortune of having to come forward with some taxation measures. Taxation although, in a developing economy, is inevitable it is very difficult to make the people convinced about its inevitability. Therefore, Sir, I shall try to see whether the taxation measures, he has proposed, can be or should be avoided,

Sir, one of the principles of imposing taxation measures is to judge the capacity of the tax-payer to bear the same and to ensure that the incidence of taxation does not fall heavily on them. According to the Planning Commission, the details of taxation measures have to be decided in the light of the economic situation the temerges from year to year. Therefore, imposition of new taxation measures should depend on sufficient data in the hands of the Government. Then, I am taking up the question of local rate. In the budget speech, the Finance Minister has gone to the extent of imposing local rate with a cent per cent increase. I would not have grudged, Sir, if our agriculturists mostly on whom the incidence of this taxation measure devolves, would have been able to bear it, but I am afraid, it will hit hard on them. Our land revenue arrears are already piling up and what is the reason, Sir ? Is it due to the inefficiency of the machinery entrusted with its realisation or due to the lack of capacity on the part of the people who pay this? If the fact is that it is due to the lack of capacity of the people, then I think this increase will only pile up arrears. Sir, when we come in contact with the Mauzadars who are agents in the matter of realisation of land revenue, we hear often that it is not possible to realise revenue. Even the legal measure of attachment and other things do not fetch the desired result, because if you go to the people with attachment notices, you will find, Sir, there is nothing to attach. Even, they have got no utensil. So, Sir, this being the position I think piling up of arrears in the matter of land revenue will continue. At any rate, I would urge upon the Finance Minister to consider this aspect of the matter. On the other hand, I would like the Finance Minister to explore other sources of collecting revenue where possible. Regarding tax on motor vehicles also, Sir, the same thing applies. If the Finance Minister is satisfied on the basis of sufficient data available, then only Government should come forward with proposal for any such imposition; otherwise I think it will not be proper.

Then, Sir, I find at page 10 of the Budget Speech that during 1961-62 the first year of 3rd Five Year Plan, an annual plan of Rs. 17 4 crores was approved. From the departmental figures available, it appears that most of the annual plan outlay has been spent. Sir, our Assam Government has the credit of being called a surrendering Government. It always surrenders money. Therefore, when we are told that this 17.4 crores rupees has been spent in the first year of the 3rd five year plan, it is indeed heartening. But, Sir, we are absolutely in the dark as to how this sum had been utilised. I expect, as the Government have recently issued several useful brochures and pamphlets, they will try to enlighten us on this account by issuing suitable brochures, so that people may be enlightened as to how this sum of Rs. 17.5 crores has been spent.

Then, sir, I am constrained to remark about one thing. There is no mention about the establishment of a second University in Assam, either in the Governer's address or in the budget speech. Sir in the last session of the Assembly, perhaps not the last session, I think September Session in reply to a question our hon.' Chief Minister stated that the University Grants Commission has come forward with grants to the States who are going to start a new University, we are also taking steps and some steps were also taken. To use the Chief Ministers' own words a sub-committee was formed, some site selection committee was also formed, but I think people are entirely in black-out as to bas since then transpired. It has entirely been blackouted in the Governor's address and also in the budget speech. expected to hear something about the establishment of a Second University A thing which was in the offing in September has not been mentioned in the budget speech even. Therefor, I would like to know what is the present position in this regard. As a matter of fact, I have been receiving letters even today also I received letters from Dibrugarh and people there expected that some steps would be adopted by this Assembly. People hoped that, the University Bill would come up in this session. Therefore, Sir, I like to

draw the attention of the Finance Minister to this matter.

I now would like to refer to the establishment of technical institutions, more particularly in areas where industries are going to be set up. In Dibrugarh subdivision, Oil India Ltd. is engaged in oil extraction. A total area of about 4:0 sq. miles has been leased out to Oil India. In course of time, in not very distant future, the entire area will have to be acquired and people will be uprooted from their places. Of course they will get some money as compensation and they will easily give up the possession, but naturally a huge responsibility devolves on the Government for their rehabilitation which is not a very easy matter. From the Namrup Electricity Board project site many people have been uprooted, as also from Dilli, without any suitable alternative site for them being provided. Recently; our Revnue Minister visited this site and appreciated that they are in diffi-The same is the condition with regard to Zaloni area in Dibrugarh. Therefore, it is imperative that these people should be absorbed in some industries. And to absorb them, it requires establishment of technical schools to train them- Therefore, technical schools should be immediately There is talk of Regional Engineering Colleges and started in these areas. while selecting the site of this institute in our State, I hope Government will take into consideration that fact of the contiguity of these industries. In West Bengal, they had selected Durgapur as the site of the Engineering Institute. In Orissa, they have selected, as far as I know, Rourkella as So, in selecting the site in Assam I hope the Government will select a suitable site so that those persons who are instructed there will have facilities of practical technical education. Therefore, I would request the Government to consider about this matter, that is establishment of technical institutions near about these areas. Sir, before I finish, I would like to mention about the administrative efficiency as it is to-day. think, we know that there are multiplicity officers but our sad experience is that justice it delayed. As you know, Sir, justice delayed is justice denied. So, Sir, something should be done to see that in spite of multiplication of offices justice is not delayed and that justice is given. With these few words, Sir, I again thank the Hon'ble Finance Minister for presenting his budget.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA (Jorhat): Mr. Speaker, Sir, while offering my heartfelt thanks to our Finance Minister for presenting his budget to this august House with details, I want to make a few observations

in that particular aspect. Sir, I am a new member and I am not a budget expert, I simply want to point out some defects which I have observed in the budget speech of our Finance Minister.

Sir, almost all the learned members have dwelt on various problems of the State as mentioned by our Finance Minister in his budget speech, more particularly about new taxation measures. Almost all the members have expressed difficulties in regard to new taxation which is going to be imposed on some people. Sir, I am very sorry to note that in the last session of our Assembly, the Finance Minister stated that there would be no new taxation on the common people. Sir, new taxation is generally meant a burden on the common people who alone contributes already 57 per cent of the State national income. More so, it will also be admitted that to make fresh taxation and to impose it on the shoulders of the common people is indeed a very sad state of affairs for us to note. While our common people are practically in starvation in the rural areas, without considering their conditions, I fail to understand why our Finance Minister is coming up with new proposal for taxation, and on the other hand, the richer sections of our people are tactfully avoided. Another important point, Sir, the Finance Minister has mentioned that by this new taxation, allotment will be made in respect of Panchayats. But under that head, Sir, the Panchayat are already collecting revenue from the people for the different head, like Communication, Roads, etc. Now, Sir, while imposing such kind of taxation, the Government is to consider and follow a principle of taxation.

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Finance Minister): On a point of information, Sir, may I ask the hon. Member where did he get the information that the Panchayats are collecting taxes?

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA (Jorhat): I got the information that they are collecting revenue from hat, Bullock cart, Ponny cart, Elephant cart, Bicycle.

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Finance Minister): From which area?

### Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA: From Jorhat.

While imposing taxations at least the capacity of the people should be taken into consideration so that the new taxes should not be over-burden on the people. In this respect, the Finance Minister has already mentioned that the cost of living is very high in this State in comparison to other States whereas the per capita income is very low in this State compared to that in other States. Moreover, the price level is very high here in comparison to other States. So, while the common people are purchasing their commodities, automatically, the richer sections are taking the opportunity to avail this income charging high rate from the common people.

Now, when the Government is aiming at achieving socialistic pattern of society as its goal, I do not find any reason why an additional burden should be imposed on the poor section of the people and they are generally the people who bear this new taxation whereas the richer people do not have to pay, and such kind of road tax at 10 nP. per rupee on passenger and goods carried by public motor vehicles is not known to the people.

Moreover, it is known to the members of this House that the freight rate that we have been paying is already very high. But why Government fail to realise the tax from the traders. Sir, most striking fact is that while the Government have failed to realise such taxes from the richers traders due to ruling of the Supreme Court this Government, the planners of Socialistic Pattern of society shifted the altenative to the peasant, the poor people who have no capacity to pay more taxes. Sir, by imposing such kind of tax on the common people, this Government is going to push them back to their utter poverty in the name of ideal socialist pattern of society. Is that the ideal of a socialistic pattern of society by pushing back the people to poverty and economic unequality, Then the Hobbes, Lockes and Rousseau will rise from their grave to see the experiment of their great ideology. The Finance Minister ha said that our food production is rising. But it is simply a jugglery of figure. We cannot agree because two Plans have already passed every year price of commodity soars higher and higher. This Government has got no right to come up with such kind of taxation on the common Moreover, when the State would have been developed, there would have been nothing to say about this taxation. But everybody knows that our State is an under-developed State in comparison with other States in India. Sir, when there is surplus there is no reason why people should pay more tax, and for that reason also, Sir, when a surplus is shown, it is not possible to convince the Central Government to give more financial assistance to our State. Sir, you know, what our sister State, West Bengal, is doing in order to get more aid from the Central Government. They always show deficit budget. In this way, on the eve of the general election our Government is pledging before the peop'e that there will be no new taxation. But just after the election is over they come with proposal for new taxation. Sir, the people who are living in the villages are not in a position even to earn for their livelihood. They live their live like beggars. If you dream for a real democracy and if you really want to function for democracy and if you want the real existence of the society then you must see that the people's income as well as the National Income is increased and the efficiency of the people is also increased. Now, the Finance Minister wanted to justify that development schemes are going to be taken up for the betterment of the people. Sir, who are getting the benefits of all these schemes? Excepting a few Departments like P.W.D. (R & B) and Electricity, none is getting the benefit. The persons who are actually bearing all these expense by way of paying taxes are not getting any benefit. So, Sir, I would suggest that instead of imposing new taxes on the common people, the Finance Minister should t y to augment the resources of the State by making a drive to detect the tax evading cases and by demanding subvention on the basi of cargo comprising of tra, raw jute and other mineral resources like, oil. etc, to the international market from Assam. Government should also impress upon the Central Government to take steps for compulsory taking back of profits earned by foreign capitalist by exploiting the natural resources and the man-power of this State only for the reason that these capitalists have their concerns incorporated in foreign countries. Gardens, Steam and River Navigation Concerns, Steel Bros, etc.). Concerns export their profits. A reasonable profit should be allowed to them and the balance be arranged for State Exchequer.

The State should take over or step into the field of trade in certain things like tea, petrol and carrying goods inside and outside the State which are in the hands of limited few. The tea auction houses is to be immediately Then Sir, as my hon. Friend, Mr. Das pointed out, I want

to say that there are huge arrears for the collection of land revenue which and other departmental revenue namely forest, etc. So far as I know there are two Tehsils—one at Sonai in Cachar District and the other at Sidli in Goalpara District. In these two Tehsils as much as Rs. 4,00,000 are outstanding.

Then Sir, in some areas we have found that the people are occupying land but no patta has been issued to them. For example in Maiang Mauza in Nowgong District and in two reserves Chengmari and Selekhati reserve No. 2 the people are occupying lands and no patta has been issued to them. Such is the case in many other places. Patta should be issued and revenue should be collected immediately. If we can collect these things in a proper way then I think we need not go for further taxation. Further, I would suggest that there should be curtailment in T. A. of the Ministers Deputy Ministers and other high officials. Then Sir, it is seen that some Government vehicles move about just for nothing These things should be stopped.

Now, Sir, I come to another point about which some hon. Members spoke but they could not depict actual picture for it. As my hon, friend Shri Sarma said Oil royalty issue is a very big issue for our revenue. I have failed to understand why the Government of Assam totally failed to negotiate with the Central Government, about this matter. This Government should have realised a reasonable share of oil royalty. Now it clearly shows that it is the policy of the Government that in order to divert the attention of the people from the rotalty issue they are going to impose a In 1919 there was an agreement according to which we are to get 10 per cent on the Well-head Value. Sir, I have got the details but I do not like to give the details here. In 1959 also there was another agreement but in that agreement no clear definition of "Well-head Value" was given and that was practically a vague agreement. Now, after that again in June, 1961 Government of India entered into an agreement without consulting the State Government. So far as I understand one of our representatives was there at that time. I shall be pleased if the Finance Minister mentions the name of that officer who is responsible for such anomalies. Sir, it is not the question of one or two persons but it is a question which involves I crore 18 lakhs of people of Assam. So, Sir it is a very serious matter. Now, the Finance Minister said that we will be getting some assistance from the Government of India. This is not new with our State; every State is getting Central Assistance. But for that reason why should we lose our legitimate demand? If Government fails to impress upon the Central Government to give us our due share of oil royalty then let Government come forward and say so. The people of Assam themselves will try to get our share from the Central Government. Sir, as my hon, friend said that the Oil Refinery was not brought here by the Assam Government. It was brought by the people themselves. The people of Assam will go forward and settle up the matter. When we are not in posi ion to realise our legitimate share, our people will not be agreeable to pay more in taxes. I want to say that by doing such injustice to the people Government will welcome another agitation. Therefore, it is my earnest appeal to the Government to re-consider this new tax proposal. I can say this much that our people will never agree to pay a single pie more by way of taxation.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA (Jorhat): Five minutes more, Sir. Now, coming to another point I want to say I would not be misunderstood that I am showing a narrow outlook. Sir, I would have been happy if I would have found in the budget a mention about the Bhogdoi bridge. Sir, it is the question of my constituency. It is a question of the whole of our State. Since this bridge falls on the only National Highway of the South Bank.

