

**Proceedings of the Twelfth Session of the Assam Legislative
Assembly assembled after the Third General Elections
under the Sovereign Democratic Republican Cons-
titution of India.**

The Assembly met in the Assembly Chamber, Shillong at 10 a.m.,
on Monday, the 14th March, 1966.

PRESENT

Shri MAHENDRA MOHAN CHOUDHURY, B.L., Speaker in the
Chair, seven Ministers, three Ministers of State, three Deputy Ministers
and sixty-two Members.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

STARRED QUESTIONS

(To which oral answers were given)

Re: Demand for another Girls' College at Gauhati

Shri DEVENDRA NATH SARMA (Gauhati) asked:

- *49. Will the Minister-in-charge of Education be pleased to state—
(a) Whether Government is aware that it is not possible to meet
the demand of girl students going for College education by
only one Girls' College at Gauhati?
(b) If so, whether Government propose to encourage establish-
ment of a second Girls' College at Gauhati by extending
financial and other possible assistance?

**Shrimati KOMOL KUMARI BARUA (Deputy Minister, Educa-
tion)** replied:

49. (a)—No.

(b)—Does not arise.

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla): What is the accommodation
capacity of the existing girls' college at Gauhati?

Shrimati KOMOL KUMARI BARUA: The intake capacity of the
Radhakanta Handique Girls' College is 850, but the total enrolment at
present is 527 only.

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS: Is it a fact that many girls were refused
admission for lack of accommodation?

Shrimati KOMOL KUMARI BARUA: It is not a fact.

Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI (Laharighat): What is the
accommodation capacity in the hostel?

Shrimati KOMOL KUMARI BARUA: At the moment the accommodation is for 110 girls.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA (Jorhat): Whether it is a fact that for lack of accommodation in the hostel many girls were refused admission?

Shrimati KOMOL KUMARI BARUA: That is under consideration of the Government.

Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI: At what stage the consideration is?

Shrimati KOMOL KUMARI BARUA: That is under consideration but I cannot say now at what stage the consideration is.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH SARMA: May I know from the hon. Deputy Minister whether one girls' college at Gauhati for a population of nearly 3 lakhs is sufficient?

Shrimati KOMOL KUMARI BARUA: Apart from the girls' College there are six co-educational colleges in which many girls are studying.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA: Considering the need of female education in the State do the Government not consider it necessary to take over few girls' colleges?

Shrimati KOMOL KUMARI BARUA: There is no such proposal at present.

Dr. HOMESWAR DEB CHOUDHURY (Patacharkuchi): May I know the total number of girls students reading in the co-education colleges?

Shrimati KOMOL KUMARI BARUA: Number of girls studying in the Cotton College is 350, in B. Barua College 27, in Pragjyotishpur College 65, Arya Vidya Pith 84, Pandu College 181 and Gauhati Commerce College 2.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH SARMA: Does Government know that many girl students after passing Matriculation have to give up their further studies for want of girls' colleges?

Shrimati KOMOL KUMARI BARUA: I have answered that question. In the existing college also many seats are vacant.

Mr. SPEAKER: She has already said that the existing capacity is 850 whereas the number of enrolment is 527.

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS: Is there any girls' college in the offing at Gauhati?

Shrimati KOMOL KUMARI BARUA: We have no information.

Dr. HOMESWAR DEB CHOUDHURY: Do the girls of other co-educational colleges get the same facilities ?

Shrimati KOMOL KUMARI BARUA: Will the hon. Member kindly clarify as to what he means by facilities ?

Dr. HOMESWAR DEB CHOUDHURY: About the common room, toilets, etc.

Shrimati KOMOL KUMARI BARUA: Yes.

Re: Non-official Committee for State Transport Department

Shri NILA KANTA HAZARIKA (Dergaon, Reserved for Scheduled Castes) asked :

- *50. Will the Minister-in-charge of Transport be pleased to state—
- Whether Government propose to constitute a Committee of non-officials to enquire into the working of the State Transport Department ?
 - If not, the reasons therefor ?
 - If so, when will it be constituted ?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister, Health, Excise, etc.) replied :

50. (a)—No.
 (b)—It is considered not necessary.
 (c)—In view of what has been stated against (a) and (b) it does not arise.

Dr. HOMESWAR DEB CHOUDHURY (Patachar-kuchi): Estimates Committee এ এই State Transport সম্বন্ধে দিয়া Recommendation চৰকাৰে কামত খটুৱাবলৈ চাইছেনে? সেই Report ত চৰকাৰে মনোযোগ দিছেনে ?

Mr. SPEAKER: এইটো Non-official কমিটি আৰু ইয়াৰ বিপট সদনত দাঙি ধৰাৰ পিছতহে চৰকাৰে পাব।

Shri NILA KANTA HAZARIKA: মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে এই কথা জানেনে যে State Transport বিভাগত বহুত anomaly আছে আৰু সেই কাৰণে এই বিভাগটো Re-organise কৰিবলৈ এটা কমিটি গঠন কৰাৰ দৰকাৰ হৈছে।

Mr. SPEAKER: তেখেতে শুধিছে State Transport বিভাগত বহুত বেমেজালি আছে আৰু সেইবোৰ গুচাবৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰে এটা Advisory Committee কৰিবনে ?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE: Advisory Committee কৰিবৰ বাবে চৰকাৰে কোনো আৱশ্যক বুলি বিবেচনা কৰা নাই।

Shri NILA KANTA HAZARIKA: তেনেহলে এই বেমেজালি সম্বন্ধে Estimates Committee এ বিপট দিয়াৰ কি অর্থ হ'ল ?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE: The Estimates Committee of this House looked into the matter very carefully and then after their views were considered by the Government, some further questions were put by the Committee to the Government as late as January, 1966 and the replies to the same were sent to the Committee and the Estimates Committee will be pleased to submit their report on this matter before this august House soon, I suppose, and then the hon. Members will get enough opportunities to discuss it. As the Estimates Committee is a Committee set up by the hon. Members of this House and as this Committee has gone through the activities and workings of the Transport Department, thoroughly there is no necessity for having another Committee for the same purpose.

Re: Taxi without Meters

Shri DEVENDRA NATH SARMA (Gauhati) asked :

- *51. Will the Minister-in-charge of Transport be pleased to state—
- Whether Government is aware that taxis at Gauhati are plying without meters ?
 - Whether Government propose to compel the taxi owners to use meters in their vehicles ?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister, Health, Excise) replied :

51. (a)—Yes.

(b) "In this State, there is no adequate arrangement for having taxi-meters repaired at a reasonable cost. For this reason Government have temporarily waived the rule about taxis having meters compulsorily in some towns of the State along with Gauhati."

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA (Jorhat): What are the other towns ?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE: Silchar, Jorhat, Gauhati, and Shillong.

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla): What steps Government have taken to make the parts available ?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE: Government is in correspondence with some manufacturing firms for training some of our people so that repair work may be done at a reasonable cost. The real difficulty is that it has become very costly to repair the meters. Only in one or two places there are some persons but they too are not properly trained.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH SARMA: Since when the correspondence is going on ?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE: Since 3 or 4 months.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH SARMA: Why it was not arranged earlier ? Does not the Government know that taxis plying without meters can charge higher rates from the passengers ?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE: The District Transport Officers have been instructed to see that fare chart is exhibited and if any complaint is received, it should be dealt with properly.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA: When such instructions have been issued to the District Transport Officers?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE: These instructions are there for a long time that if any complaint is received, it should be dealt with properly. But when it was decided that Government should not insist on the meters compulsorily, the District Transport Officers were again instructed to see that fare chart is exhibited. As I have stated, that will be about 3 to 4 months back.

Mr. SPEAKER: Has any fare chart been prescribed, I mean fare per mile?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE: The chart is there; the rate is fixed.

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS: Whether the chart is exhibited in the District Transport Officers' office or in the taxi itself?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE: In the taxi itself.

Dr. HOMESWAR DEB CHOUDHURY (Patacharkuchi): Is it a fact that no such chart is exhibited by the taxi drivers?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE: If it is brought to the notice of the District Transport Office, then certainly he will look into it and do the needful.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH SARMA: Is it not the duty of the Government to see that such chart is exhibited?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE: Yes. If anybody is found running taxi without the fare chart then steps will be taken against him.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA: Is the Government aware that no such instructions have been issued by the District Transport Officer to the taxi drivers till to-day?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE: It is not a fact.

Shri BISWADEV SARMA (Balipara): May I know from the hon. Minister whether it is not a legal liability for the taxi owners to have meters? What about the legal provision of the Act?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE: I have already said, that obligation has been temporarily waived.

Mr. SPEAKER: How can it be waived when provision is there in the body of the Act?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE: That I am not in a position to say, most probably it was provided by rules.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH SARMA: May I know from the hon. Minister whether any action will be taken against the District Transport Officers who have not complied with the instructions of the Government about fixation of rate chart in the body of the taxi?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE: Yes, Sir.

Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI (Laharighat): Whether there was any Gazette notification waiving the legal provision of the Act and if so, when?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE: About the legal provision I am not in a position to say what is the exact legal provision.

Mr. SPEAKER: Whether there was any notification in the Gazette that the meter system has been waived?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE: Sir, I cannot say.

Shri BISWADEV SARMA: May I submit one thing to you, Sir? From the Statement of the hon. Minister it is clear that the legal provision was not waived, and we as the Members of this House have not come across any Gazette notification. Will you kindly request the Government to supply us the information in this regard afterwards?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE: About the legal provision, I shall supply information to-morrow.

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS: As it is a very important matter affecting the travelling public, was it not proper for Government to give wide publicity to the matter either by Gazette notification or in any other way so that the public might not be cheated by the taxi drivers?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE: If no publicity has been given, I shall see that it is done, making the position clear that if there is no meter the charge should be according to the rate, fixed by the authority concerned.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH SARMA: May I know when the Government propose to fix meters in all taxis? I want a target date.

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE: I cannot give any definite date.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH SARMA: Then will the Government ignore the provisions of the law?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE: I shall give a clear idea to-morrow about what are the provisions of the law.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA: When there is provision in the law may I know why Government did not consider it necessary to train some people in meter engineering up till now?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE: I have already said that we are in correspondence regarding this matter. We shall get our people trained, if proper facilities are available.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA: May I know when this law was enacted?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE: Which law?

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA: Regarding fixing of meters in taxis.

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE: I want notice for that.

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS: Does the Minister know that charges are never exhibited in any of the taxi at Gauhati?

Mr. SPEAKER: He will look into it.

Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Kamalgur): Does the Minister know that the meter is something like an ornament in the car and it does not function? Why it should be fitted in a taxi, if it does not function?

Mr. SPEAKER: We are concerned with taxis without meter, not taxis with meters.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA: May I know when instructions were issued to taxi owners to fix meters?

Mr. SPEAKER: That is a condition of the licence.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA: Why did Government issue such instructions when technical personnel are not available to fix the meters?

Mr. SPEAKER: There is no question of technical personnel. The difficulty is that there is no proper arrangement for having taxi meters repaired at a reasonable cost.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA: But repair is hampered due to dearth of technical personnel.

Mr. SPEAKER: Why should Government take the burden of repairing meters?

Shri LASKHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI: May I know how all the meters of Gauhati taxis have gone out of order at a time?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE: Not at a time, one after the other.

Shri BISWADEV SARMA: This House enacted a certain law. If that law is waived by Government, is it not incumbent on their part to bring it before the Legislature again?

Shri MOINUL HAQUE GHOSHUR (Minister, Agriculture):

I think the position is like this, Sir: in the rules framed under the Motor Vehicles Act, there is provision for ordering fixation of meters by the taxi owners. That order can be waived if exigencies of circumstances, so demand. However, full facts will be placed before the House, as assured by the Health Minister, in due course.

Re: High Price of Rice and Paddy

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

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

- (a) Whether Government is aware that prices of rice and paddy have gone up in the State?
- (b) If so, what steps have been taken by the Government to bring down the prices?
- (c) What are the reasons for short supply of these important commodities?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister, Supply) replied:

52. (a)—It has come to the notice of Government that prices of rice and paddy have gone up higher than what has been fixed by Government in some deficit pockets of the State.

(b)—Government have issued direction to rush rice/paddy to these deficit pockets and sell paddy and rice through Fair Price Shops and simultaneously enforce price control firmly.

(c)—The short supply is due to less production in these areas. The shortfall in supply is being made good by supply of both rice and paddy from other surplus areas.

Shri TARAPADA BHATTACHARJEE (Katigora): The Minister in his reply has stated that prices have risen in some pockets. Is it not a fact that even in Gauhati the prices have gone up last week?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA: I have not said that there is no rise in prices. Of course, I have no such information about Gauhati. I have already stated that in some deficit pockets prices of rice and paddy have gone up, particularly in all the subdivisions of the Goalpara District.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH SARMA (Gauhati): Is the Minister aware that rice is selling at Rs.1.50 a kilo at Gauhati in the Fancy-bazar market?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA: I am not aware of it.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH SARMA: Will the Minister enquire about it?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA: Yes, Sir.

Shri TAJUDDIN AHMED (Tarabari): Are Government aware that in some pockets of Barpeta Subdivision paddy is selling at Rs.30 per maund?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA: In some parts of North Kamrup there is a rising trend in the price of paddy, but I have no information that it has gone up so high as stated by the hon. Member. My information is that in this average price rise from Rs.17 to Rs.19 a maund. In some cases it may be more.

Mr. SPEAKER: What is the Government's selling price?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA: That has already been notified.

Mr. SPEAKER: The purchase price has been notified, not the selling price, which is fixed from time to time. Will the Government be pleased to apprise the House what price has been fixed for selling of paddy from the Government stock?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA: I have not got the information with me at the moment. I want notice.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH SARMA: Will the Minister be pleased to state what steps Government propose to take to reduce the prices of both rice and paddy?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA: I have already stated in my reply that we have issued instructions to the Deputy Commissioners, Sub-divisional Officers and the Supply Staff to enforce price control firmly. We have also been rushing paddy and rice to those areas where there is a trend in rise of prices, particularly in the district of Goalpara. We have also been building up stocks to ensure regular supply of rice and paddy to the consumers.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH SARMA: Will the Minister be pleased to state whether as a result of taking these steps the prices of rice and paddy will not rise, more particularly at Gauhati?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA: I cannot give any assurance, but we have been taking all possible steps to bring down prices by enforcing price control, and also by rushing paddy and rice to those deficit pockets where there is a rising trend in prices.

Mr. SPEAKER: Are you satisfied that the situation has improved as a result of the measures taken by Government?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA: Definitely, Sir, in some parts it has had a very good effect.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA (Jorhat): What are the steps Government have taken to check rise in prices?

Mr. SPEAKER: He has already stated that "Government have issued direction to rush rice/paddy to these deficit pockets and sell paddy and rice through Fair Price Shops and simultaneously enforce price control firmly".

Shri TAJUDDIN AHMED: May I know whether there is any deficit pocket in rice and paddy in Barpeta Subdivision?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA: I will have to collect that information.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA: Sir, may I know whether there is any deficit pocket in the Barpeta Subdivision in respect of rice and paddy?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA: Sir, I will have to collect the information. This is not readily available with me.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA: Sir, as you have asked yourself about the Government fixed price for selling paddy and as the Minister-in-charge could not give information, are we to take it that whatever information he has supplied earlier are not on the basis of the facts?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA: Sir, the question he referred to was regarding the rise of price and not the price at which rice is sold by Government.

Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Kamalpur): Sir, there is rise in prices of rice and paddy in different parts of the State and in order to apprise the House of the actual position, will the Minister-in-charge be pleased to place a statement on the Library Table regarding the prevailing prices of rice and paddy in different parts of the State?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA: Sir, I think, I have already replied.

Mr. SPEAKER: The hon. Member is asking if the hon. Minister will be pleased to place a statement giving the actual prices of paddy and rice that are prevailing in the different parts of the State on the Library Table.

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA: On that question, Sir, I may tell you that the replies are there.

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Barchalia): Sir, is the Minister-in-charge is aware that paddy is being sold at Rs. 40 per maund in Chesalgram area of the Goalpara Subdivision?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA: Sir, it has not gone so high as the hon. Member has stated.

Mr. SPEAKER: What is the actual price then?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA: Sir, so far as my information goes, the average price rise is varying from Rs. 17-00 to Rs. 19-00 per maund. It is in regard to the price of paddy. Even if there is some rise in prices, it may not be so high as the hon. Member has told that it has gone up to Rs. 40-00.

Shri INDRESWAR KHOOND (Jaipur): Sir, may I know from the hon. Minister what are the steps taken by the Government for controlling the prices which are high in Dibrugarh Subdivision?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA: Sir, as you know that Dibrugarh Subdivision is a deficit pockets, and as such, we have been taking steps to rush rice and paddy from other surplus areas of the State to that Subdivision.

Dr. GHANASHYAM DAS (North Salmara, Reserved for Scheduled Castes): Sir, is the Minister aware that rice is being sold at Rs. 2.00 per Kg. in Dhubri Subdivision?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA: Sir, I have no such information.

Shri DWIJESH CHANDRA DEB SARMA (Digboi): মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে জনাবনে ডিব্ৰুগড়ত চাউলৰ চৰকাৰৰ নিৰ্দ্ধাৰিত দাম কিমান?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA: Sir, চাউলৰ নিৰ্দ্ধাৰিত মূল্য—it varies according to the variety but we have got a prescribed rate.....

Mr. SPEAKER: What is the price for coarse variety?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA: In respect of coarse variety, Sir, I cannot say readily what it has come to. We have asked the Deputy Commissioners to fix the control price by adding the incidental charges, the *ex-mill* price. I do not exactly remember now what exactly is the control price of rice there.

Dr. HOMESWAR DEB CHOUDHURY (Patachar-kuchi): মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে কৈছে যে Fair Price Shop ব জৰিয়তে ধানো বিক্ৰ কৰাৰ নিৰ্দেশ দিছে। যদি সেয়ে হয়, তেন্তে মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে জনাবনে যে বৰপেটাত তেনেকৈ ধান বিলি কৰা কেইখন Fair Price Shop আছে?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA: Sir, that question was raised here in the House the other day, when I had replied that the information was being collected. Sir, that information is still being collected.

Shri RADHA KISHEN KHEMKA (Tinsukia): ডিব্ৰুগড়ত গৰণমেন্টৰ দোকানত চাউল নথকাৰ কাৰণে দোকানীয়ে বাইজক চাউল দিব পৰা নাই। এই কথাটো সঁচানে?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA: সেইটো তদন্ত নকৰাকৈ এতিয়া কোৱা সম্ভৱ নহয়। তথাপি ডিব্ৰুগড়ত Apex Marketing Societyয়ে চাউলৰ দায়িত্ব লৈছে। তেওঁলোকে যদি নোৱাৰে তেন্তে গৰণমেন্টৰ গুদামৰ পৰা দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগিব।

Shri TARAPADA BHATTACHARJEE: Sir, whether it is a fact that Government have received several representations from Dhubri, Goalpara, Dibrugarh, Cachar and many other parts stating that the prices are going very high day by day and if so, what steps Government have taken thereon?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA : Sir, I have already replied to that question.

Shri MOHANANDA BORA (Bihpuria) : Sir, will the Minister in charge be pleased to apprise the House by placing a statement giving the information regarding the prevailing prices of paddy and rice in different places of the State on the Library table, in view of the fact the prices are prevailing high even during this early lean period ?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA : Sir, I will try to do it.

Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI (Laharighat) : Sir, may I know what is the total number of the fair price shops for distributing paddy and rice ?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA : Sir, it is not readily available with me. For giving the exact number of fair price shops, I will require notice, Sir.

