

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

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The Assembly met in the Assembly Chamber, Shillong at 10 A.M.  
on Tuesday the 19th June 1962.

PRESENT

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

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**QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS**

**STARRED QUESTIONS**

(To which oral answers were given)

*Re : Second University of Assam*

**Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA (Jorhat)** asked :

\*9. Will the Minister, Education be pleased to state—

(a) Whether a Committee was set up to examine the desirability  
or otherwise of establishing the Second University of Assam ?

(b) If so, what are the findings of the Committee ?

**Shri DEV KANTA BOROOAH (Minister, Education)** replied :

9. (a)—Yes.

(b)—Final findings of the Committee are yet to be submitted to  
Government.

**Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA (Jorhat)** : When this House  
expect the findings of the Committee, Sir ?

**Shri DEV KANTA BOROOAH (Minister, Education)** : Sir, I  
will ask the Committee to expedite the report.



**Shri PABIN CHANDRA SARMA (Nalbari-East):** When the Committee was set-up ?

**Shri DEV KANTA BOROOAH (Minister Education):** On 16th August 1961.

**Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri):** Who are the Members of the Committee ?

**Shri DEV KANTA BOROOAH :** Sir, the Members are Secretary, Education, Mr. Konoj, Dr. B. K. Baruah, Vice-Principal L. P. Dutt, D. P. I., one Representative from University Grants Commission as Adviser and Principal Jogiraj Basu.

**Shri PABIN CHANDRA SARMA :** May I know, in this connection what is the total number of students of the Gauhati University.

**Shri DEV KANTA BOROOAH:** That is a matter, which is to be considered by the Committee. I won't hazard any guess.

**Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Barchella):** Are the Government aware that the University Grants Commission sanctioned grants to several Universities in India ?

**Shri DEV KANTA BOROOAH :** Yes, Sir, that has provided an incentive so far as this Government is concerned to start a second University in Assam.

**Shri SARBESWAR BORDOLOI (Titabor):** What was the terms of reference of the Committee ?

**Shri DEV KANTA BOROOAH:** Sir, I would like to read out the terms of the reference. The total expenditure, both recurring and non-recurring involved a proposal for starting a second University at Dibrugarh. What will be the maximum expenditure during the Third Plan period ? The extent on the increased contribution which may be expected from the general public for starting a second University ; whether it would be possible to get land in addition to Government land of about 300 bighas which would be available as additional Government contribution.

**Shri MOHI KANTA DAS :** Sir, whether our Government sought any grant from the University Grants Commission ?

**Shri DEV KANTA BOROOAH :** Yes, Sir, I had two conferences with the University Grants Commission and we are exploring avenues of finding adequate finances for this University. But one thing that does not help us is that it was not included in the Third Five Year Plan.

**Dr. HOMESWAR DEV CHOUDHURY (Patacharkuchi):** Whether the Government has suggested about the site of the second University ?



**Shri DEV KANTA BOROOAH (Minister, Education) :** The terms of reference of the second University is at Dibrugarh.

**Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla):** In view of the Statement of the Chief Minister in the last Session of the Assembly that we are not stagnant in this matter, will the Government please expedite the decision in regard to starting a second University in Assam?

**Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER :** He has already replied.

**Shri DEV KANTA BOROOAH :** Establishment of a University is somewhat a lengthy process. We are doing both things simultaneously. The Committee is expediting its work and we are carrying on discussion with the University Grants Commission.

**Shri SARBESWAR BORDOLOI (Titabar):** Whether a third University also included in the Third Five Year Plan?

**Shri DEV KANTA BOROOAH :** As I have already stated that even the second University was not included in the Third Plan Period, I suppose we shall start the third one when situation justifies that.

**Shri BISWADEV SARMA (Balipara):** Is this the terms of reference of the present Committee?

**Shri DEV KANTA BOROOAH :** The terms of references does not include the third University.

**Shri BISWADEV SARMA :** Whether there is any stipulation about the desirability of the second University in this State in the terms of reference?

**Shri DEV KANTA BOROOAH :** Sir, I have already read out the terms of reference.

**Shri BISWADEV SARMA :** Please read out again.

**Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER :** He has already read out terms of reference.

**Shri RAMESH CHANDRA BARUAH (Dibrugarh):** Will not the delay on the part of the State Government result in loss to the State of grants of the University Grants Commission, in view of the fact that University Commission finalised the grants to be given during the Third Five Year Plan?

**Shri DEV KANTA BOROOAH :** Sir, in the Third Five Year Plan, there was no proposal for second University so far Assam is concerned. But the University Grants Commission's Chairman Dr. Hothari said that he will try his level best to help us.

**Shri RAMESH CHANDRA BARUAH :** Then may I take it that Assam has failed to obtain grants from the University Grants Commission in the Third Five Year Plan for the second University?



**Shri DEV KANTA BOROOAH (Minister, Education) :** Sir, that is not correct, because the University Grants Commission has given grants to the colleges and in fact during the last three months they have agreed to give grant to eight colleges in Assam.

**Shri BISWADEV SARMA (Balipara) :** Sir, may I have the privilege of hearing to the terms of reference ?

**Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER :** Minister said that he has already replied.

**Shri DEV KANTA BOROOAH :** Sir, terms of reference was published in the *Assam Gazette* on 16th August, 1961 when the hon. Member was a Member of this House and I was not.

**Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Nowgong) :** পাছৰছৰীয়া পৰিকল্পনাৰ অন্তৰ্গত নতুন বিশ্ববিদ্যালয় ভাৰতবৰ্ষত কেইটা লোৱা হয় ?

**Shri DEV KANTA BOROOAH :** I would not be sure but they would be quite a few, Sir.

**Shri KHAGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri) :** Whether the terms of reference made in connection with having a second University in Dibrugarh or in Jorhat ?

**Shri DEV KANTA BOROOAH :** I do not espy the names of Jorhat in the terms of reference.

**Shri MOHI KANT DAS (Barchalla) :** Can we expect any assurance from the Hon'ble Minister that all preliminary works will be completed and we will have a second University during the Third Five Year Plan.

**Shri DEV KANTA BOROOAH :** We must keep our finger crossed, Sir.

*Re: New Railway lines in Assam*

**Shri PABIN CHANDRA SARMA (Nalbari-East) asked :**

\*10. Will the Minister, Transport be pleased to state whether the Government of Assam is taking up seriously with the Central Government in the matter of opening new Railway lines in the State ?

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

10 — Yes The State Government have taken up the question of opening 3 new railway lines, viz., a railway line connecting Garo Hills with Pandu via Amjunga, a line from Moranhat to Dibrugarh and a line connecting Jhaklabandha with Badlipara with appropriate authorities in the Government of India.

**Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla) :** Is there any proposal for having a Railway line from Bongaigaon to Jogipha ?

**Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister, Transport) :** No, at present there is no such proposal.



**Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI (Lahorighat) :** What the hon. Members want to know, it appears that whether the Government has taken up the matter seriously? He doubts the seriousness of the Government?

**Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister, Transport):** What do you mean by seriousness?

**Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI:** Yes, Sir, the question is whether the Government of Assam is taking up the matter seriously with the Central Government.

**Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA:** Yes Sir, we have taken up the matter very seriously.

**Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla):** Have Government received any sort of communication from the Government of India regarding these lines?

**Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister, Transport):** Yes Sir. The Pandu-Garo Hills line *via* Amjunga is under traffic survey. As regards the Moranhat-Dibrugarh line, the authority concerned has asked for certain materials from the Government of Assam and materials are being collected. As regards the Jakhlabandha-Badlipara line, the Government of India have replied that there is no such proposal in the Third Five Year Plan. So, we are taking up the matter with the Government of India again.

**Shri DEVENDRA NATH SARMA (Gauhati):** May I know when the survey work on the Pandu-Garo Hills line will be completed? We are led to know that this survey is being continued since 1956. May I know when the survey will be completed and the actual construction of the line will begin?

**Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA:** Without reference to the Government of India I cannot say when the traffic survey will be completed.

**Shri Md. UMARUDDIN (Dhubri):** Is it not a fact that the line from Pandu to Garo Hills will not be completed without linking it with Bongaigaon *via* Jogighopa?

**Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER:** That is a matter of opinion.

**Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister, Transport):** At present there is no such proposal.

**Shri SARBESWAR BORDOLOI (Titabar):** Will the Central Government be moved for construction of a railway line from Bongaigaon to Jogighopa?

**Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA:** There is a resolution on this subject which the House will discuss during this Session. We shall take up the matter according to the decision of the House.

**Shri MADHUSUDHAN DAS (Barpeta):** Will Government consider the desirability of linking Barpeta town with a railway line which will extend upto Gauhati *via* Hajo?



**Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister, Transport):** There is no such proposal for consideration of the Government.

**Shri MAHI KANTA DAS (Barchella):** Has survey work commenced on the line from the North Lakhimpur to Murkongselek ?

**Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA:** It is already under construction.

**Shri DEVENDRA NATH SARMA (Gauhati):** May I ask the Hon'ble Minister when he expects survey work to be completed on the Pandu-Garo Hills line.

**Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA:** I have already stated that without reference to the Government of India, it is not possible for me to say.

**Shri DEVENDRA NATH SARMA:** We have been hearing since 1956 that the survey work is in progress. May I know when it is likely to be completed ?

**Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA:** The survey is being done by the Railway Board. So, without reference to it I cannot say off-hand when survey will be completed.

**Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER:** It is not possible on the part of the State Government to say anything without reference to the Government of India.

**Shri RAMNATH DAS [Dergaon (Reserved for Scheduled Castes)]:** What is the present stage of the survey that is being conducted by the Government of India on this line ?

**Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister, Transport):** It is in progress.

**Shri RAMNATH DAS:** This is a vague answer. What is the actual stage now ? Have Government got any idea about the present stage of the survey ?

**Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister, Transport):** We have been informed that the survey work is in progress. It is a continuing business and I have no idea at what stage it is now.

**Shri DEV KANTA BOROOAH (Minister Education, etc.):** This is a matter with which this House is not *primarily* concerned. The responsibility is with the Government of India.

**Shri RAMNATH DAS [Dergaon (Reserved for Scheduled Castes)]:** The hon. Minister has said that the Government of India have informed the State Government that the survey work is in progress. My question was whether the Government can enlighten us at what stage the survey work is at present ?

**Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA:** I have already replied that I can supply this information only after a reference to the Government of India.

**Shri RAMNATH DAS:** May I know whether Government will supply this information in course of this Session after ascertaining the position from the Government of India ?



**Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister, Transport):** Sir, I shall make a reference to the Government of India, I shall be in a position to supply the information, if and when received from the Government of India.

**Shri DANDIRAM DATTA (Kalaigaon):** চৰকাৰে বাইহাটা-চাৰিয়ালিৰ পৰা মঙ্গলদৈ থাকুপটীয়াৰ মাজেৰে বঙতালৈ এটা বেল লাইন নিৰ্মাণ কৰাৰ কাৰণে কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰৰ ওচৰত প্ৰস্তাব দিবনে ?

**Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA:** বৰ্ত্তমানলৈ তেনে কোনো প্ৰস্তাৱিত বিষয় চৰকাৰৰ বিবেচনাধীন হৈ থকা নাই।

**Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla):** Do not the Government consider that an alternative line from Bongaigaon to Jogighopa is essentially necessary ?

**Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA:** As I have already stated, Sir, the matter will be taken up according to the decision of the House, on the resolution on the subject.

**Shri RAMNATH DAS [Dergaon (Reserved for Scheduled Castes)]:** Apart from the resolution that will be discussed in the House, may I know whether Government feels that there is necessity for this line or not ?

**Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister, Transport):** The matter will be examined.

**Dr. GHANASYAM DAS [North-Salmara (Reserved for Scheduled Castes)]:** Was not the same question discussed in the past ?

**Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA:** May be, Sir, I cannot say off-hand.

**Shri DEVENDRA NATH SARMA (Gauhati):** May I know whether there is any proposal for shifting the railway line, which is running through the heart of Gauhati, towards south ?

**Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA:** I want notice of that question.

*Re: Distribution of Grants to Gaon Panchayats*

**Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA (Jorhat) asked:**

\* 11. Will the Minister, Panchayats be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether it is a fact that the grants given by Government to the different Gaon Panchayats have not been equitably distributed ?
- (b) Whether it is a fact that the members of the Panchayat have in most cases acted arbitrarily in the matter of distribution of grants and that the really deserving villages are not getting their due share of grants ?
- (c) If so, what steps have been taken to arrange for suitable enquiries into the working of the Panchayats to remove the defects ?



**Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA** (Deputy Minister, Panchayats) replied :

11. (a)—No.

(b)—No.

(c)—Does not arise in view of (b) above.

**Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA** (Jorhat): Is Government aware that such kind of discrimination is going on in respect of distributing such grants given to the Jorhat Anchalik Panchayat ?

**Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA** (Deputy Minister, Panchayats): No, Sir.

**Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA**: Will the hon'ble Minister please enquire ?

**Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA**: If any specific instance is cited that can be enquired into.

**Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI** (Lahorighat): May I know to what extent the Minister has controlled over the distribution of grants by the members of the Panchayat ?

**Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED** (Minister, Panchayat, etc.): Sir, let me make the position clear about these things. Grants are of two nature; one grant is in respect of the share of land revenue and local rates due to the Gaon Panchayats. As there has been some difficulty in assessing what land revenue and local rates are collected from such assessments to each Gaon Panchayat, it has been decided that till figures are available, these grants will be distributed among Gaon setler on the basis of population out of the total grant collected from areas within the Anchalik Panchayat concerned. Then there is the second category of grants, which are given by Government for the purpose of local self-Government, rural communications and water supply. These grants have been distributed to various Mahkuma Parishads on population *cum* area basis with instructions that the same principle should be followed by Mahkuma Parishads in distributing grants to the Anchalik Panchayats and Gaon Panchayats.

**Shri LAKSHMI PROSAD GOSWAMI** (Lahorighat): Question (b) was "whether it is a fact that the members of the Panchayat have in most cases acted arbitrarily in the matter of distribution of grants and that the really deserving villages are not getting their due shares of grants ?

My question is to what extent Government has control over the members of the Panchayat in the matter of distribution of funds ?

**Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED** (Minister, Panchayats, etc.): If any specific case is brought to our notice to show that the principle enunciated by Government has not been followed by a Mahkuma Parishad in distributing these grants, we shall certainly look into it and see that the principle laid down is followed.



**Shri SARBESWAR BORDOLOI (Titabor):** Sir, when the Government will be able to obtain the figures of collection of local rates and revenue of the areas of Gaon Panchayats and Anchalik Panchayats?

**Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Panchayats, etc):** Sir, attempts are being made and I hope that at the time of distribution of grains during this year, the Panchayats entitled to such grants will be given on the basis as provided in the Act.

**Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla):** Sir, reply to (b) is 'no'. May I ask the Hon'ble Minister that in view of the various allegations against arbitrary distribution of grants, whether any enquiry was undertaken in this respect?

**Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED:** No enquiry is called for because we have faith in Mahakuma Parishads, of which my hon. Friend is one of the Presidents, that they will be following the principles laid down by the Government.

**Re: Nationalisation of Dergaon-Golaghat-Furkating Bus line**

**Shri NARENDRA NATH SARMA (Bokakhat)** asked:

\*12. Will the Minister-in-charge of Transport be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether it is a fact that the Dergaon-Golaghat-Furkating Bus line will be nationalised?
- (b) If so, why the authority does not implement the nationalisation of the route up-till now?
- (c) Whether it is a fact that some private bus owners pressed the Government not to nationalise the line?
- (d) Whether Government propose to nationalise the line within a few months for the best interest of the public?

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

12. (a)—Yes.

(b)—Nationalisation will take effect from 2nd October 1962 and all necessary arrangements in that connection are in progress.

(c)—Some private operators running transport service on the road represented to Government their difficulties due to proposed nationalisation of the line. The scheme for nationalisation as such was not opposed.

(d)—Nationalised transport service is due to run on the road from 2nd October 1962.



**Shri SARBESWAR BORDOLOI (Titabor):** Sir, will Government assure that those employees now working in the private buses will be absorbed by the Government after nationalisation?

**Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister, Transport):** The matter will be considered.

**Shri RAMNATH DAS [Dergaon (Reserved for Scheduled Castes)]:** Has the line actually started from Dergaon-Furkating or from Dergaon to Golaghat only?

**Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA:** The line is Dergaon-Golaghat-Furkating.

**Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla):** Sir, whether there is any proposal for nationalisation of any other route during the current financial year?

**Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA:** Yes, the road from North-Gauhati-Rangiya-Nalbari-Barpeta will be taken up by the end of this year.

*Re: Establishment of Government Colleges*

**Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA (Jorhat)** asked:

\*13. Will the Minister, Education be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether Government have felt the need of converting one of the colleges in each District Headquarters as Government College with all the requisite amenities for the proper pursuit of academical career by the students of Assam?
- (b) If not, what are the reasons therefor?
- (c) Whether Government is aware that throughout the State there is only one Government College at Gauhati and as a result of which the poorer section of the students outside Gauhati have little or no scope to prosecute their studies?
- (d) If so, whether Government propose to take up the question of setting up Government Colleges in all important towns of Assam for the benefit of the poor section of the student?

**Shri DEV KANTA BOROOAH (Minister, Education)** replied:

13. (a)—Yes,
- (b)—Does not arise.
- (c)—Yes.
- (d)—It is not possible to take such a proposal at this stage.

**Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA (Jorhat):** Sir, what principle Government is going to follow in the matter of taking over these colleges?

**Shri DEV KANTA BOROOAH (Minister, Education):** Sir, the principle itself is under consideration.



## UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

(To which answers were laid on the table)

**Regarding Foreign Liquor Shops in the district of Goalpara**

**Shri AJIT NARAYAN DEV (Kokrajhar)** asked :

42. Will the Minister of Excise be pleased to state—

(a) The number of foreign liquor shops in the district of Goalpara and the names of the lessees thereof ?

(b) If any Tribal or Scheduled Caste person is given any shop ?

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

42. (a)—Three.

The names of lessees are—

(i) Shri R. N. Chatterjee.

(ii) Shri Upendra Nath Paul.

(iii) Shri B. K. Paul.

(b)—There is no bar to a Tribal or Scheduled Caste person obtaining a shop but at present no such person holds a shop in the district of Goalpara.

**Regarding Third Five Year Plan allocation**

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

43. Will the Minister-in-charge of Planning and Development be pleased to state—

(a) What amount has been sanctioned for the year 1962-63 from the Third Five Year Plan allocations by the Government of India under different heads of departments ?

(b) What is the State share in the Second Year of the Plan ?



**Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHY (Minister, Planning and Development)** replied :

43. (a)—Out of the approved ceiling of Rs.12,000.00 lakhs for State Third Five Year Plan, a provision of Rs.2,040.00 lakhs has been approved by the Planning Commission for the State's Annual Plan 1962-63. Over and above an additional allocation of Rs.300.00 lakhs is expected for the power programme for 1962-63 against the balance of Central assistance due from the Government of India during the subsequent years of the Third Plan.

A statement showing head-wise allocation is placed on the library table.

(b)—State share against the Plan outlay of Rs.2,040 lakhs is Rs.600 lakhs.

**Re: Admission in the Assam Engineering College**

**Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA (Thowra)** asked:

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

(a) Whether it is a fact that students applying for seats in the Assam Engineering College have to fill up a prescribed Form ?

(b) Whether it is a fact that certificates of residence and caste for those belonging to Plains Tribes, Scheduled Castes and other Backward Classes have to be obtained from M.L.As. or M. Ps. only ?

(c) Why the Subdivisional Officer, Deputy Commissioner, Mauzadars and Presidents of Anchalik Panchayats are not authorised to issue such certificates ?

**Shri DEV KANTA BOROOAH (Minister, Education)** replied :

44. (a)—Yes.

(b)—No. From Deputy Commissioners also.

(c)—Instructions have already been issued to authorise Gazetted Officers and Presidents of Anchalik Panchayats to issue such certificates.

**Re: Md. Anayat Ali, a Teacher of Cotton Collegiate Government High English School**

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

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

(a) Whether it is a fact that Md. Anayat Ali was a teacher of Cotton Collegiate Government High English School, Gauhati till 15th December, 1959 ?



(b) Whether it is a fact that the deposit in his Provident fund could not be withdrawn by his widow and children up till now ?

(c) If so, why ?

(d) Whether Government propose to take necessary steps for early payment ?

**Shri DEV KANTA BOROOAH (Minister of Education)** replied :

45. (a)—Yes.

(b)—Yes.

(c)—Necessary action for withdrawal of General Provident Fund money could not be taken up immediately for want of necessary particulars.

(d)—Yes. The Accountant General, Assam has already been requested to take necessary action

#### *Re: Import of Betelnuts*

**Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI (Lahorighat)** asked :

46. Will the Minister, Supply be pleased to state—

(a) Whether any advertisement was made calling for applications for appointment of Wholesalers to import betel-nuts from the Soft currency area to the State of Assam ?

(b) How many applications were received in response to the last advertisement and who were the applicants ?

(c) What were the conditions necessary for appointment as Wholesalers and how many of the applicants fulfilled the conditions ?

(d) Who was appointed as wholesaler ?

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

46. (a)—Yes.

(b)—A Statement is placed on the Library Table.

(c)—The advertisement listing the conditions is placed on the Library Table. 54 of the applicants fulfilled the conditions.

(d)—M/s Sarawgi Trading Company, Gauhati.



**Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI (Lahorighat) :** Sir, is it a fact that the terms in the advertisement were that dealers will be appointed, which actually means more than one dealer would be appointed ?

Then why Government found it necessary to appoint only one wholesaler ?

**Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister, Supply) :** Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, the quantity of the betel nut was very small; it was only 32 tons. It was for the first time that we have got this allotment from the State Trading Corporation and therefore we have decided to make the appointment to a bare minimum.

**Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Nowgong) :** এই ঠিকানাটো কিমান টকা বুলায় ?

**Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA :** 50,000.

**Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI :** Sir, reply to (b) states that a statement is placed on the library table. Sir, may I request you, Sir, to instruct the Ministers concerned to give copies of such answers to the Members, so that if any supplementary is desired by any hon. Member to be asked, it can be asked at the time of putting the main question.

**Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER :** That is not in the rules.

**Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI :** Sir, the trouble is that the answer is placed on the library table and if any member wants to put any supplementary question on the basis of the answer given in the library table, this becomes very difficult. So, Sir this procedure which are connected with this question ?

**Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER :** Any hon. Member interested may come a bit earlier and see the reply, but the rule does not allow that these should be circulated among the hon. Members.

**Shri KHOGENDRANATH BARBARUAH (Amguri) :** Sir, whether the reply that will be placed in the library table will be a part of proceedings and be published in the official gazette ? These matters are not published in the official gazette, Sir.

**Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER :** That is not provided in the rule.

**Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Kamulpur) :** অসমৰ পৰা কিমান ভাৰমোল বাহিৰলৈ যায় এই সম্বন্ধে চৰকাৰৰ কি statistics আছেনে ?

**Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister, Supply) :** এইটো নতুন প্ৰশ্ন, নটিচ লাগিব।

**Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla) :** Sir, it is a question of principle as to how many applicants fulfilled the necessary conditions ?

**Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister, Supply) :** The reply is already there that out of the applicants, 54 applicants fulfilled the conditions.



**Re: Doyang Project**

**Shri SANTI RANJAN DAS GUPTA (Lumding)** asked :

47. Will the Minister, P. W. D. (Flood Control and Irrigation Wing) be pleased to state—

(a) Whether Government propose to take up Doyang Project ?

(b) If so, when ?

**Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY [Minister, P. W. D. (Flood Control and Irrigation Wing)]** replied :

47. (a)—There is no such proposal.

(b)—Does not arise in view of (a) above.

**Re: The Work of Jugijan River**

**Shri SANTI RANJAN DAS GUPTA (Lumding)** asked :

48. Will the Minister, P. W. D. (Flood Control and Irrigation Wing) be pleased to state—

(a) When the work of the Jugijan River will be taken up ?

(b) What time it will take to complete the works ?

**Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY [Minister, P. W. D. (Flood Control and Irrigation Wing)]** replied :

48. (a)—A scheme, namely “Reclamation of Dablong Pathar” has been included in the tentative list of Flood Control Programme to be taken up during the Third Plan. The hon. Member might have referred to this scheme, the taking up of which depends upon its selection according to priority and availability of funds.

(b)—Does not arise in view of (a) above.

**Re: Doctors in the State Service**

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

49. Will the Medical Minister be pleased to state—

(a) Whether the Doctors in State Service represented to the Government for amelioration of their grievances ?

(b) If so, whether Government is going to redress their grievances ?

(c) Whether Government is aware that a general discontent is prevailing amongst them ?



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

49. (a)—Yes.

(b)—The matter is under examination for consideration of Government.

(c)—There is no such information. But from the representation it seems they have their grievances and the Government is examining each of the items. The Association has been intimated accordingly.

**Dr. GHANASHYAM DAS [North Salmara (Reserved for Scheduled Castes)]** : Sir, in reply to (b), it is stated that the matter is under examination and this reply has been repeated by the Government for the last several years. May I know when the Government will come to a decision ?

**Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance)** : As the hon. Member is aware that the Government propose to constitute a Pay Committee this matter, along with other such matters, will be referred to the Pay Committee.

**Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri)** : Sir, in view of the fact that not only the pay scale has been improved, but the designation of the post has been changed from Superintendent to Registrar, and in that case whether it should not be considered as creation of a new post ? And in case it is taken to be a new post, why it should not have been filled up with proper advertisement ?

**Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance)** : No Sir, it cannot be taken to be a new post. Only designation of the officer has been changed because of more responsibility. It is not necessary to advertise.

**Re: Scales of pay other than recommended by the Pay Committee**

**Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri)** asked :

50. Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

- (a) The number of pay scales showing minimum and maximum maintained by the Government before the last Pay Committee ?
- (b) The number of pay scales that have been recommended or fixed by the last Pay Committee ?
- (c) The number of pay scales newly created by the Government in between the scales recommended by the Pay Committee showing the minimum and maximum ?
- (d) What is the reason of creating new scales ?

**Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance)** replied :

50. (a)—264. A statement is placed on the Library Table.

(b)—62.

(c)—(1)Rs.350—850. Sanctioned for Lecturers (Engineering Graduates) of Engineering Institutions ;



- (2) Rs. 600—1,150. Sanctioned for the Assistant Professors (Technical) of Engineering Colleges ;
- (3) Rs. 1,000—1,500 Sanctioned for Professors (Technical) of Engineering Colleges ;
- (4) Rs. 1,300—1,800. Sanctioned for the Principals of Engineering Colleges ; and
- (5) Rs. 400—500. Sanctioned for the Registrars of the Offices of the Heads of Departments.

(d)—The pay-scales shown against items 1 to 4 above have been sanctioned on the basis of the recommendations of the All India Council for Technical Education to fit in with the all India pattern recommended by that Council.

The pay-scale stated against item 5 above has been sanctioned by way of improvement of the previous scale of Rs. 300—450 recommended by the last Pay Committee, after the recent change of designation of the posts from Superintendents to Registrars keeping in view the duties and responsibilities attached to the posts and the general pay-structure of the posts under different Departments.

**Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER :** Before we proceed to the second item regarding general discussion on the budget, I would like to inform the House that there are as many as 22 or 23 hon. Members who desire to take part in the budget discussion. So, you see, time is very limited. We have barely two hours' time because in the afternoon, the Finance Minister has to reply. So, I want to seek the opinion of the House as to whether the House should not proceed on upto some late hours.

**Shri RAMNATH DAS [Dergoan (Reserved for Scheduled Castes)] :** Sir, in view of the fact that a large number of hon. Members have to take part today in the general discussion on the budget, I think the House should be extended by another hour to give opportunity to as many hon. Members as possible. If the hon. Members who have not yet taken part till now have to be given sufficient time to take part, I think the House can sit for another hour for discussion of the budget.

**Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER :** Mr. Das, even if we sit one hour late, I do not think we will be able to finish it because there are so many hon. Members who would like to take part. I would request the hon. Members who have taken part in the debate on the Governor's address to make room for other new comers.

**Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance) :** Sir, may I just say a word on this. The hon. Member, Shri Ramnath Das, has asked you to extend the time of the House. You will appreciate, Sir, that as many as about 40 members have already taken part in the general discussion of the budget. Perhaps about 8 to 10 more members will be taking part and it is almost impossible for me to do justice to the various points and suggestions raised by the hon. Members. If some more time is not given to me, it may become necessary for us to sit in the afternoon by half an hour more so that I may be able to reply to the hon. Members' points and suggestions. I would, therefore, request that as many members as possible may be permitted to take part in the discussion during the remaining two hour and I would request that such matters as have been traversed or mentioned by



many other member, they may not repeat the argument about those matters and confine themselves to the new matters and new subjects which they consider necessary to bring forward in course of their speeches.