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI (Minister, of State P. W. D. etc): The hon. Member will find it in the budget proposal.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA: Then the Government has taken up water supply scheme and Town and Country Planning scheme. But it seems that the Finance Minister is going to wipe out the District of Sibsagar from the Map of Assam.

I do not know the reason why Jorhat as well as Dibrugarh is not included in those plans. About water supply scarcity in Jorhat I have received.

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister Finance): Does not the hon. Member know that the Jorhat Municipalty has already been given a big grant for water supply?

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA (Jorhat): It may be, Sir, but vesterday, I have received a latter from Government that we are to place this matter before the Mahkuma Parishad which is also not in a position to do anything about the same.

Coming to another point, my friend, Mr. Barua, has already stated about the policy of education and the need of a second University in our State. Neither in the speech of the Finance Minister nor in the Governor's Address there is mention of a second University in Assam.

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance): Does the hon. Member support Mr. Barua about establishing a second University at Dibrugarh?

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA (Jorhat): My point is that there should have been mention about the second University, now I am not concerned where it will be established. I am sorry to note that our Government has not taken this matter seriously. A Committee was appointed for the purpose but we have not got any information about it, but it is the feeling of everybody that there should be a second University. One of friends from Cachar also raised his voice and said that there should be a third university in the Cachar district as it is the growing need of the people. Therefore it is clearly proved that the question of second university is the crying need of the people of our State.

Another important point which I want to state is that in the Governor's Address also while Mr. Saikia was speaking he pointed out about the diffi-Address also while Mr. Saikia was speaking in point out about the difficulties being experienced by the Scheduled caste students regarding grant of Scholarships to them. I know of many schools in my constituency where boys of this class are not getting the grant and for this reason the poor boys and girls of that community are suffering, and they have to pay school fees. I do not know why such anomaly is going on in this respect.

Then, Sir, large amount has been earmarked for aided schools, but I know of 5 or 6 Lower Primary Schools in my constituency, where students have to study in Namshars for want of school buildings as these buildings were destroyed by storms, when in the name of storm damage so much money is spent why these schools have not been given storm damage grant?

I would come to another point, which is most vital about which my hon. Friend, Mr. Sarma, spoke in course of his speech, i. e., regarding the unemployment problem of our State.

Mr. SPEAKER: Your time is up.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA (Jorhat): I may be given two minutes.

Those industries which have been established in Assam in public and private sector from that the employment question of our State has not been solved. We are disappointed almost everywhere in this respect. The Regional Research Laboratory has been established at Jorhat, for which there is an officer-in-charge, his behaviour to our people is very unsatisfactory and whenever they approach them he does not care to give them even proper hearing. I referred about this text he Minister of Labour

proper hearing. I referred about this to the Minister of Labour. Sir, this is the case also with the empl yment in the Refinery. The sions to our people when they approach him that he would do everything for the people of the State, but it will be seen that few people from our State this respect, I am afraid, our sons and daughters will become street beggars on the part of the Government to see the interest of our sons and daughters in different industries in the State as well as in the N-E.F.A. and Railway Tea Industries, and in other private sectors in Assam.

Shri BALI RAM DAS [Morigaon (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)]: অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আমাৰ বিত্তমন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে ১৯৬২ ৬৩ চনৰ বাবে প্রাপন কবিছেঁ। আমাৰ আগত দাঙি ধৰিছে তাৰ বাবে তেখেতক মই আন্তরিক ধন্যবাদ প্রিছকাৰ জাঁচনি এটা ৰচনা কৰি তেখেতে উজ্জ্বল ভবিষয়তৰ এখনস্থলৰ ছবি নোৱাবেঁ। তথাপি মই কেইটামান প্রশাসনীয়বিষয়ে সমালোচনা নকৰি

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, এইটো অৱশ্যে সচা কথা যে, এখন দেশ নতুনকৈ গানিবৰ হলে কৰিবলৈ বিন্তৰ টকাৰো প্ৰবিষ্ণাজনাৰ আৱশ্যক। এই পৰিকল্পনা বিলাক কাষ্যকৰী বিক কথা। কিন্তু আমি আন হাতেদি চিন্তা আৰু বিৱেচনা কৰি চাব লাগিব যাতে নতুন কৰ আৰু উক্লা লগোৱাৰ গৰীৰ কৃষক সকলৰ ওপৰত নপৰে। বৰ্ত্তমান বছৰত তাৰ ভিতৰত ভৈয়ামৰ সকলো জিলাতে ৰাজহৰ ওপৰত লগোৱা স্থানীয় কৰ ২৫ এই স্থানীয় কৰ cent percent বৃদ্ধি হৈছে আৰু ই প্ৰত্যক্ষতাৱে দুখীয়া কৃষক প্ৰেৰিত মই কোনো প্ৰকাৰে এটা বোজা হৈ প্ৰিৰি । এই ক্ষেত্ৰত মই কোনো প্ৰকাৰে বিজ

মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ৰ লগত একমত হব নোৱাৰোঁ। সিদিনা এই সদনত আমাৰ জন-क्षांचीय अक्षनव मनगा भीयूच मानाम পেগুদেৱে अভিমত প্ৰকাশ ব बिट्ड य. জনজাতীয় লোকসকলে এই বৃদ্ধিত স্থানীয় কৰ দিব পাৰিব বুলি যিহেতুকে তেওঁলোকৰ আথিক অৱস্থা ভাল হৈছে । শ্ৰীযুত পেগুদেৱৰ এই অভিতত মই সম্পূৰ্ণৰূপে বিৰোধীতা কৰে।। তেখেতে কেনেকৈ এই মন্তব্য প্ৰকাশ কৰিলে তাকেহে মই ভাবি আচ্ৰিত হৈছো। ই জন্জাতীয় বাইজন স্বাৰ্থৰ खांब পৰিপহী তাক মই কোনো शुकारव মানিলব নোৱাৰো। यদি জনজাতীয় बाইজৰ আথিক আৰু শিকা দীক। আদিত উনুয়ন সাহিত হৈছে তেতে ভাৰতৰ Constitution অত ২৭৫ অনুভেছ্ণত লিপিবদ্ধ কৰা হল কেনেকৈ ? কাজেই মই কিলঃ দ্ৰী সংহা-मग्रक अनुरविध करना यांटा विजियकन अभिया करन दहा निमिश्नाटेक जना शकारन এই আৱশ্যকীয় টকা সংগ্ৰহ কৰাৰ ব্যৱস্থা গ্ৰহণ কৰে। আমাৰ গাওঁ পঞ্চায়ত বিলাক আমি স্বাৱলন্বী কৰি গঢ়িব লাগিব : ই অনিবায্য যিহেতকে এই গাঁচনি কাষ্যকৰী হোৱাৰ লগত মহামানৱ মহাৰা গান্ধীৰ ৰামৰাজ্য গঢ়াৰ সোণৰ চ্পোন निहिত আছে। किछ राই वृति मुधी शा (धे তि सक्व ७ शव छ कबब (वां जा मि ৰাম ৰাজ্য গঢ়ি তোলাৰ পক্ষে মই কোনে। প্ৰকাৰে মত দিব নোৱাৰো। অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, বিভ মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ৰ ভাষনত উল্লেখ আছেবে 'বোৱা কেই বছৰত বিদ্যুৎ শক্তিৰ বিকাশৰ লগে লগে ওদ্যোগিক ক্ষেত্ৰত হোৱা কাষ্যাৱলীৰ বেগ যোৱা বছৰতো আগৰ দৰে চলি আছে। গুৱাহাটী শোধনাগাৰ সম্পূৰ্ণ হোৱাৰ বাদেও ৰাজহুৱা খণ্ডত Spun Silk Mill সম্পূর্ণ হৈছে।" এইটো সনাবৈয়ে স্থখন ক্থা কিন্তু আমি ওল্যোগ সমূহ ( Industry ) প্রতিষ্ঠা কবিলেই নচলিব छत्मार्ग गग्र जानपत जथार गत्जायकानक विवाद विनित्वतन नारे त्यरे विभवा । यर्थरे मजार्ग थाकिव नाशिव। रम्था यास शूर्य श्विष्ठि छरमार्ग मस्ट्व विक्षाविटेक का চলা নাই। উদাহৰণ স্বৰূপে মই জাগীবোডৰ Spun Silk Mill আৰু কথাকে ধৰো। এই Mill টো যোৱা ১৯৬১ চনৰ শেষ ভাগত খুলা হৈছে আৰু বতুমান তাত Production চলিব লাগিছে, কিন্তু আজি ১ বছৰ श्वि (कारना (ज्ञात्वन रमरनजाव निरमार्ग नकवाव कन् यरथेहे श्रमामनीय (वरम्जानि ষ্টিছে। তিনিজন মুখ্য বিষয়াই বৰ্তুমানএই মিলৰ কাম পৰিচালনা কৰিছে, এজন Assistant Manager এজন Work-shop Manager আৰু আনুজন হ'ল Spinning Master৷ এই তিনিও জন অফিচাৰৰ ভিতৰত কোনো গহযোগ নথকাত অৰ্থাৎ প্ৰত্যেকেই স্বতঃ হিচাখে কাম কৰিবপুৱাণ হৰাত হিন্ত ভিতৰুৱা কাৰ্য্যৱলীত বলতো খেলি মেলিয়ে দেখা দিছে। আজি কিছুদিন্য জাগ্ৰ কথা : কেইবাটাও কয়লাব ভাষা ( Railway Wagon ) আৰু মিলৰ মেচিন ক্রিয়াইঅনা ডাবাজাগী ৰোড ৰেল ষ্টেশ্যনতে নাথামি একেবাৰে নগাঁও ৰেলষ্টেচনত शामिनरेश । शिर्ष छेळ छाया (कहेंगे। श्रुनव जाशीरवाछरवनरि भानरेनघराई जना इ'ल जांक এरनरेक यूबा-शका कवांव कनेज Railway demurrage शांब ८७०० টক। অনাহকত মিলে ভবিব লগিঞাত পৰে । Work-shop Manager অৰ অমনোযোগিত। আৰু অসাবধানতাম ফলতএই জটিলপৰিস্থিতিৰ উদ্ভব হৈছে। গতিকে महे উर्प्यांश আৰু শুম मन्नी मरहापसन जीका पृष्टि आकर्ष । करना অনতিপলমে এজন অভিজ্ঞ জেনেৰেল মেনেজাৰ উক্ত মিলত নিয়োগ কৰি ইয়াৰ পুশাসনীয় জটিলতা স্বাভাবিক অৱস্থালৈ ফিবাই আনে

দ্বিতীয়তে এই Spun Silk Mill অত যি পৰিমানে পানীৰ আৱশ্যক সেই পৰিমাণে পানী যোগান ধৰাৰ ব্যৱস্থা এতিয়াও কৰিব পৰা নাই। তাত দৈনিক ৬৪০০০ গেলন পানীৰ আৱশ্যক। পানীৰ অভাৱত মিলৰ কলীসকলে Boiled Cocoon বিলাক জাগী বোডৰ পূবে ৫ মাইল দূৰত থকা গোডা (কিলিং) নদীত wash কৰিব লগাত পৰিছে । বৰ্ত্ত মানে মিল্ৰ : মাইল উত্তৰত

এটা Deep tube well প্রতিষ্ঠা কবি পানী যোগানব ব্যৱসা কৰা হৈছে, কিন্ত এই Deep tube well টোৱে আৱশ্যকীয় পৰিমিতে পানী যোগাৰ নেজানে। গতিকে মই মিল কভূপকক এটা প্ৰামৰ্শ আগ্ৰচাৰ বিচাৰিছে।। কপিলী নদী নিলৰ পৰা চাৰি মাইল উত্তৰত আছে । সেই নদীত Water-workshop এটা वह्रवारे পारेल्य शानी जनाव वाब्रहा कवित्न विस्था जान रव। वर्जभारन জাগীৰোড এখন Growing town, কাজেই মিলত পানী যোগোৱাৰ বাদেও এই টাউনৰ বাসীলাগকলক অতিৰিক্ত পানী বিতৰণ কৰি নি চয় Spun Silk Mill অৰ কৰ্ত্তপক্ষই আৰ্থিক অৱস্থা ভাল কৰিলৰ ৷ পাৰিব এই বিষয়ে উদ্যোগ मञ्जी भटशम्यव पृष्टि जाकर्षण कवित्वा।