Shrimati LILY SEN GUPTA (Lahool) : নগাঁওৰ পৰা ডিব্ৰুগড়লৈ যি উৰু চাউল দিয়া হৈছে, সেই চাউলৰ চৰকাৰৰ নিৰ্দ্ধাৰিত মূল্য কিমান ?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA : তাৰ কাৰণে নোটিছ লাগিব ।

Dr. HOMESWAR DEB CHOUDHURY : মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে কৈছে যে, কিছুমান District Pocket ত ধানৰ দাম বাঢ়িছে । অসমতনো কি মান ভেনে District Pocket আছে ?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA : তাৰ কাৰণেও নোটিছ লাগিব । সেইটো বাহিৰ কৰিবলৈ Survey ব দৰকাৰ হ'ব ।

Shrimati LILY SEN GUPTA : নগাঁওৰ পৰা ডিব্ৰুগড়লৈ নিয়া উৰু চাউলত চৰকাৰৰ নিৰ্দ্ধাৰিত মূল্যতকৈ এটকাকৈ বেচি মূল্য লোৱা হৈছে । মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে তদন্ত কৰিছেনে ?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA : I will require notice, Sir.

Shri DWIJESH CHANDRA DEB SARMA : চৰকাৰে Marketing Society ক নিৰ্দ্ধাৰিত মূল্যত ধান দিছে ; তেনে স্থলত ৩০ টকাতকৈও বেছি মূল্যত চোছাইটিয়ে বিক্ৰি কৰিছে; ইয়াৰ কাৰণ কি ?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA : তাৰ কাৰণে নোটিছ লাগিব ।

Shri SARBESWAR BARDOLOI (Titabar) : Apex Marketing Society য়ে ধান সংগ্ৰহ কৰা অঞ্চলত খেতিয়কে বন্ধা দামত ধান বিক্ৰি কৰিব লগা হয় আৰু ধান সংগ্ৰহ কৰা অঞ্চলৰ বাহিৰত অতিবিল্ড চৰা দামত খেতিয়কে ধান বেচে । ফলত এতিয়া চৰকাৰৰ সংগ্ৰহ প্ৰচেষ্টা ব্যৰ্থ হৈ নাযাবনে ?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA : সেইটো এতিয়াই ক'ব নোৱাৰি ।

Shri BISWADEV SARMA (Balipara) : Sir, is it not a fact that the present Government machinery is quite inadequate to deal with the situation?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA : I do not think so, Sir. On the other hand we have got an additional strength of staff to deal with the situation.

Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI: Sir, in view of the fact that rice and paddy are selling at a high price in different areas of the State for which the exact information are not readily available with the hon. Minister, will the Minister in-charge be pleased to issue a statement before the House regarding the food position of the entire State so that the House may be apprised of the actual situation?

Mr. SPEAKER: The hon. Minister has already committed to place a statement on the Library table.

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA: Sir, the hon. Member, Mr. Goswami wants a statement from me regarding the food position. But regarding the general food position, there is already a motion, Sir.

Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI: Sir, that motion may not come up for discussion. So we would like to have that statement.

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA: Sir, I have already replied that.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA: Sir, in view of the present gravity of the situation, does not the Government think it proper to fix up a uniform price for the whole State?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA: Sir, we have already fixed the control price. As a matter of fact, Sir.....

Mr. SPEAKER: The hon. Minister has already agreed to place a statement, for the information of the House, about the general food situation.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH SARMA: Sir, as the situation of food is getting acute even during the month of March, will the Government make necessary arrangement so that there may not be any difficulty in getting food during the months of June, July and August.

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA: Sir, as you know, we have adopted a policy for the procurement of paddy through the Apex Co-operative Marketing Society. What will be the position in future will depend on the procurement made by the Procurement Agents. It is very difficult to say anything at this stage.

Re: Conversion of Umananda Island into a Tourist Centre

Shri DEVENDRA NATH SARMA (Gauhati) asked:

*53. Will the Minister-in-charge of Tourism be pleased to state—

(a) Whether Government proposed to draw up a scheme to convert 'Umananda', an island in the midst of the Brahmaputra near Gauhati, into a Tourist centre?

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

53. (a)—There is no such proposal at present.

Dr. RAM PRASAD CHOUBEY (Lakhipur): Sir, whether Government propose to convert 'Umananda' into a Tourist Centre in future?

Shrimati KOMOL KUMARI BARUA: Sir, due to emergency the allocation on Tourist Department of almost all over India has been curtailed. As the conversion of 'Umananda' into a tourist centre will involve a large amount, it is not considered to be taken up during the fourth plan, for a unity of fund.

Shri ABU NASAR Md. OHID (Rupohihat): Sir, may I know how many tourists centres are in the State?

Mr. SPEAKER: That question does not arise.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH SARMA: Sir, will the hon. Minister be pleased to state whether Government propose to take up 'Umananda', an island in the midst of Brahmaputra near Gauhati, into a Tourist Centre in the near future?

Shrimati KOMOL KUMARI BARUA: Sir, I have already stated that due to paucity of fund it will not be possible to include the same in the fourth plan.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH SARMA: Sir, may I know, when the funds will be available?

Shrimati KOMOL KUMARI BARUA: Sir, that I cannot say.

Re: Settlement of Khas Land with Birjhora Tea Estate

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA (Jorhat) asked:

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

- (a) Whether it is a fact that a large area of Khas land has been arranged for settlement with the Birjhora tea estate (Bhutan Dooars Tea Association Ltd., at Chitkagaon area near Bagaingaon in the district of Goalpara) ignoring the demands of the local people?
- (b) Whether it is also a fact that some innocent cultivators have been evicted by the Government and have been denied settlement?
- (c) If so, what are the reasons for such settlement with the tea garden ignoring the genuine claim of local landless people?

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

55. (a)—Birjhora tea estate filed a petition for settlement of land at villages Chipanchilla and Jakuapara, which was rejected earlier by Government. Now, they have come up with a petition for reconsideration of the matter which is now under examination of Government.

(b)—A few encroachers who were not found to be deserving were evicted from the land.

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

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA: Sir, may I know whether Government received any petition from the genuine landless people for such settlement?

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS: Sir, the Government have not received any such application.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA: Sir, may I know, whether those people who have been evicted from that land are genuine landless people?

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS: Sir, they are not deserving persons.

Shri Md. UMARUDDIN (Dhubri): Sir, whether the Government can settle the land whether Khas or otherwise without consulting the Land Settlement Advisory Board?

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS: Yes, Sir.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA: Sir, may I know whether there is any provision on the part of the Government to give direct settlement without consulting the Land Advisory Board?

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS: Yes, Sir, Government have the power.

Shri Md. UMARUDDIN: Sir, how the Government know that there has been no petitions for the settlement of land by landless people?

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS: Sir, I have no information if any petition is submitted to Deputy Commissioner.

Shri Md. UMARUDDIN: Sir, then how the Minister can state that Government is not required to consult the Land Advisory Board for the settlement of land?

Mr. SPEAKER: Not always.

Shri Md. UMARUDDIN: Sir, may I know from the hon. Minister whether this matter comes within the land settlement policy of the Government?

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS: That may come, Sir, under some special cases.

Shri Md. UMARUDDIN: Sir, under the land settlement policy certain categories of people have been given preference and not tea gardens. Therefore, Sir, where the land is available the first preference should go to the landless people. Then how Government can settle the land with a tea garden without taking into account the cases of the landless people?

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS: Sir, for the extension of the tea-garden they want land. The Government is considering the matter.

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla): Sir, whether the Minister can state that further land can be given for the extension of tea cultivation which will be detrimental to the landless people of the State?

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS: Sir, this matter is under consideration of the Government.

Mr. SPEAKER: What is the area of tea garden?

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS: Sir, the total area of Birjhora Tea Estate comes under.....Then Government acquired land for the Railway, 276 bighas, and then after cadestral survey it was decreased by 311 bighas.

Mr. SPEAKER: What is the area under tea now?

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS: Sir, the area under tea is 2,220 bighas and 150 bighas are in the process of cultivation which will be completed within this year. Thus there will be a total of 2,370 bighas out of a total of 3,700 bighas. So, according to the Government formula 1×2 now they require about 7,000 bighas. But they have got less than 4,000 bighas.

Shri Md. UMARUDDIN: Sir, is the Minister of State, Revenue, aware that this formula is for the purpose of requisitioning of land and not for the purpose of land settlement?

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS: Sir, their previous petition was rejected. As Government has acquired certain areas of land for the Railway and as at the time of cadestral survey their area has been decreased so they want some more land.

Dr GHANASHYAM DAS (North Salmara, Reserved for Scheduled Castes): Sir, may I know, from the hon. Minister, who is to get preference in the matter of settlement—whether tea garden or the landless people?

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS: Sir, it is difficult to answer at this stage regarding this land.

Mr SPEAKER: It will be given on the basis of merit.

Shri KAMALA PRASAD AGARWALA (Tezpur): Sir, whether a tea garden having 2,000 acres of land can be called uneconomic?

Shri RADHIKARAM DAS: No.

Shri BISWADEV SARMA (Balipara): Sir, may I know from the Minister when Government started allotting land to the tea gardens?

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS: They have not been given land as yet. They applied for land. It is only under consideration of the Government.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA: Sir, may I know from the hon. Minister whether first preference in respect of settlement is given to the landless people or to the tea gardens?

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS: It depends upon the merit of the case.

Shri SHRIMAN PRAFULLA GOSWAMI (Nalbari-West): Sir, may I know from the Minister whether first preference will be given to the flood affected people or the tea gardens?

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS: First priority will be given to the flood affected people.

Shri SHRIMAN PRAFULLA GOSWAMI: Sir, may I know from the Minister whether Government received any petition from flood affected people for settlement of land?

Mr. SPEAKER: When the petitions are not made to the Government and they are only made to the local Advisory Board, how Government can say that there are no petitions from the landless and flood affected people?

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS: Deputy Commissioners might have received. But we have no information about it.

Shri SHRIMAN PRAFULLA GOSWAMI: Sir, before allotting any land to the tea garden, whether Government will ascertain if there is any petition from the landless and flood affected people for settlement of such lands?

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS: No settlement has yet been made of such lands to the tea gardens. They have come with a petition only and that question is under consideration of the Government.

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS: Sir, I do not understand why the Government find it difficult to give priority to the landless and flood affected people than the tea estate? The landless people should get the first priority.

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS: I have already stated that we have not received any petitions from such people. We have received petition from the tea garden, but that question is under consideration of the Government only. We have not yet settled any land to them.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA: Sir, we want to know whether first priority will be given to the landless and flood affected cultivators or to the tea gardens?

Mr. SPEAKER: He has already replied.

(Starred Question No.54 was not put and answered to as the hon. Questioner was absent).

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

(To which answers were laid on the table)

Re: Total number of Police Stations and Outposts in the State since 1962

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri) asked:

79. Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) The total number of Police Stations and Outposts since 1962 in the State (year-wise)?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister) replied:

79 (a)—The total number of sanctioned Police Stations and Outposts in the State since 1962 is given below (year-wise):—

Year				Total number of Police Stations	Total number of Outposts
1962	...	...	...	129	82
1963	...	...	...	131	111
1964	...	...	...	135	129
1965	...	...	...	135	132

Shri TARAPADA BHATTACHARJEE (Katigora): Sir, how many of these Police Stations have not got their own buildings?

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Agriculture): That information is not with me.

Re: Government Waste Land by the side of N. F. Railway at Nowjan and Chungajan of Golaghat Subdivision

Shri NARENDRA NATH SARMA (Bokakhat) asked:

80. Will the Minister of Revenue be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether there are ample Government waste land on either side of N. F. Railway at Nowjan and Chungajan of Golaghat Subdivision?
- (b) Whether some land were allotted to some flood and erosion affected people of Ahotguri and Bokakhat mauza of Golaghat Subdivision?
- (c) Whether there are some Nepali encroachers on those land and whether they obstructed the allottees from occupying the land?
- (d) Whether the allottees of those land appealed to the Subdivisional Officer several times to evict the encroachers?
- (e) Whether Government will take early steps to settle the flood affected people of Ahotguri and Bokakhat mauza after evicting the encroachers?

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

80. (a)—A strip of Forest land with a depth of 1,500 ft. on the Nagaland side and 300 ft. on our side of the Railway line between Dhansiri and Nowjan Railway stations has been cleared and thrown open for settlement due to depredations by Naga hostiles. A planned settlement scheme has been undertaken keeping provisions for roads, schools, play grounds, markets and dispensary, etc. An area of 3,660 bighas have been made available for settlement with flood and erosion affected people and *ex-service* men.

(b)—Yes. 155 flood and erosion affected families were allotted lands there.

(c)—Yes. Some Nepalis encroached the lands just after clearance of the strip of land by the Forest Department. The Nepali encroachers were evicted by the Forest Department in the month of May, 1965?

(d) & (e)—Do not arise in view of replies to (b) above.

Shri NARENDRA NATH SARMA: Sir, may I know from the Minister whether people who are allotted the Government waste land by the side of N. F. Railway at Nowjan and Chungajan are allowed to take possession of the land?

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS: Sir, 89 allottees have already taken possession of land allotted to them. There were encroachments and in May 1965 those encroachers were removed. As the other people do not turn up, possession cannot be given to them. We have issued instructions to the S.D.O. to settle those lands as early as possible.

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla): Sir, may I know from the Minister whether any effort was made from the Government side to rehabilitate flood and erosion affected families in that area?

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS: Yes, 155 flood and erosion affected families were allotted lands there out of which only 89 people turned up. Remaining people did not turn up.

Re: Doctor at Dekhowmukh Dispensary in Sibsagar Subdivision

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri) asked :

81. Will the Minister, Health be pleased to state—

(a) Whether it is a fact that De'kho vmukh Dispensary in Sbsagar Subdivision is running without a doctor at present ?

(b) If so, since when ?

(c) Steps taken to provide this dispensary with a doctor ?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister, Health) replied :

81. (a), (b) and (c) —There was no doctor there from 1st August 1965 to 31st October 1965 when the doctor was on leave due to illness. He has rejoined there on 1st November 1965.

Shri TARAPADA BHATTACHARJEE (Katigora): Sir, in absence of doctors who prescribe medicine to patients ?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE: The Compounder in charge serves stock medicines.

Shri TARAPADA BHATTACHARJEE: Sir, whether the Compounder in charge is able to issue stock medicine ?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE: Yes.

Re: Money set apart for Female Education in 1966-67

Shri DEVENDRA NATH SARMA (Gauhati) asked :

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

(a) The amount set apart for promotion of female education in the annual plan of 1966-67 ?

(b) The total amount set apart for collegiate education for females in 1966-67 and Secondary and Primary Education for girls in 1966-67 ?

Shri DEV KANT BOROOAH (Minister, Education) replied:

82 (a) —Rupees 20.23 lakhs.

(b) —Collegiate Education—Rs. 0.73 lakhs.
Secondary Education—Rs. 3.50 lakhs.
Elementary Education—Rs. 16.00 lakhs.

Shri MOHANANDA BORA (Bihpuria): Collegiate education বকাৰণে ০.৭৩ লাখ টকা, Secondary education বকাৰণে ৩.৫০ লাখ টকা, Elementary education বকাৰণে ১৬.০০ লাখ টকা ধৰিছে বুলি কোৱা হৈছে। এই Elementary education বকাৰণে যি ১৬ লাখ টকা ধৰিছে সেইটো কি উপায়ে খৰচ কৰিব? যেহেতুকে প্ৰাথমিক স্কুলত সহশিক্ষা সাধাৰণতে চলি থকাতে বেচি আপত্তিজনক নহয় আৰু বালিকা স্কুলৰ সংখ্যাও অতি সামান্য।

Shrimati KOMOL KUMARI BARUA (Deputy Minister, Education): Elementary education বুলিলে ছয় বছৰৰ পৰা চৌদ্ধ বছৰলৈকে বুজায়। সেই কাৰণে হাইস্কুলৰ ছোৱালীকো অন্তৰ্ভুক্ত কৰা হৈছে। অহা বছৰলৈ Class IV লৈকে সকলো ছোৱালীয়ে বিনা মাছুলীয়া শিক্ষা পাব। গাওঁ অঞ্চলৰ কিছু স্কুলত শিক্ষকৰ ঘৰৰ ব্যৱস্থা দিয়া হ'ব। আৰু হাইস্কুল পৰ্যায়ৰ ১,০০০ ছাত্ৰ-ছাত্ৰীক Scholarship দিয়া ইত্যাদি কামৰ কাৰণেই এই টকা খিনি খৰচ কৰা হ'ব। তদুপৰি এই টকাৰ ভিতৰত দৰ্শীয়া ছাত্ৰীক School uniform দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থাও আছে।

Shri DEVENDRA NATH SARMA: Sir, is it not a fact that in comparison with the amount spent for girls education, the amount spent for the boys education is insufficient?

Mr. SPEAKER: The question is only for money set apart for Female Education in 1966-67. There is no question of boys education or girls education.

Shri TARAPADA BHATTACHARJEE (Katigora): Sir, what is the amount allotted under these three categories, during 1965-66?

Shrimati KOMOL KUMARI BARUA: It is not available at the moment.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH SARMA: Sir, in view of some special grants for girls whether there is any other special scheme for the boys?

Shrimati KOMOL KUMARI BARUA: There is no separate special scheme for boys. These are special schemes for girls education. In addition to these schemes grant to girls institution are given to the general education.

Re: Supply of Text Books to Lower Primary and Junior Basic Schools of Assam

Dr. HOMESWAR DEB CHOUDHURY (Patacharkuchi) asked:

83. Will the Education Minister be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether all the Lower Primary and Junior Basic Schools of Assam are supplied with text books?
- (b) If not, why?
- (c) What are the amounts of money spent for the purchase of text books for the years 1964-65 and 1965-66 in each Subdivision?

Srimati KOMOL KUMARI BARUA (Deputy Minister, Education) replied:

83. (a)—No.

(b)—Due to inadequacy of funds.

(c)—During 1964-65 Rs.2.00 lakhs were spent for the purpose of supplying text books to 2,000 Schools in the State. A list of Sub-division-wise distribution of funds is placed on the Table of the House. During 1965-66 no fund was available.

Dr. HOMESWAR DEB CHOUDHURY: মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ৰ পৰা মই এটা কথা জানিব খোজো। তাৰে প্ৰথমটো হৈছে কিতাপ নোহোৱাৰ কাৰণে শিক্ষকে ছাত্ৰ-ছাত্ৰীক পঢ়োৱাত ব্যাঘাত জন্ম নাইনে?

Shrimati KOMOL KUMARI BARUA: হৈছে; কিন্তু টকা নোহোৱাৰ কাৰণে সকলো স্কুলতে দিয়াতো সম্ভৱপৰ হোৱা নাই।

Dr. HOMESWAR DEB CHOUDHURY: তেনেহলে শিক্ষকে কেনেকৈ পঢ়ায়?

Shrimati KOMOL KUMARI BARUA: শিক্ষকে নিজে ব্যৱস্থা কৰি লয়। এই টকাতো দিয়া হৈছে কেৱল এটা Text Book ৰ Set আৰু দুই এখন reference কিতাপৰ কাৰণেহে। ইয়াৰ বাহিৰে contingency ৰ কাৰণেও অলপ সহায় দিয়া হ'ব।

Mr. SPEAKER: Contingency কিমান?

Shrimati KOMOL KUMARI BARUA: মাহে এটাকৈ।

Dr. HOMESWAR DEB CHOUDHURY: কোন বছৰৰ পৰা প্ৰত্যেক স্কুলকে এই Text Book দিব পৰা ক্ষমতা হ'ব?