**\*Shri RAMNATH DAS [Dergaon (Reserved for Scheduled Castes)]:** As the Hon'ble Finance Minister wants that only half an hour time should be extended, in that case I think it will be equitable for the hon. Members to agree to the extension of the House by another half an hour so that other hon. Members may also take part in the budget discussion.

**Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER:** So, I would request those hon. Members who have already taken part in the Governor's address debate to make room, if possible for others who have not spoken anything. So I make a time-limit of 15 minutes for each member. I called Shri Omeo Kumar Das to speak.

**\*Shri RAMNATH DAS:** Sir, whether the House will be extended by another one hour or not. Half an hour has been agreed to be given to the Hon'ble Finance Minister in order to enable him to give his reply and another half an hour may be given to the hon. Members who are going to take part in the budget discussion. In that case we may sit for another one hour in the afternoon.

**Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER:** I have no objection. I may be guided by the sense of the House. Is it the sense of the House that the time should be extended by another one hour?

**\*Shri MOHIKANTA DAS (Barchalla):** Sir, in that case, when we have to sit up to 5 P. M. tea should be arranged as was done before.

**\*Shri BISWADEV SARMA (Balipara):** Sir, may I make a submission before we proceed on. Sir, reporting of the Assembly proceedings by our stenographers is very bad, and it is not possible for us to make corrections after one or two days. I think some improvement should be made on this score so that the speeches made by the hon. Members are correctly reported.

**Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER:** You can correct them, now.

**Shri BISWADEV SARMA:** Sir, if some improvement is made on this score, I think a lot of trouble will be saved.

**Shri OMEO KUMAR DAS (Dhekiajuli):** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to-day with a good deal of hesitation and diffidence to take part in the general discussion of the Budget. I have listened to the discussion during the last few days. The trend of discussion had been either a chorus of praise very often modulated with critical suggestions or outright disapproval of the budget proposals.



Sir, I feel that our Government and our Finance Minister would reconsider the Budget proposals in the light of these discussion. Some of the hon. Members has asked whether our rural economy has really improved. There has been no rural economic survey since 1953. The rural economic survey taken up in 1948 was completed in 1953 in the district of Sibsagar and some other districts I forget the names. But since then, there are no data available to us to find out whether our rural economy has really improved and in view of this, I feel that our Finance Minister would consider his position. Of course, I appreciate his difficulties. He has met with deficit and he is anxious how to meet the situation. On the one hand, there are ill schemes and on the other hand there is the deficit. But I will still request him to reconsider his proposals in the light of the discussion. Sir, I am feeling that my words would be out of tune which expressed here in this House.

Our Finance Minister has mentioned that with the implementation of the Third Five Year Plan, a self-generating economy is expected to be achieved. I would have been happy if I could have shared his expectation. I have yet to develop a pattern of thinking which is favourable for this.

Our Finance Minister has mentioned that the national income is on a progressive rise; it has increased to 34 per cent. But in this connection coming from a village area and having the opportunity to meet the people who grow our food, people who grow our foreign exchange, earning commodity, jute, I fail, Sir, to discover the corresponding improvement in them. Sir, in this connection, I am citing an instance. Last year one of the Union Deputy Minister came here. He was taken by my friend, Shri Tripathi to the Umiyam Hydel Project and we were also there and in the meeting that was held there, the Union Deputy Minister mentioned that Assam is in the topmost rung of the ladder in the matter of national income. We were surprised at this remark. We questioned him particularly about this rise in the national income. He replied that our argument to the contrary was based on our desire to strengthen our claim for increased share of Central aid. Sir, the House would pardon me if I bring another instance of my experience. Some time ago, I had an occasion to visit a village close to my place house to study their economy conditions. Sir, I was confronted with a very dismal picture. It was in the month of October. That village is inhabited by people of Nath Community. When I went there I found the women folk and children emaciated. I looked into their houses and they told me that their granary was empty. What they were doing? They were bringing paddy from some richer people and were husking the paddy. They were getting 1 seers of husked rice as their remuneration and with this rice they were somehow managing themselves. Whatever our economists may say or statistics of economic development may claim. We are confronted with this obstinate fact—the hard obstinate fact of poverty, unemployment, or under employment, the hard obstinate fact of non-availability of food. We have not been able to free ourselves from the American imports. This has been admitted by Finance Minister. In this context of things, I question myself if we would be right or correct in increasing the burdens on the common people, before we are sure of our grounds. Sir, what is the solution? I question myself. Our people want food and they want job. The obvious reply would be industrialisation. Sir, I am not opposed to industrialisation. But the more I think of industrialisation, the more



I feel diffident because the modern industrialisation in its present stage with its high technological advancement implies reduction of employment opportunity. Now the question is whether we should go in for industrialisation which will not be able to satisfy our people and which will not be able to bring more employment opportunities for our people. Of course, I am not against industrialisation, far from it. I am prepared to admit Sir, that the ideas which the Father of the Nation had included in us is wrong. His ideas about humanisation in the economy is not tenable under present conditions. I question myself as to how we should find jobs for our men and women in these villages who are not prepared to go outside in search of jobs in plantations or elsewhere. Sir, what is the economy of our State? I am not against production of wealth. I want production of wealth and more efficient production and it should reach our masses without delay. But the manner in which we are proceeding indicates that we are producing wealth at the top and we expect that it would percolate to the masses. As I look to the West, I find that the history of economic development of the western countries indicates that it took 100/200 years for the benefits of industrialisation to reach the people. Under our socialist dispensation it may be that we may reduce the time lag. But are we sure that the steps that we are taking now will reduce the time? As I look to the Western Nations I find that their economic development was far more organic and far more indigenous I stress on the word indigenous far more evenly balanced than what is happening here? Sir, what is the economy of our State of Assam? It is mainly agricultural. The bulk of population remain in the villages. It is not that. They are anxious to remain in villages or they have enthusiasm for village life. It is the necessity which has forced them to remain in the villages. But they are not satisfied and they want to have better houses and better standard of living. I question myself how to solve this problem. Sir, with the holdings gradually diminishing as to and become uneconomic with the increase of population and with our people living in an economy which may be called by economists as 'Bullock-Cart' economy they are suddenly confronted with diesel auto-motor economy. the situation has assumed a different complexion. Sir, I know the difficulties our planners. They are following what is being done elsewhere. But even then I would appeal to them to think in terms of our people and not in terms of the people of the advanced countries.

Sir, many hon. Members have observed that Panchayats are not working well and there is abuse of funds. I question myself why they are not properly and why they have not been able to spend the money properly and why they abuse the funds. Sir, this because of corruption. I am not satisfied with the Governor's statement that is appreciable decrease in corruption. I feel Sir, that corruption has spread its tentacles firmly. I do not blame this officer or that officer and this Minister or that Minister, but I blame myself. We have created an atmosphere for corruption. We have given an unbalanced emphasis on material benefit; we have given unbalanced emphasis on the rise in standard of living without any spirituality. Sir, the Finance Minister has indicated in his speech that a Board or a Corporation which is called the Small Industries Development Corporation and Marketing Corporation has been organised. It is a good thing and I welcome it. I would only suggest that it should be so widened so that it brings within its fold the rural industries. Sir, my Friend, Shri Tripathy took me to a place called Balipara which is the proposed



site for the Spinning Mill. The people there were very happy because they felt that we had succeeded, after a great deal of fight, to locate project there, right amidst them. They came out in numbers to greet us; the women folk and girls came out with garlands to meet us. But a question came to my mind how this mill will help them? That was what I was thinking. If so why the vast rubber plantation could go out of existence? I question myself about this. I feel there is only one way to help these people. We can co-ordinate activities in the rural areas where there are handlooms. But the steps that are being taken does not give me any hope. A few weaving extension centres here and there will not solve the problem. We should take it firmly. It should not be left under a minor portfolio.

**Mr DEPUTY SPEAKER:** Your time is up.

**Shri OMEO KUMAR DAS (Dhekiajuli):** I will take a short time to finish.

Sir, in this context, I feel that there should be rethinking of our position.

One of the hon. Members complained that we have no national character and that we have not yet developed the national will. That is why I feel and question myself. We have invested large sums of money in major projects but what is the investment we are making on "personal capital" that the Europe could save itself from disaster. But we have not made we have not given much attention to the improvement in education. When we had our great leader Mahatma Gandhi of Himalaya spiritual height his great could curb us in our debasing human tendencies. But there is no leadership to-day to curb the people in their debasing tendency and in this I question myself? I do not blame any one. But I blame myself? It is we, who have not been able to set up the idealism after the demise of Gandhiji. We have not been able to show a high spiritual standard.

Sir, before I resume my seat I must clarify myself. I ask the House not to misunderstand me that I am against industrialisation that I am against modernisation. I am for industrialisation and for modernisation. But I feel that we should not lose our soul. We could stand many invasions in the past. Invader came from the East and West. But we could stand, because we did not lose our souls. In the same way we should face this impact of modernisation. We should not lose ourselves. We should absorb this modernisations in our own way. We should synthesise Science with spirituality.

Sir, there is only one way of hope to-day a great sage in the personality of Vinoba Bhave, is walking from village to village. He has been carrying a torch of enlightenment how to synthesise Science with spirituality.

Sir, as I have already said, I may be out of tune. It may be that I am out of tune. But still I appeal to my friend that we should love our politics. We should try to synthesise politics with spirituality. It may be that some of us may be alone. But still we should in the words of the Great Poet Tagore we should walk alone.

With these words, I resume my seat. Thank you.



**Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI (Lahorighat):** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I congratulate the Finance Minister for taking all the labour that was necessary for preparing the budget. Budget making is undoubtedly a difficult task and especially for a poor State like Assam, which is economically undeveloped and budgetting had to be done very carefully because our resources are very limited.

While listening to the discussion on this budget during these 3 days, one very significant thing has appeared, that is that, though the Government is the reflection of the Party in power, yet I find that hon. Members belonging to the Party in power criticised the budget and especially the new taxation measures in the budget very critically. I therefore find that in considering this budget provision, the Members of that side had the courage to cross the boundaries of their Party bindings Government's policies.

**Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance):** In criticising they have followed the code of thinking independently.

**Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI (Lahorighat):** I am coming to that. This is a pleasant sign and encouraging sign too. Because none of the Members thought whether they belong to the Party in power or to the Opposition and did not support the taxation provisions in the budget. If the Finance Minister takes the views expressed in this House by the Members, who represent the people outside then, I am sure, the Finance Minister has felt the pulse of the people outside. The democracy has no meaning at all if the rulers do not take the opinion of the people as supreme command. So, I would request the Finance Minister to understand the feeling expressed by the Members of both the sides of the House against the new taxation provisions and I also request him to consider these opinion as the opinion of the people of Assam and so I feel, as a respecter of democracy, the Finance Minister will not hesitate to revise these taxation provisions in the budget. We have seen the Central Finance Minister also on various occasions in the past realising the feelings of the people through the Members of the Parliament revised the taxation provisions on more than one occasion. I have cited the example of the Central Finance Minister not because that he should be taken as the ideal by all the Members of this House but to show that there is precedence when the Central Minister of Finance took into consideration the views of the people and revised the taxation policy.

Sir, if our Finance Minister has the least doubt in his mind, that if he revises that portion of the taxation which falls on the poor people, thereby, I mean, the raising 25 per cent of the local rate also taxation provision in the budget regarding taxing on passengers and luggages of motors and boats. If our Finance Minister feels that revision and reconsideration of this taxation policy amounts to some sort of vote of censure he would misunderstand me. So, I appeal to the Finance Minister to revise that portion of taxation. It is not a matter of huge amount. I can just give some concrete suggestion whereby the Finance Minister will be able to find out that required amount which the Finance Minister proposes to realise by taxing our poor people. Sir, before going to offer my suggestion, I feel, Sir, the hope which the Finance Minister raised before us in his last Budget speech in March Session has been belied, and also, if I am not wrong, this is one of the reasons for which our Finance Minister has now to see that



he cannot get sufficient help and sufficient aid from the Centre to the extent this Government expects from the Centre. Sir, when a State is shown as surplus State, the Central Government is sure to say that when you can afford to maintain a surplus budget, you cannot expect any help from us. We have some examples, Sir. Bombay did not get any central aid because it is a surplus State. U. P. did not get for the same reason. So also Madras did not get any aid from the Centre. Sir, our Finance Minister during the March Session in his Budget Speech said :—

“The present estimates indicates that there would be a surplus of receipt over expenditure to the extent of R 4.56 crores which will, however, be reduced to the extent of the additional programme for non-development heads as may be necessary to be undertaken and which, in any case, is necessary to wipe out the present deficit in the ways and means position of the State. This surplus of receipts over expenditure in the next year takes into account the financial assistance likely to be received from the Government of India on account of adjustments in respect of Second Plan expenditure, assistance in respect of expenditure incurred by the State on border security and other items together with the State's share of taxes and duties collected by the Centre and grants-in-aid consequent on the Award of the Third Finance Commission. The anticipated surplus of receipts over next year will enable the Government to wipe out the deficit in the State Government account with the Reserve Bank of India at the close of this year and the closing balance for 1962-63 is expected to be a small surplus of about Rs.16.1 lakhs.” So, Sir, when the Finance Minister in his Budget Speech in March last expressed to say that the closing balance of the year 1962-63 was anticipated to be a surplus of about 16.1 lakhs, does it not show to the Central Government that Assam has enough money to take up all the developmental activities of the State, and no help from the Central Government was necessary. Sir, if I say that this statement of the Finance Minister is responsible for not getting sufficient aid from the Central Government which Assam deserves from the Central Government considering her backwardness. Sir, what is the procedure followed by the Commission regarding allotment of grants-in-aid to this Government. Certain things which they follow and most important among them is that the Commission take into consideration the per capita income of the particular State and Assam's per capita income is not only the lowest in India, probably Assam's per capita income is lowest in the whole of world. If I am allowed to cite the figures of per capita income of some of the European countries and Asian countries including India and if I am allowed to compare the per capita income of Assam with them I shall cite only a few examples with your permissioned. In these European countries U.S.'s per capita income in terms of rupee is 9410. United Kingdom the per capita income 4351, in Canada 6561, Sweden 4912, I will not take much of your time by giving you a long list. I will give some examples from Asian countries now the per capita income of Japan is Rs.978 in Ceylon it is 560 and in India the per capita income 294 and in Assam the per capita income is 276. That means Assam is still lagging behind by Rs.18 in average per capita income taking the figure in comparison with the rest of India. So, Sir, we find that this backwardness of the State in the per capita income is responsible for all other trouble this per capita income is one of the measuring rod accepted by the Finance Commission. When Assam's per capita income is the lowest not only by one or two rupees but by 19 rupees, raise there is no attempt to raise this per capita income. Sir, if we take these figures in the background given before the House by the Finance Minister in his March Budget Speech, may



we not come to the conclusion that these figures which were shown as surplus by the Finance Minister Assam is responsible for not getting the desired treatment in the hands of the Central Government.

**Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER:** Your time is up ?

**Shri LAKSHMI PROSAD GOSWAMI (Lahorighat):** Sir, may I be given five minutes more ?

**Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER:** Only two minutes.

**Shri LAKSHMI PROSAD GOSWAMI:** Now Sir in this connection I go to show how the budget provision made by this Government in the past session was not properly utilised by the different departments of the Government. From the 1959-60 figures I will show the percentage of savings from the budget provision made by different departments of this Government. Sir under the head Technical education, original grant was Rs.43,32,500 and supplementary grant was Rs.6,28,00 and making the final grant of Rs.43,38,718 and the expenditure incurred during this year was Rs.38,41,359 and total savings stood at Rs.49,735. Therefore there was a saving of 11.5 per cent. Sir, similarly there was a saving of 15.2 per cent in the medical department. The reasons for such saving were that non receipt of certain equipment and unfilling of some vacancies.

Then Sir, the medical department gives the reason for this saving for non implementation of certain scheme during the year and also for unfilling of certain vacancies due to dearth of qualified candidates. Sir, there is a savings in the agriculture department to the extent of 12 per cent. The reason given is that non implementation or late implementation of certain scheme. In the Co-operation department also there is a saving of 8.8 per cent and in the Industry and supply 53.7 per cent and the reason given is that due to non completion of techno-economic survey. Sir, coming to the Miscellaneous department there is also 8.2 per cent savings. Sir, in this way I can give you a longlist including the saving to the extent of 69.5 per cent in 1959. Sir, in another head namely Electricity Scheme 56 per cent was saved. In this way crores of rupees has been surrendered during 1958-59 and 1959-60. So, Sir what is the necessity of making budget by taxing our poor people and at the same time allow our department to surrender money by not implementing the Scheme. We want that the Government should implement all the schemes for which money has been allotted ; but what we have seen ? We have seen that the Government has failed to implement the programme of development for which the money has been given to them. This poor state of Assam did no grudge in giving money to the Government in the past but what the people want is that the Government should implement the schemes for which money has been allotted. Sir, if the schemes are not implemented it means blocking of the entire money. So Sir, the Government should not come forward with a fresh proposal of taxation if the Government do so it will not do any justice to the poor people.

Sir, on this I want to cite a concrete example as to how the Government money is wasted and money can be saved by abolishing these schemes. Sir there are certain departments utility of which has never been realised by the people. There are seed firms and demonstration firms utility of which has not been realised by the people. Lakhs of rupees have been



spent on these firms and I believed if this is done away with, a huge sum can be saved by the Government. Again Sir, there is a publicity establishment in connection with the Matric system. Sir, so far I know there is a regular publicity department with so many vehicles and with so many microphones and magnificent officers in it. I do not know for what purposes a separate establishment of publicity is required for giving publicity to the matric weights and measures. I do not know for what purposes the Director of Publicity is there, I learn that the De Soto vehicle is being utilised in carrying fuel and rice bags from Gauhati to Shillong. So Sir, I feel this provision should be given up and this money should be diverted to other department and this work should be done by the regular publicity department.

**Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER :** Mrs. Lily Sengupta.

**Shrimati LILY SENGUPTA (Lahowal) :** অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, বাজ্যন স্তম্ভী আৰু সমৃদ্ধিশালী কবি তোলাৰ দৃষ্টিভঙ্গীৰে পৰিকল্পনাৰ সাৰ্থকতাৰ অবিহণে কাপে কিছু ত্যাগৰ আহ্বান জনাই মাননীয় বিত্তমন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে এই বছৰৰ যিখন বাজেট ডাঙি ধৰিছে তাৰ বাবে তেখেতক মোৰ ধন্যবাদ জনাওঁ। প্রকৃততে অগমৰ কৃষকৰ সেই সামগ্ৰ্য বানপানী, ভূমিকম্প, গৰাখহনীয়াত বিপর্যাস্ত ৫০ চনৰ ভূমিকম্প বিশ্বস্ত কৃষকৰ আজিও পুনৰ্বাসন সম্পৰ্ণ হোৱা নাই। বান পানীত কৃষক সৰ্ব্বহাৰা, এই অৱস্থাত বিত্ত-মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ৰ এই মহৎ উদ্দেশ্য সফল হোৱা সম্ভৱ নহ'ব বুলি মই ভাবো। তেখেতে ধাৰ্য্য কৰিব খোজা কৰৰ ওপৰত শ্রীৰবা ডাঙৰীয়াই কিছু পৰামৰ্শ আগ বঢ়াইছে, তেখেতে কৈছে কৃষকৰ পৰিবৰ্ত্তে চাহ বাগিচাত এই কৰ ধাৰ্য্য কৰা উচিত। কৃষক আৰু শ্রমিকৰ দাৰিদ্ৰতাৰ পাৰ্থক্য বিশেষ নাই। উদয়ান্ত পৰিশ্রম কৰিও শ্রমিক দৰিদ্ৰ। ভলে বছৰত এবাৰকৈ বোনাচ পায় এই টেক্স ধাৰ্য্য হলে সেই অংশ বোনাচত সংযুক্ত হ'ব। তাৰোপৰি বাগিচা সমূহে যথেষ্ট কৰ দি আছে, ইনকাম টেক্স, এগ্ৰিকালচাৰেল ইনকাম টেক্স একচাইজ ডিউটি, বেভিনিউ, লোকেল টেক্স। W/B ৰোড টেক্স। কিন্তু ইয়াৰ পৰিবৰ্ত্তে চৰকাৰী ভাৱে উন্নয়নৰ কাৰণে শ্রমিকে কি পায়, সেই গতিকে এই প্ৰস্তাৱ মই সমৰ্থন কৰিব নোৱাৰিলো।

ঘৰবভাৱাঃ—আমাৰ চৰকাৰে বছৰি ঘৰৰ ভাড়া হিচাবে লাখ লাখ টকা প্ৰায়ভেট পাৰ্টিক দিয়ে যাৰ কোনো সাৰ্থকতা নাই। এই ঘৰৰ মালিক বিলাকৰ জীৱিকাৰ অন্য উপায় ও আছে। গতিকে প্ৰফেশ্যনাল টেক্স শতকৰা ২ টকাকৈ টেক্স ধাৰ্য্য কৰিলে বছৰ টকা আয় হ'ব পাৰে। চৰকাৰে ঘৰৰ ভাড়াৰ খৰচ কমাওৱাল যিমান শীঘ্ৰে পাৰে ব্যৱস্থা কৰা উচিত হ'ব। তাৰোপৰি ইলেকট্ৰিফিকাকৈ চৰকাৰে লাখ লাখ টকা দিব লাগে এই বিলাক জাতীয় কৰণ কৰিবলৈ পলম হোৱা আমাৰ পক্ষে বৰ ক্ষতিকৰ।

ইল্লিগেল ট্ৰেফিকঃ—ট্ৰান্সৰোড জাতীয় কৰণ কৰাৰ পাচত এই বিভাগত উন্নয়নযোগ্য ভাৱে আয় হৈছে। কিন্তু ইল্লিগেল ট্ৰেফিকে কমপক্ষে এই আয়ৰ শতকৰা ২০ ভাগ উপাৰ্জন কৰিছে। প্ৰাইভেট টেক্সী জীপ ভেণেট ট্ৰাক এ দিনে বাতি পেচেঞ্জাৰ নিয়ে। এওঁলোকে কোনো টেক্স চৰকাৰক দিব নোলাগে পুলিচক ৫ টকা দিলেই হল। কমপক্ষে এখন প্ৰায়ভেট টেক্সীয়ে মাহত হেজাৰ টকা আয় কৰে সৰকাৰে ইয়াৰ বাবে কোনো ব্যৱস্থা লোৱা নাই। এই গাড়ী বিলাক মধ্যবিত্তৰো নহয় ডাঙৰ ডাঙৰ ব্যৱসায় কৰা লোকৰহে।



কৰেই :--বাৰিষা বৃষ্টিপুত্ৰত বহু মূল্যবান কেচাংগছ, শুকান খড়ি উঠি আহে দৃষ্টান্ত হিচাবে ক'ব খোজা মোৰ সমিতি অকলেও ঘাতি এই খড়ি ধৰিবৰ কাৰণে ২০০১০০ লোক দিনেবাতি লাগি থাকে তাত অনুসন্ধান কৰিলে দেখাযায় হয়তো এজনৰ হে পাবমিত আছে, বাকী বিলাকে তাৰ উপৰতে যথেষ্ট আয় কৰিছে এই ধৰণে বেত মইল আদিতো চৰকাৰৰ বহুটকা হানি হৈ আছে।

কৃষক :--কৃষকৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰে পৰিস্থিতিৰ লগত খোজ মিলাই নিত্য নব বিধান ৰচনা কৰি বহু ক্ষেত্ৰত সাফল্যতা লাভ কৰিছে আৰু বিফলো হৈছে এইটো এটা স্বাভাৱিক কথা কাৰণ আজিও আমি প্ৰাকৃতিক ব্যৱস্থাৰ উপৰত নিৰ্ভৰশীল, ইয়াৰ পৰিমাণৰ ব্যতিক্ৰম হলেই কৃষক মাৰাপৰে, এনে এটা বছৰ নাই যি বছৰ বানপানী শিলাবৃষ্টি বা খৰাং বতৰে শস্য হানি কৰা নাই। গতিকে প্ৰথম লাগে কৃষকৰ সুৰক্ষা--সুৰক্ষাৰ ব্যৱস্থা নহলে কৃষিৰ উন্নতি বৃথা। যেনিবা কৃষকে উৎপাদন কৰিলেই কিন্তু তেওঁ কি বজাৰ দৰ পাব নেভালে, কেচামাল যেনে কুহিয়াৰ কৰিলে মিল বন্ধ হৈ গ'ল, কমলা, আনাৰস প্লাম, আদি বজাৰতায় দৰত পাবে বিক্ৰি হলে ভাল নহলে গেলি গ'ল। এই অৱস্থাৰ প্ৰতিকাবে একান্ত বাঞ্ছনীয়। প্ৰথমে সুৰক্ষা হ'ব লাগিব।

সাৰ :--আমি বছৰৰ পাচত বছৰ এদৰা মাটিত খেতি কৰিয়েই থাকো, তাৰ দ্বাৰা মাটিৰ উৰ্বৰা শক্তি লোপ পাই যায়। গতিকে সাৰৰ প্ৰয়োজন। চৰকাৰে তাৰ ব্যৱস্থাও কৰিছে কিন্তু কোন মাটিত কি সাৰ দিব, আৰু কোন মাটি কি খেতিৰ উপযুক্ত তাৰ পৰীক্ষা বা নিৰীক্ষণ কৃষকে কৰা টান। গতিকে জিলাই প্ৰতি একোটা Soil Testing Centre হ'ব লাগে। দুঃখৰ বিষয় আমাৰ ডিব্ৰুগড় চাৰ-ডিভিজনটোত কৃষকে চৰকাৰী গাইডেঞ্চ একেবাৰে পোৱা নাই বুলিলে অতুলি ক'ব নহ'ব।

ঋণদান :--বৰ্ত্তমানে কৃষক সকলে ঋণৰ সৰাও বঞ্চিত হৈছে। তেনে ঋণদান সমিতি বিলাক প্ৰায়ে ডিফল্টাৰ তেওঁলোকে আকৌ এৰিয়াটো ব'ব ডাঙৰকৈ লৈছিল। এতিয়া ২০০ জন সদস্যই যদি ঋণ লৈছিল তাৰ কাৰণে বাকী ২১০ হেজাৰ কৃষক বিধি মতে বঞ্চিত। গতিকে অতি শীঘ্ৰে ইয়াৰ বিহিত ব্যৱস্থা কৰি কৃষকক ঋণ পোৱাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগে। এইবিলাক কাৰণতেই চাৰ্ভিচকো-অপাৰেটিভ গঠনত ব'ব বাধা জন্মিছে।

সমবায় :--সমবায় আন্দোলনটো বৃদ্ধি জীবি মানুহৰ হাতৰ মুঠিত সোমাই পৰাত উদ্দেশ্য ব্যহত হৈছে আৰু ইয়াৰ উপকাৰীতাও বিকৃত ভাবে ৰূপায়িত হৈছে। সমবায়ৰ লগত ব্যবসায় ও বাণিজ্যৰ সূত্ৰ জড়িত আছে, এই বিষয়টো বুজি নেপালে সমবায়ে কৃতকাৰ্য্য লাভ কৰা টান, সেই কাৰণে প্ৰথমে সহজ আৰু সৰলভাৱে কৃষক আৰু শ্ৰমিক শ্ৰেণীক এই লাইনত শিক্ষা দিয়াৰ প্ৰয়োজন আছে আৰু এই শিক্ষাৰ কেন্দ্ৰ গাঁৱত হ'ব লাগে। যাতে যিখন গাঁৱত হ'ব তাৰ বাইজেও তাত অংশ গ্ৰহণ কৰিব পাৰে। সেমিলাৰ হয়, কিন্তু তাত দলিয় স্বার্থ থকা মানুহেই বেচি ভাগ নিৰ্ব্বাচিত হৈ আহে আৰু তেওঁ সেই বিষয়ে গাঁৱত বুজাবলৈ কোনো যত্ন নকৰে। আৰু এটা অসুবিধা হৈছে সমবায়ৰ কৰ্মচাৰী সকলৰ কামৰ কোনো নিৰ্দিষ্টতা নাই, যত যেনেকৈ পাবে ডিউটি দেখুৱালেই হল গতিকে এটা বিষয়ত কৰ্মচাৰী আৰু সহায়ক নিৰ্দিষ্ট ভাবে বাহলে থকা উচিত।