তৃতীয়তে এই Spun Silk Mill অত কান কৰা Machine operators বিলাকৰ पर्वा राव विषया गरे पूर्वाषाव गरेकरनाद्वारवा। यमनव गाननीय यमग्रियकरल ७ नि আচৰিত হব যে এই operator সকলৰ দৰ্মহাৰ কোনে। Scale নাই। তেওঁ-লোকে দৈনিক ২ টকাত খাটিব লাগিছে । দেহক মাটি আৰুতেজক পানী কৰি তেওঁলোকে এই Spun মিলৰ প্ৰকাণ আৰু গধূৰ যন্ত্ৰৰ অংশ বিলাক শাৰীবিক পৰিশ্ৰমেৰে প্ৰতিষ্ঠা কৰিলে। মিলৰ প্ৰথময়ে পৰা গাঁধা খাটনিৰে খাটছে নিজৰ দেশৰ এটা জাতীয় অনুষ্ঠান বুলি ; কিছ ফলত তেওঁলোকে মাতেকত দৰ্শহা পাইছে ৫২ টকাকৈ। ৰবিবাৰে দুৰ্নুহা দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা নাই । নাহেকত ৭টা ৰবিবাৰ বাদ দিলে বাকী কেইদিনত দিনে দুটকাকৈ মাহে ৫২ চকাকৈ নাপায় পান কিমান? এইটো বৰ পৰিতাপৰ বিষয়। তেওঁলোকৰ থাকিবৰ নিম্ভিত কোনো Labour Barrak এতিয়াও প্রতিষ্ঠা হোৱা নাই । বাহিৰত এই ৫২ টকাবে ঘৰ ভাড়া দি নিজে খোৱা বোৱাৰ খৰছ ভবি কেনেকৈ তেওঁলোকে চলিছে তাক সহজে অনুমান কৰিব পাৰি । তেওঁলোকৰ সাজা পাৰো হব লাগিব হয় হাক্পেন্টঅথবালং পেন্ট' অৰ্থাৎ মিলত কাম কৰাৰ লাগিব Smart dress. আজিৰ জীবন নিংৰ্বাহৰ মান ইমান বৃদ্ধি হোৱাৰ দিনত এই কল্মী সকলে ৫২টকা তকেনেকৈ খাটিব লাগিছে তাক আৰু বঢ়াই নকলেও হব । এই কল্মীসকল প্রায়েই Under Matric আৰু দুই চাৰিজন Matric পাছে। গতিকে উদ্যোগ আৰু শুন মন্ত্ৰী মহোদৱক মই বিশেষ ৰূপে অনুৰোধ কৰে৷ যাতে এই Operator সকলৰ দৰ্মহা Reasonable হিচাবে বুদ্ধি কৰাৰ অতি সোনকালে ব্যৱস্থা প্ৰহণ কৰে।

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, তৃতীয় পাছ বছৰীয়। পৰিকল্পন ত ক্ষিৰ অধিক উনুয়ণ্ৰ ৰাবে আমাৰ ৰাজ্যিক চৰকাবে যথেষ্ঠ গুৰুত আৰোপ কৰিছে আৰু বছত কোটি টক। খৰছ কৰিবৰ বাবে বিত্ত মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ৰ বাজেট ভাষণত ইঞ্চিত দিছে। এই ক্ষেত্ৰত বিত্ত মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ৰ লগত মোৰে। একে মত। আমাৰ অসম ৰাজ্য এখন কৃষি প্ৰাণ দেশ। তেনেস্থলত কৃষিবিভাগৰ উণ্ত কায্যাৱলীৰ ওপৰত আমাৰ ৰাজ্যৰ আৰ্থিক উণ্তি বিশেষ নিৰ্ভৰ কৰিছে। এই সন্দত্ত মই আমাৰ নগাও জিলাৰ পশ্চিম অঞ্চলৰ বিশেষকৈ মায়ং মৌজাৰ বৰো খেতি কৰাৰ বিষয়ে আলোন ক্ৰিব বিচাৰিছো। মারং মৌজাটো বৰো ধানৰ বাবে অসম বিখ্যাত : প্রায় ৫২টা Power pump Machine যোৱা বছৰলৈকে ইয়াত ব্যৱহাৰ কৰা হৈছিল যাৰ ফলত বাৰ্ষিক বৰো ধান উৎপাদন হৈছিল প্ৰায় তিনি লাখ মোনৰো আহিক। কিন্তু দুখৰ বিষয় যোৱা ১৯৬১ চনৰ শৈষ ভাগত আমাৰ ৰাজ্যক চৰকাৰে উজ Power pump বিলাক উঠাই আনাত ৰাইজৰ মাজত ভ্য়ানক প্ৰতিত্তিয়া আৰু অসম্ভন্তিয়ে দেখা দিছে । এই অঞ্চলত বৰো খেতিৰ ওপৰতে ৰাইজে জীৰিকা নিহৰ্বাহ কৰি আহিছে। বৰ্ত্ত্বানে Power pump Machine অব অভাৱত ৰাইজে নিৰুপায়ত পৰিছে, গতিকে মই কৃষি মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ৰ বিশেষ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ

কৰিলো যাতে পুনৰ এই Power pump Machine বিলাক ৰাইজৰ মাজত যোগান ধৰি এই অঞ্লৰ বাসীশা সকলৰ পৰ্ম উপকাৰ মাণ্ট কৰে আৰু ভ্ৰেত অধিক কৃষি উৎপাদন কৰি ৰাজ্যৰ খাদ্য অনাটন সমস্যা সমাধাৰ কাই। এই বিষয়ে ৰাইজে গ্রণ্মেণ্টৰ ওচৰত নানা আবেদন আৰু নিবেদন কৰিছে। বিফল মনোৰথ হৈছে।

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, ইয়াৰ পিছত মই কপিলী নদীৰ পৰিযোজনাৰ বিষয়ে আলোচনা কবিৰ বিচাৰিছো। বিভ মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ৰ বাজেট ভাষণত উল্লেখ আছে যে "C. W P. C. এ প্ৰস্তুত কৰিব ধৰা কপিলী পৰিযোজনাৰ বিশাদ প্ৰতি বেদন অলপতে পোৱা যাব বুলি আশা কৰা হৈছে। ৰাজ্যিক বিদাৎ মণ্ডলীৰ দ্বাৰা এই বহুমুখী পৰিযোজনাৰ প্ৰাৰম্ভিক কাৰ্য্য হাতত লোৱা হৈছে যে আচল কাম অদৰ ভবিষ্যতত হাতত লোৱা হব। '' এই কাপিলী পৰিয়োজনাৰ কাম আমাৰ ৰাজ্যিক চৰকাৰে যিমান সোনকালে পাৰে যিমান সোনকালে হাতত লোৱাটো উচিত হব। মোৰ বোষেৰে এই পৰিযোজনা বৰ্ত্তমানে উমটু Hydro Electricity Project তকৈ অধিক পৰিমানে শক্তিশালী আৰু উপকাৰী হব। কাপিলী নদীৰ ক্ষিপ্ৰ গতি আৰু ইয়াৰ গোটেই বছৰতে যথেই পৰিমানে পানী থকাৰ অৱস্থাই এটা উনুত Hydro Electricity Project গঢ়ি উঠাত বিশেষ সহায়ক হব। এই পৰিযোজনা কাৰ্য্যকৰী হলে সংযুক্ত মিকিৰ পাহাৰ আৰু নথ কাছাৰ, শিৱসাগৰ, নগাওঁ আৰু কাছাৰ জিলাব বিশেষ উপকাৰ সাধন কৰা হব।

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আমাৰ সদনৰ মাননীয় সদস্য সকলোৱে জানে যে নগাৱত কেৱল এটা মহকুমা, যাৰ ফলত প্ৰশামনীয় ক্ষেত্ৰত বছত বিষয়তে ৰাইজে বিস্তৰ অস্ত্ৰবিধা ভোগ কৰি আহিছে। জিলাৰ সদৰ ঠাইলৈ যাবৰ নিমিত্তে নারং মৌজাকে আদি কৰি ভালমান মৌজাৰ সৰ্ব সাধাৰণে প্ৰায় তিনিকুৰি মাইললৈকে অতি ক্ৰম কৰিব লগীয়া হৈছে। তাতে আকৌ যান বাহনৰ অস্ত্ৰবিধাত যাতায়ত কৰাত নানা ৰক্ষৰ যন্ত্ৰনা আছে। সেই গতিকে আমাৰ ৰাজ্যিক চৰকাৰক মই অনুৰোধ কৰে। যাতে মগাঁও জিলাত আৰু এটা মহক্ষা মঞ্জুৰ কৰিবলৈ বিহীত ব্যৱস্থা গ্ৰহণ কৰে। এই বিষয়ে পূবেৰ্ব ও আমাৰ নগাও জিলাৰ পৰা অহা বিধান সভাৰ

সদসাই এই সদনত বহুবাৰ যু জি দশাই গৈছে।

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, গ্ৰণ্থেনেট মাদক দ্ৰব্য বিশেষকৈ মদ নিবাৰণী আইন নগাও, কামৰূপ আৰু গোৱালপাৰা জিলাত বলবৎ কৰাত । আমি অতিশয় সুখী হৈছো। এই মদপানে আমাৰ জনজাতীয় গৰীৰ ৰাইজৰ মানসিক, শাৰীৰিক আৰু আৰ্থিক এই মুদ্পাণে আৰাৰ জ্বাজাতি । প্ৰ। জাতিটোক সকলো বিষয়তে আগ বঢ়াই অবনতি ঘটাইছে, গাওকে এই নিহু নিয়াল কৰিবই লাগিব। এই ক্ষেত্ৰত আমাৰ আবকাৰী বিভাগৰ কৰ্ম্মকৰ্ত্তা সকলৰ কাৰ্য্য পদ্ধতি মই উল্লেখ নকৰি নোৱাৰো। আমাৰ প্ৰাৰ্থীৰ বিভাগ কৰিব। জনজাতীয় গাঁৱত মদ ধৰিবর বাবে Raid কৰিবলৈ তেওলোকে বোভনা কোলো প্ৰাৰ্থনে আৰু কৰিবলৈ যোৱা কুলি তিত্তিয়া অশিক্ষিত টুইবেল লোক সকলে Oppression কৰিবলৈ যোৱা কুলি ভাবে এনে ভবাৰ যথেষ্ট কাৰণ আছে। ধরা পোলাৱা মদৰ পৰিমান নির্ম ভাবে . এণে তথাৰ ব্ৰেড কাৰ্য কৰিবলৈ কোনো Instrument নথকাত অফিচাৰ সকলে পাচ সেৰক দহ সেব আৰু দহ সেৱক পোন্ধৰ সেৱ কৰি কেছ সজায় আৰু তাৰ ফলত এই জনজাতীয় লোকসকলে অনাহকত বহু টকা জৰিমনা ভৰে। সেই গতিকে মই আমাৰ চৰকাৰক পৰামৰ্শ আগ বঢ়াও যে কেৱল আইনৰ জৰীয়তে মাদক দ্ৰব্য নিবাৰণী ভভিযান কৃতকাৰ্য্য নহৰ, ভাৰ বাবে লাগিব Psychological approach, শিক্ষাৰ বিশেষ বিস্তাব আৰু প্ৰচাৰ কাৰ্য্য, এই বিলাক নানা কাৰ্য্য পদ্ধতিৰ দ্বাৰা তেওঁলোকক convince কৰিব লাগিব, তেওঁলোকৰ অন্তৰ জয় কৰিব লাগিব তেতিয়াহে এই নিবাৰণী অভিযান সফল হব আৰু এই বিৰাট জনজাতিৰ **উপকাৰ** হব।

Shri RAMDEV MALAH [Patharkandi (Reserved for Scheduled Castes)]: Mr. Speaker, Sir, while giving thanks to the Finance Minister for his budget speech, I would like to take the opportunity of pointing out certain facts. Sir, out of the total allocation of 7,200 crores in the public sectors in the Third Plan, 1,650 crores of rupees will have to be collected by the State as well as Union Government from taxation. Annually, the whole State and the Central Government will have to collect '10 crores by imp sition of taxes. No, Sir, so far the collections are concerned, we cannot stick to the foreign capital alone.

Sir, we have our deficit budget and we cannot resort to the deficit financing also. If we resort to the deficit financing the prices of commodities will go high and it will be a tremendous thing. Sir, when we are aiming as achieving self-generating and self-sustaining economy we cannot depend on external assistance. So, Sir, we must take resort to tax collection from fulfilling our aims.

Now Sir, when we are aiming at the success of the Plans we cannot be wholly dependent on the external assistance. Therefore, Sir, we shall have to raise our revenue somehow or other. That is why our Finance Minister in his budget speech made proposals for raising revenue by taxation that is by raising local rates by 25 nP. Sir, while I support his tax proposal, I cannot lend my full support. Therefore I like to give some very constructive suggestions and I believe if these are accepted the Government will be benefited very much.

Sir, our rural people are very poor and they are over burdened. If a sum of Rs.29 takhs is to be raised from these people again for financing the plan as contemplated by the Finance Minister by raising local rates from 25 nP. per rupee there will be very much discontentment amongst the people. These agriculturists will then think that the Government is going to tax them only. Sir, these common people as I said already are over burdened with taxes of the Central Government as well as the State Government.