Shrimati KOMOL KUMARI BARUA: সেইটো এতিয়া কোৱা টান।

Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI (Laharighat): কি হিচাবে contingency এটকা দিছে?

Shrimati KOMOL KUMARI BARUA: চকমাটি, চিয়াহী আদিৰ কাৰণে।

Re: Qualifications for the posts of Deputy Director of Sericulture and Weaving

Shri DWIJESH CHANDRA DEB SARMA (Digboi) asked:

84. Will the Minister for Industries (Sericulture and Weaving) be pleased to state—

(a) The number of posts of Deputy Director of Sericulture and Weaving in the State?

(b) What are the academical and technical qualifications required for the said posts?

Shri MAHENDRA NATH HAZARIKA [Minister, Industries (Sericulture and Weaving)] replied :

84.—(a) There are three posts of Deputy Directors, *viz.*, one post of Deputy Director of Sericulture and Weaving (Administration), one post of Deputy Director of Sericulture and one post of Deputy Director of Weaving.

(b)—Technical and academical qualifications required for each of the posts are as below—

1. Deputy Director of Sericulture and Weaving (Administration)

This post is filled up by promotion from amongst the Ministerial Gazetted Officers of the Department in consultation with the Assam Public Service Commission.

2. Deputy Director of Sericulture

A. *Academic* :—First Class M.Sc. in Zoology.

B. *Technical* :—At least 3 years' administrative experience and ability to formulate Sericultural Schemes. Preference is given to candidate having higher training in Sericulture.

3. Deputy Director of Weaving

A. *Academic* :—Degree in Science.

B. *Technical* :—Degree or Diploma in Textile Technology.

Five years' experience in Supervisory or administrative capacity in Government Department or in an Industrial Establishment.

Re: Abolition of Diploma Course of Assam Textile Institute, Gauhati

Shri DWIJESH CHANDRA DEB SARMA (Digboi) asked :

85. Will the Minister-in-charge of Industries (Sericulture and Weaving) be pleased to state—

(a) Whether Government propose to abolish the Diploma Course of Assam Textile Institute, Gauhati?

(b) If so, what are the reasons ?

Shri MAHENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Minister, Sericulture and Weaving) replied :

85. (a)—Yes. In 1964 Government decided to abolish the Diploma Course in the Assam Textile Institute, Gauhati. But as Government have a moral obligation to enable those who were admitted to the said course in that year to complete their course, the Diploma Course will be abolished completely only after the students admitted during 1964, completed their course.

(b)—The reason are given below —

The employment potential in Assam for the Diploma holders from the Assam Textile Institute, Gauhati is very limited.

This is reflected in the fact that there has been a progressive fall in admission into the Diploma Course. The rate of admission has been of the following order since the Diploma Course was first introduced:—

Year					Number of students admitted
1956-57	...	..	...	...	13
1957-58	...	..	...	...	10
1958-59	...	..	...	...	7
1959-60	...	...	...	...	7
1960-61	...	...	...	...	Nil
1961-62	...	..	...	...	Nil
1962-63	...	...	...	...	4
1963-64	...	...	...	...	5

Secondly, the Diploma Course, to be of any utility at all, requires affiliation to the State Council of Technical Education. This will involve an additional expenditure of at least Rs. 10.84 lakhs in order to bring the Institution to the standard as specified by the said Council.

The recurring cost of such a Diploma Course will be about Rs. 1,55,000 per year which means an expenditure of Rs. 17,222 per student per year at prevailing rate of admission to the Diploma Course. When the employment potential is so low, as indicated above, such additional expenditure would prove to be infructuous.

Re: Number of Ayurvedic Dispensaries established in the State up till now

Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Kamarpur) asked:

86. Will the Health Minister be pleased to state—

- What is the number of Ayurvedic Dispensaries and Hospital established in the State up till now?
- How many new Ayurvedic Dispensaries are proposed to be established in the current financial year?
- What is the number of Ayurvedic Physicians employed by the Government up till now?
- What is the plan of the Government for expansion of Ayurvedic system of medicine in the State?
- Whether Government propose to separate the administration of the Ayurvedic dispensaries and Ayurved College from the present set up of the Directorate of Health Services for expansion and growth in its own line?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister, Health) replied:

86. (a)—Government have established one hospital attached to the Ayurved College and 14 out-patient dispensaries attached to the Civil Hospitals.

(b)—Nil.

(c)—Fourteen in the Out-patient dispensaries, 11 in the Ayurved College and 5 on Epidemic Duty, making a total of 30.

(d)—The intention of the Government is to gradually expand the Ayurvedic treatment facilities consistent with the availability of funds and qualified physicians.

(e)—No. The number of Ayurvedic institutions does not justify such a separation which will be quite expensive. There is a post of Special Officer, Ayurveda to assist and advise the Director of Health Services. The expansion and growth of the Ayurvedic system on its own does not depend upon the existence of a separate Directorate but on the availability of funds and adequate number of qualified persons for research and development.

Re: Vacant seat in the Assam Textile Institute

Shri DWIJESH CHANDRA DEB SARMA (Digboi) asked:

87. Will the Minister for Industries (Sericulture and Weaving) be pleased to state—

(a) Whether some of the seats in Diploma and Certificate Courses in the Assam Textile Institute remain vacant for want of candidates?

Shri MAHENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Minister, Sericulture and Weaving, etc.,) replied:

87. (a)—In view of the Government decision to abolish the Diploma Course in the Assam Textile Institute, no student has been admitted into the Course since 1964. Hence, there is no question of any seat remaining vacant in the Diploma Course. In the Certificate Course, the seats do not generally remain vacant. Only when qualified candidates are not available for admission, the seats have to be kept vacant. For example, in the current session out of the five seats allotted to the Scheduled Caste students only two could be filled up, and the remaining three are lying vacant due to non-availability of qualified candidates.

Re: Sanction of Ad-hoc grant to Aided High School or M. E. School during the last year

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA (Jorhat) asked:

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

(a) Whether it is a fact that no Ad-hoc grant was increased or sanctioned to any Aided High School or M. E. School during the last year?

(b) If so, why?

(c) Whether any Aided High or M. E. School has been included under deficit system during last year?

(d) If so, the number and the names of the Schools?

Shri DEV KANT BOROOAH (Minister, Education) replied:

88. (a)—No, a list showing the grants sanctioned during last year 1964-65 is placed on the Table of the House.

(b)—Does not arise.

(c) and (d)—13 High Schools and 4 M. E. Schools were taken up under deficit system during the last year 1964-65 as per list placed on the Table of the House.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA: Sir, in reply to (a), it is stated, "No, a list showing the grants sanctioned during last year 1964-65 is placed on the Table of the House", but we have not found this list there.

Mr. SPEAKER: It was there but Shri Pegu has taken exclusive possession of the same with the permission of the Secretary.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA: In view of the fact that we have not seen the list, this question may be allowed to be taken up tomorrow.

Mr. SPEAKER: All right, Unstarred Questions No. 83 and 88 will be taken up tomorrow.

Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Kamalpur): In view of the fact that statements on the Table of the House are removed, it will be, I think, proper to supply a copy of each statement to the respective hon. Members putting the questions.

Mr. SPEAKER: That cannot be done.

Re: Financial assistance to Uttar Patidarrang M. E. School damaged by fire

Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Kamalpur) asked:

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

(a) Whether Government received representations from the Uttar-Patidarrang M. E. School under Gauhati Subdivision praying for financial assistance for restoring the damages caused by fire?

- (b) What was the assessed extent of damage to the school caused by fire ?
- (c) Whether any amount has been sanctioned for construction of the school building gutted by fire ?
- (d) What is the amount sanctioned ?
- (e) If not, what are the reasons for not extending assistance to the school which was affected by fire ?
- (f) Whether Government propose to sanction a non-recurring grant for construction of the building of the school ?

Shri DEV KANT BOROOAH (Minister, Education) replied :

89. (a)—Yes.

(b)—Approximately Rs.15,000

(c)—No.

(d)—Does not arise.

(e)—Due to paucity of funds.

(f)—Government will consider the case sympathetically, if and when funds are available.

Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI: May I know when the school was burnt ?

Shrimati KOMOL KUMARI BARUA (Deputy Minister, Education): The application for grant was received by the Directorate on 25th June 1965.

Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI: May I know whether any amount has been sanctioned this year for the reconstruction of the school building ?

Shrimati KOMOL KUMARI BARUA: No amount has been sanctioned till now for non-availability of fund.

Re: Weaving Training Centres in the State

Shri DWIJESH CHANDRA DEB SARMA (Digboi) asked:

90. Will the Minister of Industries (Sericulture and Weaving) be pleased to state—

(a) The number of Weaving Training Centres for Artisan Course of Training in the State before the plan period ?

(b) How many have been started so far during the plan periods ?

Shri MAHENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Minister, Sericulture and Weaving, etc.) replied:

90. (a)—4 Numbers.

(b)—22 Numbers.

Further Information on Starred Question No. 46, dated 12th March, 1966 Re: Compensation Cases for Acquisition of lands by the Oil India Limited

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS (Minister of State, Revenue): Sir, on 12th March, 1966, in reply to supplementary of the Starred Question No.46 I stated that the "Deputy Commissioner is the proper Authority to requisition the land (after which a report came from him for formal approval) and then Government found some technical irregularities for which he was directed to de-requisition the land". But this should be, "The Deputy Commissioner is the proper authority to requisition the land under the Assam Land Requisition and Acquisition Act of 1948 and a proposal for acquiring the land under the said Act was sent to Government, then it was detected that the procedure adopted by the Deputy Commissioner in requisitioning the land is irregular as 1948 Act is not applicable to Oil India Ltd. Thereafter the Government cancelled the requisition orders and de-requisitioned the land."

I am sorry for the mistake.

**Calling attention to a matter of Urgent Public Importance—
“Disturbed condition prevailing in the Town of Shillong
followed by fracas at Polo Ground on 20th February
morning when the Final Football match of XIth
National School Sports Game was being
played”**

Shri TARAPADA BHATTACHARJEE (Katigora) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, on the 20th February morning when the Final Football match of the XIth National School Sports Game was being played at Shillong in which the participants were the Manipur State *versus* West Bengal State, in that game some unhappy incidents took place and after that lawlessness brokeout in the capital town of Shillong. Sir, on the follow.ng day as many as 15 stabbing and assaulting cases were reported and one Subdivisional Officer, Public Works Department, Mr. Sharma was stabbed who was kept in the hospital. Sir, after that 13/14 boys were also stabbed. Sir, just near the Govenor's House at about 6-39 P. M. 2 persons were also stabbed and one near Lady Keane College. Sir, after these incidents, the people cannot walk after the dusk in this Capital Town. Sir, this lawlessness continued upto about 15 days and till to-day many people who come to us tell that they must go to their house before sunset. Sir, this is the state of affairs which is going on in this capital city. We feel that some very strong measures should be taken from the Government side to curb out this lawlessness. So I called the attention of the Chief Minister to know what steps are taken from the Government side to stop this lawlessness in this Capital Town of Shillong.

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Parliamentary Affairs) : The football final match of the XI National School Games Championship was played at the Pologround Field on February 20, in the forenoon between Manipur and West Bengal. At about 9.45 A. M. the West Bengal team scored a goal against the Manipur team. It was alleged that the ball had gone outside the field wherefrom it was brought in and shot to the goal. Some players and supporters of the Manipur team challenged the referee and manhandled him for his alleged incorrect judgement in awarding the goal in favour of the West Bengal team. This was followed by on rush of people inside the play-ground and ‘marpit’ between groups of people. At the prompt intervention of the Police on duty there and the saner section of the people present, the situation at the play-ground was soon brought under control. In all 4 persons including one player of the Manipur team received injuries in the ‘marpit’. They were promptly given first aid at the Medical Tent pitched there.

After the ‘marpit’ at the play-ground some supporters of the West Bengal team left the place and took shelter in some houses in the Polo Hill areas. A mob of about 20 persons who were the supporters of Manipur team had noticed them and resorted to indiscriminate pelt-ing of stones on those houses. On receipt of information a Police Party rushed to the spot at whose sight the mob dispersed and the Police Party effected the arrest of three of them on the spot. They have since been charge-sheeted and the case is subjudice.

Following this incident, there had been unfortunately some stray cases of assaults on passersby in the evening. There were 9 such cases upto 9 P. M. on 20th February, 1966. On the 21st there were three cases of stray assault on passersby but due to adequate Police patrolling the situation was controlled and on 22nd February there was only one such incident. After a lull of two days on 25th and 26th two individual passersby were again assaulted by miscreants and on the 27th there had been three such cases. Due to tightening up of security measures and vigilance the situation soon returned to normalcy.

Specific cases were taken up in connection with all the incidents and investigations are in progress.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA (Jorhat): Sir, on a point of information, is it not a fact that on the 28th February, 1966 the Compounder on the Civil Hospital was stabbed in Umsason in the eye of the police and that the police did not come forward to rescue the man?

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: There is no such record about any incident on 28th February. I will enquire about it. If the man had lodged any information with the police then this information would have been certainly before us to-day.

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla): Sir, whether any of the miscreants who stabbed the people has been apprehended by the police?

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: Some arrests have been made.

Statements by a Minister *re*: Mizo Hills District Situation.

Mr. SPEAKER: Mr. Umaruddin.

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Parliamentary Affairs): Sir, I want to give further information regarding Mizo Hills District Situation.

Mr. SPEAKER: Yes.

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, since the Chief Minister last spoke to the House about the situation in the Mizo District, the following further information has been received and opportunity is being taken to inform the House of the developments. The security forces made rapid advances both towards the east as well as to the south of Mizo District; Relief columns had got to Darangawn, the post about 16 to 17 miles from Champai which had been under pressure, by the evening of the 12th. We are collecting further information about the progress in the march of our force towards Champai. The columns going to the south had made a steady and quick advance despite some opposition near Hnathial. By about midday of the 12th, the columns had got to the Mat Bridge which they found had been badly damaged. Notwithstanding this, diversion arrangements were made and in the early hours of the morning of the 13th March, the Mat had been crossed and by about 1 P. M., our advance columns had got the Border Road Tusker Force Camp, only 3 to 4 miles from Lungleh to town. Shortly thereafter the forces entered Lungleh.

Some pressure by the armed unlawful elements has been kept up on Sangau, Demagiri, Tuipuibari, Vaphai and Hnalhan. These places have, however, been kept provisioned from the air. On the 13th of March, the lawless elements strongly attacked Demagiri but were beaten back with fairly heavy casualties.

In Aijal town itself, things are fast returning to normal and the House will be glad to know that all offices, including the District Council Office, will start functioning from today, Monday morning. It is also hoped that if possible, the examinees for Secondary Schools Examination which was due to be held from Monday, will be encouraged to come back for this purpose. The Postal authorities have opened the Post Office. The Divisional Commissioner who visited Aijal for a number of hours on the 12th of March along with the Deputy Commissioner, had talks with public leaders of Aijal to see that normalcy could be returned quickly.

Supplies and provisions in increasing measure are going in from Silchar. These supplies, it has been decided, should be sold at pre-disturbance prices.

It is hoped that all organised resistance and pressure on some of the border outposts will soon be a thing of the past.

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla): Sir, what is the water supply arrangement which was disturbed?

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: Sir, limited supplies are being maintained.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA (Jorhat): May I know about the fate of those officials who have been kidnapped by the hostiles?

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: Is the statement with regard to Lungleh?

Shri OMEO KUMAR DAS (Dhekiajuli): Sir, this morning radio announcement is that last night Champhai has already recovered.

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: Sir, we have not really got any information to that effect, otherwise I would have given it out. I said, our forces were very near Champhai, but no confirmation has been given to us till the time of making this statement, that they had entered Champhai. We shall inform the House from time to time whenever further information will be available to us.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA: Sir, my question was about the officials in Aijal.

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: Sir, first of all, I have no information if anybody was kidnapped in Aijal.

General Discussion of the Budget

Shri MUHAMMED UMARUDDIN (Dhubri): Mr. Speaker, Sir.

Mr. SPEAKER: Your time is 15 minutes.

Shri MUHAMMED UMARUDDIN: Now, the Budget which this House has been discussing is the instrument by which the legislature authorises expenditures to be incurred by the Executive Government. As the members

of the House vote the demands they have, in turn, the right to know how the money is being spent, that is to say, whether the administration that is being run is satisfactory or not. Now, in the administration of the State there are two spheres—one is the day to day administration and the other is that of development both social and economic. As you know, since we have launched upon planning our expenditure has got to be classified under two Heads—non-plan or normal and plan. In this year's budget also we find a provision of Rs. 26.45 crores for plan expenditure as against the total receipt of Rs. 82 crores. Sir, in discussing the budget it is also our duty and responsibility to review the activities of Government in different spheres. It is also our duty to see how the finances of the State have been handled by Government whether the financial position of the State has been kept on an even keel, i. e., in a State of buoyancy and soundness. The most striking feature of the Budget which has been presented before the House is that it opens with a minus balance of Rs. 17.37 crores. Then again it is also closing with an equivalent amount of minus balance. This is rather disturbing. In this connection I would like to analyse the ways and means position of the Government during the last four years. I have found by examining the Finance Account of Government as presented by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India that only in 1961-62 the ways and means position remained more or less normal. Now in order to judge the performance of the Government under the ways and means sector, we have got to see whether the normal provision which is provided under this Head is sufficient to cover the shortfalls in receipt over the expenditure during all these years. Since the year 1962-63 the position has been badly disturbed. Against a provision of Rs. 1 crores the total overdraft during that year came to over Rs. 17 crores. Again in the year 1963-64, against the Budget provision of Rs. 50 lakhs the total overdrawals by Government came to Rs. 12.28 crores, exceeding the Budgetary provisions several fold; this is not a happy state of affairs. Then again, in 1964-65 the normal provision was 2 crores 50 lakhs whereas the total overdrawal is of the order of a little over Rs. 50 crores—far in excess of the Budgetary provision.

Again in 1965-66 we find that the provision was increased to Rs. 8 crores under the normal Ways and Means advance and Rs. 10 crores to cover overdraws from the Reserve Bank, i. e., a total of Rs. 18 crores. But according to the revised figures we find that the Government have already overdrawn Rs. 45 crores. Therefore, in order to meet the situation there is a total provision of about Rs. 53 crores in the Budget for 1966-67, i. e., Rs. 8 crores under normal Ways and Means and Rs. 45 crores to cover overdrafts. This shows that the inflow of receipt into the State coffer has been most erratic and not at all commensurate with the level of expenditure. It may be pointed out in this connection that as soon as the House votes the Demands the Government have the responsibility to fulfil their commitments and expenditure cannot be reduced under any circumstances. Naturally to keep pace with expenditure for such shortfalls as they occur the Government have to resort to overdrawals in shape of ways and means advances. This system of overdraft is an objectionable practice, but perhaps we could not help it. Now, this money that we draw is taken as loan bearing interest. Sir, under the arrangements made by Government of Assam with the Reserve Bank, the Government have to keep with the Bank certain fixed balance which is Rs. 10 lakhs on Fridays and Rs. 8 lakhs on other days. When this

balance falls short, Government have to fulfil their commitment for expenditure by drawing advances from the Reserve Bank. When there is the responsibility to fulfil expenditure commitment in pursuance of the budgetary provisions, at the same time it is Government's duty to see that there is a steady flow of revenue. But in the last four years the inflow of receipt has been erratic and irregular and, therefore this led to a very unhappy state of affairs. In this connection I would suggest that some specific steps should be taken to put a stop to this deteriorating ways and means position in future. Sir, in the Budget Speech there is a suggestion that the Government of India will be approached for certain grant to improve our ways and means position. But personally I feel, Sir, that even though we may not get any substantial grant from the Government of India and if we fail to collect the arrears of land revenue and dues on account of the Carriage Tax which are still outstanding due to the dispute pending in the Supreme Court, and other arrears, I think that since this loan carries interest up to $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, as a special measure, it should be explored whether or not loans at a lower rate of interest may be obtained from Government of India in order to improve our ways and means position. On the other hand, Government must take steps to see that collection of revenue is kept up at a steady level and there is no relaxation on the part of anybody. In this context, we also, as Members of this House can play a part in prevailing upon the tax-payers and people to pay their taxes and arrears in time. As a matter of fact there has been, over the last few years, certain amount of laxity. I hope, Sir, some special measures will be taken in this regard, and we would expect to see much more improvement so far as the ways and means position is concerned.