মূল্য বৃদ্ধি :--খাদ্য-বস্তুৰ মূল্য বৃদ্ধিত জনসাধাৰণে ব'ব অসন্তুষ্টি প্ৰকাশ কৰি আছে, মানুহৰ জীৱন আজি অতিষ্ট ইয়াৰ দৰ সদায় উঠা-পৰা অৱস্থাত আছে। এটা নিৰ্দিষ্ট দৰ বান্ধি দিলেই যে সমস্যা সমাধান হ'ব এনে নহয় তাৰ



দ্বাৰা যদি কাৰো ক্ষতি হয় প্ৰথমতে কৃষকৰেই হ'ব। গতিকে কৃষক আৰু গ্ৰাহকৰ সমতা বৰ্দ্ধা কৰিবৰ হলে কনজুমাৰ্ছকো কো-অপাৰেটিভ অতি শীঘ্ৰে স্থাপন কৰা আৱশ্যক। মই আশা কৰো চৰকাৰে এই বিষয়ত ক্ষিপ্ৰগতিত আগ বাঢ়িব।

লেবাৰ পাৰ্টিসিপেশ্যন ইন মেনেজমেণ্ট আৰু গ্ৰিভা প্ৰসিডিঙৰ আচৰিত নালিকৰ লগত শ্ৰমিকৰ এটা ভাল সম্বন্ধ স্থাপিত হৈছে আৰু আমি ভাৱো যে ইয়াৰ দ্বাৰা যে কোনো উৎপাদন বৃদ্ধিয়ে হ'ব এনে নহয় শ্ৰমিক সকলে এই শিল্পখন নিজৰ বুলি গ্ৰহণ কৰি শাস্তি ও শৃঙ্খলাৰে পৰিচালনাত অংশ গ্ৰহণ কৰিব পাৰিব। কিন্তু দুখৰ বিষয় দুই এজন কৰ্তৃপক্ষই শ্ৰমিকৰ লগত ৰহি আলোচনা কৰিবলৈ বৰ যত্নোচ কৰে, আৰু গ্ৰিভাৰ্ণৰ প্ৰসিডিঙৰত শ্ৰমিক জনে অভিযোগ জনাবলৈ গলে চাতুৰ্যপূৰ্ণ ভাবে বিপদত পেলাবলৈ যত্ন কৰে। মই চৰকাৰক অনুৰোধ কৰো নালিক সন্থাক এই বিষয়ে সজাগ হ'বলৈ ব্যৱস্থা কৰে যেন।

লেবাৰ এডুকেশ্যন :--আমাৰ শ্ৰমিক সকলৰ বাবে প্ৰয়োজনীয় শিক্ষা বৰ কম নাইচহা থাকিলেও অনভিজ্ঞতাৰ কাৰণে ট্ৰেডইউনিয়ন আন্দোলনত আগবঢ়াত এই কাৰণে ৰাখা পৰিছে। পাশ্চাত্য দেশৰ শ্ৰমিকসকল শিক্ষিত যদিও ট্ৰেড ইউনিয়নৰ বিষয়ে শিক্ষা দিবৰ বাবে তাৰ চৰকাৰে যথেষ্ট ব্যৱস্থা ৰাখিছে। আমাৰ শ্ৰমিক মন্ত্ৰী এজন সুদক্ষ ট্ৰেডইউনিয়নিষ্ট, আমাৰ দেশত থকা এই অভাব পূৰণ কৰিবৰ বাবে তেখেতে অতি সোনকালে এনে ট্ৰেডইউনিয়ন প্ৰশিক্ষণ কেন্দ্ৰ স্থাপন কৰিবলৈ আৰু অনুষ্ঠানে আয়োজন কৰা প্ৰশিক্ষণ চক্ৰক চৰকাৰী অনুদান আগবঢ়াবলৈ অনুৰোধ জনালো।

প্ৰশাসনৰ বিজুতি :--কামত অৱহেলা ক্ৰমবৰ্দ্ধমানে চলিয়ে আছে কৰ্মচাৰীসকলৰ প্ৰতি আমাৰ যথেষ্ট আশা ও ভৱসা আছে। স্বাধীন দেশৰ নাগৰিক হিচাবে তেওঁলোকৰ দায়িত্ব বা দেশপ্ৰেম কোনো অংশে কম বুলি আমি নেভাবো। কিন্তু মাজে সময়ে উদ্ধতন কৰ্মচাৰীৰ লগত কেতিয়াবা চৰকাৰৰ গতিৰ লগত কম বেচ পৰিমাণে গঢ়মিল হয় আৰু তাৰ কাৰণে অভাব অভিযোগ প্লেস কৰিবলৈ তেওঁলোকৰ কোনো স্থল নেথাকে। গতিকে চৰকাৰৰ বিৰুদ্ধে দুই এজনে সমালোচনা কৰে কেতিয়াবা আমাৰ কাষ চাপে, আমাৰ কথা যে মিনিষ্টাৰ সকলে ৰাখিব তেনে কথা কোৱা টানা গতিকে সুপৰিচালনা, ভাল সম্বন্ধ স্থাপনৰ বাবে **Arbetrization**, মধ্যস্থতাৰ বাবে এটা **Scheme** অতি শীঘ্ৰে কৰিবলৈ মই চৰকাৰক অনুৰোধ জনাও। যোৱা ৰাষ্ট্ৰীয় মজদুৰ কংগ্ৰেছৰ কলিকতা অধিবেশনে এই প্ৰস্তাব কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰৰ আগত ডাঙি ধৰিছে আৰু ৰাজ্য চৰকাৰকো এই বিষয়ে অনুৰোধ জনাইছে।

সমাজ কল্যাণ :--সমাজ কল্যাণৰ বাবে চৰকাৰে যত্ন লোৱা দেখিবৰ আনন্দ পাইছো। অপৰাধ কৰাৰ পাছত সমাজত নিৰ্য্যাতিত জনক আশ্ৰম আদি কৰি ৰখা ব্যৱস্থা আছে, কিন্তু সামাজিক অপৰাধ নিৰাৱৰণৰ বাবে কোনো চেষ্টা হোৱা নাই। এই বিষয়টোৰ প্ৰয়োজন মই বিশেষ ভাবে উপলব্ধি কৰিছো, সামাজিক অপৰাধ কি আৰু কেনেকৈ তাৰ নিৰোধ হ'ব তাৰ বাবে কৰিলে আদালত আদিৰ ৰামেলা কমিব সুখ আৰু শান্তি পূৰ্ণ সমাজ গঢ়ি উঠিব। গতিকে এই বিভাগৰ পৰা কিছুমান কিতাপ পত্ৰ সহজ ভাবে প্ৰকাশ কৰা আৰু এটা **cultural group** গঠন কৰি গাঁৱে ভূৱে সহজভাবে বুজাবলৈ যত্ন কৰা আৰু গাঁও সভা পৰ্য্যায়ত বাধ্যতামূলক ভাবে এই বিষয়ৰ মাহেকীয়া বৈঠকৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিবলৈ অনুৰোধ জনাও।



ট্রান্সপোর্ট বৰ্কলড :--ডাঙৰ ডাঙৰ ষ্টেশ্যনৰ সুপাৰিটেণ্ডৰ ও কৰ্মচাৰীসকলৰ বৰ্কলড অত্যন্ত বেচি হৈছে। S. S. বিলাকে পুৱা ৩ বজাৰ পৰা বাতি ৮ বজালৈকে একবাৰে খাটে, মই ভাবো এই দৰে তেওঁলোকৰ আয়ুৰ ক্ষয় হৈছে। তেওঁলোকে পায় কি ৫০ টকা এলাউন্স ? ই কোনোমতেই ন্যায় সম্ভৱ নহয়। সকলো ষ্টেশ্যন বিলাকত নাম S. S. কাম L. D. খাটনী একাউণ্টেণ্টেণ্ট, কেচিয়াৰ কেবনী, ড্ৰাইভাৰৰ গালি, পেচেঞ্জাৰৰ গালি।

**Shri DANDIRAM DUTTA (Kalaigaon):** মাননীয় উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আমাৰ মাননীয় বিত্ত মন্ত্ৰীডাঙৰীয়াই ১৯৬২-৬৩ চনৰ বাজেটখন দাঙি ধৰি, এই কালচোৱাৰ ভিতৰত আমাৰ ৰাজ্যত কি কি উন্নয়নমূলক কাম হ'ব তাৰ এটা আভাস দিছে--তাৰ কাৰণে মই তেখেতক মোৰ আন্তৰিক ধন্যবাদ জ্ঞাপন কৰিছো।

আমি সকলোৱে জানো যে দেশক উন্নয়নমূলক কাম কৰিবলৈ টকাৰ দৰ্কাৰ এই টকানো কেনেকৈ উলিয়াব পাৰি সেই বিষয়ে ভাবি চিন্তি চাই তেখেতে যিখিনি কৰ ধাৰ্য্য কৰিবলৈ ওলাইছে, তাৰ বোজা আমাৰ সাধাৰণ খেতিয়কৰ ওপৰতে পৰিব যেন অনুমান হৈছে। এতিয়া মন কৰিব লগীয়া কথা হল, সেই কৰৰ ভাৰ আমাৰ এই জুৰুলা গৰীব খেতিয়কে বহন কৰিবলৈ সক্ষম হ'ব নে নহয় সেই বিষয়েও তেখেতে আকৌ ভাবি চাব বুলি আশা কৰো। যিহওক বহুতো মাননীয় সদস্যই সেই বিষয়ে বহুত কৈছে। মই আৰু বহুলাই কৰব দৰ্কাৰ নাই।

তেখেতে আমাৰ দেশত যি যি উন্নয়নমূলক কাম কৰিবলৈ ওলাইছে তাৰ এটা আভাস এই বাজেটত দিছে।

মহোদয়, আমাৰ দেশখন এখন কৃষি প্ৰধান দেশ। সেই কাৰণেই দেশৰ যিবিলাক কৃষিৰ উন্নয়নমূলক আচনি তাক কাৰ্য্যকৰী কৰিবলৈ বহু টকা বিচাৰিছে।

এইবাৰ চৰকাৰে সবহ শস্য উৎপাদনৰ কাৰণে বহুতো টকা বাজেটত ধৰিছে আৰু সেই উপলক্ষে চৰকাৰে কিছুমান আচনিও লৈছে। এইবিলাক আচনিৰ মূলতে দুটা কথা আছে। প্ৰথমতে খেতিয়কক উপযুক্ত সাৰ দিয়া আৰু দ্বিতীয়তে জলসিঞ্চনৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰা। এই দুটা বস্তু যদি আমাৰ গাওঁবিলাকত চৰকাৰে ঠিকমতে যোগাব পাৰে তেন্তে সবহশস্য উৎপাদনৰ সকলো আচনিয়েই সাফল্যমণ্ডিত হ'ব বুলি মোৰ বিশ্বাস। উপযুক্ত আৰু সময়োপযোগী সাৰ বিতৰণ চৰকাৰে গাওঁ পঞ্চায়ত বিলাকৰ জৰিয়তে কৰিব লাগে।

মহোদয়, বৰ্তমান চৰকাৰে আমাৰ খেতিয়কক সাৰ যোগোৱাৰ যি ব্যৱস্থা কৰিছে, সেই ব্যৱস্থাত খেতি পথাৰৰ উপকাৰ হওক চাৰি অপকাৰহে হৈছে। বৰ্তমান আমাৰ খেতিয়কে যিবিলাক সাৰ ব্যৱহাৰ কৰিছে, সি মাটিৰ উপযোগী হয়নে নহয় তাক পৰীক্ষা নকৰাকৈ ব্যৱহাৰ কৰাৰ ফলত সেই সাৰৰ দ্বাৰা শস্য বাঢ়ক চাৰি পৰিমাণ হ্ৰাস হৈছে। উদাহৰণ স্বৰূপে মোৰ নিজা অভিজ্ঞতাৰ পৰা কও যে মোৰ নিজৰ ঠাইতে যি, দৰা মাটিত চৰকাৰী সাৰ দি খেতি কৰিছিল-- তাৰ শস্য সাৰ নিদি খেতি কৰা মাটি শস্যতকৈ বহুত কম। ইয়াৰ প্ৰকৃত কাৰণ



হল, আমাৰ সাৰ ব্যৱহাৰ কৰাৰ আগতে মাটি দৰা ভালকৈ পৰীক্ষা কৰি চাব লাগে আৰু তাত কি ধৰণৰ সাৰ ব্যৱহাৰ কৰিব লাগে তাক ঠিক কৰিহে সেই ধৰণৰ সেই পৰিমাণৰ সাৰ দিব লাগে। গতিকে সাৰ দিয়াৰ আগতে Soil Test কৰিব লাগে।

উপাদক্ষ মহোদয়, এই সিনিতেই মই আৰু এটি পৰামৰ্শ আগ বঢ়াব খুজিছোঁ সেইটো হৈছে যে আমাৰ ৰাজ্যৰ গৰু উদং দিয়া প্ৰথা যদি বন্ধ কৰি বাৰ মাহে গৰু চৰাব বাধ্যতা মূলক ব্যৱস্থা পদ্ধতিৰে ব্যৱহাৰ কৰিবপাৰে তেন্তে সৰহ শস্য উৎপাদনত বহুখিনি সহায় কৰিব।

বৰ্ত্তমানে আমাৰ বিত্তমন্ত্ৰী ডাঃবীয়াৰ ৰাজেট ভাষণত উল্লেখকৰিছে যে আমাৰ ৰাজ্যত ১০ হাজাৰ পথাৰ পৰিচালনা কমিটি গঠিত হৈছে আৰু ইয়াৰ দ্বাৰা আমাৰ খেতিয়কৰ যথেষ্ট উপকাৰ হৈছে। কিন্তু মই কও যে পথাৰ পৰিচালনা সমিতি গঠন কৰাটো এটা ভুৱাহে হৈছে যেন লাগে খেতিয়কসকলে ইয়াৰ প্ৰকৃত তাৎপৰ্য্য মুঠেই বুজা নাই, অকল এওলোকক বুজুৱাইছে এইবোৰ সমিতিৰ সভা নহলে চৰকাৰৰ পৰা কোনো প্ৰকাৰ ঋণ পোৱা নেযায়। আজি আমি দেখিছোঁ পথাৰ পৰিচালনা সমিতিৰ কাৰণে, বাইজে বৰ্ত্তমানে ধাৰ নাপায়। আমাৰ গাঁৱৰ পথাৰ পৰিচালনা সমিতিৰ দ্বাৰা আমি লাভবান হব পৰা নাই।

আজি Small Scale Industry ৰ জৰিয়তে আমাৰ বাইজৰ আৰ্থিক অৱস্থা উন্নত কৰিব পাৰে। তাৰ কাৰণে একোখন জিলাত একোজন Superintendent নিয়োগ কৰিছে। কিন্তু এজন Superintendent ৰ কাৰণে এখন জিলাৰ সকলো ঠাই নিয়মীত ভাবে পৰিদৰ্শণ কৰিবলৈ টান হয়। গতিকে মই কও যে অন্ততঃ প্ৰত্যেক মহকুমাতে একোজন চপাৰিণ্টেণ্ডেণ্ট নিয়োগ কৰাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব বুলি আশা কৰিলো। মই যি মহকুমাৰ পৰা আহিছোঁ এই মজলদৈ মহকুমা অসমৰ ভিতৰত নিচেই পিছ পৰা, ইয়াত স্বাস্থ্যবান ডেকা বহুত আছে যি সকলে শিক্ষাত আগ বাঢ়িব পৰা নাই। আজি অল্প বা অধ্বশিক্ষিত ডেকা সকলৰ বেকাৰ সমস্যাই এই অঞ্চলত এটা জটিল অৱস্থাৰ সৃষ্টি কৰিছে, এই ডেকা সকলক কোনো বৰুৱা প্ৰশিক্ষণ কোনো কামত নিয়োগ নকৰিলে বহু ক্ষতি হব। এতেকে মই অনুৰোধ কৰোঁ এই বছৰতে এটা Technical Training Institution খুলি মজলদৈৰ ডেকা সকলৰ বেকাৰ সমস্যা সমাধান কৰে যেন।

মহোদয়, আমাৰ দেশত প্ৰয়োজন অনুসাৰে শিক্ষাৰ যি ব্যৱস্থা কৰিছে সি বৰ্ত্তমান দেশৰ পৰিস্থিতিৰ লগত খাপখোৱাকৈ কৰিবলৈ যত্ন কৰাটো বৰ ভাল কথা। সেই অনুসাৰে আমি দেখিছোঁ যে আমাৰ হাই স্কুলবিলাক Higher Secondary ৰ পৰ্য্যায়লৈ তোলাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিছে কিন্তু অহঁতা থকা শিক্ষকৰ অভাৱত বহুতো বেমেজালী ধৰিছে। এই বছৰৰ Higher Secondary পৰীক্ষাৰ ফলাফল যে সেই পৰিমাণে ভাল হ'ব—সেইটো কোৱা টান। কাৰণ পৰীক্ষাৰ কিছুদিন আগতেহে কিছু Text Book ছাত্ৰ সকলে পাইছে।

যি হওক চৰকাৰে এইদৰে আৰু বাৰখন হাইস্কুল Higher Secondary লৈ কপাত্তৰিত কৰিবলৈ ওলাইছে। মই ইয়াকো কও যে মজলদৈ মহকুমাৰ খৈৰাবাৰী হাইস্কুলখন জন জাতীয় এলাকাৰ ভিতৰত এখন মাত্ৰ হাইস্কুল। গতিকে মই চৰকাৰক অনুৰোধ কৰোঁ যাতে যি বাৰখন হাইস্কুল লব তাৰ ভিতৰতে এই খন হাইস্কুলো লয়।



উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আমাৰ ইয়াৰ লোকেল বৰ্ডবোৰ যেতিয়া উঠি যাবলগীয়া হ'ল তেতিয়া তাৰ কৰ্মচাৰীসকলে চৰকাৰৰ ওচৰত আবেদন কৰিছিল যাতে তেওঁলোকৰ চাকৰীৰ নিৰাপত্তা থাকে আৰু যিমান দিন বৰ্ডৰ চাকৰী কৰিছিল তাৰ বেনিফিট পায়। কিন্তু এতিয়া শুনিবলৈ পাইছো যে পঞ্চায়তো অন্যান্য চৰকাৰী বিভাগত নিয়োগ কৰোঁতে লোকেলবৰ্ডত কাম কৰা কালছোৱা গণ্য কৰা নাই। চৰকাৰক অনুৰোধ কৰো যাতে সেই কালছোৱাও গণ্য কৰে আৰু তেতিয়া হ'লে সেই কৰ্মচাৰীসকলে পেন্সন পোৱাত লাভ হ'ব।

আমাৰ চৰকাৰী চাকৰিয়াল সকলৰ সা-সুবিধাৰ কাৰণে Pay কমিটি পাতিব বুলি বিত্ত মন্ত্ৰীৰ ভাষণত উল্লেখ কৰিছে আৰু তাৰ বাবে তেখেতক ধন্যবাদ দিছো। চাকৰিয়ালসকলৰ অসুবিধা সমূহ ভালদৰে পৰীক্ষা কৰি চায় বিহীন ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব বুলি আশা কৰিলো। ইয়াৰ লগতে কওঁ যে ইংৰাজৰ দিনৰ পৰা চলি অহা আমাৰ ৰাজ্যৰ মোজাবোৰত গাওঁবুঢ়া প্ৰথা আছে। কামৰ বিনিময়ত তেওঁলোকক বছৰি ৪ পুৰা মাটিৰ খাজনা দিয়া হয় আৰু বছৰি ৩ টকা বোৰ্ড আদিৰ মেৰামতিৰ কাৰণে খৰচ দিয়া হয়। কিন্তু যিসকল গাওঁবুঢ়াৰ মাটি নাই বা কম পৰিমাণৰ মাটি তেওঁলোকে আচলতে উপকৃত নহয়। গতিকে মাটিৰ খাজনা বেহাই দিয়া প্ৰথা উঠাই দি গাওঁবুঢ়া সকলক বছৰি দৰমহা দিব লাগে বুলি গাওঁ বুঢ়া সমিতিয়ে দাবি কৰি আহিছে।

আন আন চৰকাৰী কৰ্মচাৰীৰ লগত গাওঁবুঢ়া সকলৰো দৰমহা সম্পৰ্কে আশা কৰো দৰমহা কমিতিয়ে বিবেচনা কৰিব। গাওঁবুঢ়াবোৰে বছৰি মাত্ৰ ৩ টকা বোৰ্ড আদিৰ খৰচ বাবদ পোৱাৰ প্ৰথা বৃটিছ চৰকাৰৰ আমোলৰ পৰা চলি আছিল কিন্তু আজিলৈকে উক্ত গাওঁবুঢ়াসকলে বছৰি ৩ টকা হাৰে আজি কেইবা বছৰো পোৱা নাই যোৱা অক্টোবৰ মাহৰ বিধান সভাৰ এই সদনতে ভূতপূৰ্ব সদস্য শ্ৰীপ্ৰভাত নাৰায়ণ চৌধুৰীৰ প্ৰশ্নৰ উত্তৰত উক্ত টকা অনতি পলমে দিয়া হ'ব বুলি ভূতপূৰ্ব ৰাজহ মন্ত্ৰী শ্ৰীদাস ডাঙৰীয়াই প্ৰতিশ্ৰুতি দিছিল। কিন্তু সেই টকা আজি কোঁপতি নোপোৱাত গাওঁবুঢ়াসকল অসন্তুষ্ট হৈছে। গতিকে মই আশা কৰো চৰকাৰে অতি সোনকালে এই টকা পোৱাৰ এটি ব্যৱস্থা কৰে যেন।

যোৱা বছৰ যিবোৰ আঞ্চলিক পঞ্চায়ত প্ৰধান প্ৰধান বাস্তা গড়কাপ্তানী বিভাগে লৈছে; সেইবোৰ আঞ্চলিক পঞ্চায়তে মেৰামতি কৰা নাই গড়কাপ্তানী বিভাগেও কৰা নাই। ফলত বাস্তাবোৰ এনেকুৱাকৈ বেয়া হৈছে যে চলাচল কৰাই টান হৈ পৰিছে। আশা কৰো সেই বাস্তাবোৰ গড়কাপ্তানী বিভাগে মেৰামতি কৰাৰ ব্যৱস্থা অনতিপলমে কৰিব।

উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, সৰ্বশেষত এটা কথা কওঁ যে চৰকাৰী ভাষা আইন পাচ কৰাৰ পিচত বিশেষকৈ অসমীয়া ভাষাৰ কদৰ বঢ়াৰ লগে লগে সদনৰ আলোচনাবোৰ অসমীয়াতে বেচিকৈ হৈছে আৰু সদস্য সকলে মাতৃভাষাত ভাষণ দিবলৈ সুবিধা পাইছে। সেই অসমীয়া ভাষণসমূহ লিপিবদ্ধ কৰিবলৈ, মই জনাত মাত্ৰ ৪ জনহে অসমীয়া বিপটীৰ আছে। যি হিচাপে কাম বাঢ়িছে তাৰ কাৰণে ৪ জন বিপটীৰ যথেষ্ট নহয়। সেই কাৰণে মই চৰকাৰক অৰ্থৰোধ কৰিছো যাতে এই সদনৰ সুবিধাৰ কাৰণে অন্ততঃ আৰু ৫ জন অসমীয়া বিপটীৰ নিয়োগ কৰি এই সদনত কৰা আলোচনা বোৰ নিয়তিম ৰূপে প্ৰকাশ কৰিবলৈ সুবিধা কৰি দিয়ে।

সামৰণিত কওঁ যে কৰ-কাটল লগোৱাৰ আগতে বিত্তমন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে যেন আকৌ এবাৰ দকৈ ভাবি চায় যে কৰৰ হেচা যাতে গৰীৰ জনসাধাৰণৰ ওপৰত বেচিকৈ নপৰে। ইয়াকে কৈ মোৰ বক্তব্যৰ সামৰণি মাৰিলো।



**Shri UPENDRA NATH SANATAN (Bogdung):** উপাধক্ষ মহোদয়! মই বিত্ত মন্ত্ৰীৰ বাৰ্জাৰ ওপৰত এইটো বৰ খুজিছো। যে গাঁৱলীয়া খেতিয়ক মানুহবিলাকক যি কৰ লগাইছে সেই কৰ খেতিয়ক সকলৰ ওপৰত নলগাই চাৰাপ-মহল, চিনেমা হল পেট্ৰল আদিৰ ওপৰত বেচিকৈ কৰ লগাব লাগে। লগে লগে আৰু এটা কথা কব খোজো যে বিত্তমন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে বাৰ্জাত উল্লেখ কৰিছে যে ঠায়ে ঠায়ে বনুৱাৰ মজলৰ অৰ্থে কল্যাণ কেন্দ্ৰ খোলা হৈছে আৰু মজদুৰৰ তাত উন্নতি হৈছে বুলি তেখেতে কয়। এই বিষয়ে মই কব খোজো যে যিবোৰ কল্যাণ কেন্দ্ৰ খোলা হৈছে বনুৱাৰ কোনো উপকাৰ হোৱা নাই। আৰু বনুৱাৰ নিবনুৱা সমস্যাৰ বিষয়ে বিত্ত মন্ত্ৰীয়ে উল্লেখ কৰিছে যে নিবনুৱা সমস্যা বৰ্মা হৈছে এই বিষয়ে মই কব খোজো নিবনুৱা সমস্যা দিনে দিনে বাঢ়ি গৈছে। চৰকাৰে যি **Employment Exchange** খুলিছে তাত নিবনুৱাৰ বিষয়ে যেনেকুৱা হব লাগিছিল তেনেকুৱা কাৰ্য্যকৰি হোৱা নাই। আৰু এইটো কথাও কব খোজো যে চৰকাৰে বনুৱাৰ অৰ্থে কোনো ভাল মন কান দিয়া নাই। কাৰণ হৈছে যে ১৯৫১ চনত **Plantation** আইন বনালে আৰু ১৯৫৬ চনত কাৰ্য্যত লগালে। দুখৰ কথা এতিয়াও **Plantation** ত যেনে কাম হব লাগিছিল শতকৰা ৩০ ভাগো হোৱা নাই বুলি কও। যেনে চাহ বাগানৰ মল পৰিদৰ্শণ কৰিবলৈ চৰকাৰে যি ইনিম্পেক্টৰ নিযুক্ত কৰিছে তেখেত সকল পৰিদৰ্শণ কৰিবলৈ যাওতে বাগানৰ স্কুলৰ চাইনবৰ্ডখন দেখিলেই থিক চলিছে বুলি বিপৰীত দি দিয়ে। বাগানৰ হাস্পাতাল সম্পৰ্কে যেনে চিকিৎসা কৰিব লাগে তেনে চিকিৎসা কৰা নাই। মাক-বাপেকে যদি কাম কৰিছে তাৰ লবা-ছোৱালীক ১৮ বছৰৰ ওপৰ হলে চিকিৎসা নকৰে। আৰু কোনো বুঢ়া-বুঢ়ী **dependant** থাকিলে তেওঁলোককো চিকিৎসা নকৰে। সেই বনুৱা জনে নিজৰ উপাৰ্জনৰ পৰা খৰচ কৰি চিকিৎসা কৰিব লগা হয়। আৰু বনুৱাৰ মৰৰ সম্পৰ্কেও কব খোজো চৰকাৰে বনুৱা ঘৰৰ আচনি খনে সেই ঘৰবিলাক যি ধৰণে বনাই আছে সেইবিলাকো ভাল সজা হোৱা নাই। ঘৰবিলাক দেখিবলৈ বেলেৰ মাল উৰাব দৰে। গৰমৰ দিনত গৰমৰ কাৰণে আৰু পানীৰ দিনত পানীৰ কাৰণে থাকিব নোৱাৰে। তাৰ সেই ঘৰবিলাক পৰিবলৈ ধৰিছে। বৰ্তমানলৈকে তিনিখন বাগানত তিনিটা ঘৰ ভাঙি তিনিজন বনুৱা মৰিছে। তাৰ যেনেকুৱা বিচাৰ হব লাগিছিল সেইমতে হোৱা নাই। ইয়াৰ কাৰণ হৈছে যে **Chief Inspector of Plantation** ৰ অফিচ হৈছে শিলঙত। ইয়াত লিখিলে কোনো খা-খবৰ সোনকালে পোৱা নাযায় গতিকে **Chief Inspector of Plantation** ৰ অফিচটো **Jorhat** বা **Dibrugarh** ত নিব লাগে। আৰু গাঁৱৰ বিষয়ে কব খোজো যে গাঁৱত কিছুমান ঠাইত প্ৰাইমেৰী স্কুলবিলাক আছে সেইটো গাঁৱৰ বাইজে নিজে চান্দা তুলি চলাইছে। সেই গাঁৱৰ বাইজ সকল শিক্ষা বৰ্ডত আপত্তি কৰি থকা স্বত্বেও শিক্ষা বৰ্ডে লোৱা নাই। কিন্তু শিক্ষা বৰ্ডে সোনকালে লব লাগে। আৰু গাঁৱৰ মানুহৰ কাৰণে কোনো চিকিৎসাৰ ব্যৱস্থা নাই। তেওঁবিলাকৰ বেমাৰ হলে ১০/১৫ মাইলৰ পৰা হাস্পাতালত যাব লগা হয়। যিবোৰ অত্যন্ত গৰীব মানুহ টাৰা-পইছা নাই মটৰ গাড়ীৰ অভাবত যাব নোৱাৰে। গতিকে গাওঁবিলাকত **Dispensary** দিব লাগে। গাঁৱৰ আলি-পদূলি সম্পৰ্কে কব খোজো আগতে **Local Board** যিবোৰ আলি মেৰামতি কৰিছিল আজিকালি **Local Board** উঠাই দিয়াৰ পাছত তেনেকুৱা মেৰামতি হোৱা নাই। সেইটো **P. W. D.** ৰ হাতত আছে কি প্ৰায়তৰ হাতত আছে আমি কবপৰা নাই। যেনে **Tinsukia** ৰ পৰা **Guijan** লৈ যি আলি আছে সেইখন সদায় মটৰ গাড়ী অহা যোৱা কৰি থাকে তাত লবা-ছোৱালী **Tinsukia . High School** ত অহা-যোৱা কৰোতে গৰমৰ দিনত ধূলিৰ কোবত দিগদানি পায়, শিলঙটি বিলাক ওফৰি লম্বা