Sir, it is stated by the Finance Minister that the money would be required to develop education in the Panchayat area and that this money would also be given for the Primary education. Sir, in this connection I beg to submit that the Panchayat should be extended to the forest village as well as to the transparence. If this is done, they will be able to contribute something towards the fulfilment of our scheme. The money that will be contributed by the forest villagers as land revenue when the Panchayat will be extended to these areas can be utilised for the primary education easily. But it appears from the speech of the Finance Minister that these forest and tea garden areas have not been included within the purview of the Panchayat. I would therefore request the Finance Minister and the Minister-in-charge of Labour and Panchayat to take this matter into consideration so that the Panchayat may be extended to these areas. Because when the people of these areas will contribute as land revenue, these people will be beneficed by the work of Panchayat

Moreover, Sir, in my opinion there is no justification in over burdening only the rural population of our State. They are already overburdened with taxes. So the middle and higher income group people should be made to pay for the development of our plans. Sir, while looking into the Budget

speech I have found that there is a proposal for extending educational facilities to the garden areas. Sir, in these garden areas are living the simple people generation after generation. Even after 14 years of our independence nothing has been done by our State Government for the education of the children of the labourers. Only a negligible amount is given by the company for running school. In many places, there are no schools at all. I would therefore request the Minister, Education to look into this matter and do justice to these neglected people by constructing and running these schools.

Mr. SPEAKER: Mr. Barbaruah.

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri): Mr. Speaker Sir, I am very thankful to you for giving me this opportunity to speak a few words on the budget. Sir, the budget presented by the Finance Minister is a capatilist's budget—to tax the poor and make the poor poorer but to feed the rich and to make the rich richer. Sir, in this connection, it reminds me the fate of Micabor one of the interesting characters painted in famous novel David Coperfield written by famous novelist Charles Dickens. Sir, what Micabor was expecting always was that "something would turn up and better days would come"; Similarly Sir, our people were also expecting always that our Government would do something which will bring happiness to them. Our people thought that when the alien ruler will go from our soil, there will be peace and prosperity of our people. So they did not hesitate to face the bullet, ruthless police oppression and lathi charges. They gave their lives for the cause of the country; because they thought after independence there will be no difference between man and man and all will be equal, happy and prosperous in all the spheres social, economic and political. But, Sir, now all these hopes have been belied. Even after 14 years of independence no change has come to our people. Now these poor people are to bear still heavier burden of taxes. Sir, I would therefore submit that the present proposal of enhancing the local rates taxes on vehicles, boats, passengers, etc., means nothing but the sucking the last drop of blood from the skeletons of these poor people.

Sir, if the Finance Minister would have placed this budget estimates before the General Election the result would have been otherwise. I request the Hon'ble Finance Minister to take the opinion of the Local Bodies like Panchayats and Gaon Sabhas whether this local rates should be enhanced by cent per cent and I think the Government will get reply in negative; because it is the money of the poor people with which even the present development works are carried on. Sir, the hon. members of this house

know that we have resources.

We have also resources, we should known where to tap, who can afford to pay should be forced to pay. Sir we can levy profit tax and by levying profit tax, we can accumulate the strength of our exchequer. Huge amounts of profits are being drained away from State by the Assam Tea Company, by the Oil Company, Steamer Company, Coal Company, etc., etc. Nearly lo lakhs of rupees a day have been reaped by these Capitalists—"Black Dragons' to peace and prosperity. Sir, by levying profit tax, we can just accumulate our fund. Secondly, Sir, by enhancing land revenue in Tea Estate, we also can get a huge amount of revenue. At present Sir, a cultivator has to pay as land revenue tax 1/4/- annas per bigha, but in Tea Estate, -/12/- annas per bigha but according to the Government estimation, our profit in paddy field is only 20 rupees per bigha but Rs.215.50 n.P. in Tea Estates per bigha? Why this sympathy for these industrialists, Tea Estate? Enhance the land revenue in Tea Gardens?

Sir, vehicles have been supplied to some officers, who use vehicles for going to marriage ceremony, Cinema Hall, Bazar, etc., etc., and the Government is bearing the expenses of petrol, parts and the pay of drivers, etc. etc., So, vehicles should be withdrawn from them and in lieu of it car advances be made to them. The Government also should withdraw the expenditure in luxury from some offices. Some offices are well furnished and nicely carpetted room. The carpets used are very costly. Some officers are drawing special pay though they are getting about 1,500 rupees a month. This should be withdrawn and by stopping this, we can raise large amount. This special pay they geting some time Rs.200 or Rs.250. The Sinecure, which posts are yet to be filled up should be abolished if there is no necessity.

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance): What are those posts?

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri): For instance the posts in Handloom Development Scheme. Sir, some posts of Stenographers attached to some officers, be abolished as the officers cannot utilise the services of the Stenographers for the entire whole period. Only for the sake of dignity, some Stenographers are attached to those officers. There are some interphernalias for-instance, in I. G. P's residence there are 4 or 5 Police Orderlies, one driver one handiman, in the office again, there is another Jemader Peon. Why that Jemader Peon's services cannot be performed by Police Orderlies. Sir, so is in the case of D. I. G's. We can also save money by engaging or employing our Police and Military in doing some constructive works. There are some police officers army men who have not experienced of the pulling triggar in life. Therefore, while they are not in active service, while they are sitting idle, somewhere, they should be utilised for constructive and building programmes.

Again Sir, by making unnecessary Plans, for nothing huge sums of money have been spent. Huge sums of money have been spent in kaki for nothing-Kaki now turns into a Faki (क्वि) in Missamari everything became 'misa' (বিছা). In Namdan in Sibsagar Subdivision for a sluice gate, some thousands of rupees have been spent and then it was abandoned and again it is started, somewhere else, in this way, huge sums of money have been wasted.

Sir, everyday the rise of price index is being felt by us. Government do not do anything to check the price index because the capitalists and industrialists the friends of the Congress Government, are raising the price of essential goods and thus exacting money from the pockets of the poor people. In this way the money that has been circulated in the State, again go back to the pockets of the industrialists, through the rise of price in commodities. Unless the Government bridge down this price level, we do not know where we will go, where we are led by this Covernment. Everyday, we are feeling the price of essential goods rising and rising. The grievances of the poor income group, people should be considered, interim relief must be granted to them as the pay Committee's report cannot be expected soon. Some relief in the meantine must be given to the poor income groups. There are only two ways for checking the prices. One is the Communist way and another is the new Democratic way followed by China. The Government should take charge of the entire means of production and distribution. This is the Communist way.

Shri RAMNATH DAS [Dergaon (Reserved for Scheduled Castes)]: Though violence? We do not like violence.

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUA: I like violence. You may make a trial if possible through legislation and if it is not possible then you will have to follow my line. The new democratic line followed by China is that the Government purchase from the peasants and supplies the raw materials then to the Mills. The Mill may be owned by a single private individual. The finished products are purchased by the Government by a paying the cost of production, running cost, etc., and remuneration for maintenance of his family. These two paths are open. New Democratic line followed by China and Communist line followed by Russia. There is no other way except these two.

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS (Minister of State for Revenue): There is also famine in China.

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUA: I do not think. This

is the provocation from India only.

Our Provincial Government is failing to put pressure on the Central Government in getting money from their end. The Brahmaputra Bridge is constructed, the Railway line on the North Bank has been constructed; these are the gifts of the threat by the China. Since 1951, resolutions to those effects were being adopted in this House but the Central Government did not pay heed, but no sooner threats from Nagas and Chinees came, hurriedly the Government of India gave Assam these facilities and amenities. Sir, everywhere there is repression, corruption, inefficiency, favouritism, etc. prevailing in and blighting the life of the people of Assam. For instance, in the Gaon Panchayats and the Gram Sabhas the attendance is very few. I have attended 4 or 5 general meetings. The percentage is even not 10 per cent. This is the basic foundation the chifadral of Democracy. There is no popular cooperation, because people have no faith in the plans and programmes of the Government. The Government cannot solve their problem. Sir, our Government is failing in its duty. When the grievances accumulate, when the people are hungry, when the inner affairs of the country are tangled into knot when the traditional foundations challenged, then there is the chance for strike for movement or revolution. This cannot be checked. Therefore, Sir, I say on that there will be revolution and social structures shall be shakened. The Government will have to meet this agitation with force, which means another expenditure. I think the Government will see that the lot of the common people improves, so that the common people get avenues for peace, prosperity and happiness.

Mr. CHAIRMAN: Anyone to speak?

Shri SURENDRA NATH DAS (Barama): মান্নীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মান্নীয় বিত্তমন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ৰ ভাষণৰ ওপৰত মান্নীয় সদস্য মঃ অম্বন্দিন চাহাৰৰ ধন্যবাদ সূচক প্ৰস্তাৰৰ সমৰ্থন জনাই দুয়াম্বাৰ কৰলৈ আগবাঢ়িলো।

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদ্য, প্ৰাকৃতিক দুৰ্য্যোজাগত। জুৰুলা এই জ্যমখন। বছৰে নান প্ৰাকৃতিক দুৰ্বোগে প্ৰপিড়ীত হৈ জনসাধাৰণৰ আথিক অৱস্থা দিনে দিনে নিমু-ন্তৰলৈ যাব ধৰিছে। এনেস্থলত স্থানীয় কৰ বৃদ্ধি কৰাটো সম্পিটীন হৰ বুলি নাভাবো। কিয়নো আমাৰ ৰাইজে পঞ্চায়ত ৰাজ গঠন হৰবে পৰা শতকৰা প্ৰত্যেক ক'মতে ৩৩ ভাগলৈ বৰঙণি যোগাই আহিছো তাৰোপৰি গাৱৰ স্কুল, নামঘৰ বিয়া স্বাহ উৎসৱ আদিত বৰঙণি দিওঁতে ৰাইজক হাৰি স্তুদা।

এনেস্থলত বিত্তমন্ত্ৰী মহোদয় যেন স্থানীয় কৰ বৃদ্ধি কৰিবলৈ চৰন সিদ্ধান্তত উপনীত নহয়, এইয়ে অনুৰোধ।

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আমাব দেশৰ শতকৰা ১০ জনেই কৃষি জীবি। খেতিয় কৰ একমাত্র সম্বল ধান মুঠি। তাৰো আজি ৰাইজে উপযুক্ত দাম নোপোৱাৰ ফলত দৈদন্দিন জীৱনৰ প্রয়োজনীয় বস্তুৰ শুলাতাই ৰাইজক অতীষ্ঠ কৰি তুলিছে। State Trading কৰা হৈছেনে Service Co-operation Society খোলা হৈছিলে—বাইজে যাতে উচিত মূল্য পায় আৰু ধনীৰ শোষণৰ বাটৰ পৰা ৰক্ষা পৰিব পাৰে। এতিয়া দেখা গৈছে Mill owner সকলে কম দামত মোনে ৯১, ১০১ টকাত খান বোৰ কিনি আজি ধানৰ পৰা Milling কৰি চাউলৰ মোন ২৪।২৫ টকাত অবাধে বিক্রি কৰিবলৈ ধৰিছে। হিচাব কৰি চালে দেখা যায় যে প্রতি মোনে ৬১, ৭১ টকা পর্যান্ত লাভ কৰিছে, এই ক্ষেত্রত আজিও গভণ মেণ্টে প্রতিকাৰৰ ব্যৱস্থা লব পৰা নাই। মোৰ বোধেৰে যিবোৰ ঠাইত ধানৰ কল বোৰ আছে তাত একোখনকৈ Vigilant Committee গঠন কৰি Checking ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগে।

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদ্য—এমোন ধানত ।।৮ সেব চাউল পোৱা যায় আৰু ১।৬ সেব ধানত ১/ মোন চাউল পোৱা যায়। হিচাব কৰি চালে দেখা যায় যে, ১/ মোন চাউলত ধানব দাম হিচাবে মাত্ৰ ১৪ টকা মানহে চাউলব দাম হয়। তেনেস্থলত বৰ্ত্তমান চলিত দামৰ লগত ১০ টকাৰ ব্যবধান দেখা যায়। সেই কাৰণে মোৰ বোধেৰে আছ ধানৰ দাম ১০ আৰু শালি ধানব দাম ১২ টকা হব লাগে! তেতিয়াহে খেতিয়কক উচিত মূল্য দিয়া হব।

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আমাৰ জাতীয় কৃষ্টি চৰকাৰে কুটীৰ শিল্পৰ উনুতিৰ বাবে যত্নবান হৈছে। গাৱৰ অর্থনৈতিক উনুতিৰ উপায় কুটীৰ শিল্পৰ প্রসাৰতা আৰু গাৱলীয়। জীৱনৰ আর্থিক উনুয়ণৰ মানদণ্ড বঢ়োৱা। আমাৰ অসমত এবি, মুগা, পাট, এই তিনিটা অতি মূল্যবান শিল্প। এই শিল্পৰ যোগেদিয়ে অসমৰ গাৰিবীনী শিল্পীসকলে নিজ বুদ্ধিৰে স্কৃতা কাটি কাপোৰ বৈ স্বাৱলম্বী প্রচেষ্টাৰে উৎপাদন কৰিছে আৰু সময়ত বিক্রি কৰি নিজ ভ্ৰণ পোষণৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব পাৰিছে। এই শিল্পটোৰ ক্রেমানুতিৰ বাবে উনুত ধ্বণৰ যঁতৰ আদিৰ ব্যৱস্থা হব লাগে আৰু যি ঠাইত এই শিল্পটোৰ স্ক্রেমা আছে সেই ঠাইবোৰত উৎপাদন কেন্দ্র প্রতিষ্ঠা কৰিব লাগে আৰু Marketing ৰ যোগেদি বিক্রী কেন্দ্রৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগে। আমাৰ অসমৰ বাহিবতো বিক্রী ভাণ্ডাৰ খুলিব লাগে। আমাৰ অসমত বহুতো বেজিষ্টাৰযুক্ত ব্যবস্বায় সমিতি গঠন হৈছে সেইবোৰৰ বহুতো সমবায় সমিতি, অচল অৱস্থাত পৰিছে। সেইবোৰ সমবায় সমিতি নিয়মত সাজ-সজুলি, স্কৃতা আদি যোগান ধৰা হোৱা নাই। গতিকে মই চৰকাৰক অনুবোধ কৰে৷ যেন অসমৰ এই ক্রিতিহ্যপূর্ণ শিল্পবোৰ উদ্ধাৰ আৰু উনুতিৰ বাবে যন্ত্রবান হয়।