Now, Sir, I would like to make some observations with regard to the revenue side of the Budget. The total receipt is Rs. 82 crores 74 lakhs of which Rs. 38 crores 39 lakhs is the basic resource of the State both from tax and non-tax sources. Then again the balance of Rs. 44 crores 35 lakhs represent allocations from the Government of India as grants-in-aid and also certain statutory allocations to which we are entitled and which come to Rs. 6 crores 61 lakhs. Thus the total grant-in-aid comes to Rs. 37 crores 70 lakhs of which Rs. 18 crores 80 lakhs represent the statutory grant-in-aid. This is under the provision of the Constitution and is fixed by the Finance Commission. The balance of the non-statutory grant-in-aid consists of Rs. 12 crores 45 lakhs as non-Plan and Rs. 6 crores 44 lakhs as Plan and thus the total grant-in-aid under all heads comes to Rs. 44 crores 35 lakhs. Therefore, we find, Sir, that more than 50 per cent of the revenues of the State comes from the Central Sector. Now, again, Sir, this being so, I will show in this connection the effect of public debt on the revenue resources of the State as a whole. This year there is a provision of Rs. 8 crores 10 lakhs for payment of interest on loans taken from the Government of India as well as from the market. In this connection I would refer you to page 19 of the Budget memorandum in which details of the interest payment have been given. I have already stated that the interest we have to pay on floating loans, I mean, over-drafts taken from Reserve Bank of India, is Rs. 66 lakhs. Our financial position of ways and means being such we shall have to incur this avoidable expenditure of Rs. 66 lakhs this year. On the top of that we have provided Rs. 69 lakhs as interest on permanent loans, i. e., market loans. Then again there is another provision of 5 crores of rupees as interest on loans taken from the Government

of India for investment and also as loans for Relief and Rehabilitation. Thus the total interest liability of the State is Rs. 8 crores 10 lakhs which, I feel, is very high. On the other hand on the receipt side on account of interest there is a provision of Rs 60 lakhs whereas we have got to pay from the exchequer Rs. 8 crores 10 lakhs. Now, Sir, because of these heavy debts some of which could have been well avoided we have to fall back on our revenue resources which we so badly need to run an effective administration and implement urgent development programmes. This arrear interest has become quite a big burden. Now, interest has got to be paid but the interest should not be fully met from the basic revenues of the States but it should come from the productive schemes financed out of capital resources, that is, borrowed money. Therefore, the criteria for sound administration of public finance depend on these two factors. If we have invested money from capital resources bearing interest on productive schemes or assets they should be productive enough not only to pay interest but also repay a part of the capital also. If schemes or project financed from borrowed money become unproductive then it gives rise to a very serious position and we have got to fall back upon basic revenues to discharge such statutory and inescapable obligations. I must mention here that this sum of 8.10 crores of rupees is charged expenditure on the revenues of the State. It is not open to the vote of the House. Under Art. 202 all expenditure on account of payment of interest for repayment of debts is charged expenditure. Therefore, once we accede to the raising of the loans either to meet non-plan expenditure or plan expenditure, there is an obligation of the House to accede to the demand in the shape of charged expenditure having no right to vote thereon except the right of discussion. Therefore, I want to say that we shall have to explore whether or not we can raise the resources out of productive projects and also other available sources. Then here, the question of further taxation comes in. In this connection I would like to say that further taxation could be resorted to provide there is substantial increase in the State National income, that there is a clear surplus or saving of the people so that we siphon off a part of the saving of the people in the shape of taxes. In this connection I would refer you to the trend of State National Income. Now, in order to judge the financial and economic health of the State there are certain yard-sticks or norms to be applied Impact of development expenditure as reflected in the trend of the State National Income has to be assessed in terms of the accepted norms or yard-sticks. Sir, I find that according to figures of our Government the total State National Income is about 508 crores and the *per capita* income is 376 crores on the basis of 1960-61 prices. Now, of this 508 crores, agriculture sector including the tea industry accounts for 272.1 crores or 53.8 per cent of the total State National Income. Now, if we make some allowance for the National income from tea which accounts for 45 crores, the income in the agriculture sector as such is only Rs. 227 crores. This is earned by the agricultural population the number of which is about one crore, because of the total population of the State; 80 per cent are engaged in agriculture. Therefore, the *per capita* income so far as the agricultural population is concerned, is only Rs. 227 crores. Now, we were promised that the *per capita* income would rise substantially after each plan period. Our target of *per capita* income was on the basis of 1948-49 prices. But, Sir, even in terms of achievement it has been found to be very low-particularly in the agricultural sector. You will also find that in a family of five of the agricultural population, the total annual income will be to the tune of about Rs. 1,200.

Taking three earning members in an average family, the monthly income of an earning member will be about Rs. 40 a month. On top of it these agricultural families are heavily in debt. The incidence of indebtedness is very high. In a recent survey it was found that the indebtedness is Rs. 250 per family bearing very high rate of interest ranging from Rs. 50 to more than Rs. 100 per annum; therefore, we find that there has been no progress on the agricultural sector and the good part of our population stands more or less in the same position as they were at the beginning of the plan period. There is another aspect. 80 per cent of the population are sharing 44 per cent of the State National Income whereas 20 per cent is sharing 56 per cent.

It may be in the sector of industries, it may be the sector of service or other sectors but not in the agricultural sector to which 80% of the population belong. Therefore, Sir, if we want to improve the economic condition of our people, we must improve agriculture; until we improve agriculture and until our people are in a position to get more and more income through agriculture it will be impossible to improve the economic condition of the State as a whole and to bring about a higher standard of living. Sir, I would like to deal with trend of agricultural production with particular reference to the food production later on.

Let me now come to the capital side of the Budget. In the capital side, there is a provision of Rs. 84 crores out of which Rs. 53 crores represent temporary loans in the shape of ways and means advances and overdrafts from the Reserve Bank of India. A sum of Rs. 12 crores will be utilised in the payment of old loans. The total amount of loans to be obtained from the Government of India comes to about Rs. 31 crores, out of which Rs. 12 crores are earmarked for investment for productive purposes. It appears that in E. and D., P. W. D. and State Trading and some other subjects the investment will come to Rs. 12 crores and Rs. 7 crores will be given as loans and advances to the various local bodies, Government servants and other institutions. Therefore, Sir, even though we are raising a sum of Rs. 31 crores as capital resources, only Rs. 12 crores will be available for investment in productive schemes and the rest will go in the repayment of the old debts and as loans and advances bearing interest. Sir, our recovery of loans and advances on the side of capital receipt is only Rs. 1 crore 29 lakhs whereas we will pay Rs. 12 crore towards repayment of the loans obtained from the Government of India. You will see, Sir, that although we have recovered only Rs. 1 crore and 29 lakhs we are again advancing as loans and advances to the local bodies and others this year an amount of Rs. 7 crores. Therefore, to improve the position there should be an intensive drive to realise the outstanding loans given to the local bodies and others in the past. Otherwise it will go on accumulating and the liability of the State Government will be heavy. As far as we can see the total public debt of the Government of Assam comes to the tune of Rs. 150 crores. This is a very heavy amount. Then again, Sir, of the total amount of loans which we have raised, we have given the biggest amount to the State Electricity Board for development of power. Now, the total amount of loan given so far to the State Electricity Board comes to Rs. 41.5 crores carrying interest rate at about 5 per cent. Now, on account of the difficult position in which the State Electricity Board stands to-day a moratorium for 7 years in the payment of interest has been declared by the Government which was due to expire in 1965 as far as I can see. This means that

the State Electricity Board is not in a position not only to pay the accumulated interests on the loans given to it but also, the current interest. The total amount of interest payable annually by the Board comes to the order of Rs. 2 crores per year, and after seven years of moratorium which the Government has declared, the total interest payable will come to about Rs. 15 crores. It is further understood that the State Electricity Board will ask for further moratorium up to the end of the Fourth plan. In that case the total accumulated interests will come to more than Rs. 20 crores at the end of the moratorium period. It is a very serious matter that the State Electricity Board after having incurred the liability will not be in a position to pay the interest on the loan in course of years. As I have already said, the accumulated interest will come to more than Rs. 20 crores as a result of the moratorium in addition to the current annual interest which is about Rs. 2 crores. This is a matter which requires careful examination. Sir, it is, of course, our duty to develop power in the State, in which we are short but we must see that the power development is such that the Board can pay at least the interest on the loan by selling the power. Sir, under the Electricity Act, the entire loan is a liability of the State Government and not of the Board. The Board will not pay a single pie towards repayment of the loan; the Board is to pay only the interest on the loan and perhaps dividend, if any. The entire loan of about Rs. 42 crores which has been given to the State Electricity Board is a permanent liability of the State and the State will have to clear the entire loan with interest out of its own resources. When there is adequate development of power it is normally expected that there will be corresponding development of industries with greater purchasing power and greater tax paying capacity of the people as a whole. But if there is no development of industries and other forms of economic development then it will be dead-weight on the finances of the State. Notwithstanding this serious position we are advancing more and more loans to the State Electricity Board. We were, of course, short of power but now suddenly we have surplus power, and there are plans in hand to sell power to territories outside the State, such as Nagaland, Tripura, Manipur and also to North Bengal. May I know from the Government whether we have incurred this heavy liability to meet our own requirements of power or to trade in electricity in favour of other States? I also find that some parts of our State are still starving for power. We have been representing to this House and the Government time and again about the district of Goalpara, particularly Dhubri Sub-division. There is no proper power supply in Dhubri Sub-division and this condition is going on for years now. As a result, there is no development of industries in that area. Sir, while some parts of our State are starving for power, we are contemplating to sell power to other States. My point is whether development of electric power is for the benefit of the State or for the purpose of trading that is the most pertinent question to be asked. The whole position about the power development policy of Government requires an explanation.

Mr. SPEAKER: You will get five minutes more.

Shri MUHAMMAD UMARUDDIN: I would require some more time because I have not yet come to the main points of the Budget.

Now, Sir, I would like to say something about the terms of supply of electricity to other States. The terms should be such that in addition to paying normal cost of power, they should bear a part of the capital liability of the State in proportion to the quantity of electricity they consume. Otherwise I can tell you, Sir, that this development of electricity will bring

heavier liability to the State which will be impossible for the State to repay in years to come, because this will be a standing liability and the Government will have to pay interest from time to time on the loan and repay the capital. Since we cannot get revenue from any other sources, we shall have to pay out of our existing basic resources. Sir, there is a saying; "The difficulty with the Budget is that you cannot fill up one hole without digging another". We are now digging one hole to fill up another. The result is, we are left with very little money to utilise in productive purposes.

Now, Sir, I shall speak a few words about agricultural production and I shall finish my observations. As I have already remarked, agriculture is the most important sector on which the economic salvation of the State depends. Unless we can improve our agriculture, bring about agricultural improvement, I see no prospect because the industrial growth in the State is tardy and there is no prospect of a remarkable improvement in that sphere also. Sir, there is a mention about acute food shortage in the Dhubri Subdivision in the Budget Speech. Sir, I come from an area which suffered most during the last year. The price of paddy went up to Rs.20 to Rs.35 per maund and the price of rice went from Rs.1.50 to Rs. 2 50 per k.g. This is a backward area which suffered badly. Now what have we done during the Third Five Year Plan ? Did we not spend any money for agricultural production during the Third Plan ? I find that during the Third Five Year Plan we spent Rs.12.3 crores on agriculture including minor irrigation and Rs.11 crores on flood control to save agricultural land. Now I find from the statement in the Third plan report of Government that the total area under irrigation up to the end of Third plan was estimated to be 16.9 lakh acres. Now by spending 11 crores of rupees on flood control we are supposed to have protected 5 lakh acres of land from flood. May I know, Sir, where is the additional benefit on this score which was promised to this House from time to time and sanctions taken? What is the impact of such huge expenditure on agricultural production ? What we find today is that the actual production of food is 1.18.46 lakh tons against the Third plan target of 22 lakh tons. I find again that in so far as the food production is concerned, we are exactly standing at the same level at which we were at the beginning of the Third plan; Sir, at the beginning of Third plan, it was 17.9 lakh tons, and we were promised at that time of an additional production of 4 lakh tons at the end of the Third plan. Now what is the position today, we have got the actual production of 18.46 lakh tons, say hardly a lakh ton more than that at the beginning of the Third plan, that is to say, we are at the same point at which we were at the beginning of the Third plan. Then where those 12 crores and 11 crores, i.e., the total of 23 crores and few other crores have gone in the agricultural sector? Sir, having spent about 27 crores of rupees we find that there is practically no improvement made in respect of agricultural production. Now whenever we ask, "what are the reasons for this failure", we are told that there was drought, there was heavy rainfall, there was flood. Now Sir, what does development mean ? What does scientific planning mean ? The scientific planning means to overcome with the application of science the adverse forces of nature. Since we were to face those troubles, since we were being harassed by floods and things like that we have spent 11 crores of rupees to protect our agricultural lands from flood, and it was assumed that these additional 5 lakh acres that have been saved from flood must have

given the normal yield. Where is the normal yield has gone? Then we come to irrigated land and the normal yield from such land. Normal yield from the irrigated land is not less than 1/10th more than that of the unirrigated land. Now what we have done to overcome the forces of nature, there is irrigation to combat drought, flood control measures to prevent floods, for which we have spent crores of rupees as far as we could. But in spite of all these steps we are going to explain our failure by citing drought, rainfall, and flood and things like that. Therefore, I find, Sir, this is not a very happy state of affairs. In this connection I have got some specific suggestions to make. Now that there are certain causes to account for the failure, there is no doubt about that. In the situation in which we find ourselves now we must take note of the shortcomings, the defects that there may be and try to remove them as far as possible. It will not be proper to gloss over our own failure, to gloss over certain basic defects in our administration and approach. What are those defects? It would be pertinent to refer to the remarks, I mean, remarks of the Central Study Team on agriculture. It is recorded at page 27 of the Preliminary Memorandum on the Fourth Five-Year Plan; it reads like this, "The high power Central Team for agriculture, while reviewing the progress of agricultural plan of the State, ascribed the causes of shortfall to lack of village production plans, failure of the co-operative organisation to maintain flow of credit, inadequate distribution and consumption of fertilizers, insufficient supply of improved seeds and weak administrative and organisational arrangements, etc." In the entire plan period of 15 years, we have added only three lakh tons, i.e., from 1951-52 to 1965-66 though our target for additional productions was four lakh tons in one plan period, i.e., in the Third Plan. Therefore, Sir, there is something basically wrong. Here the Central Team for agriculture while reviewing the progress of agriculture, have ascribed such failure to the lack of village production plan, failure of the co-operative to maintain credit flow, inadequate distribution and consumption of fertilisers, insufficient supply of improved seeds and a weak administrative set up. I would like to give a great deal of stress on the weakness of the organisation. This weakness in the organisation is not so much in the upper echelon of the Department as at the field level. Therefore I would like to say, first of all we must strengthen the Department of Agriculture in its field staff. In the field at the block level we have got Agricultural Extension Officers and Gram Sevaks. Now these Gram Sevaks I assume, are not Agricultural Officers. They are officers of the Panchayat Department. Now how can, without proper training of these Gram Sevaks in agriculture, you can introduce improved methods of agriculture through demonstration and otherwise? Therefore my suggestion has always been that these Gram Sevaks after proper training, should be taken over by the Agriculture Department and absorbed in the Agriculture cadre. In the Panchayat Department they have no future. Therefore, I would request the Minister of Agriculture to take necessary steps in this matter, and until he strengthens his organisation at the field level, nothing is going to happen. Next point, Sir, is that after proper training, all these Gram Sevaks numbering about 2000 should be taken over by the Agriculture Department and deployed for the development of Agriculture in the rural areas. The point to which I shall refer and as I have already remarked is that if we have 17 lakhs acres of land under irrigation how is it that we could not have gained the proportionate additional yield? The real cause is that there has not been the full utilisation of irrigation potential. The so-called improvement is only in paper. Therefore I have always been saying that something must be done to utilise the irrigation potential fully. But the

question is whether these 17 lakh acres can be fully utilised for purposes of food production. According to my information and observation, hardly 1/10th of the total area covered by an irrigation project is being used and hence the difficulty. What has happened so far after an irrigation project was completed with head works and main canals after incurring considerable expenditure is that no distributory and field channels have been constructed to take water to every part of the field. Hence such poor result from irrigation projects. Therefore, Sir, I would like to request the Minister, Agriculture to set up an organisation through the Panchayat—through the Block Development Officers so that the potential created under an irrigation project is fully utilised. That alone will bring certain benefit in the shape of higher agricultural production. Now this can only be done by making certain basic changes in the organisational set up at the district level. Now it is intended that at the Anchalik Panchayat and the Gaon Panchayat levels our rural people will play a very important part in the augmentation of agricultural production. Therefore, I feel that until the organisation is strengthened at the district and subdivisional levels, nothing will happen; and I also feel that the entire irrigation system and irrigation programmes including minor irrigation programmes should be taken over by the Agriculture Department with a separate Engineering Wing. Here again I would suggest that all the irrigation projects costing not more than 15 lakhs should be the responsibility of the Agriculture Department for implementation by their own departmental agency and also with the collaboration of the Panchayats so far small schemes are concerned. That is why I suggest that there must be a separate strong organisation with Engineering and other technical personnel at the district and subdivisional levels. Those projects like the Jamuna Irrigation Project and some other such big projects costing more than 15 lakhs may be executed by the E. & D. Department. But there must be co-ordination between the E. & D. and the Agriculture Departments. The Agriculture Department is responsible for utilising the entire irrigation potential. Therefore no projects for irrigation should be undertaken unless recommended and sponsored by the Agriculture Department. The E. & D. Department should act as an executive agency and as soon as the project is completed by it, it should be handed over to the Agriculture Department and it will be the duty of the Agriculture Department to arrange for distributory channels and field channels so that the entire potential is fruitfully utilised within a short period of time. Now, Sir, there is an important agricultural programme in the shape of Package Programme in the district of Cachar. So far as I know we have not got any report on the working of this Package Programme for the last 3 or 4 years. This Package Programme has specific objectives. It is not merely intended to cause any benefit to any local area. Its main objective is to try certain improved methods of agriculture and to collect certain data and to come to certain findings as a result of the experiments that are carried out. It is more or less like a field laboratory. So the data and the results obtained must be processed and made available to the people to us, to the Members of this House. Then we would know what have been the results of the various techniques that have been tried under the Package Programme which is a highly intensive development programme involving heavy expenditure.