ছোৱালীৰ গাঁত লাগে । বৰষুণৰ দিনত মটৰৰ বোকাৰ চিতিকণি ছোৱালীৰ গাঁত লাগে । কিছুমান লৰা-ছোৱালী বোকাপানী লগাত বাটৰ পৰা ঘৰলৈ ঘূৰি যায় ,। তেনেকুৱা আৰু এটা আলি Tinsukia ৰ পৰা Gelapukhuri বাগানলৈ প্ৰায় ১১/২ মাইল হ'ব । বৰষুণৰ দিনত লৰা-ছোৱালীবিলাক Tinsukia ত স্কুলত পঢ়িবলৈ আহোতে দিগদাৰি পায় । মটৰ আদিয়ে বোকা পানী মাৰে । তাৰ বাইজে বৰ কষ্ট পাই আছে । ৪১৫ খন গাঁৱৰ লৰা-ছোৱালী আৰু ৪ খন বাগিছাৰ পৰা লৰাছোৱালী স্কুললৈ অহা-যোৱা কৰি থাকে । গতিকে মই চৰকাৰক অনুৰোধ কৰো এই দুটা আলি অতি সোনকালে repairing কৰিব লাগে । Tinsukia ৰ পৰা Guijan ৰ আলিটো পিচ কৰিব লাগে । আৰু Tinsukia Gelapukhuri ৰ বাস্তাটো ভালকৈ repairing কৰিব লাগে ।

যি টেকনিকেল স্কুলৰ বিষয়ে বিত্তমন্ত্ৰীয়ে কৈছে সেইটো Tinsukia ত সোনকালে হ'ব লাগে আৰু Regional Engineer School এটা হোৱাৰ কথা আছে সেইটো Tinsukia ত হ'ব লাগে কাৰণ এই ঠাইৰ তেল, কয়লা, চাহ বাগান আছে গতিকে তাত হ'লে এই বিষয় বিলাকত শিক্ষা দিবলৈ সুবিধা হ'ব ।

বিত্ত মন্ত্ৰীৰ বাজেটত বাইজৰ মন্ত্ৰলৰ অৰ্থে যিটো উল্লেখ কৰিছে মজদুৰ আৰু পেতিয়কৰ ভাল ব্যৱস্থা সোনকালে ল'ব বুলি অনুৰোধ জনাই বিত্ত মন্ত্ৰীক ধন্যবাদ জনাও ।

**Shri BAHADUR BASUMATARY [Panery, (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)]**: মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মাননীয় অৰ্থ মন্ত্ৰী ডাঃবীৰাই ১৯৬২-৬৩ চনৰ বাজেট দাঙি ধৰি আমাক নানা পৰিকল্পনা যোজনা আদিৰ বিষয়ে উল্লেখ কৰাৰ বাবে তেখেতক ধন্যবাদ জনাইছো । তাৰ লগে মই দু-আষাৰ মান কথা কবলৈ ওলাইছো । কিন্তু মোৰ ভাষা শুনি আপোনালোকে হাহিব পাৰে কাৰণ মোৰ ভাষণত বহুত ক্ৰটি বিচছতি হ'ব পাৰে—যিহেতু মেৰ নিজৰ মাতৃভাষা বোৰৰ বাহিৰে অন্য ভাষাত ব'ব জ্ঞান নাই ।

**Shri LAKSHI PRASAD GOSWAMI (Lahorighat)**: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I draw your attention to one point. Most of the Ministers are absent. We are having a general discussion on the budget which relates to local grievances and it concerns different Ministers. I feel Sir, that it is proper that the Ministers should be here to hear the grievances. Only two Ministers out of several Ministers, Deputy Ministers and Ministers of State are present now.

**Mr DEPUTY SPEAKER**: Two of the Ministers have gone to Cachar. However, I will see to it.

**Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI**: The Ministers should be present in the House to hear the local grievances.

উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয় দেশ স্বাধীনতাৰ পাঁচত দেশৰ সবলো ঠাইকে সমানে আগবঢ়াই নিবৰ কাৰণে পৰিকল্পনাৰ যোগেদি নানা আৰু গ্ৰহণ কৰিছে । কিন্তু সেইবিলাক আচনীৰ দ্বাৰা বাইজৰ কিমান উপকাৰ হ'ব লাগিল সিমান হোৱা নাই । ১৯৫২ চনতে আমাৰ দৰং কমিউনিটি প্ৰজেক্ট স্থাপন কৰা হয় । তেতিয়া আমাৰ দুখীয়া সকলোতকৈ পিচ পৰা বাইজে বহুত আশা কৰিছিল যে হয়তো



বাইজৰ বহুত উপকাৰ সাধন হ'ব বাইজে নানা প্ৰকাৰৰ সা-সুবিধা ভোগ কৰিবলৈ পাব। কিন্তু দুখৰ বিষয় যে সেই প্ৰজেক্টৰ দ্বাৰা যিমান উপকাৰ বাইজে পাব বুলি ভাবিছিল সেই হিচাবে বাইজৰ কোনো উপকাৰ হোৱা নাই। আমাৰ বাইজৰ বুঢ়া, লৰা, মতা, তিৰোতা সকলোৱে টেবল দলং বলিলে বুজি পায়। আমাৰ বাইজে প্ৰজেক্টৰ পৰা কৰা দলংবোৰক টেবল দলং বোলে। আমাৰ বাইজে, অশিক্ষিত হলেও প্ৰজেক্টত অভিজ্ঞ আৰু শিক্ষিত ইঞ্জিনীয়াৰ সকলে দলং সাজিবলৈ ওলোৱাৰ সময়ত কিছুমান পৰামৰ্শ দিছিল—সেইবোৰ তেওঁলোকে একো নুশুনিলে। বাইজে কৈছিল যে আমাৰ গাওঁখন তুটান সীমান্তত অৱস্থিত পাহাৰৰ পৰা পানী বাগৰী আহে। তেতিয়া তেওঁলোকে কয়—“কাহা পানী হয়—ক্যা পানী হয়”। তেওঁলোকে কৰিলে কি যত ১২ ফুট খান্দিব লাগে তাত ৩২ ফুট খান্দিলে, কিছুমান ঠাইত সামান্য খান্দিলে, এনেকৈ দলং সজা হৈ গ'ল। তাৰ পাচত যেতিয়া বাৰিষা বৰষুণ আহিল তেতিয়া সেইবোৰ দলঙৰ কিছুমান উঠি গ'ল আৰু কিছুমান হেলেকলেকিয়া হল—এতিয়া সেইবোৰ দলং কোনো কামত নহা হল। সকলোবোৰ দলঙৰ খুতাত বঙা আখৰেৰে লেখা আছে ৮ ফুটৰ পৰা ১৫।১৬ ফুট বুলি—কিন্তু তলত কিমান আছে তেওঁলোকে হে জানে। আমাৰ সেই দৰে কমিউনিটি প্ৰজেক্ট কিছুদিনৰ পিচত N. E. S. Block হল আৰু তাৰ কিছুদিনৰ পাচত এতিয়া Development Block হলহি, কিন্তু কাম হলে একো হোৱা নাই। সেই কাৰণে এই বাৰ বিত্ত মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ৰ ভাষণত যিবোৰ আচনী দেখিছো সেইবোৰৰ পৰা সাধাৰণ বাইজৰ কি উপকাৰ হ'ব তাত আমাৰ সন্দেহ হৈছে। সেই কাৰণে এই বিষয়ে চৰকাৰৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰিলো। আৰু এটা কথা কও চৰকাৰে শিক্ষা ক্ষেত্ৰতো পিচ পৰা অঞ্চলবোৰত নানা সুবিধা দিব বুলি জানি সুখী হলো, গতিকে আমাৰ পিচ পৰা অঞ্চলবোৰত প্ৰথমতে কাৰীকৰী স্কুল, পলিটেকনিকেল স্কুল আদি ৰাতে স্থাপন হয় তাৰ ৰাখে চৰকাৰৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰিলো।

বৰ্তমান Technical আৰু Politecnice School আদি অনুষ্ঠান টাউন, ৰাজধানী আজিত গঢ়ি তুলাৰ কথাই কোৱা হৈছে। কিন্তু আমাৰ যিবিলাক ভিতৰুৱা গাওঁ-ভূই আছে সেইবিলাক আজিও অন্তৰ্গত পিচ পৰা হৈ পৰি আছে। এই অনুষ্ঠান বিলাক টাউন, চহৰ আদিতৈ সৰু সৰু কাৰীকৰি প্ৰশিক্ষণ কেন্দ্ৰ হলে কিছুমান অনুষ্ঠান ভিতৰুৱা গাঁৱত নিৰ্মাণ কৰাৰ আচনি ল'ব লাগে। কিয়নো ভিতৰুৱা গাঁৱৰ মানুহবিলাক ইমান গৰীৰ যে তেওঁলোকৰ লৰা-ছোৱালী টাউনলৈ পঠিয়াই শিক্ষা দিয়াৰ সম্বল অকনো নাই। তেওঁলোকক তেনেকৈ পিচ পেলাই থলে দেশৰ প্ৰকৃত উন্নতি কৰা নহ'ব।

ৰাস্তা আৰু আলি-পদূলি কথা কলে দুখ লাগে। টাউনৰ পৰা দুই এখন গাঁৱলৈ হোৱা দুই এটা Approach Road নাইবা এখন টাউনৰ পৰা আন এখন টাউনলৈ নিওতে দুই এটা ৰাস্তাই যি দুই এখন গাঁৱৰ মাজেদি যোৱা ৰাস্তাৰ বাহিৰেও আন ৰাস্তা গাওঁ অঞ্চলত আজিলৈকে নিৰ্মাণ হোৱা নাই বুলিলে বঢ়াই কোৱা নহয়। ইয়াৰ বাহিৰেও গাওঁ অঞ্চলত কোনো ৰািই উন্নত নাই।

১৯৪৭-৪৮ চনত স্বৰ্গীয় বৰদলৈ আৰু বৰ্তমান যোগান মন্ত্ৰী শ্ৰীব্ৰহ্মযেতিয়া আমাৰ মঙ্গলদৈৰ উত্তৰ অঞ্চললৈ গৈছিল তেতিয়া আমাৰ সেই ঠাইবিলাক জঙ্গলেৰে পৰিপূৰ্ণ আছিল। তেখেত সকলে টংলা আৰু পানৈৰীৰ পৰাহে



আমাৰ উত্তৰ অঞ্চলটোত বাস্তা-পদূলিৰ কোনো কঠাই নাছিল। আজি স্বাধীনতা লাভ কৰাৰ পিচত N. E. F. A. গীমাতুলৈ যোৱাৰ এটা ভাল মটৰ যাব পৰা বাস্তা নহল। যোৱা বাৰ বৰ্ত্তমান মুখ্য মন্ত্ৰী যাওঁতেও গোটেইখিন ঠাইলৈ মটৰ নিব পৰা নাই। গতিকে দেখা যায় যে ১৯৫২ চনতে এটা বাস্তা আৰম্ভ কৰে কিন্তু আজিও তাত মটৰ নিব পৰা হোৱা নাই। কোৱা হয় যে এই বাস্তাখিলাক সংবিধানৰ ২৭৫ অনুসূচীৰ টকাৰে কৰা হৈছে। কিন্তু ১৯৬০ চনত শ্ৰীধৰদেৱে কৈছিল যে, কেন্দ্ৰৰ পৰা এটা উপকেন্দ্ৰলৈ বা এখন ট্ৰাইবেল গাঁৱৰ পৰা আন এখন ট্ৰাইবেল গাঁৱলৈ যাতায়তৰ ব্যৱস্থাৰ কাৰণেহে ২৭৫ৰ পৰা টকা খৰচ কৰিব লাগে এতিয়া কথা হল, তেনে বাস্তা চৰকাৰে কিমান তৈয়াৰ কৰিছে নে তাত ঘাহিৰেও ২৭৫ৰ টকা খৰচ কৰা হৈছে। মই জনাত আমাৰ ট্ৰাইবেল সকল গোটেই অসমতে অনা ট্ৰাইবেলৰ লগত মিহলী হৈ আছে—কিন্তু সংবিধানৰ মতে এই ট্ৰাইবেল সকলৰ সম্প্ৰসাৰণৰ কাৰণে কিছুমান ট্ৰাইবেল ব্লক আৰু বেট কান্ধাৰ কথা—কিন্তু প্ৰকৃত পক্ষে তেনে কোনো আচুতীয়া ব্যৱস্থা কৰা হোৱা নাই। মজলদৈৰ উত্তৰ অঞ্চল ট্ৰাইবেলেৰে পৰিপূৰ্ণ। তাৰ অন্ততঃ ৭ খন মৌজা একেবাৰে এটা ব্লক কৰি দিয়া দৰ্কাৰ। কিন্তু এতিয়ালৈ তেনে ব্যৱস্থা কৰা আমি দেখা নাই।

(সময়ৰ সংকেট ধ্বনি)

**Shrimati AFIA AHMED (Jamunamukh):** মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আমাৰ মাননীয় বিত্ত মন্ত্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়াই এই সদনত ১৯৬২-৬৩ চনৰ যি বাজেট দাঙি ধৰিলে তাৰ কাৰণে তেখেতক মই আন্তৰিক ধন্যবাদ জনালো আৰু তেখেতে ভৱিষ্যতলৈ কৰিবলৈ হাতত লোৱা সকলোখিনি আচনি এই সদনত খোলা থুলি ভাবে দাঙি ধৰিছে তাৰ কাৰণেও তেখেতক মই পুনৰ ধন্যবাদ জনালো।

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, বিত্ত মন্ত্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়াই তেখেতৰ বাজেটৰ বক্তৃতাৰত এই বছৰত লগাবলৈ লোৱা নতুন কৰৰ কথা উল্লেখ কৰিছে। লোকেল বেট ২৫ নং পৰা ৫০ নয়া পৰ্য্যটনলৈ বঢ়ালে মোৰ ভাবেৰে খেতিয়ক বাইজৰ মনত এটা হতাশৰ ভাব আহিব, কিয়নো, তেখেতসকলে এই বৰ্দ্ধিত হাৰত লোকেল বেট দিবলৈ বহুতেই অকম হব। আমাৰ বাইজ সকলে যোৱা কেই বছৰ মান ধৰি ভালেমান প্ৰাকৃতিক দুৰ্যোগৰ সম্মুখীন হব লগা হৈছে। যেনে—বাণ পানী, বৰষুণৰ অভাৱত হোৱা ধৰ ইত্যাদি। বিশেষকৈ মোৰ সমষ্টিৰ নমাটি, কপাহবাৰী, গৰবাটি, কহিৱতলী মৌজাৰ খেতিয়ক বাইজসকলে আজি প্ৰায় দুই তিনি বছৰ ধৰি প্ৰাকৃতিক দুৰ্যোগৰ কাৰণে ভালদৰে খেতি-বাটি কৰিব পৰা নাইও সম্পূৰ্ণভাবে অভাৱ গ্ৰস্ত। যিহেতু, তেওঁলোকে চৰকাৰৰ পৰা লং-টাৰম এগ্ৰিকালচাৰেল লোনৰ বাবে চেষ্টা কৰিছে তেনে অৱস্থাত তেওঁলোকৰ পক্ষে এই বৰ্দ্ধিত হাৰত স্থানীয় কৰ দিয়াটো কোনো বৰমে সহ্যৰপৰ নহব। তাৰ উপৰি আজি কালি তেওঁলোকে খাদ্য সামগ্ৰী বিলাক বজাৰত অতি, চ'ৰা দামত কিনিব লগীয়া হয়। চৰকাৰৰ প্ৰতি মোৰ অনুৰোধ যাতে অতিমাত্ৰা লাভ লোৱা ব্যবসায়ী সকলৰ প্ৰতি চোকা দৃষ্টি ৰাখে। মই বিত্ত মন্ত্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়াক এই লোকেল বেটটো যাতে কোনো অৱস্থাতে বৰ্দ্ধিত নহয় তাৰ বাবে তেখেতক পুনৰ অনুৰোধ কৰিলো। তাৰ বিনিময়ত অন্যফালৰ পৰা যেনে :—আমোদকৰ এৰিয়াৰ পৰি থকা লেণ্ডবেভিনিউ আদিৰ পৰা উঠালে ভাল হব বুলি মই ভাবো।

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, এই খিনিতে মই আৰু এটা কথা উল্লেখ কৰিব খোজো আৰু এইটো হৈছে আমাৰ লেণ্ড বেভিনিউৰ বিষয়ে, যিমান দূৰ জানিব পাৰিছো আজি ভালেমান দিন ধৰি আমাৰ মৌজাদাৰ সকলে বাইজৰ পৰা নিয়মিতৰূপে টকা



আদায় কৰি চৰকাৰৰ ঘৰত জমা দিব পৰা নাই। গোটেই অসমতে এনে ঘটনা ঘটিছে। গতিকে মই ভাবো চৰকাৰে এই বিষয়টো দৰ্শক ভাৱি চাব আৰু কি ব্যৱস্থা হাতত ললে এই সমস্যাটো সহজে সমাধান কৰিব পৰা যাব তাৰ বিষয়ে চিন্তা কৰিব।

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, চৰকাৰে যদি আমাৰ বিজাৰ্ডৰ মাটিবিলাক বে-দখলকাৰী মানুহ-বিলাকক উচ্ছেদ কৰি আচলতে পোৱা উপযুক্ত মানুহক মাটি দিয়া হেতেন চৰকাৰে বহুত খাজানা পালেহেতেন, মোৰ বোধেৰে চৰকাৰে সোনকালে এই সমস্যাটো হাতত লব। মই যিমানদূৰ জানিব পাৰিছো নগাঁৱৰ কাৰ্কী বিজাৰ্ডটোৰ কিছু অংশ মাটি বেদখলকাৰীয়ে দখল কৰি আছে। মই ভাবো যেতিয়ালৈকে চৰকাৰে কাৰ্য্যকৰী পন্থা হাতত নলয় তেতিয়ালৈকে এই বেদখলকাৰী লোকসকলক উচ্ছেদ কৰিব পৰা নহব। এই বিষয়ত মই ভাবো মৌলবী ইন্দ্ৰিচ চাহাবে আগবঢ়োৱা পৰামৰ্শত চৰকাৰে গুৰুত্ব দিব বুলি আশা কৰিলো।

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, এইটো বৰ সুখৰ কথা যে আমাৰ চৰকাৰে প্ৰাথমিক শিক্ষা বাধ্যতামূলক কৰিবলৈ চেষ্টা কৰিছে। এইটোকৰাজি বহুদিনৰ আগতে দৰ্কাৰ আছিল। মই চৰকাৰক অনুৰোধ কৰো যাতে সকলোঠাইতে এইটো প্ৰবৰ্ত্তন কৰে যেন। অনুন্নত সম্প্ৰদায়ৰ মাজত অৰ্থাৎ ইমিগ্ৰেণ্টএৰিয়া আৰুটি-গাৰ্ডেন এৰিয়াত এইটো প্ৰবৰ্ত্তন কৰা অত্যন্ত দৰ্কাৰ হৈছে। চৰকাৰে নিজে তত্ত্বাবধান লৈ এইটো প্ৰবৰ্ত্তন কৰা অত্যন্ত দৰ্কাৰ হৈছে। চৰকাৰে নিজে তত্ত্বাবধানলৈ এই ঠাইবিলাকত বেচিক ট্ৰেইণ্ড শিক্ষকেৰে স্কুল খোলা উচিত।

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মাননীয় বিত্ত মন্ত্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়াতথৈতৰ ভাষণত পে' কমিটি গঠন কৰিব বুলি কৈছে। ই এটি সুখৰ খবৰ। কাৰণ লাষ্ট পে কমিটি তাপ আজি প্ৰায় ৫ বছৰৰ ওপৰ হৈ গল। ইতিমধ্যে খাদ্য সামগ্ৰীৰ মূল্য বাঢ়ি গৈছে, গতিকে চৰকাৰে এই পে কমিটিখন সোনকালে কৰি চৰকাৰী চাকৰিয়াল সকলক বিলিফ দিব বুলি আশা কৰিলো। নহলে তেওঁলোকৰ মনত কোনো উৎসাহ উদ্দীপনা নাথাকিব। সেয়ে নহলে তেওঁলোকৰ কামৰ প্ৰতিও আন্তৰিকতা নেথাকিব।

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, বিজুলী শক্তিৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত অসম আন সকলোৰাজ্যতকৈ পিচ পৰি আছে। অৱশ্যে ৰাজ্যিক বিদ্যুৎ মন্ত্ৰালয়ে ইতিমধ্যে কেইটামান প্ৰজেক্ট হাতত লৈছে। এই হাতত লোৱা প্ৰজেক্ট বিলাকৰ ভিতৰত কপিলি ভেলি প্ৰজেক্টও অন্যতম। কাৰণ এই কপিলি ভেলি প্ৰজেক্টটো ভাৰতৰ ভিতৰত এটা লেখত লব লগীয়া প্ৰজেক্ট হ'ব। অসমৰ ভিতৰত কপিলি ভেলি প্ৰজেক্টত আটাইতকৈ কম খৰছতে বিজুলী উৎপাদন কৰিব পৰা যাব। আশা কৰো আমাৰ চৰকাৰে এই বছৰতেই এই বহুমুখী পৰিযোজনাটো হাতত লয় যেন। ইয়াৰ লগতে চৰকাৰক যমুনা ইৰিগেচন প্ৰজেক্টৰ কামো অতি সোনকালে আৰম্ভ কৰিবলৈ অনুৰোধ কৰিলো যাতে সেই অঞ্চলৰ গৰীব খেতিয়ক ৰাইজে খোঁত বাট কৰাত সুবিধা হয়, আৰু বাণ-পানীৰ পৰা ৰক্ষা পৰে।

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আমাৰ কৃষি শিল্প বিলাকক যথোপযুক্ত সাহায্য দি আৰু নতুন গঢ় দি উন্নত ধৰণেৰে উৎপাদন কৰিব জনপ্ৰিয় কৰিব লাগে। এই উদ্দেশ্যে চৰকাৰে চোকা দৃষ্টি ৰাখি ধীন দিয়া দৰকাৰ। কাৰণ বহুত সময়ত যি উদ্দেশ্যে টকাটো দিয়া হয় সেই কাৰণে খৰছ কৰা নহয়। বৃষ্টিৰ শিল্প আমাৰ হৈছে মাজত জনপ্ৰিয় কৰিব পাৰিলে আমাৰ দেশৰো অৰ্থনৈতিক প্ৰবৃদ্ধিৰ ভিত্তি হ'ব। এই কৃষি শিল্পই নিবনুৱা সমস্যা সমাধান কৰাত বহুত ক্ষেত্ৰত সহায় কৰিব।



গতিকে মই ভাবোঁ যদি চৰকাৰে গঠনমূলক দৃষ্টি ভঙ্গিৰ দ্বাৰা এই শিল্পে বিলাবক গতি উঠাত সহায় কৰে, তেন্তে আমাৰ দেশৰ অৱস্থা বহুতখিনি উন্নত হ'ব। আমাৰ দেশৰ মানুহে যদি অকল চৰকাৰে পতা শিল্প আৰু চৰকাৰী চাকৰী কেইটাৰ ওপৰতে নিৰ্ভৰ কৰি থাকে, তেন্তে আমাৰ দেশৰ ভৱিষ্যত একেবাৰে আন্ধাৰ হ'ব। নিবনুৱা সমস্যাই গোটেই দেশখন বেৰি ধৰিব। সেই কাৰণে ৰাইজে যাতে এনে ধৰণৰ শিল্প প্ৰতিষ্ঠা কৰাত আগ বাঢ়ে তাৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰে অলপতত্বাৱধান ল'ব লাগে।

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, সব্বশেষত মই অনুৰোধ কৰোঁ যাতে আমাৰ চৰকাৰে বিমান পাৰে সিমান ৰাজ্যিক প্ৰশাসনৰ খৰচ কমাবলৈ চেষ্টা কৰে যেন। ইমানৰেই কৈ মাননীয় বিত্ত মন্ত্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়াক পুনৰ ধন্যবাদ জনালোঁ।

**Shri INDRESWAR KHAUND (Jaipur):** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. I rise to speak a few words on the budget speech presented by our Finance Minister. The Finance Minister deserves thanks for his illuminating speech. He has presented before us those things which we are going to have during this current year. He has advanced so many good proposals which are really encouraging to note in the hope that the State will advance a few steps further in the path of advance. To take the subject of education, we are going to get some schemes on the technical lines. The Finance Minister in his budget speech said that some Industrial Training Institutions and Polytechnics are going to be started. These are very important schemes which are badly needed for the purpose of training our young people.

Sir, at long last we are going to get two Technical Institutes at two proper places—one at Dibrugarh and another at Tinsukia. Sir, the best consideration is to locate the places where industries are fast growing and where the trainees will get the facilities for practical training, and is to locate them nearer to industries. In this connection, Sir, I like to suggest another area where, at least, one institution can be established. It is Duliajan. Sir, there are some fast growing industries with modern machineries at and near this place. There is one of the most up-to-date motor workshops in India at Duliajan, and other workshops and factories are being started with up-to-date machineries. This place is not far from the Namrup Thermal Project, and the Fertiliser Factory and other industries going to be established with huge cost. So, if a technical institute is established there the trainees will get facilities for practical training also. So, I would like to draw the attention of Government to this point in time.

Another suggestion I want to offer in this connection, is to establish schools or Public Schools in the line of those established at Jilance and some other places where students from the age of five upwards and children belonging to different communities get chance to read and live together. These schools should be of residential type. This will help in the integration of different communities of the State. So, I hope Government will consider this suggestion.

Sir, another important matter I have seen in the budget speech of our Finance Minister. This is for establishing a Shainik School in our State. This is a very good scheme which will give opportunity to the children of the State to get military training so that they can enter into the Defence Force.



Sir, there is another small but very significant scheme indicated in the Budget Speech of the Finance Minister. This is the proposal for building a Rest House for the tribal people who come from N. E. F. A. areas for small trade and other purposes to Dibrugarh. Generally these tribal people come to the town and roam about the town. It will be a very good thing if such a tribal rest house is constructed near about Na Sadiya Jonai, etc. that is in all the towns bordering N.E.F.A.

Now Sir, I would like to speak a few words about the Community Development Projects. Sir, we are going to get 48 blocks more which will cover the entire State. But, Sir, after working nearly ten years on these projects we have seen that there is widespread discontentment among the people. When the C. D. Programme was first taken up people from all corners of the State clamoured for such Projects—but now after 10 years. we have seen there is widespread discontentment and frustration.