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, অসমৰ জনজাতি লোকসকলৰ গাৱব মাজতে অধিক পৰিমাণে এণ্ডি উৎপাদন হয়। জনজাতিৰ লোকসকলৰ আথিক । অৱস্থা একেবাৰেই শোচনীয়। গতিকে তেওঁলোকৰ শিল্পিনী সকলক উৎসাহিত কৰিবৰ বাবে যেন এককালীন (Subsidy) মঞ্জুৰী দি সাহাৰ্য্য কৰে।

DR. RAM PRASAD CHOUBEY (Lakhipur) Mr Speaker, Sir, first of all, I offer my heartiest thanks to the hon'ble Finance Minister for his learned budget speech which he has presented before this august House. Sir, as the time allotted to us is very limited, I am just going to touch upon some few points of some burning problems of the day. Sir, at the very beginning, I would like to say something about the retrenched labourers. Though I have been repeating this problem for the last ten years, still I could not but repeat it once again. Sir, these 10,000 labourers were retrenched in the year 1952, including the dependants numbering more than 20,000, and their case is still pending before the Supreme Court. That is about their compensation and not about their rehabilitation. But as they have not been uptil now rehabilitated, I am just going to say a few words about them. Sir, I think that since they have been retrenched employers have been free from their responsibilities. Now, I also think that as they are no longer workers, probably our Labour Minister is also free from his responsbility, but, Sir, I cannot understand what is about our Government of Assam. Our Government I think should not be free from their responsibilities. Sir, it is also I think needless to mention here that these retrenched labourers are the dearest and nearest ones of the working labourers who are working now and I would also like to mention, Sir that these permament labourers in the district of Cachar are invarious ways related to the permanent labourers of Assam Valley too. In this way, Sir, I am noticing that there is a great apprehension prevailing amongst the labourers either in the district of Cachar or in Assam Valley. They are thinking that as our Government is unable to prevent the employers from retrenching us and also the Government is unable to rehabilitate us, then where we are living and what future we hold. They are going to be frustrated. And there is tension increasing day by day in this respect. Sir, it is also needless to mention here, Sir, that these labourers uptil now have been sincere strength of the Congress Organisation and the Congress Government, but I am afraid, that it is now more than ten years and Government is not alert enough in respect of their rehabilitation, I doubt that this phenomenon of the Government may face a regretable change. Sir, in this connection, I would request our Government to prompt enough to make a policy decision as to how to rehabilitate these ten thousand labourers, including their dependants, more than 20,000 in number, who are just going stray like animals. They have got no scope of having any loan because they are not rehabilitated. As they have got no plot of land, they are not entitled to any housing loan, agricultural loan or they cannot have any business loan.

Under these circumstances, I think our Government should be prompt enough to at least rehabilitate them otherwise where else can they go. They have forgotten the name of their province from where their They have torgotten the name of the forefathers came. Now, their sons are here and they are passing their fourth and fifth generations here. Although they are in quite a good number yet they have not been rehabilitated. Other indigenous people or displaced persons are being rehabilitated, but none of them is going or displaced persons are being lichabilitated, but none of them is going to be rehabilitated. Sir, this is a very burning problem prevailing amongst the labourers. I think Government should realise this before

Sir, the other inhuman treatment is going to be introduced in the tea gardens now-a-days. That non-worker families of the working force will not get any medical facilities, although the practice of giving medical facilities was from the very beginning of the gardens have significant company of the employers being opened. Now, Sir, if Government cannot compel the employers

to make them supply the medical facilities as it was before, Government should give some relaxation in some taxes, otherwise Government should give them some aid to continue these medical facilities to the labourers or else where will they go to have medicines. This treatment is also very inhuman which is prevailing and the tension is prevailing on this problem also. In regard to the devastating flood in the district of Cachar, I think, besides the visits of Ministers and others, Government should arrange with all the Subdivisional High Officials to visit every crook and corner to realise the real situation and the condition of the people. I think this will give a good inspiration to the people concerned and it will be a proper way to give some relief to the proper persons, otherwise only the visit by the Ministers and M. L. As and reporting will not help much. I think all high officials should not leave a single bit of flooded area without their visit. This will create a good sense amongst the peasants; they will think that our Government is taking care of them. I think in this way relief work will also proceed on satisfactorily. As regards increase in local rates, Sir, it has been debated here at length. I am just going to say that for making a success of our Third Five Year Plan some taxes are essential. But this increase in local rate is not opportuned at present, and when the peasants are going to be saved from flood and other things such as high price, I think this should be made applicable to some luxurious commodities which may not affect our poor section of the people. I am not against the increased taxation at all, but I am just going to say that it should be diverted to some other items, especially to luxurious commodities. With these lew words Sir, I conclude my speech.

Shri JOY BHADRA HAGJER [North Cachar Hills (Reserves for Schedules Tribes]): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to you for the opportunity you have given me this afternoon to speak a few words on the budget proposals of the year 1962-63. The Finance Minister and his colleagues in the Cabinet and also the Government of Assam as a whole, deserve our congratulation for the kind of budget that the Finance Minister has presented in this House. The budget is very commendable in many respects and also the budget speech with which it has been presented before this House, is also commendable, particularly because of the background of the economic position of India against which the economic scene of Assam has been portrayed. This has helped us in understanding our relative position, the economic position of Assam vis-a-vis the over-all India position. Then the budget speech has been very comprehensive. In the speech itself we get glimpses of the activities that this Government has carried out in the year that has passed and the activities of the Government that are going to be carried out in the year to come in which are now. It has been commendable also from the point of view of the budget being surplus, urplus to the tune of 4 crores. This is not a small amount. But the disquieting feature of the budget is that in spite of surplus being over 4 crores of rupees the over-all financial position of the State remains unsatisfactory in so far as the overdrawals over the past years cannot be made up by this. spite of the new proposals of taxation, the over-all deficit remains at 128. point something lakhs. This is perhaps a big sum on the part of the poor State like Assam. How can this be bridged over? I cannot, and I do not propose to give any proposals; it is left to the Finance Minister and the Government to see how best this gap can be bridged over. Another disquieting feature, something about the uncertainty of budget figures, is that, many of the figures on the receipt side are based on hopes and expecttations from the Central Government. Whether we shall be able to get the

amounts that we expect depends on the will and wishes of the Central Government I can only request the Finance Minister and his colleagues to keep on pressing on the Central Government to fulfil what is expected of them. Assam has been said, and justly so, that it is a problem State. Its problems are various. One of the problems is its long border line the international border line-with Pakistan, Burma and China. The border between India and Pakistan specially has been giving us anxieties and worries all these years. It costs us a good deal of money by way of guarding this long border line. This cost, to my mind, should have been a burden of the Central Government rather than of the poor State of Assam. The protection and guarding of the international border lines should have been the duty of the Central Government, rather than of the State Government. But all the same this Government is made to bear the cost, if not the entire cost. I should say that the entire cost should have been borne by the Central Government. If the Central Government do not guard the border line themselves with their own personnel, it is only fair that they should give us adequate grantsin-aid for the protection of the border.

After saying so much in general I would now talk on the subjects which are nearer at home and so dearer to my heart. That means the problem that are being confronted in my constituency in North Cachar Hills. have been hearing a lot about the calamities and the danger that have been fallen on this small and poor Sub-Division of mine. This Sub-Division has come into lime-light because of the fact that it is just on the border of Naga Land. Naga Hostiles there have been carrying on depredation on the people living on the border areas of Naga Hills and Manipur. Only very recently in February last some 40 to 50 hostiles entered the border of North Cachar Hills bordering Naga land and 191 houses. Excepting 5 set on fire six villages of 191 consisting or 6 houses certain village, all the houses were set on fire and their belongings were burnt In a few minutes time the inhabitants of these villages found themselves destitute of every thing of their money, houses, clothings and other properties and utensils. They have nothing left except their clothes they had on their persons. The loss caused by this arson has been very very great. I am of course, grateful to the Government for the timely help that they bad given. Efforts are also being made to rehabilitate these people. So far so good, but then it is very very difficult to remove from them a sense of panic and fear. They are still panicky-and many of them dare not return to their original villages. They have thought it better to seek shelter elsewhere. A large section of the population has been uprooted thereby. The rehabilitation of these people has created a problem, a burden on the

Then, Sir, some border out-posts have been posted there but yet there are certain villages which need guarding. We have, therefore, requested the Government to canction one more out-post. But for some reason or other it has not yet been done. I would request the Government to see that this

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance): At which

Shri JOY BHADRA HAGJER [North Cachar Hills (Reserved impossible to sanction a new out-post. I would request the Government to examine if any of the existing out-posts that are in the Sub-Division can be

shifted at least for the time being to that village so that the confidence in the people returns and they are in a position to carry on their normal avocations. Along with this border problem a number of other problems are created. These out-posts are in the interior places or on the border. The transportation of military stores and military personnel themselves is a problem. There is no good road. Even if there is one, it is only a jeepable fairweather road. No truck can ply over this road, nor can the jeep ply throughout the whole year. Jeeps can ply only during the dry season. Therefore, all equipments and stores have to be carried on the back of porters appointed by Government or recruited for the time being for the occasion from the villages. This cost the Government annually, according to the budget figures of last year, Rs.2,62,200. Now, in five years' time i.e., during one plan periods, the amounts comes up to Rs.13 lakhs which is more or less equal to the outlay on road development scheme during one Plan period. As a matter of fact the budget provision for construction of roads during the Third Five-Year Plan is, I think, near about Rs.15 lakhs only.

So I say these roads should be constructed or renovated in such a way as to make these roads pliable by trucks and buses throughout the whole year instead of Government spending in course of 5 years rupees thirteen or fourteen lakhs. So I lay the greatest importance and urgency on the construction of roads in the North Cachar Hills. I understand that allocation of funds for the construction of roads is guided by the Star and Grid Formula. About the fairness or equity of this formula I have nothing to say, but my question is should this formula be followed and under any and all circumstances? Can there be no special case, cannot a deviation be made in this case? My own answer is, 'Yes', there should be a deviation under special circumstances'. When the problem in my Sub-Division is one of life and death, the problem of security of life and property, a deviation should be made and more money should be placed for the construction of roads in that region not only from the State's coffer but from the centre who are in-charge of defence against the hostiles whose activities all of you must have been knowing a lot during the last few months.

Sir I have been speaking about the importance of the communication and its development in North-Cachar Hills. Next, I would come to putting greater emphasis on the development of agriculture in the North Cachar Hills and for the matter of that in the hilly areas and plain areas in the State, as our economy is one of agriculture. Agriculture is the occupation of 99 per cent of our population. The well-being of the people of Assam in the hills and plains areas depends on the successful implementation of the agricultural development schemes. Specially in my own Sub-Division I would like to point out to this House that in spite of the area being large and in spite of the population being comparatively small the people feel the scarcity of land. In North Cachar Hills, the area is about 18,000 square miles and the population is 54,000. According to my calculation the density of population comes to about 32 per square mile, judged from this point, it is scarcely populated area, but people are still finding that there is not enough land for them. How can it be is the question. The answer is that the people there are used to shifting cultivation. They shift every year from one place to another. Even villages shift. Now, if these people could have been made to remain where they are and if these people could be given a certain mode of cultivation so that they could go on cultivating on the same plot of land, the scarcity of land would not have

been felt. If scarcity of land is to be removed, we should encourage these people to adopt permanent system of cultivation so that every inch of available land can be used.

Mr. SPEAKER: Your time is up.

Shri JOY BHADRA HAGJER [North Cachar Hills (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)]: One minute more Sir.

They should be able to cultivate every inch of flat land and to this end every effort should be made by Government to educate these people and enough of funds should be placed at the disposal of officers who are in-charge.

Thank you, Sir.

Mr. SPEAKER: We can extend the sitting of the House by half an hour to-day.

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance): We have a Cabinet meeting to-day but we have no objection to sit for another half

(Reserved for Scheduled Cas-Shri RAMNATH DAS Dergaon tes)]: May I suggest that half an hour is extended to-day and half an hour to-morrow.

Mr. SPEAKER Let us decide what is to be done to-day.

The House will sit upto 5 P.M. to-day.