Sir, I would request the Hon. Minister-in-charge of Agriculture to place a report on the results of the Package Programme to the House showing the details like personnel employed, money spent and different kinds of development techniques tried—including use of fertiliser, and the increase in per acre yield actually achieved. Lastly, Sir, I have to make one point, that is, until we revitalise our co-operative credit programme, I can assure you that there

will be no improvement in the lot of the common people. Sir, the first and foremost duty of the Government is to mobilise credit and to that end strengthen and expand the credit structure so as to lift the milestone of indebtedness from the neck of the heavily encumbered agriculturists. Then it will be possible to develop agriculture and agricultural economy in the State. Sir, then agriculture must be diversified through introduction of cash-crops like jute and sugarcane, etc., in the cropping pattern so that our people can get more cash income and improve the agricultural economy. Unless we give our people the different sources of cash income, it will not be possible to improve the agricultural economy. Therefore there should be more emphasis on cash crops like jute and sugarcane and this will also directly advance production of more food grains. There was a tremendous response by the people this year to the campaign for production of more rabi crops and vegetables, etc. But unfortunately, Sir, prices have slumped to an uneconomic level. I would request that the Marketing Organisation be strengthened to arrange to lift the surplus produce from one place to other places where there is good market. I shall be failing in my duty if I do not put forward certain grievances in respect of my own district—Goalpara. Sir, this is one of the most backward districts in the State both in respect of economic and educational development and in other spheres also. Sir, I am glad to find that a provision of Rs.59 lakhs has been made for the protection of the Goalpara town. This has been made available after a good part of the town has been eroded. Sir, once I suggested that all our Headquarters towns which are situated on the bank of Brahmaputra should be subjected to investigation by experts whenever any threat of erosion develops and whenever any area becomes vulnerable to erosion. I have been repeating to Government that the town of Dhubri is similarly threatened and I would request the Minister-in-charge of Embankment and Drainage to see that survey is made immediately to take remedial measures. Sir, my next point is that as a result of the conflict with Pakistan the Steamer service has been suspended badly affecting the Dhubri town which is one of the most important commercial towns in the State. Unless it is connected with a broadgauge line from Fakirgam I can say that the future of the town is doomed. Sir, Dhubri has been exporting 25 to 30 lakh maunds of jute every year and this has been continuing for the last 30 years or so. But until the communication is restored by the extension of the broadgauge line, I am sure, the town will irreparably suffer. My third point is the question of power. I have already remarked that notwithstanding surplus of power in the State my part of the State is suffering badly for lack of power. Therefore, I would request the Government that some steps be taken to provide electricity either from the hydel-grid or taking over the existing private concern as a temporary measure. I hope that I have tried to deal with certain aspects of the budget with the idea that we take an overall view of the situation in order to bring about balanced development and to remove regional disparity. Government should try to bring benefits of development to all citizens alike. As a citizen we have a duty to see that we discharge our duties in the matter of payment of tax dues and thereby improve the financial position of the State. There is the need for revitalisation of the plan programme through objective planning combined with periodical review and evaluation of results. But Government had done nothing of the kind. We were promised a Planning Board as far back as 1962-63 but I cannot understand why the Planning Board has been given a go-by? Therefore, Sir, if we are to go ahead

we must approach all problems with an objective outlook. Planning must be done by an independent Organisation with an objective out-look keeping in view the real needs of the different regions of the State.

Thank you, Sir.

Mr. SPEAKER: Now, Shri Tarapada Bhattacharjee. Your time is fifteen minutes.

Shri TARAPADA BHATTACHARJEE (Katigora): Mr. Speaker, Sir, though the Budget for the year 1966-67 was placed in this House on the 4th March, 1966, this budget was placed in a public meeting on the 31st December, 1965, at Dergaon by the then Finance Minister, Shri Ahmed. Sir, it is a matter of surprise that before the budget was presented in this House this was made available to the public. Sir, it has been stated by a person like Shri F. A. Ahmed in a public meeting at Dergaon on 31st December, 1965, that the budget estimates for 1966-67 was expected to be a deficit of about Rs. 10 to 12 crores. Sir, may I know from the Government through you, Sir, whether a budget figure can be divulged in a public meeting or in a place before the same was placed in this House? This is, I think against the parliamentary procedure and practice and as such a thorough explanation from the Government through you is required. I could not understand why this was placed in the public meeting? Because a Press Note was issued to this effect by the Directorate of Public Relations.....

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Parliamentary Affairs): On what date?

Shri TARAPADA BHATTACHARJEE: Sir, an unofficial note was issued on 3rd January, 1966; the note No. is 5. Of course it was subsequently cancelled. But it was circulated at first. Now, I bring this to your kind notice how this was disclosed in a public meeting by a man like Shri F. A. Ahmed who had gained enough experience in the budgetary provision.

Mr. SPEAKER: You kindly pass that paper.

Shri TARAPADA BHATTACHARJEE: Yes, Sir. Sir, in the beginning I have brought this matter to this House about the violation of Parliamentary procedure by our the then Finance Minister and I think it is a breach of privilege also. Sir, members of this House expressed their great concern about the recent happenings in the Mizo district, and in Parliament Shri Prakash Vir Shastri also expressed his concern in this matter. In his statement, Sir, he has mentioned that in Assam Administration some officers were helping the Mizos and he has named an officer who is of course not working under the Government of Assam. He is an Assistant Director of All India Radio. Sir, may I know whether Government has made any serious efforts to investigate on this statement?

Sir, in this connection I would like to draw your attention that some reports are coming daily that in some parts of the border of Hailakandi Mizos are realising taxes from our village people and they have driven out about 160 Riang people who have taken shelter in one of the village under Katlicherra Police Station. Sir, in this connection, I would like to draw your attention to another fact that the other day the Chief Minister disclosed that a car belonged to the father of Shri Ataur Rahman, a suspended S. D. O., P. W. D. in connection with the Matijuri Bridge. We are getting other reports that Mizo people were given shelter in that house also. So, we would like to know in this House what steps have been taken by the Chief Minister himself when it is known that the car belonged to the father of the S. D. O.

Sir, we are glad that Lungleh has been made free of rebels and our Officers at Aijal are safe. Sir, in this connection, I would like to inform that some Press Representatives, one Mr. Hamdi Bey and one representative from the Hindu came here and they went to Silchar from Shillong on the 27th of last month. Sir, they have sent a telegram yesterday that they were not allowed to proceed to Aijal to see the things themselves. So, I request the Chief Minister that these Press people may be allowed to go into the interior of Aijal to see themselves what is the present position there. In this connection, I have brought various matters to the notice of House. So, I want clarification from the Chief Minister about all these matters.

Sir, budget has been placed in this House, but from the facts we cannot say whether we are going towards building the Socialistic pattern of society. Sir, we are committed to build up a democratic Socialist country. But if we go through the statistics and other things, we find that we are going far from that point. Sir, from the Economic Survey, we find that the financial condition of the State has been deteriorating since 1957 culminating to an overdraft about 17 and a half crores this year. We are proclaiming that we have a surplus of Rs. 5.22 lakhs while in reality we have a deficit of Rs. 17 and odd crores. Sir, the loan from the Government of India stands at Rs. 115.72 crores under the Five Year Plans for development purposes and the net result of the Planning has been that the overall position of the people has worsened as will be evident from the following facts and figures:—

Index Number of wholesale prices in the State of Assam—Base 1953—Rs. 100—

Period	Food	Non-food	General
1954	116.9	114.1	115.9
November, 1965...	185.3	182.5	185.8

Sir, as against the above during the year 1964-65, the State National Income at current prices rose by 12.2 per cent. In terms of constant prices (1948-49) the income rose by 6.2 per cent as against a rise of 7.3 per cent of the country. The *per capita* income at current price increased by Rs. 32.7 but at the constant prices it increased only to 8.9

as against 14.6 for all India. The average annual rate of growth, however, falls short, of a stipulated rate of growth of 5 to 6 per cent per annum. Our performance both in regard to the rise of the State National Income and *per capita* income are the lowest.

Sir, in this connection, I would like to refer to the report published in the Techno-Economic Survey of Assam where it is stated that we stood second in *per capita* taxation. So if we go through the details, we find that the position of Assam is going from bad to worse day by day. Now the poor tax payers of the State may get a very rough idea about squandering away of their money in this way. Sir, I have got very little time at my disposal, but if permitted, I can show you so many examples of inept handling of public money by the inefficient Government. Sir, in the Education Department there was no certificate for the expenditure of Rs. 13 crores. Certificates for the amount Rs. 12 crores 61 lakhs 61 thousands are wanting. Sir, if this is the position in the education, you can imagine what will be the position of other departments.

Mr. SPEAKER: How the money was spent ?

Shri TARAPADA BHATTACHARJEE: Money is spent but there is no utilisation certificate. Moreover, Sir, if you allow me some time, I have many examples to show how money was taken for so many schemes but ultimately the schemes were abandoned and how the rate payers money has been squandered away in this way.

I will cite some examples—

1. The scheme for Oil Cake Distribution. Rs. 1,80,942.00 were spent in 1956-57. Only Rs. 11,062 had been recovered. The scheme was abandoned.
2. Scheme for Multiplication of Cash Crops. Rs. 45,217 was spent. Rs. 181 was recovered. Detailed accounts were not maintained.
3. 144 Seed Farms during 1956-57 to 1960-61 for production of good quality seeds. Total expenditure 69.61 lakhs up to 1963-64. Sale proceed of seeds only Rs. 4.25 lakhs. After that 24 farms were closed down by 1963-64.
4. Research scheme for improvement of jute cultivation. Rs. 1.32 lakhs were spent. Most of the experiments carried out failed.

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Agriculture): Research can be a failure.

Shri TARAPADA BHATTACHARJEE: Sir, in this way our Government is spending crores and crores of rupees for some schemes but ultimately most of them are abandoned or there is failure. We are taking the money from the Government of India and after two or three years we either abandon the schemes or we fail totally. In this direction I want to draw the attention of our Government so that in future such things may not happen.

Now, I am coming to the Information and Publicity Department. This Department publishes two magazines. These are the mouth-pieces of the Government and these are really becoming the mouth-pieces of the Ministers only and many pictures are in them of the Ministers only but of course not a single for any Member of the Legislative Assembly. Moreover, in the same issue of these magazines pictures of the same Ministers are published. Besides, there are so many mistakes and the other day the Minister of Agriculture agreed with me that certain news of the Agriculture Department published in one issue of these publications was not accurate. In this way, in the Assam Information and Asom Batori mistakes are plenty in number. For example I would draw your attention to the Assam Information of June 30, 1966, a picture appeared with two Garo girls in it and the wordings on it were, Two Garo Damsels, the words damsels is written as demsels. If I attempt to point out such mistakes, I shall have to take a long time of the House.

Sir, the Government of India have sanctioned radioes at a huge cost but for want of supervision, maintenance and repair most of them are lying idle. In this connection, Sir, I may state that our Government has spent Rs.80 lakhs for community radio sets and with this amount 3 fixed loud speakers were installed at Gauhati, Tezpur and Dibrugarh towns but for failure of proper supervision, maintenance and repair most of them are out of use. So this money is wasted.

Sir, about exhibitions, there is an Exhibition Officer and others at a colossal cost of money from the State but except for the participation by this State in the All-India Exhibition no exhibitions are hold or they participate in exhibitions of Assam. Then why are we maintaining these officers?

Sir, I have brought to the notice of the House many such things in the past also.

Then, Sir, I would cite some examples of how money has been loaned or advanced by the Department of Industries to concerns who actually either spent the whole or part of the money in other directions than meant for. A sum of Rs.280 thousands was reported to have been given to Messrs. Kosal Chand Agarwalla of Jamunamukh by the Industries Department to instal a plant for seasoning of wood, but whereas the project there cost Rs.56,000-00 the remaining money was utilised for purpose other than for which the loan was granted. Then, Sir, Messrs. Purnalal Agarwalla of Haibargaon was granted a loan of Rs.1 lakh to instal a wood seasoning plant but they invested the money for establishment of a saw-mill, bnt the cost is estimated for a wood seasoning plant at Rs.60,000. In another case in 1964, a person Shri Sitaram Agarwalla, was advanced a loan of Rs.80,000 for starting a furniture factory but practically with this amount he is running a rice mill.

Mr. SPEAKER: Such loans are granted by the Industrial Corporation which is an autonomous body.

Shri TARAPADA BHATTACHARJEE: Sir, the Government has a share in it.

Sir, the Government has failed miserably to supply drinking water to our people and irrigated water for the purpose of intensive cultivation.

(Mr. Speaker rings the bell).

Sir, I may kindly be given 10 minutes more.

Mr. SPEAKER: Five minutes.

Shri TARAPADA BHATTACHARJEE: Sir, the incidence of taxation in Assam is already terribly high in comparison with the miserable financial condition of our masses in Assam. With the increase day after day of the commodities essential to the community the cost of living in Assam for the common-people has become unbearable and beyond their means, but, Sir, to add to their miseries, in our budget a fresh taxation on motor vehicles has been imposed. This is going to hit the common man very badly.

Regarding the affairs of the Medical Department, Sir, when our Mr. Mookerjee is there as its Minister, what should I say? Hospitals are there in numbers in the State but in many of them there are no doctors and no medicine and compounders and sweepers are in their charge.

Shri Sir, the construction of the Silchar Medical College has started but we do not know how long it will take to complete.

Sir, our Medical Minister whenever asked replies that it is difficult to get doctors, but he cannot say that it is difficult to get nurses but he does not appoint even nurses.

Shri ROTHINDRA NATH SEN (Karimganj-North): Not to his choice.

(Laughter).

Shri TARAPADA BHATTACHARJEE: In this way, Sir, our Health Department has totally failed. Last year about 1,500 people died and the Medical Department's experts said that the disease was gastroenteritis, but when experts came from Government of India they said that this was cholera. But what our Medical Minister will say to this, I do not know.

Coming to the Education Department, Sir, I have many things to say, but for want of time, I would draw your attention to a text book selected by the Text Book Committee. The name of the book is, Rahdoi Ligiri by Shri Rajani Bardoloi. This book contains 300 pages and is a text-book for class IX and class X, for those students who do not take Sanskrit or Persian as their additional subject. Sir, reading some conversations in this book before the House does not suit the decorum of the House, then I do not know how the teachers read those sentences to their students. If I am permitted I would read one or two sentences:—

“যেতিয়ালৈকে তিব্বতা পুৰুষৰ শৰ্মশয়িনী নহয়”

Many other such sentences are there.

Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Kamapur): Whether this book has been selected by the Text Book Committee or the Higher Secondary Education Board?

Shri TARAPADA BHATTACHARJEE: Same thing.

Then Sir, regarding procurement, the department of Supply has been given Rs.1,25,00,000 to procure paddy in the State.

(The bell rang)

Sir, I may be given 5 minutes more.

The department has miserably failed in their target and if this state of affairs continues we shall face a very acute crisis in regard to food soon.

The Government of India has sanctioned further Dearness Allowances for their employees, but we have not been able to finalise the Kagit Commission Report even now. So I request the Government to consider this aspect so that the poor employees may be saved from their distress.

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Parliamentary Affairs): Which Commission?

Shri TARAPADA BHATTACHARJEE: Kagit Commission.

(The bell rang)

Shri TARAPADA BHATTACHARJEE: Sir, please give only a few minutes. I have got to say something about Cachar. Sir, regarding security prisoners I have already said that they should be released forthwith. Sir, the wives of these security prisoners are not getting allowances regularly. Sir, these prisoners should be released immediately.

Sir, the position of Cachar after the happenings in the Mizo hills has become very unsatisfactory. Sir, Cachar has been separated by hills and during the last 14 or 15 years nothing has been done to improve the road communications. Not only Cachar, Goalpara also is very backward. Sir, the recently I visited Goalpara and saw the backwardness myself. Sir, the Shillong-Silchar Road which is the only route should be immediately improved and converted to National Highway. Sir, the roads in the border are incomplete for the last 2/3 years. During emergency it was proposed that this road will be completed. Sir, the people of Cachar are facing acute difficulty for this communication because they have to come through the hill section railway which is constantly disturbed by the Naga hostile activities. The people are stranded in the mid-way. Sir, some steps should be taken to improve the communications of the Cachar district. Sir, the Air Service was introduced from Gauhati to Silchar during the emergency but this has been discontinued; this Air Service should be re-introduced immediately.

Sir, there are enough raw materials for various industries in Cachar.

Mr. SPEAKER: Your time is up. Mr. Sarma.

Shri TARAPADA BHATTACHARJEE: One minute, Sir. There are materials for Jute industry, Rayon industry, Sugar industry, Vegetable oil industry and other small scale industries and power. But up till now nothing has been done to this end. Sir, the Barak valley project should be taken up so that river Barek may be controlled and the people may be saved from flood and if some project is taken up than power may be generated from this river.

Mr. SPEAKER: Your time is up.

Shri TARAPADA BHATTACHARJEE: Sir, lastly I want to draw the attention of the Chief Minister to the reports of the Silchar and Shillong Firing Commission; these reports should be published without any further delay. Sir, one word more I want to submit about what the A. I. C. C. Economic Review stated—it says that we are far from going to establish democratic socialist republic but we are going towards having a capitalist pattern.

Thank you, Sir.

Shri BISWADEV SARMA (Balipara) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, although the State is deficit of a Finance Minister, we have seen a surplus budget. The budget presented in this House shows a small surplus; but as the Chief Minister has mentioned in his speech this surplus will be wiped out when the benefits of the revised scales are given. At the outset, Sir, I strongly protest against the treatment meted out to this State by the Central Government in the matter of giving financial assistance. Sir, we have been entrusted with the maintenance of law and order situation in the border districts. Assam is surrounded by foreign countries and there are various hostile elements. Sir, in this connection I may be permitted to quote the observation of the Chairman of the Mikir Hills District Council, which runs "Shri Sar Rongpi, Executive Member, Shri Khowamsing Barman referred to Naga depredations on the Assam Nagaland border and spoke about the plight of this district living in areas bordering Nagaland referring to the series of incidents committed by the Naga Hostiles during the recent months and opined that presently it has taken a serious turn. They requested the Government to strengthen the Security Force even by establishing new posts. They urged upon the Government to provide vehicles to all the four Police Stations in this District and to connect the Police Stations with Headquarters with telephone without delay." Sir, this shows clearly how the law and order situation in the border districts stands. On the top of this, Sir, the Naga hostiles, Mizo troubles, natural calamities, transport bottleneck, all these created very peculiar situations which are nowhere to be found in other States.

Now, Sir, if we look to the topography of our State and the report of the economic survey we find that "it covers an area of 47,091 square miles or 1,21,965 square kilometers and divides itself into two distinct natural regions of almost equal size, the plains area (51.8 per cent) comprising the seven plains district and the hills area (48.2 per cent) consisting of the four hills district. "Sir, almost half of the whole of the State is in the hills districts from the pre-independence time, there is backlog of development of these areas; but no progress has been made. Sir, in our State we have got the highest number of population growth. In the Economic Survey report it is said "In the past decade the population of Assam increased by 34.45 per cent and over the past half century the increase was 174 per cent. The population of Assam is overwhelmingly rural; 92.3 per cent of the people live in rural areas as against 82.9 per cent in India. The proportion of rural population in the hill region is 89.7 per cent which is lower than that of the plain region which is 92.6 per cent." So, this clearly shows that Assam has some peculiar problems which are nowhere to be found in this country. So, the Central Government should come to the rescue of the State Government for financial assistance and I hope that the Government of India will look into this matter and come to the rescue of the State Government so that the tempo of developmental activities not only in the plains district but also in the hills district may continue. For want of proper development in the hills areas, resources are not available from these areas and so I earnestly appeal the Central Government to come to the rescue of the State Government in time.