All these projects are meant for certain purposes. But can we truthfully say that all the money spent through these blocks are spent for the purpose? We cannot say this. These blocks have not been able to serve the interests of the people they fell far short of the great expectation of the people. Larger sums of money are spent on items where it was not necessary to spend. The Village Level Workers are deceiving the Block Development Officer and the Block Development Officer is deceiving the authority above. There is practically no supervision of the blocks work above the Block Development Officer. Nobody is checking whether the compost pits shown in periodical statement of the Village Level Workers are in actually in existence or not. In papers we find thousands of pits in the block. There is now nobody to look whether the amounts of money allotted to the blocks are utilised in a proper way. I can say about the Panitola Blocks where recently an amount Rs.13,000 has been spent in the name of reclamation of the Headquarters. This Headquarter needed no reclamation. This money was given for reclamation of cultivable lands. Sir, these programmes have been undertaken for the all round development of our rural and country side of our State and for the matter of that the whole India for improving the economic cultural and social condition of the countryside. But every year what we have seen is that these projects have not been able to extend any benefit to the people for which they are meant. So Sir, my suggestion is that instruction should be given to the Deputy Commissioner for regular visit of the blocks and see that the works are done properly.

There should be some officers I mean Regional Officers for two or three districts who can supervise the work otherwise there will be colossal wastage of public money. These officers will be able to supervise the important works of the development Blocks and Panchyat. I, therefore suggest that there should be constant vigilance and Government should consider this matter.

**Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER:** Your time is up.

**Shri INDESWAR KHAUND:** Sir, give me only 5 minutes.

**Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER:** No, you can speak only two minutes.



**Shri INDESWAR KHAUND (Jaipur) :** Another thing I want to put forward is about an old Jeep belonging to this Block. This Jeep became out of order and a new jeep was placed immediately in its place about 5 or 6 years back. For these years this old jeep was not disposed of. Only recently the old jeep was auctioned away at 1800 while the same jeep was resold immediately for, Rs.3200. Sir, the Accountant of this Project was also suspended for misuse of money. So Sir, fund of the Projects are misused and people are misled. As the President of India has said once that....“Had there been no religions the world would have been more religious”. Similarly we can say that there had been no community projects, the community would have been more developed.

One point more and I finish. Another waste of public money can be seen in Prohibition of Opium. To the tune of five lakhs of rupees has been given for this purpose but it what purpose has served? One lakh of rupees has been shown as cost of medicine and treatment. But where is the treatment. At Chabua there was a treatment centre. It became popular and the edicts came there. But this centre has to be closed as no medicine was supplied and no ration was given. So far we understand there is a Deputy Commissioner of Excise for the purpose but we do not know what is his duties. Smuggling of opium is going on freely without any fear or detection. Due to abundance of supply the price of opium has come down from Rs.18 to Rs.5 or Rs.4 per seer.

Sir, I have been listening with great attention to the speeches delivered here by almost all the members speaking about the proposed measure for enhancement of Local rates. Many of the speakers spoke about arrears of land revenue and loans. If this is true then I do not understand how the Government can justify the proposed enhancement of local rates. We do not understand the causes of such a huge amount lying as arrears. The simple reason is inability of the people to pay. Sir, the criterion for levying taxes is the capacity to pay. The taxation should be based on the principle of capacity to pay. As there are arrears, this is because the people cannot pay not that they are unwilling to pay, but really they cannot pay. Therefore, some of the members rightly suggested to tighten realisation of the arrears to cover the gap for financing the Lower Primary Schools. I would therefore request the Government to overcome these things and not to over burden the rural population.

**Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER :** Order, order, the House stands adjourned till 2 P.M. for lunch.

### Adjournment

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



*After Lunch*

**Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER:** Mr. Tripathi, I give you only 15 minutes time.

**Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Industry, etc.):** I have to reply on four items on Industry, Labour, Planning and Electricity. How can I finish my speech in 15 minutes time only.

**Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER:** This is as a matter of procedure.

**Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI:** The question is this I will have to reply point by point for all the departments. I will require an hour. If it is not possible, in that case my reply may not be to the point.

**Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER:** Mr. Tripathy, you should also realise that the Finance Minister will require about 2½ hours time to give reply to all the important points raised by all the Hon'ble Members. It is the procedure that the Finance Minister should reply to all the points raised by the Members in the discussion.

**Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Industry, etc.):** I have never heard that a Minister gets 15 minutes for replying to questions regarding so many departments.

**Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER:** To the Leader of the Proja Socialist Party Group also 15 minutes time was given.

**Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI:** I am making a submission to you, Sir, that a Minister who have to meet the criticism of four departments, should get adequate time otherwise he cannot meet all the arguments. Therefore, it would be better for one Minister to reply to all the points raised by the Members. If I am permitted some more time then I can reply to certain important points at least which have been raised.

**Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance):** Sir, may I suggest that I shall give him some time from that of mine and he may be allowed to speak for 40 or 45 minutes.

**Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER:** Alright, you are given 45 minutes.

**Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Industry etc.):** I am very thankful for giving me 45 minutes for discussion. The whole discussion centres round mostly on Planning, Electricity and Industries and to some extent Labour. I would make attempt to reply to all the points raised and any points which are left out, obviously it would be for my Finance Minister to reply to them.

I was very happy to hear Shri Omeo Kumar Das speaking this morning. It was a fresh air into this hall when he tried to develop his debate by speaking about spiritualisation of politics. Whether it would be feasible in the present generation of man it is a different case. Anybody who points out a new direction in a world, helps the society to that extent. I have no doubt that his quotation from Shri Acharya Vinobha Bhave, that the age has come when Science and spirituality are to compensate for religion and technology would also be taken into account by all the Members of this House. How far again that is going to be a mode of practice of our life it is very difficult to say. Sir, the other point which was raised at the outset, was hardly a point, it was a certain doubt expressed by Shri Das, namely, what will this industrialisation do. He said, he was not against industrialisation that was the trend of his speech, but doubt crept in his mind as to what we are going to do for the indigenous section of the population. Such doubts were expressed throughout the Second Plan, in the debates of this House and to some extent, they were replied. I will



make effort to reply to these points, Sir. After all, if it is admitted that industrialisation is an inevitable must, the world and other States have gone that way, we have to go the same. It is not given to Assam to chalk out a new path of her own. In that case, we have to look how other States and countries have advanced. Now, Sir, we will not be given 200 years to have an industrial revolution. It is too late in the day. We have to complete the revolution within a measured time. Now, how can the industrialisation be done? Some people think they can be started by trained people from Schools and Colleges. I beg leave to submit that this has not happened in any part of the world. In the past, in different countries of the world, only 20 per cent people got their education in sophisticated schools and colleges. 80 per cent of the people had their technical training through apprenticeship course in industrial concerns. Therefore, every industrialisation presupposes the existence of industrial units. Therefore, if Assam expects to develop her industry without the promotion of industrial units then it will frustrate itself. Therefore, all over the world, it has so happened that industrial units had to be promoted with technical personnel from outside. Even today we have thousands of Engineering Graduates from outside the country working in Sindri, Rourkella and Bhilai, yet they are not running properly. Why have we financed to import these technicians? Because otherwise it is not possible to run our industries. Therefore, since we are heading to an industrial age, we have to get technical know-how from outside, but as the technical know-how grows, our boys get opportunity to learn about it, technical knowledge spreads. Similarly, if we want to develop this industrial age, we will have to promote industry in that way. There is no other way given to us.

Now, Sir, the other day, I went to Tinsukia. I visited two farms there. I was very glad to learn, Sir, that out of 35 workers, 25 employees were Assamese youngmen. There was a saying before that Assamese youngmen do not want to undertake the manual labour. I was surprised to find that all of them were engaged in manual labour. In another Factory, I found that there were out of 40 nearly 35 Assamese youngmen. They are also doing manual labour. So, a change is taking place in the initial dislike for manual labour among our youngmen. If you go to Jagiroad Factory, you will find Sir, that Assamese youngmen are doing manual labour. They have also taken to technical jobs. They desire to take technical jobs as well as manual labour. Now, Sir, if the speeches of Hon. Members do not discouraged them and they are encouraged then that will be the inaugurator our industrial age. I agree with Shri Das that industrial age means technical know-how. Germany was destroyed by bombs, but it was rebuilt by technical know-how because German is a technical hand. Again, Shri Das raised question of indigenous hands. It is very easy to say who is indigenous so far as rural occupation is concerned. But in industries people are drawn from different sectors of the society and it is difficult to define who is indigenous who is not. If you finally begin to define indigenous and non-indigenous it will have a deleterious effect upon the whole industrial unit, production will decline. Therefore, it is not so easy to define "indigenous" and "non-indigenous" so far as industrial units are concerned. Industrial units all over India have a conglomeration of men drawn from various areas and groups. That is the picture which emerges in an industrial society. Therefore, it takes a long time for the society to adjust itself. Sir, our industrial progress has been very slow due to two initial handicaps, *Viz.*, transport and power. So far as power bottleneck is concerned, it will be removed in 1964 when our Electricity undertaking mature. The transport



bottleneck has been removed to some extent. With the opening of the Brahmaputra bridge Assam will be opened up for the rest of India. Herein I am again brought to the question, which was posed by Shri Das during the debate on the Governor's Address. There is some suspicion looming that the Assam Government is not interested in the Kopili Valley Scheme. This is not correct. It is a mighty scheme of over 70 crores of rupees. Up till now the Central Water and Power Commission have not been able to give us the project report. As soon as the project report is received we can start work. They have said "You shall not start work before the project reported is submitted". Only 15 lakhs of rupees have been provided in the Third Five Year Plan for investigation. As soon as the project report is given by the end of this year we can begin the preliminary works like construction of roads, etc. The Kopili Valley project will take 8 years to build; Electricity from it will be available in the Fifth Plan. What are we to do now? Are we to wait till the Fifth Plan? Therefore, other schemes have been taken up. Therefore, Umiyam had to be taken up. It has been alleged that the 3rd stage of the Umiyam scheme has been abandoned. No stage has been abandoned, Sir. So far as the 3rd stage is concerned, it has been found to be a very difficult scheme. It will have to have underground power house, it will have to have six miles of tunnels, and so on. All these cannot be completed before the middle of the 4th Plan. Therefore, we have to have something in the 3rd Plan readily so that we can meet our power requirements now. This question was taken up with the Planning Commission when I went to Delhi recently. You will be glad to know, Sir, that the Planning Commission ultimately realised our difficulties and shortages and agreed to expand the 5,000 KW units in Garo Hills to 60,000 KW. This is a great gain for the State. We raised the question of policy. The Planning Commission had laid down that no new industrial units would be licensed unless the State assured adequate power supply. Obviously we cannot assure power supply. Does it mean that there will be no licensing of industrial units for Assam till the middle of the 4th Plan? When we posed this question, the Planning Commission agreed to raise the capacity of the Garo Hills units from 5,000 KW to 60,000 KW. This will be available in 1965 before the 3rd stage of the Umiyam project is completed. The 3rd stage of the project is expected to be completed by the middle of the 4th Plan. In the meantime, we have to take up the Kopili Valley scheme. Therefore, I expect that from 1964 onwards we shall be able to meet our power requirements to some extent.

Then, Sir, Shri Das said that there are no investigation units. Actually the Board has an Investigation Division for the Civil Wing and another Investigation Division for the Electrical Wing. The Investigation Divisions have already completed investigations of the second stage of Umiyam Hydel Project. They are also investigating the Third Stage of the Umiyam Hydel Project as well as a number of other projects in different parts of the State.

Sir, our difficulty has been that we had no technical data, particularly engineering data. As we collect engineering data we go ahead. We hope it will be possible for us to complete the Umiyam 1st stage and 2nd stage in time. It is not realised by many that in the meantime our requirements on Umiyam have extended. But the target date remains the same, 1964 March. What has been change in the meantime? The project report provided for excavation of 4 lac cft., now it is 11½ lac cft.; concrete provided was 52 lac cft., now it is 77 lac cft., The height of the dam



was 200 ft., now it is 210 ft. The capacity formerly provided was 27,000 KW, now it is 36,000 KW. There has been a 50 per cent increase in firm power and 33 per cent increase in installed capacity. The live storage increase is 25 per cent. the tunnel diameter has increased from 8 ft. to 10 ft. and transmission increase is from 66 KVA to 132 KVA. The work was started only in March 1960. In view of the increases I have stated, it will be a credit if we can keep to the target date of 1964 March. Then, Sir there are factors which hold up the work. The rains have not been kind this time. Due to incessant rain we had to stop work at various times. It was originally provided that there would be no work during monsoon. Now we are working in monsoon also. We have to incur extra expenditure for drainage every time the site is flooded, but we are going ahead because we want to complete the 1st and 2nd stages by early 1964.

Naw, Sir, another question was raised that out of fear for Shri Debeswar Sarma the Electricity Board had diverted one set from Tezpur to Jorhat. It will be appreciated, Sir, that the Board does not function through fear it functions through necessity. It is a commercial concern and so certain adjustments to be made out of necessity. In 1959, two sets of 250 KW were sanctioned for Tezpur and two sets of 350 KW were sanctioned for Jorhat. In 1960 two 560KW sets were sanctioned for Tezpur and one 560 KW set was sanctioned for Jorhat. Ultimately, Tezpur was given three 560KW sets. What happened is this: one 350KW set was diverted from Jorhat to Barapani and one 560KW set was diverted from Umiam to Jorhat.

It will be realised that the necessity of Jorhat had to be met and at the same time the necessity of Barapani had to be met.

Now, Sir, points have been raised with regard to Barpeta. It is said that the Chief Minister and so many people went to Barpeta and nothing was done for Barpeta. Well, Sir, Barpeta Electric Supply Company is in a difficult position. It is found that they have made no profit practically. We have decided to take it over. This will be taken over in course of this year. We have already estimated the assets and now we are going to make an offer to Barpeta Electric Supply Company. If they accept our offer to then we will take it over.

With regard to Barpeta another point was raised that with regard to industrial development nothing has been done. Sir, Training-cum-production Centre is running there and two more trades have been introduced in machinery and Brick making. Secondly we are going to introduce cluster type Training Centre and other six trades in Barpeta Road.

An Industrial State is going to be set up in Nalbari and we hope that youngmen of Barpeta who are trained in this Institute will be able to find job. We have given upto now, in Five Year, loans to to the extent of Rs. 4,86,000 to the people of Barpeta and given Rs. 81,000 and odd as grants.

So it will be seen, Sir, that the efforts from the Government side is there but unless local initiative and enterprise comes forward for industrial purposes it will be difficult to improve the industries. It is also true that generation of electric power would be necessary when the Electricity



Board takes it over but how far it will be helpful for industrial development, it is for the Board to decide. I would hope that even in the present scarcity condition when every generator in Assam is running not in full capacity and may break down at any moment and when the Planning Commission is not giving permission for importing diesel sets, yet the Board would do something in the matter.

Now Shri Debendra Nath Sarma, who is not here, raised certain questions about minerals that have been found. He gave a long list of minerals which have been found, according to him, in many places. For industrial purposes, unless they are proved it is not possible for us to announce that such and such minerals have been found.

**Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Kamalpuri):** He simply heard and he requested you to examine this.

**Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Industry, etc):** All these will be examined. We have found Fire Clay and China Clay at Garo Hills, which has not yet been proved. For Lime stone and Coal we are carrying on investigations at Koilajan and other areas. The Government of India is also carrying on surveys in these areas on our request. He said that Asphalt has been found in Goalpara, but we have no knowledge about it. We do not have any information regarding the minerals in North Lakhimpur. You will be happy to learn that Assam Sillimanite Co. has agreed to set up a Refractory Plant in Amingaon for the purpose of manufacturing high temperature fire bricks etc. Permission from the Government of India has been obtained already and they have asked for State participation. I hope that if this Refractory Plant is set up in Assam, the necessity for refractory bricks etc. in the State will be met.

Now, Sir, certain allegations were made by Shri Biswadev Sarma. He said that the Refinery at Gauhati was getting sulphur mixed with water which was supplied by a Kerala Firm, this led to the jamming of the compressors. We have tried to verify this and we are told that this is not correct. The jamming was not as a result of the presence of water. What happened Sir, is that these are high specifications compressors which require suitable lubricating oil. Now, they have been trying to find out the best lubricant from different lubricating oils and now they have found the best lubricating oil for these compressors. So far as compressors are concerned, no more difficulty will arise. Sir, now the Company is claiming that in all the Refineries teething period has been 5½ months to 9 months. They claimed that there period has not been more than the rest. Therefore I say Sir, that the co-ordination of operations in such factory is not an easy process. Within the factory area itself there are 85 miles of pipeline. This one item will give an idea of the magnitude or of co-ordination.

**Shri BISWADEV SARMA (Balipara):** On a point of information Sir, I said that the Sulphur Dioxide, which was used by the Refinery was found contaminated with water and as a result of which it was found that Kerosene Plant is damaged with four compressors as a result of which compressors were out of order. So whether that matter of the Company was ascertained by the Minister?



**Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Industries, etc.) :** Yesterday he did not mention all the details and naturally I could have verified these things. To-day at 10 A.M. a note was given to me with further details but I am merely speaking on facts supplied yesterday after verification from the Refinery authority. Now they say Sir, that no water has been found in Sulphur Dioxide.

Now, Sir, it was also stated that the diesel oil produced was below specification and therefore 6 tankers had to be emptied out. Sir, we have verified this from the authority. They say that the diesel oil produced by the refinery has to be blended with kerosine oil. The diesel produced by the Gauhati refinery was fit for use by the Railways to whom it is being supplied. The Refinery allows that product to be sold which is in conformity with I. S. I. specifications. The diesel produced by Gauhati refinery can not be used in the automobiles at present. This will be fit for automobile use after it is blended with kerosine. Sir, third point raised by Shri Biswadev Sarma was that one Shri Chaliha, Shri Bordoloi and another gentleman, who had 3 years experience were superseded by an inexperienced person. The fourth point was that an Assamese young Engineer was superseded by a Matriculate from Bombay (in salary scale of Rs. 600 to 1000). But now these are matters with regard to promotion. The Refinery claims that this is a matter of internal discipline. It is hardly possible for the State Government, to interfere. I wonder, I wonder if even the Parliament can interfere in such matters because in Companies which have been formed or in the corporations which have been formed, the convention followed is that with regard to internal administrations no question is put in the Parliament. Therefore, our difficulty is that we cannot probe into the internal functioning of the Refinery.

**Shri BISWADEV SARMA (Balipara) :** I never requested the State Government to look into this. I requested the hon'ble Minister to inform the Central Minister.

**Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Industry, etc.) :** I agree, Sir, and what then I will do is that these facts which have been given to me will be forwarded to the Hon'ble Minister at the Centre for suitable action.

Then there was a point about Mr. Marak. Now, Sir, this gentleman has been favoured constantly. He came into lime light in the Industrial Exhibition at Gauhati. The things which he produced were quite excellent and marketable and I myself decided that we should give him some assistance. We have given him Rs. 1,000 in 1958-59, Rs. 1,000 in 1959-60, Rs. 5,000 in 1960-61 and Rs. 2,160 in 1961-62. It is now told by Mrs. Sen Gupta that even a land has been allotted to this gentleman near the Emporium at Dibrugarh. It was later on found that he was charging very high prices and therefore the Emporium ultimately switched off to bulk purchase on tender. It will be appreciated, Sir, that the marketing corporation, is not a purchaser for its own use. It purchases things for being sold in the market. Now, if the things which it purchases are at higher prices than what are commonly available in the market, then these things are not saleable. So, the system was introduced for calling for tenders. I think this has been quoted by Mr. Sarma. The tender system has been introduced in order to bring the prices down, so that whatever the Emporium purchases can be sold in the market.



Now, sir, there was a question, I think by Shri Choudhury, with regard to giving monopoly of coal handling. I think he was misquoting because it was not coal but coke. Our position is very well so far as coal is concerned, but in coke we are short. Instead of creating a monopoly we have reduced the monopoly the by our last action. In 1960, a firm was given the monopoly of bringing coke from outside and it was found in the beginning that this was being dealt with by the Government of India Coal Controller. Government of India Coal Controller used to give permits to individuals and it was found that they were never lifted. The coke never come to Assam. I think in 1959, several Chairman of the Municipal Boards in Assam wrote to us that coke was not coming and something should be done. When we verified, it was found true and therefore the Coal Trading Company from Calcutta had to be appointed. They were in the beginning given 25 per cent of the movement and they succeeded. Then in 1960, we gave them the whole. In 1960, they moved well. In 1961, it was found that their movement was only 60 per cent. Therefore we questioned them. They said that allocation of wagon was scarce later on we decided that this monopoly should be reduced. Now, it is given to two parties, but the difficulty is that only 720 wagons are allotted for a year which is very small. 720 wagons come to about 60 wagons per month. This is distributed between the two parties which work out to 30 wagons each. Both the parties are complaining that there is no sufficient business for any one of them for lack of wagon allotment.

**Dr. HOMESWAR DEB CHOUDHURY (Patacharkuchi):** What about the Commission, Sir?

**Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Industry):** The commission is thought to be 20 per cent.

**Dr. HOMESWAR DEB CHOUDHURY (Patacharkuchi):** I am asking you what is your information, Sir?

**Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Industries):** My information is that the present rate at pit head is Rs.30.93 for soft coke and Rs.47.97 for hard coke. The freight from Gauhati is Rs.25. The Central sales is 2 per cent and agents' commission is Rs.1.48.

**Shri MAHAMMAD UMARUDDIN (Dhubri):** What is the total estimated demand for Assam?

**Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI:** The estimated demand is very high. We have been given 720 wagons. I think it represents 50 to 60 per cent of the demand. Government of India is giving on the basis of performance and performance is always far below the requirement.

Now, the other question raised by Shri Sarma was with regard to discharge and dismissal in tea industry. Sir it is known to Shri Sarma that just after 1948, when there were transfers of tea gardens from European to Indian hands, in order to avoid the legal liabilities, the new purchasers began to discharge wholesale the staff. Now the matter was referred to adjudication. The matter went to appellate Tribunal and finally to Supreme Court. State *versus* Dihingia Tea Estate. In this the Supreme Court came to the conclusion that the notice of discharge was wrong. Since then, these *ad-hoc* discharge and dismissal are stopped. Now, so far as discharge and dismissal of individual is concerned, it is a matter for the Trade Unions for action. As soon as it is brought to the Government's notice, it is referred to Tribunal. Hundreds of such cases are referred to Tribunal and disposed of. Many of them are pending.



I have no doubt that the Trade Union in Assam, both Karmachari Sangha and Mazdoor Sangha have been able to take care of their members. If any other case remains pending, it will be our endeavour to provide facilities, so that the injustice is not done.

So far as the discharge of chowkidars and others is concerned, I tried to find out what is happening. Now, the industry sent me a list which is not here, (but I can produce it later) showing some units which have been transferred between 1948 to 1961. It was found that within two to four years production increased from 25 to 200 per cent. Such high increase cannot occur from new plantation. The suggestion was that a great deal of theft was occurring and that the new management came to know, they blocked the loopholes and for this many of the chowkidars had to be discharged. Some of the chowkidars, although retained, had to be superimposed by fresh ones and it is this which has prevented the leakage and increased the production in such a phenomenal way. When this report came, I sent a copy to the I.N.T.U.C., Assam Branch, for verification. They did not reply to it. Probably, they have not been able to give us any contradictory facts which may lead to further question. In view of this with regard to discharge and dismissals and superimposition of Chowkidars and others, it is not possible for us to do anything generally. But whenever the Trade Union has taken action, it has been possible for us to refer the cases to the Tribunal and action has been taken.

Now, Sir, the question of tax burden has been raised by practically the whole House. What is this tax burden? Now, Sir, some people have said that in socialist society how can you tax the poor? I have yet to know how a socialist society is going to run. My information is that, Sir, nearly 80 per cent of the income of Russia come from the turnover tax; it is paid by the lowest of man.

tu **Dr. HOMESWAR DEB CHOUDHURY (Patacharkuchi)**: Sir, direct or indirect taxes?

**Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Industries)**: These are all direct taxes. Therefore, I say that it is a very wrong notion that the socialist society will run without taxes. Sir, the conception here seems to be that a socialist society should run without tax and without work. Sir, I think the Congress Government of India made a great blunder by deciding in the beginning that our society should be based on the welfare state conception. It would have been far better for us to see that our society is based on socialism. Now, what is socialism. Socialism is pay according to work. Work now is the criterion. So work and tax which is the replica of work, these are the two cardinal elements. It is on this that the Russian economy is based. Therefore, to say that our country can run without taxes from the poor is wrong, in fact, the sooner you can find a replacement of the richman's taxation by poorman's taxes, we can have a socialist State. In that case we can remove the rich. So long the rich are necessary for our economy, you cannot bring full socialism in this country because the Government will have to depend on the taxes of the rich. To-day if you can replace the tax on the rich by tax on the poor, the rich become redundant and you can replace them by the poor. That is what the Government of India is doing. The Government of India has decided to gradually broadbase the tax structure.

**Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister)**: As the rich become redundant they can be replaced in a non-violent way of course.

**Shri RAMNATH DAS [Dergaon (Reserved for Scheduled Castes)]**: Nobody has said that there should be no taxation.



**Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Industries):** I am coming to that. I carried out an enquiry through our statistical branch regarding the tax percentage on the rich, the tax percentage on the middle class and the tax percentage on the poor. 61 per cent of the state taxes come from the rich, 25 per cent from the middle classes and only 14 per cent from the poor. (An hon. Member—It is statistical lie). I agree whether the hon. Member puts any statistical lie, then it is right, when I quote the statistics, the hon. Member says that it is a lie. I cannot call an hon. Member a liar because I know the parliamentary procedure, the hon. Member has the privilege of not knowing them. Now, Sir, tax on the rural areas. Tax on the rural areas in Assam is 2 per cent of the income from agriculture (misused tea though tea is also part of agriculture). The State tax as a whole is 4 per cent of the national income in the State. So you will see, Sir, that out of the agricultural income, only 2 per cent is the tax and the agricultural population of the State is 80 per cent. Now, the balance of the tax is paid by a small part of the population of 20 per cent. The Economic Research Group of All India Congress Committee said that there had been increase in income in the urban and rural sectors. I quote A.I.C.C. research group because the Congress members have been quoting so many facts and figures against Government. 'Of the increase in urban income 40 per cent has been taxed and the corresponding figure for rural sector is only 14 per cent. So it will be realised that the tax on the increased income as a result of the last two Plans has been as heavier burden on the middle classes rather than on the rural classes. The Taxation Enquiry Commission has also pointed out that the tax which has fallen on the rural sector is two and three fourth times less.

**Shri MADHUSUDHAN DAS (Barpeta):** Is it direct and indirect tax?

**Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Industry etc.):** Sample surveys are taken in order to come to the figures. The Commission says that the tax burden is two and three fourth times less in the rural areas than in the urban areas. The middle class have been made to pay for the purpose of development because the maximum benefit of development goes to the middle classes as employment is generated as a result of investment. In the beginning it goes to the middle classes. Therefore, they have agreed to suffer any tax so that they may enjoy the expansion in employment. It is intelligent way of doing things but the rural sector is most static. Therefore, our speeches are reflecting the static character of the rural population.

**Dr. HOMESWAR DEB CHOUDHURY (Patacharkuchi):** What is the per capita income?

**Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister Industry, etc.):** I am coming to the per capita income. Now, Sir, the per capita income has increased from 266 rupees to 267 rupees. Many people will laugh at this. What progress has been registered? Now, I will give you the figures. In India the per capita income at current prices in 1950 was 267, at constant prices it was 193, in 1960 it was 327 at current prices and at constant prices it was 293. The increase was 22 per cent at current prices and at constant prices it was 18 per cent. In Assam it was 291 in 1950 at current prices and at constant prices 256, in 1960 at current prices it became 307 and at constant prices it became 257. The increase was 5 per cent at current prices and at constant prices it was only 4 per cent. I asked my statistical Director to find out what is happening. He has worked out and reported



that our increase in income if the population growth would have been the same as the rest of India, would be at current prices 282 rupees. The population growth was 34.5 per cent and in the rest of India it was only 21 per cent at current prices it would have been to Rs.282. Thus the increase would have been 15 per cent at current prices and 10 per cent at constant price on the basis of normal increase. So you see there has been a definite increase of wealth but due to the explosive nature of the population increase the thing has been checkmated. Practically our increase in population has been the same as the increase in wealth.

**Dr HOMESWAR DEB CHOUDHURY (Patarkuchi):** What is the per capita income of the middle-class people ?

**Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Industry):** Per capita income does not mean that everybody is getting so much. It is just like road mileage. As you walk, you count the mileage. Per capita means that so much of wealth has been created and if it is evenly distributed, it will be so much. But whether everybody is getting so much or not depends upon the distribution policy and fiscal policy of the State. We should not say that everybody is getting this much.