Shri MANIK CHANDRA DAS, (Tengakhat): गद्यां परा ।

য়। আমাৰ বিত্তমন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে তেখেতৰ দীঘলীয়া ভাষণৰে সৈতে যি বাজেট আমাৰ আগত দাঙি ধবিতে তাৰ বাবে তেখেতক ধন্যবাদ জন।ইছো।

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়। তেখেতে ঘাটি পৰা টকাৰ কাৰণে নতুন কৰ কাটলৰ বাবে যি অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়। তেওেতে বালে বিষ্ণা কৰাৰ কৰিব বিষয়ে ভালকৈ ভাবি ব্যৱস্থা গ্ৰহণ কৰিব খুজিছে তাৰ ভিতৰত মই স্থানীয় কৰাৰ দ্বিষ্ণা ভালকৈ ভাবি ব্যৱস্থা গ্ৰহণ কাৰৰ খাজতে তাৰ তেওৰত বহ চাইছো। অধ্যক্ষ মংগদেম, এই কৰ সাধাৰণতে গাঁৱৰ খেতিয়ক ৰাইজে বহন কৰিব লাগিব। কিন্তু আজি আমাৰ বোভন্তৰ আহল আহল মানুহে নিজৰ ভাত বিভ্ৰেক জুৰাই মই জানো আমাৰ গাৱলীয়া খোত্যক বাহখৰ তেওত তিন্তা ও খাব পাবে। আৰু বাকী ৭৫ ঘৰ মানুহে তেওলোকৰ নিজৰ ধানুৰে বছুবেকত মাত্ৰ ৬ মাহ খাব পাৰে। আৰু বাৰু। ৭৫ খৰ নামুহ্ন তেত্ত্বা নিৰ্ভৰ কৰিব লাগে গতিকে এই স্থানীয় খায় আৰু বাকী ৬ মাহ আশব ওপাৰত আগৰ তাৰত । কৰ যদি বৃদ্ধি কৰা হয় তেন্তে গাৱলীয়া ৰাইজৰ প্ৰতি মই ভাবে। অন্যায় কৰা ইব। কৰ যদি বৃদ্ধি কৰা হয় তেওঁ পাছল। বা বাৰ্ত্ত অনুবোধ জনাইছো। কৰা হব। গতিকে মই ৰিভ্ৰমন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ক এই বৃদ্ধি নকৰিবলৈ অনুবোধ জনাইছো। অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয় গতিকে মই বিভ্ৰমন্ত্ৰী মহোদ্যক এই ব্ৰাক্ষ প্ৰায়ৰ আগবঢ়াইছে আৰু মই শ্ৰীমতি ৰাম ব্ৰা, এই টকা পূৰণৰ বাবে মান্ধান প্ৰথম প্ৰতি । মই ইয়াৰ লগতে দুটীমান প্ৰাম্প্ৰাম্প

লাব খুজিছো। অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আমাৰ চৰকাৰে যোৱা তিনি বছৰৰ পৰা প্লাই উদ (PI) Wood অধ্যক্ষ মহোধর, আনাৰ চৰকাৰে আন্ত্ৰান বিত্ত হৈ কঠিত ২, Royalty বিশ্ব ক্ষার প্রাত্ত প্রাত্ত প্রাত্ত প্রাত্ত প্রাত্ত প্রাত্ত প্রতি ক্ষার Industry) শেল্পৰ প্ৰায় প্ৰায়ৰ বাবে গ্ৰাহ গ্ৰাহ কৰা ক্ষায় ১০০ ৰবেলটি কৰিলে যাৰ বাবে কৈৱল ডিব্ৰুগড় মহকুমাৰ প্ৰাই প্ৰিটিই বছিলৰ ইন্তুলাই টকা কম জামি হেকবাৰ লগা হৈছে। মই জানো এই প্লাইউদ শিলৰ তেনে কোনো অৱশ্ব হোৱা লাছিল বাৰ বাবে আমাৰ চৰকাৰে ভেওঁলোকক সহায় দিব লগা হৈছে। বৰ্তমান এই শিল্পই এ। আৰু আঠ আনা হিচাবে প্ৰতি cft. কাঠ কৰেই বিভাগৰ পৰা fixed price ত তেওঁলোকৰ নিজ নিজ factory ত পান আৰু সেই একে কাঠেই কলিকভাব শিল্পই ৪।। অনাই ডিব্ৰুগড় পৰাই কিনি পুনৰ ডিব্ৰুগড় চাহবাগানতেই ভাৰ finished product এই স্থানীয় শিল্পৰ লগত প্ৰতিযোগিত। কৰি লাভ কৰিব পাৰিছে। গতিকে ইনাৰ পৰা দেখা যায় এই ।। প হিচাবে ৰয়েলটি ৰেহাই দিনাৰ কোনো যুক্তি নাই।

অধ্যক্ষ নহোদয়, মোৰ দ্বিতীয় পৰামশ হৈছে মদৰ বটলৰ দাম বৃদ্ধি কৰিব লাগে। কাৰণ আমি দেখিছো আৰু ই এটা open secret যে ডিফ্ৰণড় মহকুমাত মদৰ দোকানত প্ৰতিটো মদৰ বটলত নিদ্দিষ্ট মূল্যতকৈ ১ টকাকৈ বেচিকৈ লয় এই কথা মানণীয় সদস্যসকলে জানে। চৰকাৰৰ কালৰ পৰাও এই অন্যায়কৈ লোৱা মূল্যৰ বাবে যোৱা তিনি বছৰ কাল কোনো ব্যৱস্থা লোৱা দেখা নাই আৰু আনহাতে যি সকলে ১ টকা বেচি দিয়ো কোনো আপত্তি কৰা নাই আৰু মদৰ বিক্ৰিৰ পৰিমানো বৃদ্ধি পাইছে গতিকে এই টকাটো দুজনমান ব্যক্তিগত মানুহক দুৰ্নীতিৰ দ্বাৰা অন্যায়কৈ লবলৈ নিদি চৰকাৰে দেশৰ উনুতিৰ কাৰণে ১ টকাকৈ দাম বৃদ্ধি কৰি লব লাগে। আৰু এই বৃদ্ধি কৰিলে কেৱল ডিফ্ৰেগড়ৰ পৰাই ২ কোটি টকা অধিক আৱকাৰী ৰাজহ চৰকাৰে পাব।

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয় ইয়াৰ পাচত মই Oil India Ltd. ৰ বিষয়ে কৰ খুজিছো। অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয় মানণীয় সদস্য সকলে জানে যে নাহৰকটীয়। আৰু হুংশীজান অঞ্চলৰ পৰা সাৰুৱাতেল উদ্যাটণ কৰা হৈছে আৰু সেই তেলৰে নুন্মাটি আৰু বাৰুণা শোধনাগাৰ পৰি-চালিত হব। অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয় এই Oil India ই ভুগুনিজান আৰু নাহকনিয়া অঞ্চলৰ যি বিলাক ঠাইত তেল থাকিছে সেই অঞ্চলৰ মানুহ বিলাকক এটা সামান্য মূল্য দি পৰা উচ্ছেদ কৰা হৈছে এই তেল খানাৰ কাৰ্য্যত প্ৰায় ৫০০ পৰিয়াল মাটিৰ পৰা উচ্ছেদ হব লগা হৈছে এই মানুহ বিলাকৰ যি সকলে আজি দেশৰ অতি মূল্যবান সম্পদ উদ্ঘাটনৰ বাবে দেশৰ দ্বৈতিৰ কাৰণে সামান্য মৃল্যত নিজৰ খেতি মাটি বাৰী এৰি দি আজি মাটিংীন কর্মহীম উপার্জনহীন হব লগা হৈছে সেই বিষয়ে চবকাৰে ১৯৫২ চনৰ পৰা চনলৈকে ১২ বছৰ কাল কোনো ব্যৱস্থা গ্ৰহণ কৰা নাই। এই দৰিদ্ৰ খেতিয়ক সকলে অটব্য অৰণ্য ভাঙি বনৰীয়া বাঘ ভান ক হাতীৰ সৈতে यদ্ধ কৰি নিজৰ জীবন বিপনু কৰি অকালত বাৰ্দ্ধক্য বৰণ আধাবয়সত জীবন বলি দি নিজৰ লৰাছোৱালীৰ বাবে খেতিৰ উপযুক্ত মাটি তৈয়াৰ কৰি থৈ গৈছিল, ভাবিছিল তেওঁৰ জীবনত স্থুখ নহলেও তেওঁৰ লৰাছোৱালীয়ে স্থেৰে খাব পাৰিব ব লি। কিন্ত অধ্যক্ত মহোদয় আজি সেই মুকলী কৰিথোৱা মাটিত এটা সামান্য মূল্যত এই মানহ বিলাকক মাটিহীন উপাৰ্জ নহীন হৈছে। অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয় Oil India ই ১৯৫০ চনৰ পৰা ১৯৫৫ চনলৈকে কেৱল প্ৰতি বিঘা মাটিত ৩০০ টকা আৰু একচনা ম টিত ১৫০ হিচাবে মূল্য দিছিল ১৯৫৭ চনৰ তেতিয়াৰ D.C. शीयनान्य मात्रव ১/२ (यांशक शुंछि विधा गांधिव गूना १०० हेका कवा इस आंक তেতিয়ৰ পৰা আজিলৈকে সেই একে দামেই চলি আছে। আজি তাৰ নানুহে উঠিছে আৰু যেতিয়া অধিক ম ল্য Oil India ৰ পৰা দাবী কৰা হয় তেতিয়া বৰ্ত্তশান Requisition D.C. a मानूरव न्याप्रापावी छट्यका कवि जन्या देक मार्थि অন্যায় আদেশৰ বাবে ৰাইজ আজি আমাৰ আগৰ ৰাজহ কৰিলে সেই চাপে মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে, কয় ৰাসৰ ওচব Deputy Commissioner এ Private company ব requisition ৰ বুলি
বিশাস বকৰে সাৰণ মাটি requisition দিয়া হয় কেৱল Public purpose ৰ বাবে। বেজিয়া D. C. order ৰ কাগজ দাখিল কৰা হ'ল তেখেত court fee stamp লগাই आबिन किविधि करन पार नर्श नर्श D. C. requisition order क्निएन किविरन। কিছ পাৰ্চক বছৰাদৰ D. C. সিমানতো ক্যান্ত নাথাকিল ১৮৮৮ চনত ইংৰাজৰ আমোলত

আমাক শোঘন কৰিবলৈ কৰা আৰু ইংৰাজ তেল কোম্পানীক বিনা মুখ্যে খাটি বিবাস ব্যৱস্থাৰ Land Revenue Mannual ৰ ১৯০ ধাৰা মতে D. C. ৰ বালি কোমো মলা নিৰ্মাৰিত নকবাকে মাটিব গৰাকীৰ অনুপস্থিতিত মাটি Oil India 🗢 চৰজাই দিলে यांव मुना वांकि ७ माइव ७ वर इन मानु दर लीता नारे। व: मह साद महम्म इत दान আমাৰ হোজা-অসমীয়া ৰাইজৰ ওপৰত ই এটা ধাৰাবাহিক উৎপিড় কৰা হৈছে।

খঃ ম:—কেৱল হগুীজান আৰু আৰু নাহৰ কটায়া oil field ৰ বাবে Oil India ই ৪৫০ বৰ্গ মাইল মাইনিং লিজ পাইছে মৰান oil field বাদ দি আৰু এই ৪৫০ বৰ্গ মাইলত প্রায় ১০০০ খন গাওঁ পরিছে যেতিয়া Intensive drilling হব তেতিয়া এই গাওঁ বিলাক উচেছদ হব। গতিকে আ: মঃ মই পৰামশ নিব খোজো যে চৰকাৰে Plan কৰি এই মান হক বিলাক বহোৱাৰ বাবে ব্যৱস্থা গ্ৰহণ কৰিব লাগে আৰু মাটি reclamation স্থল হাসপাতাল আলি প্র লি আহি যি টক। খবচ হয় সেই টকা Oil India ই বহন করা ব্যৱস্থা কবিব লাগে আৰু বি/দকলে কাম কৰিবলৈ বিচাৰে সেই সকলক তেওঁলোকৰ যোগ্যতা অনুসৰি ৰাধ্যতা মূলক হিচাবে কাম দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগে। শিল্প হৈছে মান হক কাম, নিৰোগৰ ব্যৱহাৰ বাবে। যদি শিল্পই মানুহক কাম যোগাব নোৱাৰে তেতে শিল্প আনাক নালাগে। এ: ম: দুলিরাজলত দৈনিক ১০০০০ বনোয়াই ৪।।০ দৈনিক হাজিৰাৰ কাম কৰে আৰু শতকৰ। ১টা মানুহক এই মাটিত উচেছদ মানুহ নাই। আন প্রদেশর পরা অহা মানুহে কাম করে। আজি আমাৰ মানুহে কামৰ মর্যাদ। বুজিয়েই হওক বা উপায়হীন হৈয়েই হওক দৈনিক মজদূৰৰ কাম বিচাৰি আগ বাঢ়ি আহিছে। আৰু কাম নেপায় হুতাশ হৈ উভতি গৈছে। এনে কিছুমান মানুহে মোক আহি কৈছিল হি আমাক N.E.F.A. অঞ্চলত মাটিৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰি দিয়ক আমি তালৈকে নগলে উপায় नारे। मरे करना जारशानारनारक यि जिया नगव रव यि जिया जानि अनु नि रव, कुन হব ডিচ্পেনচেৰী হব তেতিয়া উঠি যাব যত যাতায়তৰ সুবিধা নাই যত শিক্ষা জনসাস্থ্যৰ স্বিধা নাই আপোনাক ইয়াতে থাকি জীবিকাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰক আন্দোলন কৰক কাম দিবলৈ আৰু মাটিৰ পৰিবৰ্ত্তে মাটি দিবলৈ। অ: ম: যেতিয়া এই মানুহবিলাকে দেশৰ वृश्ख्व माथव कावतन निक्षयवनावी हिक्दाई नाया आंक शाका नाख्व कावतन। আন্দোলন কৰিবলৈ লব তেতিয়া আমাক যেন অসমীয়া থেক সম্প্রদায়িক মনোবৃত্তি প্রাদেশিকতা মনোভাবৰ বুলি আখ্যান দিয়া নহয়—যাতে পুনৰ ভাষা আন্দোলনৰ দৰে অণ্ৰীতিকৰ কাম হবলৈ নেপায় তাৰ বাবে যেন এতিয়াই সময় থাকোতেই এটি সুবাৱস্থ। গ্ৰহণ কৰে-তাৰ বাবে মই অনৰোধ জনালো।