Sir, every Member of this House is very much concerned about the agricultural development in our State. Sir, I would like to bring one point only to the notice of the Agriculture Minister which according to the Economic Survey is "The area put to cultivation of food grains has steadily increased over the period of the Five Year Plans. But the rate of increase has been extremely slow, being barely one per cent per

annum." So, Sir, we can very well imagine the character of agriculture development. Sir, although more areas are brought under food grain cultivation, no increase has been made and only 1 per cent has been increased. Sir, this figure is given by the Government itself. Sir, the other day I have mentioned that we have not been able to utilise the water resources to the fullest extent ; it is not even 2 per cent. Other day, Sir, Shri Durgeswar Saikia has mentioned that for want of irrigation facilities large number of areas could not be brought under cultivation. Similarly in my constituency.....

Announcement by the Speaker—His Ruling on the Privilege Motion moved on 11th March, 1966 Re: Withholding of Information by the Chief Minister relating to the situation in the Mizo Hills

Mr. SPEAKER : Order ! Order ! I proposed to give my decision on the Privilege Motion to-day ; but I have found today that the Chief Minister is absent from the House. This concerns directly the Chief Minister, therefore, I think it will be better to give this decision when he is present in the House. Therefore, I reserve the decision till to-morrow.

Adjournment

**The House then adjourned till 2 P.M. for lunch.
General Discussion of the Budget**

(AFTER LUNCH)

Shri BISWADEV SARMA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I was discussing about the Kalay irrigation scheme in my constituency. It was started in the First Five Year Plan ; and every year money is spent under the scheme but it is not working properly. Sir, I have mentioned about this at least four times in this House but I donot know whether the Minister in charge is hostile towards my constituency or not or capable of dealing with the matter or it is my bad luck. Sir, whatever amount is available to us in the plan we should spend it fruitfully, otherwise the money that has already been spent will be wasted ; and this money is public money. So, Sir, I request the Minister in charge of Irrigation to see that this canal irrigation comes to the help of the people.

Sir, along with Agriculture the problem of food arises. During the Question Hour many hon. Members raised the question of high prices of rice and paddy in the State in spite of the fact that we are a surplus State. Now, Sir, I want to bring to the notice of the Supply Minister to one very relevant fact and that is why in spite of our State being surplus in rice the price has gone up so high. In North Lakhimpur and Darrang districts we find the price trend is not going higher and higher because of the fact that there is scope of smuggling this rice and paddy to other areas of the country. Now, Sir, it known to us that most of the rice and paddy has gone to the neighbouring districts or neighbouring State like West Bengal, Pakistan and Nagaland. Sir, unless the Government is not in a position to check this smuggling, I think, this rise of price and paddy cannot be controlled. Therefore, I hope the Supply Department will look into this matter also.

With regard to industrial development in our State, it is known to us all that there is a setback in this because of the uncertain political situation in the State. Therefore, Government has rightly decided that industries should be in the Public sector and co-operative sector. I would like to request the Government to see that regional imbalance is removed on this score also, because in the North Bank and in the Darrang District, the number of population is higher and there is no appreciable development in these regions of the State. There is a proposal of starting a co-operative sugar mill in Tezpur. I request Government to see that the Sugar mill is set up very quickly and also other industries that have been suggested by Shri Upadhyaya, in the NEFA region where resources are in abundance.

Sir, with regard to the administrative machinery, I would like to point out to Government two instances which will clearly show that our administration is not in a position to dispense with social justice to the employees. One Shri Keshab Sharma, a Lower Division Assistant has been under suspension for the last 16 years. Now, Sir, under circumstances of this nature there is another Shri Tabiuddim Ahmed, a L. D. Assistant in Forest Office has been under suspension for the last 7 years. The subsistence allowance that was given to him in 1960 was also discontinued. There are many other instances which I can cite in this House. The feelings of the Government employees are that they are not all secure in their position and also social justice is completely denied to them. Unless we can carry our administration with us it will be impossible to establish a welfare State, much less democratic socialism. I would therefore, request Government to make the administration streamlined so that we can fulfil our task ahead of us.

With regard to anomalies in pay-scales a Kagi Commission was appointed. But unfortunately 11 months were over the report has not come forward. I would request Government to expedite this matter also so that Government can make them enthused and carry on the administration in its proper perspective.

With regard to Co-operatives, I would like to point out to Government that the co-operative movement is essentially a peoples movement which is unnecessarily restricted by Government interference and the laws and the bye-laws which are made for development and improvement are so complicated that it is impossible for the ordinary co-operative societies to follow them. There is also apathy on the part of the Government officials towards the improvement of the co-operatives. I may cite one instance; recently some fisheries were settled in Tezpur. Although the co-operative society offered a higher bid an individual was selected and there I find that even the Assistant Registrar of Co-operatives and the Secretary of the Co-operative Union did not come forward in support of the co-operative society simply on the ground that the co-operative society did not hold their annual general meeting and that co-operative society was disqualified on that score. These fisheries are constituted by the scheduled caste people. We know, Sir, in our State the scheduled caste people having no land have to depend on fishery. When the fisheries came under Government control these people having no source of income have to fall back upon again and again on this business. I would request Government to see that either the scheduled caste people are settled with land or fisheries are settled with their co-operative societies. If there is any difficulty that should be removed by the Assistant Registrar of Co-operatives or by the Department itself. For technical grounds if the co-operatives are deprived of their business the people who have formed these co-operative will have to starve. Although

it is stated that Government has given preference to the co-operative societies yet the district officers are not following Government's instruction. Unless this movement comes to the rescue of the people, I am afraid, Sir, democratic socialism in our country will be a far cry and there will be no capital formation as our capital formation of the people is very low in our State. In order that we may have capital formation these co-operative societies should be encouraged. But here also half-heartedness is seen on the part of Government regarding this movement.

In case of procurement also, I find that along with the co-operative, individuals are also encouraged to procure paddy. There has been a lot of misuse of this advantage given to individuals. They have put the co-operatives in a very awkward position. Therefore, the Government should make up their minds either to go the full way with the co-operatives or they should discard them altogether. If we say that the co-operatives should run the business and at the same time allow individuals also to run a parallel business, the co-operative movement cannot grow in this State.

Then, Sir, with regard to plantation labour, last time also I said that all the legislations we have passed either in this House or in the Parliament are meant for violation, not for adherence. There are hundreds and hundreds of cases of violation of the Plantation Labour Act but when suggestions for prosecution come from the districts they are put in cold storage in Shillong. Unemployment is assuming very serious proportions and this is largely because of the fact that the employers, in order to avoid the Plantation Labour Act, have started a different category of workers in the gardens, who are called *faltu* workers. Although they are living in the lines and working in the garden, they are designated as *faltu* workers so that the employers can escape certain provisions of the law. On the top of this, the employers are engaging contractors' labour though there are large number of unemployed workers in the gardens. These *faltu* workers and contractors' labour are engaged, denying the legitimate claim of the workers living in the garden, thereby making the unemployment problem more acute. The employers are taking advantage of the inactivity and inefficiency of the Labour Department. Sir, I would, therefore, request the Government to see that the provisions of the Plantation Labour Act are fully implemented by the tea gardens employers. Then, Sir, because of the change of hands of many gardens a lot of retrenchment is going on. The people of this State are mostly deprived of their jobs in the gardens whereas a large number of people from outside are recruited. It is certainly not the desire of the Government that the people who are already working should be retrenched and outsiders brought in their places. I would request Government to look into this matter and, if necessary, to cause an enquiry so that the real magnitude of the problem can be brought to light.

Sir, I would like to speak on one aspect of the taxation measures adopted by the Government. Sir, Government have imposed a show tax in this State during the last Session of the Assembly. Previously, a cinema house used to pay Rs. 5 only per show, but now this has been increased to 10 per cent of the total income of the house per show. The increase has been more than hundred per cent. If you take the case of other States, you will find, Sir, that in West Bengal there is no show tax, in Punjab—no show tax, in Jammu and Kashmir there is no show tax, in Orissa there is no show tax. In U. P. there is no show tax in other parts of the State, excepting for cinemas in Allahabad, Agra, Lucknow, Kanpur and Varanashi where it is only 10 per cent. In Bihar Rs. 2, in other stations Rs. 5 for cinemas in Patna Ranchi and Jamshedpur. In Madhya Pradesh, it is Rs. 2 to Rs. 5. In Andhra Pradesh, Re.1 to Rs.5; in Gujrat Rs.5; in Mysore Rs.2; in Rajasthan Re.1 and in Delhi Rs.7 to Rs.10.

আমি যি সকল সেই সম্পদায়ৰ প্ৰতিনিধিত্ব কৰিব ওলাইছো তেওঁলোকৰ ওপৰত আমাৰ সম্পদায়ৰ উপযুক্ত সমৰায় তৈয়াৰ কৰি তেওঁলোকৰ টকা পয়ছা থকা স্বত্তেও টেণ্ডাৰ আদিত উচ্চ ডাক দি থকা মানুহে জলমহল পট্টন নোপোৱাত আমি গৰিহণা খাব লগাত পৰিছো। কথাতে কয় সোণ চিনি কাণত, বজা চিনিব পাৰি দানত। গতিকে বিভাগীয় মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ক মোৰ অনুৰোধ যাতে ভৱিষ্যতে তেওঁ চিন্তা কৰি এইবোৰৰ দৰে নকৰি উপযুক্ত ফিচাৰী সমৰায়ৰ নামত উপযুক্ত দামত মহল কিছ পট্টন দি মৰি যোৱা জলমহল বোৰৰ আঁচনি তেওঁৰ বিভাগীয় কৰ্মচাৰীৰ পৰা সহায় কৰি দীঘলীয়া ম্যাদত পট্টন দি মহলদাৰ সকলৰ দ্বাৰা জলমহলৰ উন্নতি সাধন কৰি দূয়ো পক্ষৰে হিত সাধন কৰে।

Mr. SPEAKER: আপোনাক মাত্ৰ ৩ মিনিট সময় দিয়া হৈছে।

Shri MAHADEB DAS: মই তেন্তে বৰপেটাৰ কথা কওঁ। (হাঁহি) আমাৰ ৰাজ্যৰ জনসংখ্যা দিনে দিনে বাঢ়ি আহিছে। তেনে ধৰণে চাবলৈ গলে আমাৰ বৰপেটা মহকুমাৰ এলাকাত প্ৰায় ১৩ লাখ বিঘা মাটি আছে।

আগতে ১৯৬১ চনৰ Census figure মতে ৭ লাখ পৰিয়াল দেখুৱাইছে। আগতে একোটা পৰিয়ালত ৫ জনকৈ ধৰিছিল এতিয়া ৬ টাৰে একোটা পৰিয়াল হৈছে। তেনেকৈ যদি হিচাব কৰা যায় তেন্তেও আমি ১ লাখ পৰিয়াল পাও। বৰ্তমান থকা ১৩ লাখ বিঘা মাটিৰ fishery area, চৰণীয়া বিজ্ঞান আদিৰ কাৰণে ৬ লাখ বিঘা মাটি বাদ দিলে প্ৰায় ৭ লাখ বিঘা মাটি থাকে। আজি ১ লাখ পৰিয়ালক ৭ লাখ বিঘাৰ মাটি বিতৰণ কৰিলে প্ৰত্যেক পৰিয়ালৰ ভাগত যি মাটি পৰে সেইটো Economic Holding নহয়। আজি যি ভাৱে জনসংখ্যা বাঢ়ি আহিছে, সেই পৰিমাণে আমাৰ মাটি নাই। তেনে ক্ষেত্ৰত দেশ খনক প্ৰগতিৰ পথত আগবঢ়াব লাগিলে আমি অকল মাটিৰ আৰু কৃষিৰ ওপৰতে নিৰ্ভৰ কৰিব নোৱাৰো। আমি Industry, Fishery আদিলৈ মানুহক টাল খুৱাব লাগিব। আজি ৩ বছৰ বৰপেটাত I. T. I. এটি কৰাৰ কাৰণে ১২৫ বিঘা মাটি দিয়া হ'ল। Land Advisory Board এ তাত সন্মতি দিলে কিন্তু দুখৰ বিষয় আজি ৩ বছৰে সেই ঠাইত I. T. I. টোৰ কোনো ব্যৱস্থাই কৰা নহল। মানুহ বিলাক I.T.I. শিক্ষাৰ পৰা বঞ্চিত। যোৱা বাৰ মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰী মহোদয় বৰপেটালৈ গৈছিল আৰু আমাৰ Local M.L.A. সকলকো মাতি এইফেৰা কথা আলোচনা কৰাত আমি সন্মত হৈছো আৰু অনুৰোধ জনাইছো যাতে অতি সোনকালে আমি অৰ্থাৎ প্ৰতিনিধি সকলে একমতে ঠিক কৰি দিয়া গণককুছি বিজাৰ্ভৰ ভিতৰত দিয়া ১২৫ বিঘা মাটিৰ ওপৰতে এই I.T.I. টো তৈয়াৰ কৰি মাটিহীন লোকসকলৰ সমস্যা সমাধান কৰে।

সমৰায় সম্পদে মই অলপ কওঁ। ১৯৫৩ চনতে এই সদনত আমাৰ বৰ্তমানৰ অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয় যেতিয়া সমৰায় মন্ত্ৰী আছিল, তেতিয়া এখন সমৰায়ৰ Act আৰু Rule তেখেতে কৰিছিল। সেই সময়ত কোপাৰেটিভ চোচাইটিৰ অলপ আশা সঞ্চাৰ হৈছিল। বৰ্তমানেও যিবিলাকে Competition ত Fishery নেপায়, সেই বিলাকে যদি এবছৰ বা ওঠৰ মাহ তাত কোনো কাম নকৰে তেন্তে Liquidation ত যাব। কিন্তু এইটো বহুতৰ কাৰণে টান হৈছে। তাৰ ফলত বহুত Fishery Liquidation ত যাব তেনেকৈ Co-operative Society বা Fishery ও বহুত Liquidation ত যাব। এইটো বৰ দুখৰ বিষয়। গতিকে সেই Act ৰ Amend কৰাৰ দৰকাৰ হ'লেও কৰক। যি সকল তাৰপৰা বাদ পৰিব সেই সকলে সুবিধা নাপালে। আমাৰ শৰ্মা ডাঙৰীয়াই কোৱাৰ দৰে আমাৰ মাছ-সম্পদ নাৰাটিৰ আৰু Fishery ৰ উন্নতি হ'ব নোৱাৰে। এই কাৰণে তেওঁলোকৰ যি অৰ্থসমস্যা হৈছে তাক দূৰ কৰিব লাগে। যদি তাৰ কাৰণে টকা খৰচ নকৰে তেন্তে সেই ব্যৱসায় কিমান দিন বৰ্তি থাকিব? আৰু সেই ব্যৱসায় অবলম্বন কৰি জীৱন যাপন কৰা মানুহৰ বৰ শোচনীয় অৱস্থা হ'ব। গৰ্ভৱৰ ভাষণৰ ওপৰত বক্তৃতা দি আমাৰ তালুকদাৰ মহাশয়ে কৈছে যে, বৰপেটাৰ

Fishery ত ৮ লাখ টকা হয়। মই গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টক কওঁ যে যদি গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টে তাৰপৰা Income লৈ থাকে তাৰ Fishery বিলাকৰ সংস্কাৰৰ বিষয়েও ভাবিব লাগে। কাজেই মোৰ পৰামৰ্শ এই যে সেই Fishery বিলাক সংস্কাৰ কৰাৰ কাৰণে টকাও খৰচ কৰিব লাগে। তাৰ পিচত চৰকাৰে চাব যাতে তাৰ Fishery বিলাক প্ৰকৃত Fisher-man ৰ Co-operative Society ৰেহে পায়। তাৰ পিচত সেই চোছাইটিবোৰে দৰকাৰ মতে যাতে ১৫।২০ বছৰৰ কাৰণে Long term Loan পাব পাৰে, তাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব।

Shri E. OWELL POHSHNA (Jowai, Reserved for Scheduled Tribes) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I express my thanks to the Chief Minister for the Budget he has placed before the House, especially when I found that the new Autonomous District of Jowai has got a separate budget this time. Sir, due to shortage of time I am not going to talk on many matters : I would like to speak on some points of the budget. Sir, I would speak about the budget grants. I would speak from my past experience and also from the experience this year. Sir, in this particular week I happened to go to the office of the Director of Public Instruction and I found so many M. L. As. there, including myself. Sir, the Budget is going to be passed within this month but even then we are to go to the Office of the D. P. I. for the last year's budget to enquire whether our schools are getting grants or not. It appears that there is no proper system of work and the budget grants are distributed even upto the last week of the financial year.

Sir, many of my hon. friends have talked about co-operative, working of co-operatives. I would also like to say something about it. Sir, before I became an M. L. A. I used to take keen interest in the co-operative societies. I am glad and thankful to the Chief Minister for convening a meeting in order to solve the border problem through co-operatives, and to great extent relief has been given through co-operative societies. Sir, I remember, if I do not attend any meeting in this connection, then the Deputy Commissioner will call me through telephone and a Jeep will be sent to bring me. I am very glad for this. I have also never absented myself from any of the meetings. But the most strange thing is that before the close of the financial year when everybody knows that grants will be given to the co-operative societies, the door of the Co-operative Department is closed for any consultation. I am very sorry to bring this matter to the notice of the House. But I know that for the last 3/4 years the real co-operative societies which are dealing in the border produce, are not getting anything. Of course, none of these co-operative societies approached the Co-operative Department, and for this I am only responsible because I told them that it is no use going to the Co-operative Department especially for the societies in the rural areas will know their own responsibility. Why I said like this is because I know that everything in the Co-operative Department appears to be in the Confidential Branch though I do not know whether there is anything confidential in the Co-operative Department and as such there is no hope for them even if they approach. There are five Joint Registrars, one Joint Registrar, in-charge of Credit, one Joint Registrar, in-charge of Audit, one in-charge of Planning and so on. Therefore, we do not know whom to approach. There is one Khasi Joint Registrar and when we approached him, he said that he was not in-charge of that Department and then we went to another Joint Registrar who again said that the Khasi Joint Registrar dealt with these things. Therefore, we do not know whom to approach. Sir, I do not grudge if any co-operative society gets a grant but I would request the Government that before giving any grants at least some verifications should be made as to which is the real society doing work.

Sir, I now come to Education Department. I have of course said something about this Department in the very beginning of my speech. In this Department also there are so many A. D. P. Is, Assistant Inspectors, Assistant Inspectresses and so on. Therefore, in this matter also we are in the dark.

Mr. SPEAKER: Why are you in the darkness?