**Dr. HOMESWAR DEB CHOUDHURY (Patarkuchi):** The per capita income of the poor is only Rs.100.

**Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI:** The per capita income of the agricultural labour who has got no land and works on others land and worked out to Rs.110 as per Enquiry Committee report.

Now, I will quote a very interesting example. In land revenue the rich pay Rs.107 lakhs, the middle-class Rs.137 lakhs and the poor pay Rs.47 lakhs per year.

**Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Kamalpur):** How the distinction is made between the rich, middle-class and poor as regards land revenue ?

**Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI:** It is a very difficult formula and I will tell the Hon. Member afterwards. Now I am only quoting the figures. In State Excise the total duty is 179 lakhs out of which the rich pay Rs.14 lakhs, middle-class Rs.26 lakhs and the poor people pay Rs.138 lakhs. I suppose this amount is mostly paid by the tea garden labour. So far a Sales-Tax is concerned, out of total tax of Rs.387 lakhs, the rich pay Rs.229 lakhs, the middle-class Rs.139 lakh and the poor pay Rs.19 lakhs. As regards the other taxes and duties, the percentage of distribution I have already stated. It is 60 per cent 25 per cent and 14 per cent respectively.

**Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER:** Your time is up.

**Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister; Industry etc.):** I am sorry Sir, I have taken a little more time. I thank the Hon. Members for giving me a patient hearing and I hope that the points which I have raised will be realised by them that in a socialist society the tax structure must percolate to the bottom. We must pay taxes so that the rich may disappear.



**Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance)** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, during the discussion on the Budget as many as 43 Members have taken part. I am grateful to the hon. Members for the words of appreciation about the Budget presented by me. I have no doubt whatsoever that without the co-operation, mutual understanding, and encouragement, it will be difficult for any one in the Government, to make his contribution and discharge his responsibility. Sir, I have very carefully listened to the criticisms, words of appreciations and to the suggestions made by the hon. Members, both with regard to the general and specific matters. I have been greatly benefitted by many of the suggestions. It appears that the motto given by me towards the concluding portion of the Budget speech, has been followed by many of the hon. Members inasmuch as that criticisms appear to have been made because of their independent thinking but with their full assurance and support to the Government. It is in this spirit that criticisms offered have been taken by me. I take it they have been made without any ill will. I have not taken the least offence for what has been said by the hon. Members. I also expect Sir, that whatever observations I may have to make in reply to the various criticisms, these will be accepted by the hon. Members in the same spirit. Sir, many of the hon. Members, perhaps on account of being misguided by the wrong Headlines and publicity given in the newspapers, are under a misconception that the budget presented by me is a surplus one. I would like to take this opportunity, first, to remove this misconception from the minds of the hon. Members even though it does not seem to be necessary because I have given in my Budget speech full and detailed picture of the present financial position of the State. I am sure if those hon. Members, who are under the conception that we have adequate funds not requiring further taxation, had taken some trouble to go through the Budget they would not have repeatedly made these observations and stated that the Budget in totality is surplus one. It is for the benefit of those hon. Members that I would like to repeat what I have already stated in my Budget speech. Sir, it has been my privilege and honour to present Budget before this House for the last four years. I have already stated in my Budget speech that the accounts for the year 1960-61, in respect of which year also I had the honour to present the Budget, showed a different picture than what was actually anticipated by me at the time of presentation of the Budget for that year. The actual figures of 1960-61 are now available. The hon. Members will find that the year opened with a small surplus of Rs.80.59 lakhs and it was expected that the year would close with a surplus balance of Rs.182.04 lakhs but actually the year closed with a deficit balance of Rs.768.35 lakhs. Why? The reasons why the year ended with a deficit balance of Rs.768.35 lakhs have been elaborately enumerated by me and I would refer the hon. Members to my Budget speech at page 6. It will be obvious from a reference to that portion of the speech that most of our difficulties were on account of the facts that we could not derive maximum receipts from the Road Carriage Tax, having been declared *ultra-vires* by the Supreme Court, during the year due to language disturbances we had to incur a heavy expenditure, and as the hon. Members may remember, we had to incur another heavy expenditure for taking food to our brethren in the Mizo Hills District who were stricken by Mautam famine. Thus we closed the year 1960-61 with



a deficit balance of Rs.768.35 lakhs. That is not a small amount for a State which is suffering from all kinds of disadvantages and facing all kinds of other difficulties.

Then, Sir, the hon. Members will be pleased to see that during the year 1961-62, the receipts showed an excess of Rs.109.61 lakhs over the expenditure, but, since the opening balance of 1961-62 was minus balance of Rs.768.35 lakhs the closing balance for 1961-62, according to the revised estimate disclosed a deficit of Rs.658.74 lakhs and this deficit will be the opening balance in the beginning of the current financial year 1962-63. Now, according to the budget which I have placed before the House for 1962-63, the receipts show a surplus of Rs.420.43 lakhs over the expenditure but when we take into consideration the deficit opening balance of Rs.658.14 lakhs, the year is anticipated to close with the overall deficit of Rs.238.31 lakhs.

If the current year is going to be closed with an overall deficit of Rs.238.31 lakhs in the Ways and Means Account, how can any hon. Friend say that the budget presented before the House is a surplus one. The Budget has not to be taken into consideration piecemeal. It's to be considered and understood in totality and it is so considered, I am sure it will not be difficult for anyone to see that for the current year we need Rs. 238.31 lakhs to wipe out the anticipated closing deficit in the Ways and Means Account.

**Dr. HOMESWAR DEB CHOUDHURY (Patacharkuchi)** : Sir, the budget as published by the Secretariat Finance Department shows that the first year of the 3rd Plan is a surplus budget.

**Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance)** : It is not so. The Hon. Member has misunderstood the whole thing and if he will show me and discuss the pamphlet he is reading from I shall explain the exact position. I have nowhere stated that the budget is surplus one. Even after explaining the figures in detail, if my friend has not followed and understood me, I am sorry and find it difficult to make him appreciate the implication of figures in the budget.

Now, Sir, if this financial position of the State is realised, the arguments, advanced against taxation measure, particularly, by the Members sitting on the Opposite Benches, questioning the necessity of raising funds by taxation under the misconception of the budget being surplus, are all misconceived and ought not to have been directed when an overall deficit to the tune of Rs. 238 31 lakhs is anticipated in the Way and Means account towards the close of the current financial year. The Hon. Members must realise that the amount raised in the year 1960-61 or 1961-62 through Ways and Means loans from the Government of India or advances from the Reserve Bank, was not given to us by way of gift and for every rupee of such loan we had to pay interest. Similarly whenever we were allowed overdraft we had to pay interest to the Reserve Bank.

For the year 1960-61, we paid over Rs. 10 lakhs as interest for such loans and advances. The Hon. Members may therefore be pleased to try and appreciate this position and give us suggestion and co-operation to overcome the financial difficulties with which the State is faced.



Sir, in this connection, I would also like to emphasize that it is not enough to wipe out our ways and means deficit but to find also necessary resources for the State Plan an aspect which has particularly escaped Hon. Members's attention in making observation on the Budget. We have taken on a target of contributing Rs. 35 crores for the State's Rs. 120 crore Plan. It is also necessary to make provision for contribution to various funds, including a sinking fund. For these twofold purposes resources have to be found and, as in most other States, this calls for greater efforts and sacrifices on our part. I am sorry to point out that in spite of sincere and serious attempt to acquaint the House with actual position, the financial difficulties and necessities have not been fully appreciated by Hon. Members.

Regarding additional taxation, measures, it may be pointed out that the State Government is committed to a target of additional taxation to the extent of Rs 16 crores, during the 3rd Plan. Hon. Members may have come across the observation made by Union Finance Minister and the Planning Minister emphasising the necessity on the part and the States to raise the resources by additional taxation during the 3rd Plan period.

Sir, I may take the House into confidence that, on invitation from the Planning Commission, I shall have to go to Delhi, soon after the Assembly Session, to discuss with them our commitment in this behalf. Similarly other States have been invited to discuss the question of raising resources with them. If we fail to honour our commitment on the basis of Government of India's contribution of 87 crores, our 120 crore Plan may be affected. I do not know whether the Government of India will then be willing to contribute the promised share if we do not keep to our promise. I would like the hon. Members to realise and appreciate this difficulty confronting us. We must honour our commitments in this regard for the State's Third Plan which compares quite favourably with the targets that have been prescribed for other States in respect of additional taxation. Sir, as the hon. Members are aware, in almost every State additional taxation measures are being resorted to, during the current year and in our present state of finances, it is not possible for us to avoid some such measures. I would also like to emphasise that it is absolutely vital for the State to achieve a position of normalcy in respect of ways and means as soon as possible. As I have already pointed out a total sum of over rupees ten lakhs was paid during the last year in the Reserve Bank as interest on over-draft taken during the year 1960-61. This is a heavy drain on State's finances and must be reduced as quickly as possible. It must be emphasised that, in this year's budget also, credit has been taken for two or three important items in respect of which the Government of India's decision is still not known. We have for example, provided Rs. 150 lakhs as being central assistance on Second Plan account which is still pending final adjustment. A receipt of rupees 84 lakhs has been taken into account as Central assistance against border security expenditure incurred by the Government in earlier years. Various other items of adjustments and receipts have also been included. The receipt position may therefore undergo considerable modifications if our expectations do not materialise and if the decisions of the Central Government are at variance with our expectations. We have every hope that the Centre will come to our aid in adequate measure. The State Government will spare no efforts in this regard, but the final decisions of the Government of India



in respect of these adjustments has to be awaited. It is, therefore, necessary that, if the State finances are to be resorted to normalcy we must take recourse to additional measures for raising resources.

Now, Sir, as the gallant spearhead of Opposition to taxation is absent, he will not hear my replies but it is essential that I should reply to the observations made by him lest my silence should be construed as acceptance of the position stated by him.

**Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI (Laharighat) :** May I know from the Hon'ble Finance Minister whom he meant to be the Leader of the Opposition?

**Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance) :** Shri Motiram Bora.

**Shri BISWADEB SARMA (Balipara) :** May I know from the Finance Minister whether he is recognised by the Government as the Leader of the Opposition?

**Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance) :** No, I have only referred to him as the Spearhead of Opposition to taxation measures but not as Leader of Opposition of a Party. He was referred to as such because he initiated Opposition to taxation measures. Hon. Shri Motiram Bora, while expressing both sympathy and disappointment about the desperate ways and means position, complained that actual position could not be appreciated because the picture presented by me was one-sided and not complete. Though the hon. Member has tried to say that the desperate finance could not be appreciated because the extent to which the Government have failed to realise the land revenue, to stop evasion and to effect economy in expenditure etc., was not given, it is not clear what the hon. Member means by otherwise of the picture. The financial picture of the State has been given in very great details in the budget. It is clear that ways and means deficit, which became very high at the close of 1960-61, was caused not because of arrear of the revenue outstanding, which unfortunately is a normal feature of collection of revenue, not because of evasion of taxes nor because of failure on the part of Government to effect economy, for which steps have been taken by the Government but because of the circumstances beyond the control of Government such as shortfall in Central assistance on Second Plan Account, Mautum Famine in Mizo Hills, non-payment of Carriage tax in view of the Supreme Court's decision and the unfortunate language disturbances. These items alone accounted for an excess expenditure of rupees 750 lakhs during 1960-61 and were the main causes of the ways and means position becoming so bad during the year. The last year has shown some improvement in the way and means position as has been fully explained in the budget speech. I do not know how my esteemed friend could say that the picture about financial position given by me was not complete and what he meant by the other side of the picture. I again repeat, Sir, that the financial position is anticipated to improve by the close of this year but this will depend on various receipts expectations, including from proposed taxations, of the Government materialising it.



Than, Sir, it was suggested by Shri Bora and some other hon. Members that agriculture income tax should be raised to such an extent as to cover the entire ways and means deficit of the Government. Through the oritically this may be posible, in practice, this may not be desirable to increase the the rate further this year as it would operate harshly against the tea industry which would be paying most of the increased agricultural income tax proposed at present. It is true that the industry has got considerable relief by the non-continuance of the Carriage Tax from this year. At the same time, the hon. Members have forgotten that the Central Government have increased the excise duty on tea very considerably to the extent of 5 nP. per K. G. in Cachar and Goalpara and 10 nP. per K. G. in other areas. The hon. Members may have now realised I hope, that the Central Government have taken the advantage of relief to the industry by the non-continuance of the Carriage Tax from this year and increased the excise duty on tea the proceeds from which in fairness ought to have been allotted to our State. It is very unfortunate that, vigilant and valiant champion of Assam's cause as our Members are, they did not speak a word about this.

**Shri MAHAMMAD UMARUDDIN (Dhubri):** I have mentioned about it in my budget speech, Sir.

**Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance):** I expected the hon. Member's support and suggestion about getting the proceeds from this excise duty from the Government of India.

We would have welcomed suggestions in this regard. This would be justifiable demand and we have already taken up with the Government of India the question of our revenue loss as a result of non-continuance of Carriage Tax from this year.

**Shri MAHAMMAD UMARUDDIN:** Sir on a point of information. Does Excise duty on tea come within the purview of the divisible pool?

**Shri FAHHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister):** Yes, since the award of the Third Finance Commission but due to non-continuance of Carriage Tax the Government of India have increased the excise duty and what I have been pointing out is that the amount collected from the recent increase of excise duty may be given to us because ... ..

**Shri BISWADEV SARMA (Balipara):** Sir, on a point of information. If the central Government can impose additional taxes on tea industry, why the State Government could not increase agricultural income tax as stated by Mr. Bora?

**Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance):** The hon. Member may remember that since the Supreme Court declared the Road Carriage Tax as *ultra-vires*, I have been approaching the Central Government to impose additional excise duty and to allocate the receipts from such additional duties to the State wherefrom it is collected and this matter has been under negotiation along with our opposition to West Bengal entry tax with Government of India. We had separately taken up this matter with Central Government and we were latter on told that Finance Commission would consider it which unfortunately was not done.

Sir, the tea industry is a very vital industry not only for the State but for the nation. Effect on export will have to be considered. All the taxation measures on the industry should be viewed in totality, irrespective of whether these are levied by the Centre or by the State. We are proposing an increase in the agricultural



income tax which would bring the higher slabs closer to the Central income tax and super tax level. To go beyond the proposed slab this year may cause difficulties to the industry. It may also be pointed out that the tea industry would also be paying about Rs. 16 lakhs from the passengers and goods tax which is proposed to be levied from this year. In view of the above facts and as agricultural income tax rate, as proposed to be revised, would be higher than in many other States, it may not be desirable to increase the rate this year more than is proposed.

It was mentioned that the arrears of land revenue are very heavy and that the income from fishery revenues is going down substantially. It will be appreciated that in no year it is possible to effect hundred percent collection in land revenue. The percentage collected varies from year to year but it would be futile to assume that land revenue to the full extent of the demand estimated would be able to be collected. Sir, it is also not correct to say that the position of collection is bad. In the year 1958-59 the land revenue collected was Rs. 108.95 nP. lakhs; in 1959-60 collection increased to Rs. 112.88 nP. lakhs and in 1960-61 collection increased to Rs. 227.34 nP. lakhs. All efforts have been made to realise the outstanding revenues. I do not understand how the hon. Member Shri Bora could say that deficit in the ways and means position could be wiped out by merely improving collection of arrears of land revenue. I am constrained to say that if he thinks like this he is not living in reality. He was the Revenue Minister for a number of year. I would like to ask him whether it was possible to collect land revenue cent percent during his regime. The present arrears on this account, which amounts to Rs. 159 lakhs, is undoubtedly high but it is intended to reduce this substantially during this year. The matter was discussed recently with the Deputy Commissioner and the Commissioner and it is hoped that as a result of the measures taken during the year the land revenue arrears as at present will be able to be substantially reduced. It may be noted that there is an uncovered ways and means gap of Rs. 128 lakhs in the budget. It is hoped gap will be able to be largely covered as a result of better collection of land revenue and other arrears during this year. The estimates for this year have been based on the actuals of last year but it is hoped that actual collections will considerably exceed this figure.

Regarding fishery revenue, the grant of remissions has been tightened up and subject to the rules and provisions, remission has only been allowed in very few legitimate and justified cases. I may inform the hon. Members that Fishery revenue is showing steady increase from Rs. 15.2 nP lakhs in 1951-52 to Rs. 20.48 nP. lakhs in 1960-61, as a result of tightening up of these measures. Then Sir, it has been stated that there is a great deal of tax evasion going on. Not only Shri Bora but many hon. Members have suggested that I should take effective steps to plug the evasion of taxes. There may, undoubtedly, be some evasion but we have been making effort for the last few years to plug all the possible loopholes, both legal and administrative, to the extent as far as possible. Methods of evasion such as non-registration, alleged tax free sales to other registered dealers, suppression of imports and sales, etc., have been sought to be controlled as far as possible by compilation of dealers' list, area by area, by amendment of rules to bring declaration forms of sales to other dealers, Collection of particulars of imports within the State through various transport agencies, surprise checks, inspecting and the like. As a result of various measures taken to control tax evasion, an increase collection to the extent of Rs. 10



lakhs has been reported. The hon. Member of the House may thus note that as a result of these efforts it has been possible to collect Rs. 10 lakhs of rupees more than would have otherwise been possible during the last year which figure, it is hoped, will be further improved during the current year. Then Sir, it has been suggested by one hon. Member that a tax on export from this State should be levied. I think it was Shri Sarat Chandra Goswami who gave this suggestion. This will not be legally practicable nor will it be economically desirable, as it will act as a very serious disincentive to the growth and development of industries in our State. A proposal was also mooted for licensing of shops at high rates and a figure of Rs. 3 crores was mentioned as being the likely revenue from this source. Sir, I do not know where from the hon. Member got the figure that by licensing shops we shall derive a revenue of Rs 3 crores per year. Such a levy would however, primarily be of benefit to the municipalities and may be left to be imposed by municipal Boards. It is doubtful if it would be possible to raise revenues from this source of the order referred to by the hon. member. It was also suggested that the tax on liquor should be increased. We would examine this suggestion.

**Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Kamalpur):** The shops may be asked to submit their account so that there may be checks on tax evasion, on sales tax. By sales tax and also registration fees about 3 crores of rupees may come.

**Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance):** I may inform the House that so far as the licensing of shops are concerned, this comes within the purview of the Municipal Act. I shall welcome if the Municipalities would levy this license fee and utilise this source for increasing their income to provide amenities to rate payers without seeking the help from the Government. This matter and the enabling provision under the Municipal Act, I commend to one hon. Member who is also an important Chairman, I think he will be handing over charge within a few days, but he can communicate our views to the next Chairman. This is one source which I feel, should be tapped by the Municipal Boards in order to increase their income for providing amenities to their rate payers.

Then Sir, another suggestion was made that Petrol Sales Agencies should be nationalised. As the hon. Members are aware, the Indian Oil Company has been set up in the Central sector as a distribution company. It is hoped that this distribution company would grow rapidly and particularly that it may be possible for this company to give petrol selling agencies to co-operative so that the benefit of such business can be more widely distributed.

Then Sir, it has been suggested that there is considerable scope for economy to be effected in Governmental administration. It has already pointed out in the budget speech that our cost of administration compares quite favourably with that of neighbouring State. Every effort is being made to achieve economy within the ambit of overall departmental needs, etc. Last year the Government took decision not to create any new post except for development schemes and for law and order. The provision of



T.A. and D.A. was reduced by 10 per cent but the actuals in this regard are not available. All Government officers proceeding outside the State on tour had to take the permission of the Chief Secretary in each case. All these measures have yielded results and this year also economy to the maximum extent is sought to be achieved. It must be recognised, however, that in a developing economy, some staff increase is inevitable. New programmes and projects which are being taken up must necessarily employ additional staff. The Government have also to be represented at various conferences and meetings held in Delhi and elsewhere in order that our interests do not go by default. The drive in economy has therefore to be considered and given effect in the context of these circumstances.

**Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Kamalpur):** Sir, I suggested that the T. A. Rules may be amended in line with the Central Government Service Rules and so far may information goes, our State Employees are getting much higher D.A. than the Central Government servants of the same rank.

**Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance):** I shall also examine this point. All Government officers who go outside the State on tour, do so with the permission of the Chief Secretary.

The Government is trying to effect economy all along the line consistent with the need of development programme and the requirements of law and order, both of which are vital for the State. Mention has been made of misuse of Government vehicles. This may undoubtedly be true in some cases but stricter control is now proposed to be enforced in this regard and I hope the position will improve in the very near future. The criticism that there are too many officers and that there is considerable duplication of functions does not appear to be correct. Even for the development programmes, staff proposals are scrutinised with the greatest care and only such staff as are considered absolutely essential for the implementation of the programmes and projects are allowed to be entertained. Reference has been made to the posts of Sub-divisional Planning Officers. These posts were considered necessary in order to effect proper co-ordination of the development programmes at the subdivisional level. It may well be that certain individual officers holding these posts have not been able to discharge their duties effectively and efficiently. That is a different matter and should be tackled differently but these posts are necessary in the interest of proper co-ordination and control over development schemes at the sub-division level. The untouchability officers, who were also referred to, were sanctioned primarily to give publicity to anti-untouchability measures. They have discharged useful role in tackling the problem of untouchability in their respective areas and also in supervising the anti-untouchability schemes sponsored as part of the Plan.

Sir, these are my observations to "the other side of the picture" painted by my Hon. Friend Shri Bora, who went to the extent of saying that if we had taken proper action in respect of these matters there would not have been any necessity of resorting to measures of taxation. I regret Sir, that such an observation should have come from a person who is not only a senior member and has experience but who also happened to adorn the very position in the Treasury Bench which I am now occupying. I expected



better appreciation of our financial position and difficulties and more substantial and constructive suggestions from him than from anyone else. Now Sir, I would like to refer to three or four other matters to which in the course of his speech he made references. Sir, you may remember the story narrated by him about three youngmen pursuing him in his drawing room, bed room and even in his kitchen to tell him and persuade him to believe that the atmosphere in Shillong Secretariat was not congenial to "Assamese Hindus".

Sir, I was painfully surprised to hear the story and in particular that it should have been narrated by a person of his standing on the floor of this House. One can understand a set of irresponsible youngmen indulging in such wild allegation but was it not necessary for him, as a wise, experienced and senior man, to ask them not to indulge in such kind of wild charges and to assure them that the ideology, way of life and policy accepted by us would not permit such narrow sectarian outlook in our administration or in our Shillong Secretariat ?

**Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI (Laharighat):** He said he tried to pacify these youngmen but could not pacify them.

**Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance):** Then Sir, before making this statement on the floor of this House, he could have ascertained from the Chief Minister, who is also the Minister-in-charge of Appointment Department, whether there was any basis for such loose talk and suspicion. I may assure the House and the people outside the House that our Chief Minister, Shri Chaliha, is no less an Assamese and a Hindu than Shri Moti Ram Bora or any Assamese Hindu. Was it not therefore, desirable on his part to persuade them to understand that there was no room and place in the administration for such a sectarian outlook ? Not only he failed to convince them but it appears that he himself was persuaded to believe in such allegations. If he had not believed the story, he would not have made this statement before the House. It is highly improper that such allegations should have been given publicity on the floor of this House without contacting the Chief Minister, who, as I have said, is surely an Assamese Hindu and is no less so than any Assamese Hindu in the House. Sir, apart from this, never before on the floor of this House the Officers by reference to their names have been discussed in this manner. As a person having experience of administration, he should have known how difficult it is for any Government to maintain the discipline and improve efficiently, when officers in this manner are discussed on the floor of the House. Even if there was any genuine case of grievance he should have referred the matter to the Chief Minister and a reference in this way should have been avoided in the House. Sir, I would not refer to these officers by names but I may say that all the officers named by him, are officers about whose efficiency, loyalty and devotion to duty and work I have not the least doubt. I have full praise and appreciation for them as they are good officers, intelligent and have been serving the State in the best possible manner. I have very high impression of their quality of work. I would at the same time not hesitate to inform the House that none of these officers have at any time been treated or given a post of which exception could be taken or it could be shown from such treatment or posting that they were discriminated



against. One of these officers, who is now holding the post of Secretary of an important Department from which post many of his predecessors got promotion as Commissioner, or in some other capacity, was transferred from Education Department not because Chief Secretary wanted to remove him for giving the post to someone else but because after he fell ill, the officer himself, on recovery from his illness, wanted that he should be given a lighter work. Now if that officer was transferred from the post of Education Secretary under the aforesaid circumstances and given lighter work but an equivalent and more important post of Secretary in other Department, can it be said that the officer was the victim of so-called uncongenial atmosphere for Assamese Hindus? I wanted to bring this very officer in the Finance Department but because of his recent illness and possibility of his early promotion to a super-time scale this could not be done. It is necessary that there should not be too frequent transfer of Officers holding the post of Finance Secretary. Then Sir, a reference was made to other officer who also was transferred to the District at his request after he fell ill. The Chief Minister and the Chief Secretary have been trying to get that officer back to Shillong but he does not want to come up for reasons of health. Then there is another officer who was till recently a Secretary of a very important Department. He has now been transferred at his own request to occupy a place in a public owned industry, where he is getting about Rs.1600, that is to say Rs.300 or so more than he was getting here. Then reference was made to the Fourth Officer. That Fourth officer is in my Department. I was personally responsible for bringing him to my Department because of my impression and knowledge about his views and aptitude for this kind of works. He has the tact and proper mentality to discharge the functions of Panchayat Department a difficult task to which we attach a great importance. He has been given a very responsible post and to say that he has in any way been put to any handicap or been superseded is absolutely wrong. What I have stated about all these officers will show there is no basis in the allegation or implication that any injustice has been done to them. It is absurd to cite these instances in an attempt to indicate that the so-called imaginary atmosphere in Shillong Secretariat is uncongenial to Assamese Hindus. So far as these officers are concerned, the story narrated by Shri Bora has put them in a very embarrassing position. I am sure that none of them made nor has any complaint and it is unfortunate that their names have been dragged to create an atmosphere which some people seem interested to exploit for their own benefit. There is another aspect of the question also, that is, how other officers, many of whom are very efficient, devoted, loyal and have been working day and night, but who do not belong to Assam, will feel and react to such insinuations. If they are made to feel that sectarian, communal or parochial out-look holds the day and sway in the minds of those guiding the policy of the Government sense of insecurity and attitude of sycophancy will so much spread and prevail as will impair their efficiency and loyalty. Sir, in the Shillong Secretariat, there are many Government employees, apart from officers from outside the State who come from autonomous Hill Areas or whose mother-tongue is Bengali or some of whom are Muslim or Christians. Belief or even suspicion that there is sectarian, communal or parochial outlook in the Secretariat will mean great injustice to all such employees who have been devotedly serving the State without any such feeling.



Again, Sir, the other day a charge was levelled against Shri Chaliha that in the Administration the influence of minorities was prominent which I believe was deduced from the facts that some of the responsible and high post. are held by minorities and by officers not belonging to Assam. Indulgence in such suspicious observations or beliefs, for which there is no basis and justification, has to be discouraged for the benefit of the people and in the interest of the State. I feel sorry, Sir, when such feelings are entertained or observations made and encouraged by a person who sometime ago, held a responsible position under the State. This reminds me of the strange creature, the chameleon. As you are aware, this chameleon usually changes its colour as the circumstances and environment in which he lives change. Sometime it becomes green at other times red and so on.

I am not one of those persons who change colours according to necessities from time to time. There are some who either belonged at one time to Hindu Mahasabha possesses the mentality but all of sudden have become congressite and accepted congress ideology to advance their own interests. When however even such change did not yield them the fruits desired they became frustrated and indulged in maligning the Government. In this campaign of maligning their true colour was known even though they swore by Congress Ideology, Policy and national integration etc. Sir, I am very sorry that I have to deal at length and in this manner with some of these allegations because our officers, whatever religion they may profess whether be their language, Assamese, Bengals or Khasi etc., cannot come here and defend themselves against all kinds of uncalled for insituations, wild charges and embarrassing observations. I feel they are in need of every support and encouragement in order to get devoted, loyal and efficient service from them for the State. With this motive only, I have with pain referred to these matters.