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়—ইয়াৰ পিচত মই নাম ৰূপ আমাৰ থাৰমেল প্লেন আৰু ফাটিলাইজাৰ অধ্যক্ষ নহোগ্র ব্যাহ নাত বৰ্ষ কৰিছে। অর্থ মন্ত্রী বর্তমান থাৰমেল প্লেন্ড বাবে যি মাটি দিয়া হৈছে সেই মাটি আৰ্মিয়েই ১৯৫২ চনত দিল্লি চা বাগানৰ পৰা ১৯৫০ চনৰ ভূমিকম্পত বিদ্ধস্ত লোকৰ কাৰণে requisition কবি দিয়া হৈছিল আৰু জেওত চন্ধ ভূমির বিহতৰ স্বার্থিৰ বাবে পুনৰ দিব লগা হল। অর্থ মন্ত্রী মই কব প্ৰিছে যে আজিও এবছৰ হৈ গল সেই মাটিৰ পৰা উচ্ছেদ কৰা মানুহৰ ক্ষতি পূৰণ पिरदेन ताकी আছে। সেই মাটিৰ বাবে মানুহব পৰা খাজনা লোৱা হৈছে মাটিৰ Premium लाता इन किल मू:थेव विषय ১৯৫२ চनव পৰা ১৯৬০ চনলৈকে ৮ বছৰৰ ভিতৰতো মাটি acquire কৰা নহল বাব ফলত এই বিদ্ধস্ত দুৰ্ভগীয়া মানুহ বিলাকে মাটিৰ মুল্য আজি নেপায় কেৱল চৰকাৰৰ ভূলৰ বাবে। এতিয়া সেই মাটিকে পুনৰ Derequisition কৰি আকৌ চা বাগানৰ পৰা acquire কৰি Tharmal Plant ত দিব লগা হল আৰু মাটিৰ খুলা বিঘাত ৫০০ টকাকৈ চা বাগানে পালে যি সকলে মাটি হাবি কাটি মুক্ষলি কৰি লৈছিল তেওঁলোকে চৰকাৰৰ অৱহেলাৰ বাবে কোনো ग्वा (नशाल।

ত্তি তাৰ বৃহাদ্য কাঢ়িলাইজাৰ Plant ৰ নাবে যি মাটি দিল্লি চা নাগানৰ পৰা লোৱা হৈছে তাৰ বৃদ্ধাৰ নাবে High Court এ Stay order দি কাম বন্ধ কৰি বাখিছে। মই জন্মত চা নাগানে বিষাত ৫০০ টকাকৈ বিচাৰিছে আৰু D. C. মাটিৰ মূল্য free simple grant ব যেতিয়া Land acquisition Act মতে বিষাত ৩০ টকাকৈ বাম্য কৰিছে, আৰু এনে High Court ৰ বিচাৰৰ অনীন হৈ আছে। মই ভাবো D. C. যি মূল্য নিৰূপণ কৰিছে সি ন্যায় সকত হৈছে।

তঃ নঃ—-সিদিনা এপ্রিলব ১০ তাবিখে নেতিয়া আমাব মন্ত্রা আৰু Oil India ব Chairman শ্রীমনুভাই দেশাই তালৈ গৈছিল। তাব উচ্ছেদ হোৱা লোকে মন্ত্রী মহোদ্যক কৃতি পূর্ণৰ টকাৰ কথা জনালে তেখেতে কলে বিহুত মদ খায় খবছা কৰিবা, গতিকে বিহুব বাচদ লাহে বীবে লবা। তঃ ধঃ মন্ত্রী মহোদ্যব কথাত মই পুঃখ পালে।। আজি এবছৰ হৈ গল মাটি এবি দিয়া তদুপৰি বিহুব লগে লগে খেতিৰ বতৰ আহিছে এনে হুলত যদি আৰু পলম হয়, আমাৰ মানুহব এনে ধন নাই তথ্যক সময় বব পাবে, তদুপৰি বিহু আহিছে। যদি এই দ্বিদ্র খেতিয়ক সকলে জাতীয় উৎসবত লবা-ছোৱালীক নতুন ছোলা কাপোৰ দিব—দ্বিদ্রতাব মাজতে। আনন্দ উপভোগ খবচ কৰাতো উচিত।

মোৰ কথা হৈছে যে যেতিয়া Jalan Tea Company ডিব্ৰুগড়ৰ চছৰৰ পূব আৰু দক্ষিণত থকা চা বাগানৰ free simple grant ব বেচিছিল, সেই সময়ত আমাৰ চৰকাৰেই প্ৰতি বিঘা মাটিত ৭,৫০০/ পৰা ২০,০০০/ টকালৈকে কিনা প্ৰমান আছে তেতিয়া acquisition Act ৰ মতে free simple grant মাটিব, এই মূল্য দিয়া ১৪ হেজাৰ টকাকৈ বিক্ৰি কৰিছে জালান নগৰ East আৰু Jalan Nagar South প্ৰতিহা কৰিছে অসংখ্য ভাৰা ঘৰ বনাই আছে চা বাগানৰ বনোৱাৰ ঘৰ বনাবলৈ অনা টিঃপাত Cement আদিৰে আৰু আমাৰ চাৰকাৰ সমৰ্থন কৰিছে, মই কৰ খোজে। এই উঠাই নগৰ প্ৰতিস্থা কৰিবলৈ নহয় মাটি অধিক মূল্যত বেচি নগৰ বমাই জমীদাৰী সেই মাটি লওক আৰু নগৰত মাটিইনি কম দৰমহা পোৱা কেৰানী শ্ৰেণীৰ লোকৰ নাটি বিতৰণ কৰি মূল্য আদায় কৰি লওক।

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয় আমাৰ আগত এখণ চৰকাৰী বিল আছে Land Ceiling Act ৰ amendment বিল যাৰ দ্বাৰা চাহ শিল্পৰ মাটিত আৰু এনে সমন্ধীয় মাটি auxiliary purpose মাটি Ceiling Act ৰ পৰা বেহাই দিব খোজা হৈছে। মই সুখী হৈছো চা আদিৰ বাবে যথেই মাটি দিয়া উচিত কাৰণ ই আমাৰ বৈদেশিক মূদ্ৰা আহবণ কৰে। কৰিব নোৱাৰে তাৰ ব্যৱস্থা যেন কৰা হয়। আৰু Jalan Company এ যাতে চা গছ উঠাই মাটা বিক্ৰি কৰিব নোৱাৰে তাৰ যেন ব্যৱস্থা গ্ৰহণ কৰা হয়।

অধ্যক্ষ্য মহোদয় মই কেৱল দুই মিনিট সয়য় ডিব্রুগড়ৰ বিষয়ে কৈ সামৰনি মাবিম, অধ্যক্ষ্য মহোদয় মাননীয় সদস্য সকলে নিশ্চয় জানে যে অসমৰ মুঠ ৰাজহ্ব ই ভাগ পাব লগীয়া নাব্য প্রাপাও পোৱা নাই। কিন্তু আজি দুটা পবিকল্পনা পাব হৈ গল ডিব্রুগড়ে Technical School হল ডিব্রুগড়ত হোৱা নাই। অসমৰ প্রতিখন-জিলাকে Distret Library য়োগ্য একে। নহল। গাতিকে মই চৰকাৰক করে মাজিছে৷ ডিব্রুগড়ত মুঠত বিশেষকৈ উল্লেখ করা হল আবিং যেন জন্যায় করা নহয় য়াতে ডিব্রুগড়ে গ্রাম বিচাৰ পাই ভাৰ বাবে

মই বির্ত্তমন্ত্রীক মহোদর ডিব্রুগড় বাসীবহৈ সানুনরে অনুবোধ জনালে।। ডিব্রুগড়ত ৰাত Regional Engineering College, Poly Technic School আৰু I. I. T. আৰু District Library এই Plan period ৰ ভিতৰত কবা তাৰ বাবে বিশেষ ভাবে অন ৰোধ জনায় মোৰ বক্তব্য সামৰিলো।

Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA (Thowra): भाननीय विख्यखी সহোদয়ে সিদিন। যিটো বাজেট বজুত। এই সদনত দিলে, সেইটো যি উৎকৃষ্ট হৈছে তাত কোনে। সন্দেহ নাই। তেখেতৰ বাজেট ভাষণৰ আলোচনাত অংশ গ্ৰহণ কৰিবলৈ মোক স্থাবিধা দিয়াত মই ধন্যবাদ জ্ঞাপন কবিছে। আৰু এই প্ৰস্তুত মই কেইটা মান কথা উন কিয়াম।

আমাৰ এটা কথা আছে বিধাতাই দিলেও তিৰোতাই নিদিয়ে। আজি দ্বছৰ হল—আমাৰ দেশত পঞ্চায়ত আইন প্চলিত হৈছে। এই আইন আজি পৰ্য্যন্ত ৰাজ্যৰ সকলে। ঠাইতে প্চলিত হোৱা নাই। বিশেষকৈ এন বিভাগৰ মাটিত যিবিলাক ৰাইছে গাওঁ পাতি আছে সেই গাওঁ বিলাকত পঞ্চায়ত গঠিত হব পৰা নাই। ১৯৫৯ চনত पनीय गिनिनाक Standing Committee হৈছিল তাৰ একাংশ বনবিভাগৰ 'कनজাৰ-ভেটাবে' কৈছিল বনবিভাগৰ তলত থকা গাওঁবিলাকত পঞ্চায়ত গঠন কৰাত কিছ অস্ত্ৰবিধা আছে, যদিও চৰকাৰে আইন প্ৰণয়ন কৰিবলৈ কিছু Rulesৰ আৱশ্যক আছে, অন্য এখন নিটিংত সেইজন 'কনচাৰভেটবেই' কলে বন বিভাগৰ গাওঁবিলাকত যি পঞ্জায়ত গঠন কৰাত আপত্তি নাই। তাৰ পিচত যোৱা বছৰতেই চৰকাৰে সিদ্ধান্ত লোৱাৰ পিচতে৷ আৰু সিদ্ধান্ত কিয় আজিলৈকে বনবিভাগত পঞ্চায়ত গঠন হোৱাত আগবান নাই। গাওঁৰ ৰাইজৰ মাজত পঞ্চায়ত গঠনৰ পূচাৰ হোৱা সুত্ত্বেও গঠিত হৈ নঠিল। এই বিষয়ে চৰকাৰলৈ আবেদন কৰাৰ পিঁচত চৰকাৰৰ পক্ষৰ শী চি,কে, মজুমদাৰ নামৰ কৰ্মচাৰী এজনে চহী কৰা ফৰেই ডিপাটমেণ্টৰ চিঠি খনত এনেদৰে কোৱা হৈছে:-

Shri C. K. Majumdar, B.A., Under-Secretary to the Government of Assam in his letter No.197/58/87, dated the 27th December 1961 with reference to Government letter No. For.197/58/79, dated 24th November 1961—"The Chief Conservator of Forests has already been directed to instruct the Divisional Forest Officers for allowing the Forest Villagers to become members of Panchayat, if they so desire".