Shri ENOWELL POHSHNA: Sir, I am always in the darkness because when I go at the front door of the office of the Education, I mean, the office of the D.P.I., I meet one D.P.I. Then turning round the corridor there are A.D.P.Is., so many Officers, we do not know whom to approach. Therefore, in so far as my Subdivision is concerned, I always approach and meet the Deputy Minister-in-charge of Education. Why I so like to meet her because she has toured more times and more areas in my Subdivision than the D.P.I. or many A.D.P.Is and so on. But, Sir, even then I find in the matter of distributing grants—Sir, I am sorry I have to use a rather bad words there is discrimination. It appears that those who got more grants are from the town areas. If they give 50 rupees in rural areas, they will say it is very big. In rural areas, we have to do a lot of things. Where is the time to come to Shillong now and then and raise quarrel with the D.P.I. or A.D.P.I? I am sorry to tell that when I met the D.P.I. recently I asked how Shillong got more grants. He said it is the Sixth Schedule area. I told him, I am not constitutional expert but I know that if we take on the basis of area cum population for Shillong, you cannot say—you may call it the Sixth Schedule area but the people are not Sixth Schedule people. Therefore I challenged the A.D.P.I. saying that there was misuse of grants under Art. 275. I do not know what is the reason but so many schools of Shillong town have got grants whereas schools in my Subdivision which are far far away from Shillong, have not got the grants they deserve. Sir, the Hon'ble Chief Minister was very kind to visit the border areas. Sir, if there is any area to be called an area which has special interest in education it is our border area and our border people are sending their children to the schools in the border area. Why they start schools there? The fact is this, they cannot go to Shillong where the price of living is very very high. But what assistance are we giving? I would request the Deputy Minister of Education to see the files from tomorrow and find whether justice has been made or not while distributing the grants, and, Sir, if it is proved that I have made a false statement I may be prosecuted by the Education Department. Sir, I now come to agriculture. Sir, I am very friendly with the Minister-in-charge of Agriculture, but I am compelled to bring the same thing again and again which I have been doing for the last 4 years or so, that is about the bonemeal. He once told me a story of Delhi, the people use to push cows into Pakistan across the border, because the people living in those areas do not take beef; therefore people might push their cows into Pakistan. Sir, I have found, I have seen myself in border areas cattle are being pushed in the other side of the border and that is why there is shortage of bonemeal. I am sorry to say in my subdivision due to negligence on the part of the Agriculture Department, the people do not know how to use these chemical fertilisers. Therefore every year they depend on bonemeal more and more. Now, Sir, there is a cry for bonemeal throughout the whole subdivision. Our requirement is 20—22 thousand maunds of bonemeal every year. When I met the Secretary, Agriculture Department, he told me only one thousand maunds could be made available. Later on he told 3—4 thousand maunds. Distribution of this bone meal quota is to be done through the respective B.D.Cs. The members of the Block Development Committee met last time in Shangpung and they said that they could not distribute this 4000 maunds

because the requirement is for 20,000 maunds. It is not my intention to criticise the Government. My duty is to point out the defects of the Department. I may tell that this : Agriculture Department is a deaf department because unless we go and talk with the Minister himself, and unless he talks over phone or otherwise with the Director and unless there is constant poking, they will never send any bonemeal.

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Agriculture): I think the Secretary, Agriculture, explained the whole position to the hon. Member. Sir, there is very great shortage of bone meal in the country as a whole and I told the hon. Member, if I remember aright, that if the agriculturists of his Subdivision would be prepared to purchase bonemeal at market price, then some arrangement could be made to make some bonemeal available for them. But he was not prepared to pay higher price, Sir.

Shri ENOWELL POHSHNA: Yes, Sir, but I happen to be a poor man, and also I cannot take the responsibility of committing on behalf of my constituency. I charged the Agriculture Department—suppose we pay higher price, can we get the bonemeal? Let me suppose, Sir, that I agree that they will pay even a high price. Is sufficient quantity of bonemeal available? In any way, Sir, that is happening every year, and I will be happy if something can be done. Otherwise the upper region of Jowai subdivision which has never experienced any shortage of foodgrains will have to face this shortage. Sir, before I take my seat, I come to the Medical Department. I am very grateful to the Medical Department for a new invention for getting doctors. I was pressing for the last 4 months the Medical Minister as to why Jowai Civil Hospital which used to have four doctors previously, is left in charge of one doctor nowadays. The Secretary, Medical Department with whom I had talks more than once, out of his sincerity, told that the doctor transferred to Jowai did not go. The other day when I phoned him again, that is Shri Phukan I suppose, he told me that "I have got some solution of this problem". I shall try to transfer a doctor whose wife is also a doctor—they are both doctors—the husband and the wife". That is the thing. I congratulate the Medical Minister for this new invention. But we will get such a pair like that—husband and wife and at the same time, both doctors! It may be correct or it may be wrong, but I would request the Medical Minister to consider it. In the villages we were depending on doctors who only passed what is known as the L.M.P. course. He may consider whether this course can be revived for getting L.M.P. doctors for the villages.

Sir, I would request the Minister-in-charge of Medical to see whether the old course of L. M. P., could be revived again. Sir, M.B.B.S. Doctors are more keen to live in the town than to go to a village. So, it will be of good help if the old course of L.M.P. can be revived because we find L.M.P. doctors are still inclined toward the village. Now, I come to the Supply Department. Sir, this is my last point. I am very very sorry, Sir, that I am always to speak about the Minister of Supply who happens to be a man like my father. He is also very kind to take interest in my speech. On the last discussion on the Governor's Address also when I spoke about the C.I. Sheets he telephoned to the Supply Department to extend the quota to our place but to my surprise, even the quota already promised, was deprived for my subdivision. Now, I will read an interesting portion from the *Assam Tribune* where it has been written "Why fret for C.I. Sheets". And on the bottom we find it is written as "Assam Government Marketing Corporation". This is a good news

but it is not C.I. Sheets. Sir, finding this how can we depend on the Assam Government Marketing Organisation? I would request the Government to see that C.I. Sheets are made available to our places also. Sir, before I finish I would like to speak a few words about the unemployment exchange of the State. Sir, it is a very important Department. Many of our boys from the villages are crying of the injustice done to them. Sir, we have noticed in the employment exchange that a partiality is going on and the formula of first come first served is not followed by the employment exchange. I would suggest complete abolition of employment exchanges. It is not that the policy or principle of the Government is wrong but it has been proved that the department cannot stand the temptation of being unfair.

With these words, Sir, I resume my seat.

Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI (Laharighat): Mr. Speaker, Sir, like a poor man's budget our State budget has been suffering from all the disadvantages of economic prospect. Sir, our State suffers from three deficiencies. Firstly, there is lack of internal resources on which our Government can fall upon for finding money to finance the State requirement. Secondly, there is lack of proper appreciation of the needs and difficulties, economic planning or otherwise of this border State by the Central Government. And thirdly, there is lack of budgetary control over expenditure by the department of the Government. Sir, this time our Chief Minister, while presenting his budget, has come with a proposal of levying taxes. This has been stated in page 23 of the Budget Speech.

"In order to provide a margin for increased expenditure under these heads, it is essential that the State's receipts should be increased by additional taxation. With this object in view, Government propose to introduce a bill to increase the rate of taxation under the Assam Motor Vehicles Taxation Act by 50 per cent in the case of cycles and private vehicles constructed and used solely for the conveyance of passengers and their light luggages and 40 per cent in the case of others vehicles". Sir, I have already stated, we have very limited resources where our Government can fall on to find more revenues. This same subject was taxed year before last by way of carriage taxation, taxation on petrols and parts, etc. Sir, I do not remember exactly the last year or year before last there were taxation on motor spirits, lubricants and motor parts, etc. It shows that Government has to tap the same sources again and again for finding out money. Our State is not so industrially advanced and resources, natural and other resources, of the State have not been properly tapped to bring more money or open some avenues to the Government to bring out money. So, this is, I say, one of the reasons for which we financially suffer. Our Chief Minister has also pointed out in one place that our Government have been asking the Central Government to get more money especially for Jamuna Irrigation Project and unless we get sufficient aid from the Government of India this most beneficial project cannot be completed within the target time fixed by the Government.

Similarly, on other occasion also we had to hear our Finance Minister talking about their grievances against the Central Government for lack of adequate co-operation. As regards third point, Sir, we find that there is want of budgetary control over expenditure. This is the matter which our Government could not keep in order. We believe in parliamentary system of finance for the State. So,

unless there is a close watch on the progress of expenditure against the grants voted by the legislature, the State's financial problems cannot be solved. To illustrate this point, I beg to draw your attention to our financial condition of the year 1960-61. In that year, Sir, there was, on the one side, a saving to the tune of Rs. 8.96 crores and on the other side there was an excess over the granted amount to the tune of four crores in eleven cases. It shows that there is lack of supervision by the Finance Department, because there is saving on one side and there was excess on the other. Sir, we want only one figure either there should be saving or there should be excess. When we discuss about the budget position of a particular year, we should get a clear picture of our budget. We should know whether our Government has actually exceeded on the grants voted by the House or whether there was actually saving against the grants which this House voted. Sir, it is really surprising to know that in some departments which are considered to be the most essential departments for the State, cannot spend the amount voted by the House. In the year 1962-63, there were savings in important subjects like Agriculture and Irrigation. In the 1962-63, Agriculture and Food Production had savings of 29 per cent, the Pilot Project and Irrigation has savings of 63 per cent, Agriculture and Minor Irrigation, savings of 45 per cent, Consumer Goods 53 per cent. In Low Income Group, there is cent per cent savings, in Slum Clearance 90 per cent and P.W.D. (Buildings) there is a saving of 63 per cent. So, Sir, it shows that all the departments are very very important departments. On the floor of House, even times without number hon. members have been putting forward grievances for not getting adequate help from the Agriculture and Irrigation Department to take up grow-more-food scheme. But yet we find in this department, there are savings to the extent of 29, 60 and 45 per cent, etc. Sir, it appears that there is lack of budgetary control. Departments do not care to see and work out their actual requirements for the coming financial year. It seems that they completed the schemes very haphazardly to put them before the House so that this amount can be voted by the legislature. If they are not sure about the schemes, if they cannot properly make their schemes, instead of blocking the huge sums of money which they cannot spend, they can come with a token demand later on and when the schemes will be ready, they can get the money voted by the legislature. Sir, when we are making enquiries about the reasons of such savings, the departments come forward with the plea that this is due to non-completion of report, non-availability of building materials or due to immature scheme, etc., that they could not spend the money. By doing this, on the other hand, they deprive other departments of their legitimate demands, who are able to spend more money for beneficial schemes.

(At this time Mr. Speaker left the Chamber and Shri Mohi Kanta D's, Chairman, took the Chair).

Sir, our loan position is very disappointing. Till 1964, the total amount of loan taken from the Central Government upto 31st March, 1964, was Rs. 98.49 crores. This constitutes 85.10 per cent of the total debt of the State. There are other debts also. Sir, in the most of cases it is seen that terms and conditions of these loans have not been finalised and the interest has been increasing and accumulated. Since 1959, no repayment has been made either of the interest, or of principal, because Government cannot settle the terms and

conditions of the loan. In rehabilitation loan, Government took Rs.7.28, crores upto 31st March, 1964. But the terms and conditions of that loan could not be decided and the amount of interest accumulated was Rs.18.15 lakhs and the principal was Rs.29.95 lakhs. So, Sir, if the interest and principal of loans are going to be accumulated in this way, for the poor State like Assam, the economic condition will go from bad to worse. Therefore, it is essential that the terms and conditions on which these loans are taken from the Central Government should be immediately settled so that we can go on making part payment annually in order to avoid accumulation of interest and principal. Government took loan from the Insurance Corporation, the amount was Rs.8 lakhs. This amount was lying unused for several years and the interest became due was Rs.73,800, and the reason for its failure to use this Rs.8 lakhs taken as loan from Insurance Corporation has been given as non-finalisation of schemes for which the loan was taken. What was the earthly reason for which the department took this loan without even completing the schemes for which it was taken? Was it only for having the pride of privilege of keeping a huge bank account? This, I am sure, was not the purpose. If you ask the department, it will come forward with the plea that rule could not be framed because we did not get the proper response from the Legal Remembrancer or we did not get the approval from the Finance Department and some time they admit that the loan was taken at a time when there was no necessity for it. Government should avoid such reckless way of taking loans, whether this is from Central Government or any Corporation.

Sir, going into the question of grants-in-aid, Government decided to give grants-in-aid to Panchayats, but we learnt that the amount which was given as grants-in-aid, the Panchayats could not use it for the purpose and when auditors were sent to audit the amount, the auditors came and reported that the Panchayats do not maintain any account for the amount. Sir, there is laxity on this side also. There is again tendency on the part of some departments to withdraw funds in advance. For example, Education Department, on 30th March, 1962 the Director of the Department withdrew a sum of Rs.12.50 lakhs in advance. It was meant for loans and advances to non-Government institutions for construction of buildings, repairs to buildings, purchase of furnitures and all that. But this amount could not be disbursed till 1964. Till 30th March, 1964 only Rs.7.41 lakhs could be disbursed and the rest of the money had to be returned. My object of placing this before the House is that if this department could not use the amount why should not they have refunded the money earlier so that it could be diverted to some other departments?

Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Kamalpur): This money is from the rotating fund which does not lapse.

Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI: This was taken as a loan and this had to be refunded in 1964 and in fact this was refunded in 1964. I have direct information about this.

Now, Sir, if we leave all these controls over our budgetary expenditures for the audit, it is not always possible for Audit Department to keep up pace with the huge amount of work. What is the position of the Audit Department at present? About 12 years ago, the number of auditors was only 12 but now the number of auditors have been increased to 75. 12 years back, the number of Examiners was one and of Deputy Examiners was two. Now, when on the one side the number of auditors has been increased

on the other hand, the number of supervising staff at the top has not increased comparatively, with the result that the audit objections made by auditors are accumulating in the offices of the Examiners and Deputy Examiners, who cannot refer them to the departments concerned for taking action against the defaulters. So, there is now lack of proper staff at the top and proper supervision. Besides, most of the auditors are new to the job and they want some sort of instructions and directions from their higher officers. Therefore, I feel, that if this department should work efficiently, then the number of Examiners and Deputy Examiners should be increased.

Sir, what we find in our districts and I have seen in my own district Nowgong, always several batches of auditors working in different offices for whom a table or two are put in one corner of the respective officers and it seems these auditors are always at the mercy of the office concerned in which they go to audit. But if we really want efficient and proper work from these auditors, we must provide sufficient amenities to them to work. I would suggest that there should be an office in each district and subdivisional headquarters for efficient functioning of this audit staff.

Next, Sir, I want to draw your attention to the fate of the Judiciary and the Executive in the districts after the separation of Judiciary from the Executive. I will cite the instances of my own district. In the district of Nowgong, the Judiciary was separated from the Executive about a year back. The number of Executive Magistrates there is 9, namely, the Deputy Commissioner, Additional Deputy Commissioner, Subdivisional Officer and there are, Mr. B. N. Barua, Mr. M. B. Bezbarua, Mr. Umeswar Neogy, Mr. U. Datta, Mr. B. Thengama and Mr. Nabin Sarma.

On the Judicial side there are only $4\frac{1}{2}$ persons. Sir, why I say half persons; because out of $4\frac{1}{2}$ persons A.D.M., Miss Roy Chaudhury, Mr. Phillips and Mr. R. K. Barua, the last named person Mr. R. K. Barua work 3 days in a week at Hojai. Sir, the Judiciary has been separated from the Executive in order to give proper justice to the people. We always talk that justice delayed is justice denied. Now as a result of what I have stated above the litigant people are suffering. Sir, I want to prove it by citing some instances. Sir, in C. R. Case 1912/65 has been adjourned from 5th January, 1966 to 7th April, 1966; C. R. Case No. 1947/65 from 4th March, 1965 to 6th June, 1966; C. R. Case No. 6498/63 from 2nd March, 1966; G. R. Case No. 1970/63 from 5th February, 1966 to 6th May, 1966; C. R. Case No. 2521/64 from 4th March, 1966 to 7th June, 1966 G. R. Case No. 3005/63 from 2nd March, 1966 to 10th May, 1966. I can cite more. This has happened after the separation of Judiciary from Executive. Sir, how we can give relief to these litigant people and how can we tell them that Government have taken steps to see that justice is not denied by delaying administration of justice? Sir, after separation this is the lot to our district court. Sir, I give emphasis on this point because efficiency of the Government is judged by the people through the efficiency of the district courts. So something must be done on this side also. We do not want so many executive officers. Sir, why I say we do not want so many executive officers? Sir, Nowgong had the fortune to see the Cricket Match played between the London School and Indian Eastern Zone School Team. Sir, when the Game was played one day we entered a Court room where 4 Executive Officers were holding their court. We found when the door was opened

and when we entered we found that the entire room was spread with cots. After enquiry we came to know that the room was converted to a bed room of Eastern Zone School Players. Sir, it is unprecedented and we have no knowledge that court room was ever converted to a bed room for such purposes. Sir, there are school hostels and there are college hostels; there are school rooms and there are college rooms. Here the players could be given accommodation very easily. Sir, I painfully have to say that we have not given the attention it deserved. I appeal to the Government to see that by the action of the District Head the prestige of the Court and the administration of the Headquarters of the district is not lowered down. If we mean that the Executive Magistrates need work then also it was not proper to dislodge them from their Courts like what I have stated above. With these words, Sir, I resume my seat.

Shri SARBESWAR BARDOLAI (Titabor) : চেম্বাৰমেন মহোদয় মাননীয় মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে অহা বছৰৰ কাৰণে যিখন বাজেট দাঙি ধৰিছে আৰু তাত যিবিলাক বিষয়ৰ অবতারণা কৰিছে তাৰ বাবে জয় জয়তে ধন্যবাদ জনাইছো। যোৱা বছৰৰ তুলনাত Cost of living Index ১১ ভাগ কৰিছে বুলি মুখ্য মন্ত্ৰীয়ে এই বাৰৰ ভাষণত কৈছে। কাজেই দেখা যায় চাকৰি জীৱি সকলৰ কিন্তু উপাৰ্জন নাবাঢ়িল। ইয়াৰ ফলত অসমৰ বাইজ আৰু চাকৰি জীৱিলোক সকলৰ যথেষ্ট কষ্ট হৈছে। মই ভাবো আমাৰ জীৱন নিৰ্বাহৰ মান যেনেকৈ বাঢ়িছে তাৰ ফলত শূন্য-জীৱি আৰু খেতিয়ক বাইজৰ বিশেষ সংকট হৈছে। ৰাজ্যিক বাজেটত জাতীয় উপাৰ্জন নৌহোৱাৰ ফলত ৰাজভালৰ ওপৰতে যথেষ্ট হেচা পৰিছে। এতিয়া এনেকুৱা অৱস্থা পৰিলক্ষিত হৈছে যে টকাৰ মূল্য হ্ৰাসেই হৈছেনে বৃদ্ধি হৈছে? কৰ পৰা টান। কাৰণ এক শ্ৰেণীৰ কাৰণে উপাৰ্জন বাঢ়িলেও আন এক শ্ৰেণীৰ কাৰণে কিন্তু উপাৰ্জন কমিছেহে। এতিয়া দেখা গৈছে যে চৰকাৰৰ সাধাৰণ শাসনকাৰ্য্য পৰিচালনা কৰিবলৈ বছৰে বছৰে টকা ধাৰ কৰিব লগা হৈছে আৰু ক্ৰমান্বয়ে এই ধাৰ গৈ সোতৰ কোটি টকাতকৈয়ো বেচি হৈছে গৈ। তাৰ ওপৰত সন্দ আছেই। সকলো মিলি অধিক ঘাটি হোৱাই তাৰ পূৰণৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰক বাইজে বেচিকৈ কৰ দিব লগা হয়। তেনেকুৱা পৰিস্থিতিত য'ত বাইজৰ আৰ্থিক অৱস্থা টনকীয়াল নহয় তাত সাধাৰণ বাইজৰ জীৱন নিৰ্বাহৰ কাৰণে অসীম কষ্ট হয়। মই ভাবো, এই ক্ষেত্ৰত এটা সুস্থিৰ অৱস্থালৈ চৰকাৰ আহিব পাৰিব লাগিব। জীৱন নিৰ্বাহৰ কাৰণে উপাৰ্জন বঢ়োৱাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগিব। আৰু আন ফালে আৱশ্যকীয় বস্তুৰ দাম নবঢ়াকৈয়ে বাৰ্খিব পাৰিব লাগিব। চেম্বাৰমেন মহোদয় জাতীয় সঞ্চয় আৰু উপাৰ্জনৰ ওপৰতে নিৰ্ভৰ কৰে আমাৰ অৰ্থনৈতিক অৱস্থা আৰু জাতীয় উপাৰ্জন বৃদ্ধি হলেহে জমাৰ পৰিমাণ অধিক হয়। আমাৰ ইয়াত জাতীয় উপাৰ্জনৰ নামত যি হৈছে সেইটোৰ distribution সমানে হোৱা নাই।