Then, Sir, Shri Moti Ram Bora made another baseless allegation. He said that some Assistant Government Pleader was appointed at Silchar who held a Gazetted Post in Pakistan. Sir, I am a Minister In charge of Law Department and it was therefore a surprise to hear for the first time that a person holding a Gazetted Post in Pakistan was appointed as Government Pleader at Silchar. My Department does not know anything about this nor do I know and therefore questioned Shri Bora whether he knew that such person had been appointed as Government Pleader. Shri Bora said that he knew. First he said Government Pleader, then he referred to him as public prosecutor at Silchar. I then thought I might not be aware of such appointment being made and therefore decided to verify this by a reference to the Department. It was found that there is only one Government Pleader at Silchar and that is Shri Dutta, the brother of Shrimoti Chanda, who is the member of Loka Sabha and was also member of this House. No Assistant Government Pleader at Silchar was appointed by me. My Department at Shillong has not done it. When I am saying on the basis of facts and records you should not have any doubt. Then, Sir, my Hon. Friend sitting over there also made some observations regarding the appointment of a Government Pleader at Barpeta. He referred to a number of names who according to him were very good lawyers. I do not dispute this. It will be far from truth to say that some of them and I never said that any of them are not good lawyers. The fact is that the person whom I have appointed as Government Pleader is neither a Pakistani Official nor citizen of Pakistan but is no less a person than Shri Devendra Nath Uzir, who is one of our trusted friends, citizens and a capable lawyer.



**Shri MADHUSUDHAN DAS (Barpeta):** I referred to the appointment of Assistant Government Pleader.

**Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance):** My friend now refers to Assistant Government Pleader. No such appointment exists but two lawyers in panel have been appointed to help the Government Pleader for conducting our cases at Barpeta. In this panel I have appointed two, one of them is Shri Mahmmmed Ali, a young brilliant lawyer and citizen of Assam and if my friend feels that no Muslim however suitable or capable should be given such appointment, I cannot agree and oblige him. I cannot accept that position. Shri Mahmmmed Ali is an Assamese, coming from a well connected old family of Barpeta and he has a good and lucrative practice. The other lawyer appointed in the panel to assist the Government Pleader is Shri Sadananda Das, an experienced and eminent lawyer of Barpeta. It will therefore be wrong to say that Government is making such appointment show favouratism. I treat this kinds of allegations with such contempt as they deserve.

Then, Sir, Hon<sup>ble</sup> Shri Bora referred to some tussle going on between the High Court and the Law Department. I do not know wherefrom he got this information, but I can say that there is no tussle between the High Court and the Government of Assam. The post of Additional District Judge at Nowgong fell vacant in the month of November. In the month of November, soon after the post fell vacant, we informed the High Court and asked for their recommendations to make the appointment. The High Court, I think, replied to our letter sometime towards the end of February suggesting some names. The names recommended were of some members of the Bar who demanded higher initial salary, viz, advance increments in the fixed scale of pay for the post. We could not accept such conditions because the moment we agreed to such advance increments the officers already in service and senior to the new comers would make similar claims. So, we could not accept it. We suggested that one of the Judges in the Subordinate Service may be promoted. The High Court did not accept this, and thought the senior most Subordinate Judge was too young to be promoted and was otherwise not suitable for being promoted at present. Therefore the High Court sent a list of other lawyers but recommended a lawyer who from the point of view of practice and experience was on similar to the lawyer not recommended even though the latter was academically more qualified having First Class M. A. in English and First Class in Law in his credit. When this was brought to my notice, I asked the High Court how could the person with better academic qualification and equally good practice and experience be passed over. The High Court appear to have accepted our objection and have now recommended two other names one of whom is our Joint Secretary. I cannot spare him because our Department was in a bad state and I have brought him to improve the efficiency of Department. It is difficult for us to find a suitable person to hold the post of Legal Remembrancer. I feel that we should have a permanent officer in this post. He has recently been appointed and he is being trained for this job. I am sorry that some delay has taken place over this matter of appointment. Suitable persons, from the Bar are not easily available. It is also difficult to give higher salary at the initial in view of the likely claim by other persons in the service; but I believe the difficulty is now nearing solution. So far as the appointment of High Court Judge is concerned we are only recommend-Story body but the



appointment of the Judge of a High Court Judge is made by the Government of India on the recommendation of the Chief Justice of India. So far as we are concerned, we have been trying for early appointment. I am doing my utmost, and so is the Chief Minister. We want this appointment early, apart from other reasons, because of Road Carriage Tax cases pending in the High Court for decision. We have therefore been pressing the Government of India and the Home Minister, for the appointment of the High Court Judge as early as possible. I understand some action has recently been taken.

**Dr HOMESWAR DEB CHOUDHURY (Patacharkushi):** Mr. Deputy Speaker. Sir.

**Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER:** Order, order, when an Honourable Member is speaking, any other Member should not interrupt.

**Dr. HOMESWAR DEB CHOUDHURY:** On a point of personal information, Sir.

**Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER:** Yes, after his speech.

**Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance):** I leave Shri Bora.

So far as taxation policy of this Government is concerned, I am very grateful to the Hon'ble Shri Tripathy, my colleague who has, in his lucid and able manner, placed before this House our views and policy on taxation, the principle on which such taxation is based and the figures justifying tax proposed to be imposed and their impact on various sections of people living in the State. He has taken off my burden and to this extent I shall not bore this House by repeating the quotation of figures placed by him before this House I shall merely say that I endorse each and every word spoken by him in this regard. I think after the clear exposition given by him no Hon. Member of this House should be in any doubt as regards the objective of our taxation policy, the principle on which it is based and the necessity of pursuing it in the interest of the development of the State. Therefore, I will only briefly say that the taxation policy of the Government in a nutshell is based on the principle that those who are in a position to pay more should be taxed at a higher rate in order to work towards the socialist pattern of society. This policy has been sought to be implemented through the proposals presented to this House. The increase in agricultural income-tax will not affect the poor classes at all. By far a greater portion of the revenue from the Passengers and Goods Traffic Tax will accrue from the richer, trading and business sections and the incidence on the poorer sections will be very small. Some of the Hon. Members have suggested that in respect of Tax on Passengers and Goods, the tax should not apply to fishermen and villagers operating in country-boats. As will appear from the Bill dealing with the tax on Passenger and Goods, a provision has been made there reserving to Government the power to exempt any owner or class of owners from this Tax. The Government had in their view such as fishermen and villagers operating in country-boats, who should not be brought within the purview of this tax, and put to any difficulty. Since the Hon'ble Members have also suggested that incidence of this tax should not fall on fishermen and villagers operating in country-boats, the Government hands in this respect have been strengthened and Government would ensure through rules that the local villagers and fishermen are not put to any difficulty in this behalf. The Modification of the rules and fees in respect of transport vehicles to bring them in line with rates in other States would also not have any incidence on the poorer sections and would largely impinge on the more well-to-do trading sections of the Community.



Regarding Local Rates the Hon'ble members have more or less unanimously expressed the opinion that this would impinge on the poorer rural sections. This is not entirely correct. Actually a large proportion of the incidence would fall on the big settlement-holders and tea gardens who could well afford this levy. From the figure available it appears that out of 29 lakhs about 6 lakhs would have been realised from the settlement-holders having 15 or less bighas of land and the balance from the Tea Estates and settlement-holders having land over 15 bighas of land. It is true that some incidence would fall on the small settlement-holders. It will be appreciated that the purpose of increasing the local rate was to increase the resources of the Panchayats in order to enable them to meet the demands in respect of maintenance of primary school building in the villages. It has been suggested by many Hon. Members that this burden is mostly borne by the rural people even now and it would not be desirable to impose any burden for this purpose and the villagers may be left to construct and maintain the school buildings necessary for primary education in the same way as has been done in the past. At the same time I recognise that rural population has been badly affected by the floods particularly in the district of Cachar and other places. Taking into consideration these difficulties and also taking into account the views expressed almost unanimously by the Hon'ble Member, the Government have decided not to proceed with the proposed increased levy for the present (Applause) and the Bill for increasing local rate, accordingly will not be introduced before this House. Sir, these are my replies and observations to almost all the general matters raised by the Hon. Members.

Now, I come to some of the specific points raised by Hon. Members. I would first of all come to the points raised by my Hon. Friend, who was only yesterday elevated to the position of the Leader of Opposition, Shri Lakshmi Prasad Goswami. He alleged that this Government cannot get more assistance from the Centre due to the fact that in the March Budget surplus was shown. This is not correct and his observation is not based on fact. While presenting the Budget for a vote on account in March 1962, it was clearly indicated by me that no new schemes were included therein. As such, the Budget could not be acted upon as a real Budget in the full sense of the term by the Government of India and the deficit in the present Budget is mostly due to new schemes. If the Hon'ble Member also cares to go through the Budget now presented he will find that the deficit is largely due to provision of expenditure under the schedules for new schemes.

**Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Kamalpur)** My friends were misleading by the first sentence of this Bulletin.

**Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI (Laharighat)** I quoted a part of his speech in the last Budget Session.

**Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister finance)** It has to be further considered in this connection that the Finance Commission Award, making the allocation of assistance, and the Planning Commission's allocation of assistance were both received before the March Budget was prepared and presented. As such, the question that the Centre would have given increased assistance if the Budget were shown a deficit one is irrelevant and did not arise. It was also pointed



out by the same member that there were savings under some departments. In this connection, it may be stated that in all cases mere saving does not actually indicate the real surrender and non-utilisation of funds. In order to find out the actual surrender, savings together with reappropriation and supplementary demand have got to be considered. In actual fact, utilisation of plan funds for the different departments has much improved since the last year and it is expected that most of the plan allocation for the last year was spent.

Now, Sir, I come to question raised in a very laborious, good and useful speech given by Hon. Shri Umaruddin. He has also made a number of suggestions. He pointed out expressed apprehension that the public debt of the State has been enormously increasing. This is inevitable in a developing economy when we have not got sufficient capital resources within the State to utilise for development purposes. This amount of public debt consists of the Plan loan obtained from the Government of India together with other categories of loan for specific purposes obtained from the Government of India loan from the Life Insurance Corporation for housing scheme and loan contributed by the public. All these loans are mostly being utilised for productive purposes and it is expected that, after sometime, the results of these investments will be reflected in the economy and we shall have more resources towards repayment. It should be understood that without loans and other outside assistance it is not possible to improve the economy of an underdeveloped State like Assam. It is assured that proper steps being taken to ensure that the loans obtained under public debt are utilised in a productive manner. The Hon. Member also had some doubt that agricultural production was not increasing. This does not appear to be correct because if agricultural production had not increased we could not feel the conspicuous increase in population with greatly reduced imports of food.

**Shri RAMNATH DAS : [Dergaon (Reserved for Scheduled Castes)]** Then I submit that the figures that you submit should be taken as incorrect.

**Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance) :** What I am saying now I am repeating what I have said in my Budget speech.

**Shri MAHAMMAD UMARUDDIN (Dhubri) :** Sir, on a point of clarification. By food does he mean rice or wheat? Whether wheat production has gone up?

**Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance) :** Yes.

**Shri MAHAMMAD UMARUDDIN (Dhubri) :** Then how is it that import has gone down? Ten years ago Assam was self-sufficient in food.

**Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance) :** The Hon. Member may bear in mind that I am not comparing the figures of the last ten years, i. e. one Plan period. I categorically stated that the import of food-grains in our State has gone down and it would not have gone down had the production of food-grains not gone up.

**Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Industry) :** After the earthquake of 1950 the production of food in Assam has gone down.

**Shri RAMNATH DAS [Dergaon (Reserved for Schedule Castes)] :** I said on the basis of the figures given by you. Now I take that the figures given by you are false.



**Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance):** The hon. Members perhaps know that both the Agricultural Department, maintains figures and the Statistics Department also collect and maintain figures on the basis of sample survey. I do not admit nor it is correct to say that the figures given by me are false. On the basis of these figures I stated in my speech that the facts that population has increased and that our import have gone down indicated increase in food production. Criticism should not be based on one fact singly; but on totality of facts.

**Shri RAMNATH DAS:** The figure speaks the truth.

**Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED:** Both the figures and the facts will jointly speak the truth.

I admit Sir, that there has been regional disparity in the development of the different parts of the country or the State under the Five Year Plan. There is some justification for the feeling that to reduce this imbalance under-developed State like Assam should be provided with more funds for development in comparison with more developed States. This has repeatedly been pointed out and taken up with Government of India. There is some substance in the allegation that even within the State there have been regional disparities in the matter of development. Sir, we are trying to reduce this disparity and it is admitted that the under-developed areas should be given priority over the advanced areas in the matter of development. Sir, this point will be actively considered at the time of allocation of the Projects in future.

Sir, my friend. Shri Umaruddin also referred to the rise in the Police expenditure of the state. Police expenditure in a border State like Assam is bound to be high if the State Government is to discharge its function properly. In fact the weakness of the existing police administration came out much to the fore during the language disturbances and it was decided to strengthen the Police administration, steps in which direction are being taken now. Shri Umaruddin has correctly pointed out that assistance from the Government of India in the matter of our special requirement of Police has not been forthcoming to the extent necessary and justified by the circumstances faced by the State. At present the Government of India is bearing the expenditure only of two battalions on the Indo-Pak border while against certain other units part of expenditure is being borne by the Centre. The main expenditure and burden which has been borne by the State Government relates to the battalions which have to be employed in the Naga Hills border and in respect of which we have not received any assistance from the Centre. It is the view of the Government that the Centre should pay these costs because of the peculiar situation in the Naga Hills as a result of which the State Government has to maintain police forces along the Naga Hills border. The matter has already been taken up with the Government of India and I presume the House will extend its support that the Centre should bear the cost of maintenance of Police battalions on the Naga Hills border. Shri Umaruddin has also suggested that assessment is necessary in regard to capital expenditure incurred from out of the capital receipt. He also wanted figures of capital receipts and expenditures. So far as capital receipts from the year 1951-52 to 1960-61 are concerned, we received loans from Government of India amounting to Rs.5,178 lakhs, loans from public to the extent of Rs.276 lakh and on account of other loans Rs.74 lakhs. Thus the total receipt



for this period comes to Rs.5,528 lakhs. The capital expenditure for the same period was Rs.4,154 lakhs. The break up of expenditure on capital outlay is as follows :—For Rs.34.5 lakhs, Embankment and Drainage Rs.289 lakhs, Agricultural improvement and research Rs.49 lakhs, Industries Rs.269 lakhs, Roads and Buildings Rs.1,585 lakhs, Electricity Scheme Rs.312 lakhs, other works Rs.77 lakhs, Road Transport Rs.182. In addition to this the State Government have issued loan advances to the extent of Rs.2,188 lakhs and a sum of Rs.751 lakhs was spent for repayment of the loan of the Government of India. Uptill now we have recovered Rs.346 lakhs out of the advances. Thus it will appear that for the period 1951 to 1961 our capital receipt amounted to Rs.5,528 lakhs and our total expenditure on capital account amounts to Rs.7,093 lakhs. Sir, all the capital projects are not expected to yield revenue immediately. The State Transport yielded a net revenue of the order of Rs.30 lakhs after deducting depreciation and other expenses. Thus it will be seen that capital expenditure takes various forms including both directly productive schemes which yield returns either immediately or over a period of time and also indirectly productive schemes such as roads, buildings, etc., which are necessary to create the necessary basis for a wider developmental effort. It would not be possible to relate each capital receipt items to items of directly productive expenditure and while there can be no two opinions that expenditure should be, as far as possible, really productive projects, this is not fully possible in the present circumstances. The Government is trying its utmost to ensure channelisation of capital expenditure more towards directly productive schemes and it is hoped that the future years will reveal far more satisfactory results in this regard particularly as the indirectly productive schemes such as roads and buildings have already been taken up to a considerable extent in the past.

As was stated in the Budget speech, the capital content of the plan has gone up very considerably and amounts to 59 per cent this year as against 54 per cent last year and lesser properties during the Second Plan years.

Sir, my young Friend, Shri Biswadev Sarma, for whom I have great respect, also raised a number of pertinent points and I shall be failing in my duty if I do not in the course of this reply deal with the observation made by him or the points raised by him. He admitted the necessity of taxation and welcomed some of the proposals for taxation but expressed the view that he was opposed to taxation the incidence of which will fall on the agriculturists. The genesis of a balanced tax structure, Sir, is that all sections of the community should bear a portion of the burden, the richer section bearing a progressively much higher burden. However, with the decision not to increase the local rate, the rural section will bear little or no incidence in respect of the new taxation proposals. He also referred to the question of royalty on crude oil. In this respect he was followed by another energetic young Member, Shri Dulal Chandra Barua, who exceeded the limit of propriety by making some wild allegations against one of our very good, capable and efficient officers.

I take this opportunity to offer my thanks to such hon. Members who have supported the Government's stand on the royalty issue. I have no doubt that whatever has been stated in this House will strengthen our hand to protect the interests of the State to the full extent possible.



Shri Dulal Barua however alleged that one of our officers had agreed to lower rate of royalty on behalf of the State Government. This is not correct and I should like to clarify the position. As the House is aware, the two parent share-holders of Oil India are the Government of India and the B. O. C. After long negotiations, in which no officers or representative of the State Government was associated, the Government of India and the B. O. C., signed a heads of agreement on 31st May, 1961. After signing, this was placed before the Board of Oil India on 10th June 1961 for formal adoption and for authorising a Director to sign, on behalf of Oil India, the consequential Supplementary Agreement with such modification as the Government of India and the B. O. C. the two parent share-holders may agree. One of the Directors of Oil India is appointed on the nomination of the State Government and, at the time of this decision, was Shri K. D. N. Singh, who was then the Secretary in the Industries Department of our State. As the heads of agreement had already been signed by the two parent share-holders of the company and as the matter was presented to the Board only for formal adoption and as the matter would be required to be referred to the State Government for issue of the lease in any case, no objection was and could be raised at the Board meeting. In this agreement, the percentage of royalty remained the same, *viz.*, 10 per cent while for assessing the well head value on calculation of price an elaborate formula was laid down.

**Shri BISWADEV SARMA (Balipara):** Why this agreement was made without prior approval of the State Government ?

**Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance):** I have already pointed out that the agreement had already been entered into between the Government of India and B. O. C. after negotiations and the agreement was merely placed before the Board for its approval. The Board did not discuss the affect of agreement on royalty and therefore the consequences, could not be envisaged at the time. Subsequently, when the matter, on reference to the State Government was examined by us, we objected to the clause of the Agreement which militated against the interests of the State Government and the difference of opinion regarding the agreement has continued since then. The formal adoption by the Board of Oil India, on which one person is appointed on our nomination, of the heads of the agreement which had already been signed by the two share-holders of Oil India can be construed as neither consultation with the State Government nor binding the State Government in any way nor was it so intended. The above position has already been pointed out to Government of India.

**Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA (Jorhat):** But why not the view of Assam was raised in the Board by our representative ?

**Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Finance Minister):** I have already stated that the agreement was entered into between the Government of India and B. O. C. Our representative was not then consulted. He was present when the Board was moved merely to approve the heads of this agreement already entered into between two main parties in which the percentage of royalty remained the same and only a formula for calculation of the price was laid down which was not discussed in that meeting of the Board. When these decisions were referred to us and we had an



opportunity to examine them from that moment the objection was taken by us and it is very wrong and baseless to say that because our representative was an outsider and a foreigner he did not take proper steps to safeguard the interest of our State.

**Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI (Laharighat):** Whether that officer represented in the board's meeting on behalf of the State Government signed the agreement?

**Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance):** He did not sign the agreement on behalf of our Government.

**Shri BISWADEV SARMA (Balipara):** I don't know why from the royalty on crude oil to be taken from Assam to Barauni, this Government is to pay the price of the pipeline from Assam to Barauni for this purpose?

**Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED:** In calculating the price of crude oil, other things have been taken into consideration including the cost of construction of the pipeline, etc. That is said to be one of the reasons why royalty will be less.

**Shri BISWADEV SARMA (Balipara):** Why the cost of transport of crude oil to Barauni will be a responsibility for this State?

**Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED:** The cost of both the pipelines appears to be taken into consideration.

**Shri BISWADEV SARMA:** So far we remember, we wanted that the two Refineries should be at Gauhati, but the Government of India wanted that one of the two refineries should be at Barauni. If that is the case why we should pay for the cost of transport and the pipeline to Barauni?

**Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED:** We are not concerned with the number of refineries to be constructed by the Government of India or one at Barauni but we are concerned with the crude oil, which is our asset and property and the question at issue is who should have to say in determining the royalty on crude oil. Let us not diffuse ourselves in matters which are not our concern. Our claim is that the crude oil is our property and without our consent no royalty can be fixed and that is how we have taken up the matter with the Government of India. (Some Members rose to speak).

Sir, I have got only half an hour left to complete my speech. I cannot yield.

**Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER:** I will refer to rules. When there is a dispute between the Central Government and the State Government matters relating to such a dispute cannot be discussed.

**Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance):** Shri Sarma also referred to the working of the Gauhati Refinery. As earlier discussed in the House, the State Government is not responsible for the



working of the Gauhati Refinery which is a Central sector project. As far as our information goes, the Refinery has been having some difficulty regarding the production of kerosene but its other functions are reported to be going on quite satisfactorily. As was stated by the Union Minister in Parliament some time ago I agree with him that every new project takes some time to achieve full production and the initial teething difficulties of the Gauhati refineries are similar to those occurring in all other plants and refineries in India including those set up by the private sectors.

Shri Sarma referred to certain cases pointing out alleged discrimination against certain employees by the Refinery authorities. My friend Shri Tripathi, has dealt with those cases and I do not wish to report the observation made by him.

Shri Sarma also referred to the question of employment policy in industries. We are very anxious that employment benefits should be availed of by local persons to the maximum extent possible. It is for this purpose that a Liaison Officer for employment was set up whose duty is to arrange proper placement of local candidates. This officer also sits on various Selection Boards, particularly those in respect of public sector industries. It is inevitable that, with industrialisation, greater avenues for employment will be opened for local people. In order to train local people, an apprenticeship programme is being taken up for in-service training in various industries, etc. In general, it must be said that local employment has increased as a result of industrial activity and will increase greatly in coming years.

Shri Ramanth Das, complained that the food production in the State had not increased at all. This is obviously not correct as it will be clear from our rapidly decreasing food import into the State that the agricultural production has in fact increased substantially during the last few years so as to sustain considerable increase in population which has taken place in the State. He has also referred to the figures of target for additional food production at the end of the Second Plan as reported in the Draft Five Year Plan as being 19 lakhs tons. This estimate was made on the basis of an additional potential being created for production of 2.5 lakh tons. The actual food production at the close of the first plan as reported by the Statistic Department came to about 15.7 lakh tons. The additional food production achieved by the end of the Second Plan was about 1.01 lakh tons, which brings the total food production at the close of the Second Plan to 16.8 lakh tons or about 17 lakh tons. It appears that potential for additional food production created was considerably higher than the actual increase in production. The difference partially being due to 1960-61 being an unsatisfactory crop year.

The hon. Member has also referred to the fact that last year was not a record year for jute production. The member is right that in one year i. e., 1955-56 the jute production was higher than 1961-62. My remark relating to the last year being a record year was with reference to the Jute production during the Second Plan Year. Necessary emphasis is being given to increase jute production in the course of Third Plan and we hope that jute production would increase substantially during the next few years.



The allocation for jute production for the Third Plan is rupees 20 lakhs with a target production of 15 lakhs bales of 400 lbs. each and for the current year amounts to Rs. 3.60 lakhs with a target production of 12.72 lakh bales.

A reference has been made by the honourable Shri Ramesh Ch. Barua from Dibrugarh to the proposal for a Second University at Dibrugarh. The Government are actively pursuing this matter and the Education Minister recently discussed the proposal with Dr. Kothari of the University Grant Commission. A team of eminent educationists would shortly go into the question and work out the details. The extent of funds that would be able to be contributed by the State Government together with the extent of grant possible from the University Grants Commission are being worked out against the overall financial requirement of the Second University Proposal.

Sir, another honourable member and my esteemed friend, Srimati Gohain, made a reference to the loans issued by the Co-operative Societies as not being of benefit to the agriculturists. The position in this regard, as the honourable member is aware, is that Co-operative Societies in the village get their funds for issuing loans from the Central Banks which in turn get the money from the Apex Banks. The loan applications are scrutinised by the Managing Committee of the village societies. Similarly, the loan applications of the village societies are scrutinised by the experts of the Central Bank and are sanctioned by the Managing Committees. The Government does not come into these inquiries. As most of the members of these societies are agriculturists, it is presumed that the percentage of loan given to the non-agriculturists must be very small. If, however, any specific society has been giving loan to non-agriculturists the matter would certainly be enquired into and necessary action taken.

She also referred to the establishment under alleged suspicious circumstances of a new co-operative Marketing Society in the Dibrugarh Sub-Division in spite of the existing Dibrugarh Marketing Society. The Dhemaji and Sisi Mauzas and some other areas on the North banks were included in the area of operation of the Dibrugarh Marketing Society. As these areas were on the North bank, as there are considerable communication difficulties in procuring paddy and transporting it to Dibrugarh and also to provide funds to the village societies, the people of these areas pressed for a separate Marketing Society which was registered at Dhemaji.

She also criticised appointment of Shri H. Barua as temporary District Transport Officer at Shillong. The facts of the case are as below :—

The posts of D.T.O's have remained vacant for some time, as it has been decided, as a policy, that all existing and future vacancies of D.T.O's should be filled up by the D.S.P's on deputation. Steps are being taken by the Police Department, to increase their cadre suitably to make such deputation to the Transport Department. In the meantime, the vacant posts have been filled up on temporary basis from time to time by promotion. At times the work of the D.T.Os has also been entrusted to the E.A.Cs in addition to their normal duties.

Some time in October last, it was felt that one of the two vacancies of D.T.Os should be filled up by a full time officer on temporary basis in order that some special work relating to the revision of M. V. Rules and



orders could be taken up in the office of the S. T. C. This work has remained incomplete for quite a long time and in the past also D.T.Os used to be attached to the Office of S. T. C. for doing such special work for short periods. Shri H. Barua was retrenched from the R. R. Department after service for more than ten years. In terms of Government policy retrenched officer needs to be given priority consideration in filling up any vacancy in the public service subject to merit and suitability. The case of Shri Barua was taken up in the Transport Department and he was appointed as temporary D.T.O. under Regulation 3(e) of the P. S. C. Regulation which enables Government to make such temporary appointment in case of necessity upto a period of six months. Shri Barua was appointed on 12th October 1961 and retained in service till 31st March 1962. He was not retained even for the full period of six months. He is no longer working as D.T.O. attached to the office of the S.T.C.

Shri Barua hold more or less an equivalent post as R. R. Officer in the R.R. Department. In fact, he worked as R.R.O. in a scale slightly better than that of a D.T.O.

There was thus no question of any special favour to this retrenched officer and his appointment was entirely in line with the general policy of Government in such matters.

Shrimati Gohain also complains that some favour had been shown to one of the doctors of the Shillong Hospital. She complained that in place of the staff Surgeon, this doctor was appointed without possessing qualification. I would like to say that there is no basis in this allegation as the doctor referred to was working till recently in the Civil Hospital at Shillong and he was sufficiently qualified to hold the post. The doctor about whom the Honourable Member has spoken is now working in the Ganesh Das Hospital.

There is no substance in the allegations that these appointments were made or the marketing society was set up without necessity or because of approaches made by some individuals.

Sir, men adore women for their frailty and susceptibility to easy influences and jealousy. I do not blame the hon. Member for making these allegations, perhaps she was led to believe by others about these matters,

Sir, Maulana Abdual Jalil pleaded for the continuance of Badarpur Training-cum-Production Centre. This centre has been taken over by the Badarpur Block after winding up of the Relief and Rehabilitation Department and the centre is being continued on a little reduced scale. There was a proposal that the industries departments should take it over from the next year, in which case the scale of its operation may increase. A number of suggestions have been made regarding development of the economy of Cachar District. These suggestions will be examined by the Department concerned. As the House is aware, the Package Programme for agricultural development has been sanctioned, for the District. Industrially also it is hoped that some major industrial project particularly relating to the Pulp Industry would be set up in the district in the next few years. One of the main difficulty of lack of power would be able to be made by the high tension transmission line proposed for Cachar as a part of Umiyam Transmission System.



Hon. Member Shri Hagjer has suggested the opening of a new outpost in the North Cachar Hills Sub-Division to protect the villagers of the area from Naga Hostile Groups. This proposal would be considered and examined by the Government. A suggestion was made to extend the Panchayat Act to the forest reserve areas so that the forest villagers can be brought within the Panchayat. The Government are considering to bring villages within three miles of forest reserve boundaries from the villages within the ambit of respective Panchayats. The forest villages however in the interior of forest would be kept with the Forest Department but some functions consistent with preservation of the forest may be given in such forest villages.

**Shri BISWADEV SARMA (Balipara):** Sir, during the last general election I was informed that the Forest Department already decided that the areas which were within 3 miles would be taken by the Panchayat.

**Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance):** I may inform the hon. Member that so far as the Panchayat Act is concerned the forest areas, have not been excluded. What is necessary now is that Gaon Sabhas be constituted and election should be held in the Forest villages which are within the 3 miles. So far as the interior forest villages are concerned some arrangement shall have to be made by the Forest Department to give them some functions and amenities. I understand that proposal in this regard have been submitted by the Department.

Hon. Member Shri Omeo Kumar Das has suggested that Rural Economic Survey should be undertaken to find out to what extent there has been improvement. This suggestion is a useful one and will be considered.

Shri Manik Das referred to the difficulties being caused in the Duliajan area as a result of land acquisition proceeding taken up by the Government on behalf of Oil India and other projects. Actually, Oil India has arranged most of their requirement of land by private negotiations and no acquisition was taken up by Government on their behalf. Only two small areas were requisitioned but the major portion has already been de-requisitioned and orders are under issue for de-requisitioning of the remaining portion. Under Rule 190, however, some orders were issued in respect of certain areas where drilling, etc., had to be taken up by the Company. The assessment of compensation in this regard is under scrutiny at present and is expected to be completed very shortly, and thereafter money will be paid by Oil India.

In respect of land acquired for the Gas Thermal Project, payment of compensation will be expedited as far as possible. It is understood that the assessment of compensation has been made in many of these cases and payment will be made within a month or so.

No land has been acquired yet for the fertiliser project. We shall take necessary action to ensure that compensation is paid as quickly as possible in cases where Government has acquired property in those areas on behalf of one or other of the projects. Steps for rehabilitation of the persons affected by acquisition would also be taken.



Sir, Shri Indeswar Khaund referred to jeep auction. The jeep was examined by a committee consisting of the Deputy Commissioner, District Transport Officer and Executive Engineer who recommended that it should be condemned and sold in auction. It was valued at Rs.1500 and instruction was issued to sell it by public auction not below this amount. The Deputy Commissioner has not reported whether the jeep has been sold in public auction at Rs.1800 as alleged. Nor is there information as to whether the auction purchaser sold it again at Rs.3,200 to some one else.

As regards the question whether a sum of Rs.13,000 was spent for reclamation of Headquarter which is on a high level, there is no information here in Shillong. The scheme for Headquarters which was got approved by D.D.C., Shillong does not contain any scheme for reclamation. It is not known whether some amount was spent from the head "reclamation". There is provision for purchasing a tractor under the head "Reclamation". But this does not come under "Headquarter". The matter needs collecting information from Panitola. As regards the question whether the Doctor of Panitola Block drew house rent allowance in spite of his occupying a Government quarter, there is no information here. This information also will have to be collected.

Sir, it was alleged that the Industries department has not set up not any industry in Barpeta Sub-Division to give employment to the local youth inspite of the fact that Chief Minister gave assurance for the establishment of Industries in Barpeta. Sir, the industries department has set up a Training-cum-production Centre with two trades of Carpentry and Blacksmithy for imparting technical training to the local boys. Action is also being taken to introduce two more trades of masonry and and Brick making in the same institution during the current year for imparting technical training in these two trades to the local boys. There is also another proposal during the current year for establishment of a cluster type training centre with about six trades at Barpeta Road Development Block for imparting technical training to the local boys and to the existing village artisans for improvement of their trades. An Industrial Estate is under construction at Nalbari where the craftsman from Training Centre of the Barpeta Sub-Division will get employment. Barpeta has not got good transport facilities and also not having raw materials for establishment of medium size industries.

**Shri MADHU SUDHAN DAS (Barpeta) :** Sir, why an industrial estate is not constructed at Barpeta where there is seven lakh population ?

**Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance) :** The people of Barpeta will be trained in Nalbari industrial estates. There is no good transport facility and raw materials in Barpeta. Sir under the circumstances, the Department could not take up a programme for establishment of medium size industries in Barpeta Sub-Division. Persons are also helped to start industries by giving loans. In last five years Rs.4.46 lakhs have been granted as loan to start various industries like brick making, bakery, press, soap, etc., in Barpeta. Besides, to improve the production and quality of products made by artisans at the Sub-Division, Rs.0 818 lakhs have been given grants at Barpeta.



Due to difficulty of raw material, transport, etc., it is difficult to set up industry in that area. However, if such time comes when the Government will have the power and authority to decentralise industries in public and private sectors, the unemployment question of Barpeta will be taken into consideration while locating industrial projects in that area.

Shri Homeswar Dev Choudhury raised a point about the Assam Coal Company.

**Dr HOMESWAR DEV CHOUDHURY (Patacharkuchi):** Sir, I have asked about the Veterinary Department.

**Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance):** How does it arise now? Sir, another question regarding loan was raised. The Barpeta Consumers Co-operative Society for their electricity concern was granted two loans of Rs.1 lakh and Rs.60 000 in 1955 and 1956 respectively for extension of their Electric Supply Company. They again applied to the Government for a loan of Rs.1.25 lakhs in February 1960 for installation of a generating set of 150Kw capacity and for carrying out other improvements or in the alternative requested that the Government should take over the concern.

All the assets of the undertaking were already mortgaged to the Government and on the basis of these assets, to be acquired the Company was not entitled to get a further loan of Rs.1.25 lakhs. The Co-operative did not keep accounts properly and repay a single instalment of the previous loan and did not furnish any scheme of the repayment of loans. The Co-operative was asked a number of times to furnish the last 3 years accounts for taking action.

On 11th December 1961 the Chairmam of the Co-operative discussed the question of granting a fresh loan to them with the Deputy Secretary of Power Department and the Senior Electrical Inspector, and furnished copies of audited accounts for 1958-59 to 1960-61 from which it was seen that the Co-operative made a profit of Rs.828 only in 1960-61, and suffered a cumulative loss of Rs.46,334 in the preceding years.

It was considered that granting a further loan of Rs.1.25 lakhs to the Co-operative would increase its outstanding loan liability to Rs.2.85 lakhs, and outstanding interest to Rs.32000 and annual increase of interest liability would be about Rs.8,000 against the share capital of about Rs.1,000 only. Even after installation of a 3rd generator with the loan, the Society's financial condition would not improve to such an extent as to enable it to liquidate the loans and interests in a long period of time. In view of the above the Co-operative was not sanctioned a loan which was not secured by its assets.

The licensee's firm generating capacity is far below the maximum demand. The distribution system has also not been maintained according to the provisions of the India Electricity Act and Rules and also he failed to maintain feeders, and service lines properly, and habitually failed to report failure of supply of power to the Government. It has been decided that the only way to protect the interest of the consumers was to take over the concern. The Government therefore directed the State Electricity Board on the 21st February 1962 under section 78A of the Electricity Supply Act, 1948, to acquire this concern. A list of the assets of the concern has been prepared by the Senior Electrical Inspector after personal inspection on 20th and 21st March 1962 and furnished to the Board. The matter is now under examination of the Board.



As regards the reported threats of prosecution of the Co-operative it was perhaps pointed out to the Licensee on 11th December 1961 that he had habitually failed to report the breakdown of power supply to Government which exposed the licensee to prosecution under section 42(b) of the India Electricity Act, 1910. The Chairman of the Society admitted the failure and assured the Government that such lapses would not recur.

Sir, some Members said that asphalt deposit was found in border of Goalpara area and Copper deposits were found in Barduar and some other mineral deposits were found in North Lakhimpur. It was suggested that some scheme should be made to work out them. So far we have got no information about the occurrence of asphalt on the border of the Goalpara district but if details of location are given this will be investigated.

As regards the reported occurrence of copper near Barduar in Kamrup district, it forms as item of investigation for the coming field season and will be taken up when full complement of staff asked for by the D.G.M. is sanctioned.

With regards to the minerals in North Lakhimpur preliminary investigations will be taken up when details of location are furnished.

Now Sir, one of the hon. Members mentioned about the death of one Shri Sachindra Roy of Sapekhati Railway Station on 29th April 1962. Sir, I would like to place before the House such information as I have at my disposal regarding this incidence. On 27th March 1962 when the 904 Down Goods Train stopped at Sapekhati Railway Station one boy was caught after a chase by T. E. on duty for stealing coal from the Wagon of the above train. When the boy was being taken to Railway Station some 7/8 persons of the locality rescued the boy. Deceased Sachindra Roy was alleged to be one of them. A case was registered on this. In course of investigation of the above case, the accused Sachindra Roy was arrested at Sapekhati at 3 30 P.M. on 28th April 1962 and taken to custody by investigating Officer. The investigating party consisting of Inspector Railway Police, Tinsukia S.I. and two Constables left Sapekhati for Tinsukia with the accused at about 4 00 p.m. by goods train 851 up, which travelled upto Bardubi. At Bardubi the party halted for about an hour and at about 8 p.m. they boarded 61 up passenger train, which arrived Tinsukia at about 9 P.M. The escort party Constables under whose custody the accused was during their travel from Bardubi to Tinsukia, state that the accused began to show signs of restlessness and was feeling unwell after they crossed Charali Railway Station due to chewing of the Pan, which the accused took at Bardubi Railway Station. After arriving Tinsukia the accused was given first aid by Police and his relatives who also arrived Tinsukia by the same train, but, as the condition of the accused become worse, he was removed to Tinsukia Civil Hospital at 12 O' Clock in the midnight where he expired at 2 A.M. on 29th April 1962.

On the morning of 29th April 1962 the Inspector Railway Police, Tinsukia rang up A.D.M., Dibrugarh and requested him to depute a Magistrate to hold inquest over the deadbody. Accordingly the S.D.O. held inquest in the Hospital and sent the deadbody to Dibrugarh Medical Hospital for post-mortem Examination. According to Post-mortem Examination report the death was due to asphyxia and apoplexy combined.



The A.D.M., Dibrugarh has ordered on 30th April 1962 for holding judicial enquiry at Tinsukia as to the cause of death of Sachindra Roy in Police custody and this is in progress.

This is the latest information I have about this incidence, Sir.

Now, Sir, there was some reference made regarding the purchase of land by the Chairman, Gauhati Authority. If necessary I shall lay on the table a list showing the location, area, etc., of the land purchased by the Chairman. The Authority approved the purchase of the land shown against item No.1 in the list. In respect of other lands, it is pointed out that the Authority had approved of developing the following areas, viz ;

(1) Gandhi Basti and New Sarania (2) Fatasil areas (3) Bishnupur Area (4) Ambari area (5) Santipur Hills side area (6) Ulubari Kachari Basti area and (7) Dishpur Area.

In pursuance of the above decisions of the Authority the Chairman has purchased the other lands mentioned in the list. He will place the matter before the Authority in a meeting for formal approval. The total quantity of land purchased is 99 B.I.K. 16 L. at a cost of Rs.6,60,304.

**Shri DEVENDRA NATH SHARMA (Gauhati):** I like to say that the Development Committee did not authorise this Chairman to purchase the land on, price fixed, and the land purchased by the Chairman without the knowledge of the Government.

**Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance):** These are the matters which should properly be taken up by the hon. Member before the Board and if necessary a report should be submitted to us for necessary action.

These are most of the points which were given prominence by the hon. Members. If in the course of the reply, it has not been possible for me to cover any of the specific points raised by any of the hon. Members, it should not be taken that it is due to any scant disregard the matters raised by them. This is due to the fact that it is not possible within the course of this reply to deal with each and every matter. I have taken careful notes of the various matters raised in the course of discussion and such of the matters requiring attention of the Government will be forwarded to the department concerned for such actions as are deemed necessary. Sir, there is an important matter to which within the time at my disposal, only a few minutes are left, I would like to refer. My young friend Sri Biswadev Sharma, not in the course of discussion on budget but in the course of discussion of the Governor's address, complained in my absence, that the Finance Minister, who is generally vocal in all matters, was silent about Pakistani infiltration. Sir, I presume that the hon. Member had made such an observation for the mere purpose of eliciting from me the necessary information regarding Pakistani infiltration and not that the Pakistani infiltration in Assam was encouraged due to my silence.

**Shri BISWADEV SHARMA (Balipara):** I am sorry that the Finance Minister has taken the matter in that way. I did not say that you have put the minority community in an awkward position.



**Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance):** My young friend should have known that some times observation made in irrelevant manner and without meaning any implication are likely to be twisted and misinterpreted even though the hon. member may not have intended to attribute any significance or meaning to my silence. I may however, tell the hon. Member that not only the members of this House but the people of the State have no reason to be in doubt about my views and attitude regarding the Pakistani infiltration. On the other hand they should have known my views because during the Election period I had referred to this matter on more than one occasion.

Those suppo ting opposition parties and others who were interested in defeating many of the official Congress candidates were said to have been indulging in the propaganda against some of the Congress candidates to the effect that their return to the Assembly would mean support to me and handing over Assam to Pakistan”.

**Shri MADHUSUDHAN DAS :** Which Opposition members said so ?

**Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED :** Many ; I am not sure whether the Hon. Member was not one of them.

**Shri MADHUSUDHAN DAS :** Certainly not.

**Shri FAKRUDDIN ALI AHMED :** I am not so sure. Guilty conscience pricks.

Sir, I had to deal with this kind of nefarious progaganda making my own attitude and that of the Government clear about Pakistani infiltration. From one end of the State to the other, Dibrugarh to Dhubri, I addressed not less than 100 meetings in course of a month or so. In cle r unequivocal and frank manner I placed my views and Government's Plan before people who, I know, have tremendous affection for me, irrespective of the community or sect they belong to. I take pride in the knowledge of this fact and find no word to express adequately my gratitude for this affection which alone has given me courage and light to withstand all the nefarious propaganda indulged in by many, and particularly, by the news papers both within and outside the State. It is this affection of the people, irrespective of their caste, religion or language that has sustained me during these difficult days. I want to repeat and and emphasise Sir, what I said on many occasion before that infiltration whether it is from Pakistan (Hindu or Muslims) China, Burma or any other foreign territory cannot and should not be tolerated much less supported by a self respecting citizen and it is the duty and task of each and every one of us, whatever the sphere of our activities and work, to resist, check and stop such attempts at infiltration

Thus only we can serve our country and keep it free from the dangers concomittant with the influx of foreigners. It is absolutely necessary for all of us, citizens Officers, Ministers and others, whatever may be our religion or language, that no infiltration from foreign countries is encouraged and allowed to endanger our freedom, safety, and security. When such is my attitude regarding Pakistani infiltration it is, to say the least, most painful to hear of malicious and nefarious propaganda indulged against me. I have come across statements appearing in some Calcutta papers according to which I have been dubbed as a Muslim Leaguer hailing from U. P. This kind of trade even though false and baseless, if repeated day and night,



might persuade some people, who have not personal knowledge about my antecedents, to believe that there might be some truths in this. Sir it is an irony of fate that I have to speak about my antecedent and activity in this State and country even though the part played by me in this State and country even though the part played by me in the political life of the country is an open book. When some of the people now most vociferous were fighting for the disintegration of the country, they have conveniently forgotten the stand then taken by me. They have forgotten that interest of the country was higher than that of a community, I was socially ostracised. Those were days when in the case of a death occurring in our family, people of my community boycotted us and the family by itself had to make arrangement for the funeral. Those were days when on the occasion of a marriage in our family people of my community did not help us or participate in our functions. Have those people forgotten these things so soon? If I could then withstand the fury of the Muslim League in India at its height, if I could then oppose the partition of India, when many of those who now indulge in tall talks did not even have courage to face the meetings organised by the Muslim League, is it likely that I shall indulge in any activity encouraging infiltration from Pakistan at a time when taking part in such an activity will be averse to my feeling and disadvantage. I am not so knave and mean as to follow such an unpatriotic course likely to endanger the safety and security of our State and the country? Those who indulge in such propaganda have either some ulterior motive or find that indulgence in such kind of propaganda is the only outlet for their frustration.

Then, I get amused when sometime I am called a foreigner or outsider. Sir, many people may not know but I take pride in the fact that my father was one of those pioneer Assamese who, after successfully competing in England in the Competitive Examination opened for the first time to Indians, got into the Indian Medical Service at the same time when another great Assamese, the late Ananda'am Barua, succeeded in the I. C. S. Competitive Examination. Should not the memory of distinction gained so early as in the year 1872-73, when Indians for the first time became eligible to compete for Indian Medical Service, by an Assamese from Gauhati be cherished with pride instead of saying the son of that great Assamese as an outsider? It would be of interest to this House to know the circumstances under which my father and Shri Anandaram Barua had to leave Assam and serve outside. They had to leave of their high sense of self-respect, dignity and nationalism. During their posting at Sibsagar, my father as Civil Surgeon and Shri Barua as Assistant Commissioner they were invited to a banquet given by the Deputy Commissioner. To this banquet many European planters were also invited. Shri Barua and my father being the only Indian invitees were given a separate table in a corner. They rightly resented the insult and left the place without attending the banquet. This was not liked by European officials and consequently my father was transferred to the Army in the North West Frontier Province and Shri Anandaram Barua was transferred to Birbhum in Bengal. This is how my father mostly remained in Northern India and married in Delhi where I was born. Some people then say that I was a member of the Muslim League. Sir, after I finished my studies at Cambridge I joined the Congress ideology, policy and programme since then. I was never a member of Muslim League nor associated in any manner with any communal political organisation. I am constrained to refer to these personal matters just to point out that if suspicion exists and wild allegations of disloyalty are made against a person with my



background, open activity and adherence to the Congress ideology and principles all throughout my political career, what will be the lot of more than 90 per cent of those who were associated with Muslim League prior to the transfer of power. What, however, I want to reiterate and emphasise today is that Chaliha and myself can take pride in the fact that we have to our utmost capacity and ability been trying to be worthy of the confidence imposed in us by the people by working for the progress and security of our State, that our officers, some of whom happen to be Muslim and holding high rank, have been giving very loyal, faithful and devoted services towards the same end and that it is a damnable lie for any one to say that interest of Assam or our country are not safe and secure in our hands. It is for the purpose of setting at rest these curious and malacious propaganda that I am compelled to make this statement.

Now, Sir, it has been suggested by some here and out side the House that abnormal increase of Muslim population in Assam according to 1961 Census figures would indicate that a large number of Pakistanis have entered Assam and that the present Government have taken no steps to stop such a large scale of infiltration. Sir, the Chief Minister, the other day made it clear that the 1961 Census figures can not give any such indication. He has also Categoricaly denied the charge that this Government was not taking steps to stop the infiltration. But I found later that even his statement was twisted by many newspapers and it was published under banner head lines that he had admitted that Census figures proved the presence of lakhs of Pakistanis in Assam. Before those figures were given by him some people and newspapers indulged in the false propaganda that the Muslim population in Assam had reached the figures of 42 lakhs and that the Muslims in Assam now constituted 40 to 50 per cent of the Assam population. Now since these figures have been given, I would like them to be examined and considered scientifically dispassionately and forbearance. I wish to repeat what I have said earlier that I do not support any infiltration whether from Pakistan or elsewhere. At the same time I want to make it very clear that every Indian, whatever be his religion or language, is entitled to equal protection and equal right in our State and in our country. Therefore I seek the support and co operation of all the members of this House and outside that in the name of Pakistani infiltration the poor innocent Indian Muslims should not be subjected to any disability, difficulty or hardship. If that is done it will be a sad thing to happen particularly when we are committed to work for the national integration and bringing together different communities and elements within our State and country. All parties, the Congress and others, as well as the Government are committed to this objective. If in spite of this accepted objective some people still keep on thinking, working or pulling wires in different directions for ulterior motives. I do not know what is in store for this State. Therefore, I would like to point out that while we should be very vigilant and should take such actions as are called for against infiltration in the interest of law and order and security of our State, we should at the same time work for bringing together people of different sects, religions and languages by creating suitable atmosphere and giving equal treatments to all citizens, whatever religion they belong to and language they speak. Equal attention, respect and regard should be shown and equal opportunities and responsibilities should be given to all irrespective of their religion caste or language.



I hope, Sir, I shall not bore you and the House if I now quote certain figures to consider these matters not on emotions but on facts. No one appears to have studied or at least has referred to the census figures prior to 1961 before hazarding a guess on 1961 figures, which, as both Chief Minister and myself have said, is not a determining factor to find out as to what extent Pakistani infiltration has occurred in Assam. Sir, in giving these figures, I should like to begin with census figures since 1911. Cachar—the Muslim population in Silchar in the year 1911 was 28.5 per cent, in 1921 it increased to 29.35 per cent, in 1931 it increased to 31.76 per cent, in 1941 it increased to 33.51 per cent, but in 1951 the Muslim population came down to 30.95 per cent. In Hailakandi the Muslim percentage in 1911 was 45 per cent, in 1921 it increased to 46.17 per cent, in 1931 it increased to 48.31 per cent, in 1941 it increased to 31.62 per cent but in 1951 it came down to 51.55 per cent. Let us take the District of Goalpara. In Dhubri the Muslim percentage in 1911 was 41.41 per cent, in 1921 it rose to 43 per cent, in 1931 it rose to 43.80 per cent, in 1951 it rose to 47.18 per cent but in 1951 it came down to 44.74 per cent. In Goalpara Subdivision the Muslim population in 1911 was 17.80 per cent, in 1921 it rose to 37.61 per cent, in 1931 it rose to 44.10 per cent, in 1941 it rose to 44.19 per cent but in 1951 it came down to 38.49 per cent. Then take Kamrup District—in Gauhati in 1911 it was 10.97 per cent, in 1921 it rose to 12.33 per cent, in 1931 it rose to 15.97 per cent in 1941 it rose to 17.87 per cent but it came down to 17.83 in 1951. In Barpeta Subdivision the percentage of Muslim population in 1911 was 4.75 per cent, in 1921 it rose to 21.55 per cent, in 1931 it rose to 42.6 per cent, in 1941 it rose to 49.05 per cent and in 1951 it almost remained stationary at about 50 per cent. Coming to Darrang District—in Tezpur the percentage of Muslim population in 1911 was 2.40 per cent, in 1921 it rose to 3.11 per cent, in 1931 it rose to 5.72 per cent, in 1941 it rose to 8 per cent and in 1951 it was 9.58 per cent. In Mangaldai in 1911 it was 9.01 per cent, in 1921 it rose to 14.43 per cent, in 1931 it rose to 19.92 per cent in 1941 it rose to 27.15 per cent but in 1951 it came down to 27.40 per cent. Coming to Nowgong District the percentage of Muslims population in 1911 was 5.17 per cent in 1921 it rose to 17.74 per cent in 1931 it rose to 31.60 per cent in 1941 it rose to 33.19 per cent and it rose 40.53 per cent in 1951.

Sir, I have quoted the figures of such districts in Assam where muslims population is largely found. What story do these figures and figures of other districts in Assam tell? Firstly, even in those districts which were unaffected by the influx of people from outside, mostly from East Bengal prior to 1947, there is a steady increase of Muslim population over the other population. The fact of higher fecundity among muslim is established. The other fact, which appears from those figures, is that in 1951, while the Muslim population increased in earlier Census years, it came down considerably in some districts, particularly in some areas under the district of Goalpara. For instance the Muslim population in Goalpara Subdivision alone came down from 1,31,352, in 1941 to 1,22,431 in 1951 while, at the rate of normal increase of 2 per cent per annum, it ought to have been about 1,57,132 in 1951. Out of the Subdivisions referred to only a negligible increase in Census figures. Only increase is seen in Tezpur and Nowgong Districts. These were the two places which were least affected by the communal disturbance of 1950-51 as a result of which a large number of Muslim, particularly from the district of Goalpara and Gauhati, Barpeta



and Mangaldai Subdivisions had been driven out of the State, who, after Nehru-Liaquat Pact came back after the counting of the 1951 Census was over. If this is remembered and allowance given for such non-inclusion of Muslims in 1951 Census figures the increase of percentage of Muslim in 1961 will not compare unfavourable with the increase in percentage of other population in Assam which is also about 33 per cent according to 1961 figures. Surely the non-muslim population in Assam have not in these ten years become more fertile to register an increase of about 33 per cent in 1961 population.

**Shri MADHUSUDHAN DAS (Barpeta):** In this Census, there is influx from outside.

**Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance):** Yes, but not to such an extent. Unfortunately some people are bent upon maligning by quoting only the figures of a particular community and without considering and examining the facts and figures in totality. It is also wrong to come to conclusion from these figures that the increase of population in Assam is only due to influx from outside. I would request the hon. Members to study carefully the Census figures of previous years. Even in Autonomous Hills areas, Khasi & Jaintia Hills, Garo Hills, Mikir and North Cachar Hills, and Lushai Hills, the Census figures also show a high percentage of increase in the population of 1961, but no influx from outside has been permitted there. What does it show? It shows that on account of improved communications, better facilities, effective propaganda and perhaps better counting of heads, the Census in 1961 appears to have registered in Assam such a high increase of percentage of population of all the sections of people and not of a particular community. So why an adverse conclusion is drawn against a particular community? Now, Sir, I wish to repeat what I have said before that this problem of Pakistani infiltration exists but it is not correct to say that either its magnitude can be ascertained from the census figures of 1961 or it became a burning problem in Assam only since the holding of the last Census. This infiltration problem is also not peculiar only in this State but it exists in Areas not under our Administration, such as Tripura, West Bengal and was there long before Chaliha and myself became closely associated with the administration of our State. We also know and emphasise that because of our policy, firm instructions and the vigilant activities of our officers who have been strictly following our instruction, and take suitable actions against it. The Honorable Chief Minister placed the other day a statement showing that in the course of the last 15 months about 7,000 Pakistanis, both Hindus and Muslims, were arrested and about 4,000 of them have been deported. Do not these facts show that we are not unmindful of our responsibility and duty and are taking all the possible and necessary measures in the interest of security of our State. I wish to submit, Sir, that simply because there is an increase of Muslim population in Assam in the 1961 Census, which increase as I have indicated is not only limited to Muslim population but has equally taken place in respect of others living in the State, it would not be proper and just to say that this Government is encouraging Pakistani infiltration and that it is not taking proper action to maintain and protect the security and safety of Assam. The figures of detection and deportation indicate that we are vigilant and with co-operation of all it will be possible to stop infiltration. I may in this connection, however, point out that no country in war is defeated



because of the defect of the soldiers on the front but only when demoralisation among the people of that country sets in as a result of distrust, suspicion and similar other factors like indiscipline, corruption, etc. The situation in Assam, with varieties of people, Hindus, Muslims, Christians and Hill people and speaking all kinds of languages—demands that we should have complete faith and trust in each other and we should not suspect others for the sake of suspicion only but we should in co-operation of all Hindus, Muslims, Christians and the people living in autonomous areas, make a strenuous effort to maintain and work for the security of our State. It is in this direction that our safety lies. I am glad to note that some of my Hon'ble friends who came from areas bordering Pakistan territories, particularly our friend, Shri Khogendra Nath Nath, who is not present now, have been frank enough to say that in many cases Pakistanis have been detected because of information given by the Indian Muslims. We have to encourage such co-operation, we have to create such trustworthy morale that this task of working for the security of the State is not only left to our police and officers, but each and every one of us, from the humblest man in the village, becomes a sentinel to guard our State and country against all kinds of danger. It is here that our safety lies. I hope, Sir, the Hon'ble Member will appreciate that I have been constrained to make these observations with all my sincerity in the interest of Assam and not merely for the purpose of criticising any of the Hon. Members. I feel that it is our duty, wherever we may be placed and whatever be our political affiliation to work for the security, progress and prosperity of Assam and to see that it occupies a prominent place in our country, and that our country occupies a position of eminence in the committee of nations. This is how I feel and because of this feeling there is an urge and determination to fight all the nefarious propaganda and activity which is unfortunately creating atmosphere likely to jeopardise the peace and tranquility of the State. It is to check this deterioration of our otherwise peaceful atmosphere that I appeal to all to work in harmony and co-operation.

Sir, I would be failing in my duty if I do not press on this necessity. I repeat, Sir, with all my sincerity, that at no other time co-operation and working in harmony in this House, as outside, was more required than at present. The election is over and after another five years, we shall be fighting another election. When we have accepted the democratic way of thinking and working, when we have a determination to make an advance, is it not therefore necessary that we should discard activities likely to bring ruin to all of us and think of and devote our time and energies to activities likely to lead us to path of progress and development of our country. It is in this direction and I hope everyone would agree that we should move.

I am indeed grateful, Sir, for the patience the hon. members have shown in listening to this rather long speech. I am sorry for inflicting a very lengthy speech, but I thought that it was called for and necessary because of the extremely important matters raised by the hon. members. I have tried only to reply to all these matters raised by the hon. Members.

Thank you, Sir.

**Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER:** The House stands adjourned till 10. A. M. tomorrow.



## ADJOURNMENT

The Assembly was then adjourned till 10 A.M. on Wednesday, the 20th June, 1962.

R. N. BARUA,

Secretary, Legislative Assembly, Assam.