এয়ে হল ছক্ম। যদি ফৰেষ্টৰ তলত থকা গাওঁ বিলাকত পঞ্চায়ত নহয় তেত্তে সেই গাওঁ বিলাক বাদ দি আন বিলাক গাওঁ কেনেটক জাপ দি পাব হৈ যাব পাৰে। তাৰ পিচত চৰকাৰৰ বিভাগৰ হকুম হল ফৰেই বিভাগৰ গাওঁ বিলাকত পঞ্চায়ত হব নোৱাৰে। কাজেই এনে পৰিবেশত মই কব খুজিছো যি, বিধাতাই দিলেও তিৰোতাই নিদিয়ে আৰু

(विवारे वर्ष ध्वनि)

সেই অথ টো মই ব জিছো।

হাইন্ধল বিভাগৰ যি ঘৰ সাজিবলৈ ঋণ দিয়াৰ যি নিয়ম কৰিছে কিন্তু আজি प तक्क राष्ट्रे ख्रिवा विलोक लंग श्रेगा नारे। अन श्रान्टेल राल िय deed नियान অকি বন্ধক দিয়াৰ নিয়ম আছে সেইবিলাকেই এনে পলম হোৱাৰ কাৰণ। যেতিয়া প্ৰত্যেক লম্কৰ deficitৰ পৰা কৰ্ত্তন কৰি লৰই এনে অবস্থাত formalitiesৰ कांबर्प शेनम कबांब आंत्रभाक नांचे वृ नि तांध करता।

Pay Committee গঠন কৰিবলৈ লোৱাত আমি আনন্দ পাইছো এইটো আৰু পাথতে হোৱা উচিত পাছিল। এতিয়া চৰকাৰা কৰ্মচাৰী সকলৰ মাজত agitation চলি আছে তেওঁলোক অসম্ভষ্ট হৈছে সেইকাৰণে শাসনৰ ফালৰ পৰা efficiency ৰ ফালৰ পৰা আৰু cost of living সেই ফালৰ পৰা পে কমিটি অতি সোনকালে গঠন কৰিব লাগে। পে কমিটিৰ সিদ্ধান্ত উলিয়াওতে দিন লাগি যাব পাবে সেই কাৰণে ইতিমধ্যে ad-hoc relief দিবৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰে যেন ভাবি চায়।

তাৰ পাচত আজি যিটো local rateৰ কথা উঠিছে সেইটো মই সমর্থ ন কৰিব নোৱাৰো। আমাৰ ৰাজ্যত মানুহৰ per capita income মাত্র ২৫২ কিন্তু প্রকৃততে খেতিয়ক সকলৰ ১০ টকা হবনে নহয় সন্দেহ। তাৰ উপৰি মানুহৰ দিনকদিনে মাটি বাৰীৰ অংশ পৰিয়াল বঢ়াৰ লগে লগে কমি আহিছে। যিবিলাকে খেতিৰ ওপৰত জীবিক। নিবৰ্ব হি কৰিব লগা হয় তেওবিলাকৰ অবস্থা বেয়া হৈ গৈছে। resettlement ৰ পাচত মাটিত classification ৰ ওপৰত আদালত বাঢ়ি গৈছে ৰাজহ মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে ১৯৬১ চনৰ ৰজ্তাত আশাল দিছিল যে মাটিৰ খাজানা নাবাঢ়ে কিন্তু classification ৰ কাৰণে খাজানা বৃদ্ধি হব আৰু improvement লৈ ২৮ পাৰ চেণ্ট খাজানা বাঢ়িব গতিকে এতিয়া আকৌ লোকেল বেট হিচাবে খেতিয়কৰ ওপৰত টেক্স লগালে মানুহে সহ্য কৰিব নোৱাৰ। হৈ যাব। গতিকে এই কথাটো বিশেষ ভাবে ভাবি চাৰ লাগে। গতিকে বৰ্তমান পৰিস্থিতি মাটিৰ ওপৰত খাজনা আৰু লোকেল বেট বঢ়াব নালাগে। Tax লগাৰৰ আন বহুত উপাই আছে যেনে income tax. ৫০০ টকা উপাৰ্জ নৰ পৰিবৰ্ত্তে ৪০০ টকা উপাৰ্জ নত লগোৱা, খাজানাৰ জবিমনা আদায় কৰা আৰু অন্যান্য টেক্সৰ দ্বাৰা বনীবিলাকৰ পৰা আদায় কবিলেই হব। বেনামা টেক্স বিলাকক জবিমনা কৰা।

অসমত ১০ লাখ মান বেদখলকাৰী আছে—তেওলোকৰ ওপৰত কৰ জৰিমান।
আদায় হোৱাই নাই -- সেই বোৰ আদায় কৰিলে তাতে টকা উঠে । আৰু বছতে।
ভাড়াগাড়ী—Private tax হিচাবে চলি আছে সেইবোৰ গাড়ী মাঝে মাঝে পৰে
আকৌ এবিও দিয়ে—এনেকয় গাড়ীৰ সংখ্যা অসমত চাৰি হাজাৰ খন আছে । গতিকে
এই বিলাকৰ পৰা টকা আদায় কৰি থাকিলে আৰু কিমান টকা পাব ভাবি চাওক।

তাৰ পাচত চাৰ Employment ৰ সম্বন্ধে কওঁ—যোৱা মাচৰ্চ মাহত মাৰ্ধেৰিটাৰ ART কোম্পানীৰ তালৈ গৈছিলে। তাত দেখিলে। অসমীয়া মানুহে কাম নাপায় আনকি সাধাৰণ BA পাচ অসমৰ বাহিৰৰ পৰা আনি Labour Welfare post আৰু সহকাৰী মেনেজাৰ নিযুক্ত কৰিছে। আগত চাহ বাগিছাত চাহৰ ১৯৫৬ চনৰ পৰা ১৯৬৩ চনৰ ভিতৰত বাগিছাৰ বনুৱা আৰু চৰকাৰ কৰ্মচাৰীৰ সংখ্যা কমি গৈছে কাৰণ চাকৰী লোৱাটো বাগিছাবিলাকে বন্ধ কৰি দিছে। ঠিকা কামৰ প্ৰথা চলিছে। মুঠতে ১০০ মান বাগিছা বিক্ৰী হৈ গল। তাৰ কাৰণে দেশী মালিক সকলে অসমত বাহিৰৰ মানুহ আনি কামত বহাল কৰিছে। আমাৰ মানুহে বাগিছাত আৰু কাম বিলাক নোপাৱা হল। অসমত বছৰে ৪০ হাজাৰ মানুহ recruit হৈছিল। কিছ খেষ চুক্তি যোৱাৰ আৰু TDLA উঠাই দিয়াৰ পিচত লোকেল মানুহ মাত্ৰ দেৰ বছৰৰ—দুই হাজাৰ পাইছে। তাৰ উপৰি বাগিছা বিলাক Contract Systemত বাহিৰৰ পৰা মানুহ আনে। Contract Systemত পাকিস্থানৰ মানুহেই সৰহ সংখ্যক পাব। মথু ৰাপু ব ৰাগিছাৰ এনেক বা বহুত মানুহ ইফালে আনকি পাকিস্থানী মানুহক ঠিকা দিছে বুলি জানিব পৰা গৈছে । সেইদৰে দুলীয়াজান বাগিছাত স্থানীয় মানুহৰ সংখ্যা অতি কম।

# Announcement by the Speaker Re: Formation of United Opposition Front

Mr. SPEAKER: Order, order. I have got a statement to make.

I have received a letter, dated the 6th June, 1962, from the following 14 members of the House in the Opposition for formation of a United Opposition Front.

1. Shri Lakhsmi Prosad Goswami.

- 2. Shri Nanda Kishore Sinha.
- 3. Shri Homeswar Deb Choudhury.
- 4. Shri Tarapada Bhattacharya.
- 5. Shri Dulal Chandra Barua.
- 6. Shri Madhusudhan Das.
- 7. Shri Ramprosad Das.
- 8. Shri Rampirit Rudrapal.
- 9. Shri Tajuddin Ahmed.
- 10. Shri Haladhar Uzir.
- 11. Shri Santi Ranjan Das Gupta.
- 12. Shri Zohirul Islam.
- 13. Shri Mathias Tudu.
- 14. Shri Rathindra Nath Sen.

I discussed the matter with them on 7th June 1962 when the Secretary of the Assembly was also present.

Regarding recognition of the Parties and Groups in the Opposition I gave a detailed Ruling on the floor of this House on 9th April 1960. In such a matter our Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Assam Legislative Assembly is silent. But there is a clear direction by the Speaker of the Lok Sabha in Second Edition 1957 at page 61, paragraphs 120 to 123.

Paragraphs 120 to 123 run as follows:-

Recognition of Parties.

120. The Speaker may recognise an association of members as a Parliamentary Party or Group for the purpose of functioning in the House and his decision shall be final.

- 121. In recognising a Parliamentary Party or a Group the Speaker shall take into consideration the following principles:—
- (i) An association of members who propose to form a Parliamentary
  Party—
- (a) shall have announced at the time of the general elections a distinct ideology and programme of Parliamentary work on which they have been returned to the House;
- (b) shall have an organisation both inside and outside the House;
- (c) shall have at least a strength equal to the quorum fixed to constitute a sitting of the House, i.e., one-tenth of the total number of members of the House.
  - (ii) An association of members to form a Parliamentary Group shall satisfy the conditions specified in parts (a) and (b) of clause;
    - (i) and shall have at least a strength of 30 members.
- 122. (I) The Speaker may grant the following facilities to a Party in the House, namely:—
- (a) Allotment of blocks of seats in the House in proportion to the strength of the Party and the total number of seats available in the Chamber.
- (b) Allotment of a room in the Parliament House for the purposes of Parliamentary work of the Party.
- (c) Allotment of Committee rooms or other available accommodation for holding Party meetings.
- (d) Supply of Parliamentary or Government papers or publications which the Speaker may determine from time to time.
- (e) Nomination to a Parliamentary Committee in proportion to the strength of the Party.
- (f) Submission to the Speaker of a panel of names for selection of members to be called to speak in debates.
- (g) Consultation, where necessary, in the matter of arrangement of business of the House or any other important matter coming before the House.
- (2) The Speaker may grant such of the facilities specified in this direction as he may deem fit or feasible to a Parliamentary Group.
- (3) The Speaker's decision in regard to the grant of facilities to a Parliamentary Party or Group shall be final.

123. An association of members who do not fulfil the conditions for recognition as a Parliamentary Party or Group may be granted certain facilities by the Speaker; if such a course shall, in his opinion, facilitate the conduct of business in the House.

The quorum of our House has been fixed by the rules as 11. Only the A. P. H. L. G. members' number is 11. All other political parties have got less than this quorum number of members in the House.

In the absence of having specific rules on this question we have so far followed the practice in the Lok Sabha and as such it has become a convention of this House. The conditions set in paragraph 121 in the directions by the Speaker of Lok Sabha which I have cited before are followed strictly. From our discussion on 7th June 1962 it has transpired that only the P. S. P. has got 6 members in the House, viz., Shri Lakhsmi Prosad Goswami, Shri Tajuddin Ahmed, Shri Madhusudhan Das, Shri Haladhar Uzir, Shri Homeswar Deb Choudhury and Shri Ram Prasad Das. The R. C. P. I. has got only one member and the Communist Party is not at all represented in this Assembly.

The 14 hon. Members in their letter, dated the 6th June 1962 have not clearly indicated (i) whether they had announced a distinct ideology and programme for parliamentary work in the last General Election; (ii) whether they have got a distinct combined political organisation with one political ideology both inside the House and outside. So far as I know, there is no recognised political party in Assam and for that matter, elsewhere in India. Therefore, I am constrained to hold that the 14 hon. Members of the Opposition have not satisfied the above two conditions for recognition of their present association, viz., United Opposition Front, in order to constitute either an opposition party or a group for the purpose of functioning in the House.

At the same time, except two members, viz., Shri Emerson Momin and Shri Nallindra Sangma of the A. P. H. L. C. no other member of the A. P. H. L. C, has participated in the debates of the Present Assembly. They have not yet indicated to me for recognition of their leader as the Leader of the Opposition.

I am quite susceptible to the fact that no Legislature can effectively function without having a recognised Opposition. With this objective, I had already allowed the leader of the P. S. P. members, viz., Shri Lakshmi Prosad Goswami, and the R. C. P. I. member, Shri Khogendra Nath Barbaruah, to participate in arranging the business of the House and other important matters relating to the functioning of this House although no party or group of the Opposition has so far been recognised as such. I have also given them three blocks of seats with three seats in the front row on the left of the dais in the Assembly Chamber. The A. P. H. L. C. have also been given three rows of seats immediately on the left of the dais. The Secretary of the Assembly allocated and marked their seats in consultation with their leaders on the first inaugural day of the last Session of the Assembly after the General Election.

I need also to mention that it has engaged my attention seriously for officially recognising the Leader of the Opposition in our House

and to give him proper status, emoluments and office facilities borne at the expense of the State Exchequer, as early as possible. I propose to discuss this matter in all its details with Leader of the House and the Finance Minister.

For the circumstances and reasons stated before, I feel it my duty to declare that the said 14 hon. Members of the Opposition have been recognised as an association of members of the Opposition to be henceforth known as the 'United Opposition Front' of the Assam Legislative Assembly. The leader of this Association may be a member of the Business Advisory Committee and he will get our fullest co-operation in transacting the business of this House.

Until an Opposition Party has been recognised and the Leader of the Opposition is duly appointed and shoulders the burden of that office in this House, the leader of this association, viz., Shri Laksmi Prasad Goswami, will get all the necessary facilities for leading the Opposition of this House.

I have asked the Secretary of the House to give them a room, necessary stationery and a telephone in order to facilitate them in their parlimentary work.

#### Adjournment

The Assembly was then adjourned till Tuesday, the 19th June 1962.

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