চতুৰ্থ পৰিকল্পনাৰ প্ৰথম বছৰতে মুঠ ২৬.৪৫ কোটি টকাহে ধৰা হৈছে। প্ৰথমে আমি শুনিছিলো যে প্ৰায় তিনি শ কোটি টকা ধৰা হব কিন্তু যদি প্ৰথম বছৰতে ২৬.৪৫ কোটি টকাহে হয় তেনেহলে ৪র্থ পৰিকল্পনাত দুশ কোটি হৈ মাত্ৰ গোটেই ৪র্থ পৰিকল্পনাৰ কালৰ ভিতৰত হবগৈ পাৰে। যদি সেইটোৱেই হয় তেনেহলে ভাৰতবৰ্ষৰ অন্যান্য ৰাজ্যৰ তুলনাত আমি আগ বাঢ়িব নোৱাৰিম। সেই কাৰণে মই ভাবো আমি অসমক আগবাঢ়াই নিয়াত যথেষ্ট অসুবিধা হব। অসমৰ উপযুক্ত নেতা এজনে ভাৰত চৰকাৰৰ মন্ত্ৰীসভাত স্থান পাইছে। পৰিকল্পনা আৰু মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰীয়েও যত্ন কৰিছে। তেখেত সকলে এই বিষয়ে উচিত দাবি কেন্দ্ৰৰ ওচৰত দাখিল কৰিব পাৰিছে বুলি আশা কৰিলো। এই বছৰ জনসিঞ্চন আৰু খেতিৰ কাৰণে প্ৰায় সাত কোটি টকা ধৰা হৈছে। অৱশ্যে এই টকাও একেবাৰে কম নহয়। কিন্তু যি টকা ব্যয় কৰা হয় সেই টকা ব্যয় অনুযায়ী যাতে ফল লাভ কৰিব পৰা যায় সেই বিষয়ে চিন্তা কৰিবলৈ অনুৰোধ জনালো। অসমত ভাৰতৰ অন্যান্য ঠাইৰ নিচিনা খাদ্য সংকট এতিয়ালৈকে হোৱা নাই আৰু তেনে অৱস্থা যাতে অসমত নহয় তাৰ বাবে আমি সাজু থাকিব লাগিব। ইয়াৰ কাৰণে মই

ভাৰো খেতিয়ক, খেতিৰ মাটি, কৃষি বিভাগ আৰু সমবায় বিভাগৰ মাজত এটা নতুন সংগঠনৰ খুব প্ৰয়োজন। এই কৃষি উৎপাদনৰ কাৰণে প্ৰয়োজন হ'লে এটা নতুন দফ্তৰ খুলি হ'লেও এই কাম কৰিব লাগিব।

আমাৰ অসমত ক্ৰমে ক্ৰমে নিবনুৱা সমস্যা বাঢ়ি আহিছে। কৃষিৰ উন্নতি কৰিব পাৰিলে নিবনুৱা সমস্যাৰ যে সমাধান হ'ব তেনে নহয়; অসমে ভাৰতৰ খাদ্য সংকটো দূৰ কৰাত সহায় হ'ব।

এই বছৰ আমাৰ বৃহৎ শিল্পৰ কাৰণে মাত্ৰ এক কোটি ৭৫ লাখ টকাহে ধৰা হৈছে। তৃতীয় পৰিকল্পনালৈ যদি চাওঁ তেন্তে দেখিবলৈ পাওঁ বৃহৎ শিল্পৰ কাৰণে আমাৰ ৭৫ কোটি টকা খৰছ কৰা হৈছে। কিন্তু এই চতুৰ্থ পৰিকল্পনাত বৃহৎ শিল্পৰ কাৰণে যথেষ্ট টকা নাথাকিলে আমি শিল্প কেন্দ্ৰত কেনেকৈ আগ বাঢ়িব পাৰিম? মুখ্য মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে তেখেতৰ ভাষণত এটা কথা স্পষ্টকৈ কৈছে যে অসমলৈ নাহিবৰ পৰা Private capital আহিব নোখোজে। অসমৰ বাহিৰৰ Capitalist এ অসমত টকা খটুৱাবলৈ ইচ্ছা নকৰে। তেনেহলে আমি State sector ত অথবা Public sector ত বৃহৎ শিল্পৰ কাৰণে যথেষ্ট টকা ব্যয় কৰিব লাগিব। ইয়াৰ কাৰণে যদি টকা নাই তেনেহলে অন্য কামৰ টকা কমাই হ'লেও শিল্প কেন্দ্ৰত দেশক আগবঢ়াই নিব লাগিব। মই অৱশ্যে কৃষি খাতৰ পৰা টকা কমাৰলৈ কোৱা নাই। যি বিভাগৰ পৰা টকা কমালে বাইজৰ আৰ্থিক উন্নয়নত বিশেষ বাধা সৃষ্টি নহয় তেনেবোৰ বিভাগৰ টকা আনি শিল্পত ব্যয় কৰিব লাগিব। নিবনুৱা সমস্যা সমাধানৰ বাবে সকলোৱে ভাবে কিন্তু ৰাজ্যত শিল্প নহলে তেওঁলোকৰ সুবিধা কেনেকৈ হ'ব? ১ কোটি ৭৫ লাখ টকাবে Cement Factory-এই হ'ব নে Paper Mill এই হ'ব? সেই কাৰণে মই অন্য বিভাগৰ টকা কমাই হ'লেও বৃহৎ শিল্পৰ কাৰণে যথেষ্ট টকা আছুতীয়াকৈ ৰাখিবলৈ পৰামৰ্শ আগ বঢ়ালো। এই সম্পৰ্কে মই কেইটামান কথা জনাব খোজো। অসমৰ চেৰাপুত্ৰীত Cement Factory হ'ব বৰিছে আৰু বোকাঝাৰীটো আৰু এটা Cement Factory জৰুৰী হ'ব লাগে। Jute Mill ও হোৱাৰ আশা হৈছে। কাগজৰ কল চতুৰ্থ পৰিকল্পনাত ২১৩ টা কৰিব পৰা যাব। এইবোৰৰ কাৰণে আমি যথেষ্ট টকা খৰছ কৰিব লাগিব। অসমত Gas Company হৈছে। এই কোম্পানীয়ে যি balance sheet দাখিল কৰিছে তাত আমি দেখিছো কোম্পানীৰ লাভ হৈছে। কিন্তু এই লাভ ক'ব পৰা হৈছে? কোম্পানীৰ টকা বেঙ্কত থোৱাৰ কাৰণে তাৰ interest ৰ পৰাহে লাভ হৈছে। এনেকুৱা লাভ আমি বিচৰা নাই। Assam Gas Company এ ব্যৱসায় কৰিব লাগে। ব্যৱসায়তহে লাভ কৰিব লাগে।

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Industries):

মাননীয় সদস্যই ভুল কৰিছে। কোম্পানীয়ে Gas সৰবৰাহ কৰিছে আৰু তাৰ কাৰণে যি income হ'ব সেইটো আৱণ্ট হৈছে।

Shri SARBESWAR BARDOLOI :

মই বেলেংচ চিটৰ পৰাহে কৈছো। আমাৰ গুৱাহাটী বিকাইনেৰীত Liquid Petroleum Gas প্ৰস্তুত কৰাৰ কথা আছিল। বাকগী বিকাইনেৰীত তেলৰ উৎপাদন হোৱাৰ প্ৰথম বছৰৰ পৰাই এই গেচৰ উৎপাদন কৰিছে। কিন্তু গুৱাহাটী বিকাইনেৰীয়ে আজি ৫ বছৰেও এই গেচৰ উৎপাদন কৰিব পৰা নাই। এই গেচ উৎপাদন কৰিব পাৰিলে খৰি সমস্যা বহুত পৰিমাণে কমি যাব।

মহোদয়, আমি যদি গুৱাহাটী বিকাইনেৰীত Liquid Petroleum Gas উৎপাদন কৰিব পাৰো তাৰ দ্বাৰা খৰিব ওপৰত হেচা পাতলিব--অন্ততঃ গুৱাহাটী, শিলং, নগাঁও, তেজপুৰ আদি কেইখন মান ডাঙৰ টাউনত খৰিব পৰিবৰ্তে Gas ব্যৱহাৰ কৰিব পাৰি। তাৰোপৰি অসমত তেলৰ গন্ধান আৰু পোৱা গৈছে যাৰ দ্বাৰা ইয়াত আৰু এটা শোধনাগাৰ চলিব পাৰে। Gauhati Refinery ৰ পৰিসৰ বৃদ্ধি কৰাৰ কথা আছিল যদিও আজিলৈকে কৰা হোৱা নাই। মই সিদিনা Managing Director ক লগ পাইছিলো আৰু তেখেতক সোধাত কলে যে ইয়াৰ পৰিসৰ বৃদ্ধি কৰাৰ কথা আছিল কিন্তু কেতিয়ালৈ হ'ব একো ক'ব নোৱাৰো লােকোৱাত তেলৰ যি নতুন গন্ধান পোৱা গৈছে তাৰ পৰাই আৰু এটা Refinery অসমত চলিব। এই অতিৰিক্ত Refinery ৰ বাবে আমি কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰৰ ওচৰত দাবী জনোৱা উচিত। আশা কৰো এই সম্পৰ্কে আমাৰ চৰকাৰেই নেতৃত্ব কৰিব।

আজি আমাৰ যথেষ্ট বিজুলী শক্তি উৎপাদন হৈছে আৰু বিজুলী শক্তি এতিয়া অসমত খৰছ নোহোৱাকৈয়ে আছে। যদি এই বিজুলী শক্তিৰ লাইন গাৰ, খেতিৰ পথাৰ আৰু শিল্প

অঞ্চললৈ নিব নোৱাৰো তেনেহলে ইয়াৰ পৰা ৰাইজে সুবিধা গ্ৰহণ কৰিব নোৱাৰে। সেই কাৰণে বিজুলী শক্তিৰ লাইন খেতিৰ পথাৰৰ মাজেদি নিব লাগে, গাঁৱৰ মাজেদি নিব লাগে আৰু শিল্পা-অঞ্চললৈ নিব লাগে। যেতিয়ালৈকে বিজুলী শক্তি খেতিত লগাব নোৱাৰি, শিল্পত লগাব নোৱাৰি তেতিয়ালৈকে অসমবাসীৰ আৰ্থিক অৱস্থা উন্নত নহব আৰু Electricity Board তথা অসম চৰকাৰৰ লাভ নহব।

আজি শুমিকৰ সংখ্যা হ্ৰাস কৰাৰ চেষ্টা চলিছে। আজি অসমত ৫ লাখ শুমিক অকল চাহ শিল্পতে নিৰ্ভৰশীল হৈ আছে। কিন্তু দেখা গৈছে যে এই চাহ শিল্পটো শুমিকৰ সংখ্যা কমি গৈছে। গতিকে সহজে অনুমান কৰিব পাৰি নিয়োগৰ পৰিণাম কি হ'ব। ১৯৬৩-৬৪ চনত ১০ লাখ ১৮ হেজাৰ মানুহে ভাৰতৰ চাহ শিল্পত কাম কৰিছিল। কিন্তু ১৯৬৪-৬৫ চনত মাত্ৰ ৮ লাখ ৪৩ হেজাৰ হল। দেখা গ'ল অকল অসমতে চাহ শিল্পত ১ লাখ ৭৩ হেজাৰ মানুহ কামি গ'ল। কিন্তু যদি লাভৰ কালে চাহ তেওঁতে দেখিব ১৯৫২ চনত ১ লাখ ৭৫ হেজাৰ আছিল আৰু এতিয়া ২ লাখ ৮৪ হেজাৰ হৈছে। যদি নিয়োগৰ পৰিমাণ কমি যায় আৰু জন সংখ্যা বাঢ়ি যায় শতকৰা ৩-৬ হিচাপে, তেনেহলে পৰিকল্পনাৰ পৰিণতি কি হ'ব সহজে ধৰিব পাৰি।

নগা পাহাৰৰ কামে কামে যিবোৰ আলি-বাট আছে সেইবোৰৰ উন্নতি কৰিব লাগে নহলে তাৰ মানুহৰ বাতায়তৰ বৰ অসুবিধা হৈছে। কাৰণ নগা সকলে ওচৰতে tax তুলিছে আৰু ফলত মানুহৰ বাতায়ত কৰাটো এটা ডাঙৰ সমস্যা হৈ পৰিছে। আজি পুলিচৰ ক্ষমতা বঢ়োৱাৰ লগে লগে যদি বাট-পথবোৰ উন্নত কৰা নহয় তেন্তে সেই গীমাস্তবৰ্তী ঠাইৰ মানুহৰ চলা-কুৰাত যথেষ্ট অসুবিধা হয় আৰু পুলিচৰ কামতো বাধা জনে। শেষত মই এটা কথা কওঁ যে State Transport Corporation কৰিব লাগে ইয়াৰ পুনৰ সংগঠনৰ কাৰণে, তেতিয়াহে আয়োঁৱাহবোৰ দূৰ কৰিব পৰা হ'ব আৰু ব্যৱসায় ভিত্তিত সেই অনুস্থানটো চলিব।

Shri DWIJESH CHANDRA DEB SARMA (Digboi): চেয়াৰমেন মহোদয়, আমাৰ বিত্তমন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে এই সদনত দাঙি ধৰা বাজেটৰ প্ৰতি সমৰ্থন জনাইছে আৰু তেখেতে অন্ততঃ অলপ হলেও বা কাৰ্য্যতঃ বাহি নহলেও এখন বাহি বাজেট আমাৰ আগত দাঙি ধৰিছে বাবে তেখেতক ধন্যবাদ দিছো।

বাজেটত এটা কথা সদায় লক্ষ্য কৰি আহিছে যে যদিও এই প্ৰদেশখন কৃষকৰ দেশ বুলি কৈছে তথাপি কৃষকৰ সমস্যাবলীৰ প্ৰতি একাগ্ৰতাৰে চকু দিয়া দেখা নাই। আজিলৈ অসমৰ মাটিহীন খেতিয়কৰ সংখ্যা আমাৰ চৰকাৰৰ হাতত নাই। সেই নগ্নে আজিলৈ চাৰ্ভে নহল। আজি Refugee ৰ পুনৰ সংস্থাপনৰ কথা আহিছে। শিল্পৰ কাৰণে মাটি দিব লগা হৈছে; কিন্তু আমাৰ ধলুৱা খেতিয়কৰ পুনৰ সংস্থাপন কৰিব পৰা নাই। আজিলৈ আমি এইটোও ক'ব নোৱাৰো যে আজি এটা প্ৰকৃত খেতিয়ক পৰিয়ালৰ কাৰণে কিমান মাটি হ'লে বস্তিৰ পাৰে। এইটো গচাকৈ বৰ সুস্থ অৱস্থা নহয়। মই ভাবো আমাৰ যিসকলৰ গৰাখহনীয়াত মাটি গ'ল, ভূমিকম্পত মাটি গ'ল, Military য়ে মাটি ল'লে, তেল কোম্পানীৰ কাৰণে মাটি অধিগ্ৰহণ কৰিলে, যি পৰিয়ালৰ আজি ঘৰ বান্ধিবলৈ মাটি নাই,--তেওঁলোকৰ Economic Holding ব কাৰণে মাটি দিব পৰা নাই। আমাৰ সকলো ক্ষেত্ৰতে গড় হিচাপে Per capita income ৰ কথা কোৱা হয়--কিন্তু সকলো ক্ষেত্ৰতে গড় হিচাবত কাম নহয়। মই এটা কথিকাৰ মাজেৰে তাৰ উদাহৰণ দিওঁ। এজন বৰ পণ্ডিত মানুহ আছিল--তেওঁ গণনা কৰি নদীৰ পাৰৰ পৰাই নদী কিমানদূৰ হ'ব ক'ব পাৰিছিল। যেতিয়া পণ্ডিতে এদিন নিজে নদী এটা পাৰ হ'ব লগীয়া হল তেতিয়া তেওঁ নদী কিমান গভীৰ তাৰ Average উলিয়াই পালে যে নদীৰ গভীৰতা Average ৩ ফুট। তেওঁ ক'লে মই ৫।৫ ফুট ওখ--গতিকে নামি পাৰ হ'ব পাৰিম--এই বুলি নামি গ'ল যেতিয়া ১০ ফুট পালে তেতিয়া ডুবি গ'ল--গতিকে সকলো কথাতে Average নাখাটে। Average ত নিৰ্ভৰ কৰিলে কোনোৱে ডুবিও যায়। যেতিয়া Per capita income ৰ কথা কোৱা হয়, তেতিয়া সকলো অঞ্চলৰ খেতিয়কৰ অৱস্থা সম্যকমতে বুজিব নোৱাৰি। এজনৰ আয় বেছি হ'লেই আয় নোহোৱাজনৰ সুখ নহয়। এটা অঞ্চল বৰ বেছি আগ বাঢ়ি গ'লেই পিচপৰা অঞ্চলে সুবিধা ভোগ কৰিব নোৱাৰে। গতিকে গড় হিচাপেও সকলোৱে অৱস্থাৰ সম্যক জ্ঞান নহয়। উন্নয়নৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত যি Disparity আছে, সেইটো চাব লাগে, যাতে আমাৰ আঞ্চলিক হিচাবে ৰাজ্যত Disparity নথকাটো সকলো উন্নয়নৰ কাম হয়। কিন্তু মই বৰ দুখেৰে কওঁ, আমাৰ ডিব্ৰুগড়ৰ গ্ৰাম্য অঞ্চললৈ মোটেই চকু দিয়া হোৱা নাই। আনফালে অসমৰ ৰাজহৰ খৰচ বেছি ভাগ ডিব্ৰুগড়ৰ গ্ৰাম্য পোৱা হয়। সেইবুলি মই ৰাজহৰ টকা সকলোখিনি তাত খৰচ কৰিবলৈ কোৱা নাই। ডিব্ৰুগড়ৰ যিবিলাক গাঁও আছে, সেই গাঁওবোৰৰ উন্নতি কৰিবলৈ চৰকাৰৰ বিশেষ প্ৰচেষ্টা হ'ব লাগে। কিন্তু আজি সেইটো হোৱা নাই। আজি বোধহয় এই কাৰণেই হোৱা নাই যে ডিব্ৰুগড়ৰ মহকুমাৰ পৰা

Mr. CHAIRMAN: আৰু দুই মিনিট সময় দিয়া হৈছে।

Shri DWIJESH CHANDRA DEB SARMA: Communicationৰ সৰ্বমুখী সদনত বহু সদস্যই আলোচনা কৰিছে। এই প্ৰসঙ্গত মই এই কথা ক'ব খুজিছো যে, মৰানৰ পৰা ডিব্ৰুগড়লৈ বেলৰ লাইনটো extension কৰিব লাগে। এইটো কৰিলে ৰাইজৰ উপকাৰ হয় আৰু পৰিবহণৰ উন্নতি হ'ব। মৰান আৰু ডিব্ৰুগড়ৰ মাজত এই ২৪ মাইল দূৰত্ব, বেলৰ লাইনেৰে সংযোগ কৰিব লাগে। এই বিষয়ে কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰিবলৈ আৰু বিহিত ব্যৱস্থা হাতত লবলৈ ৰাজ্যিক চৰকাৰক অনুৰোধ জনাও। অসমত বিশেষকৈ উজনি অসমত এটা alternative railway line হ'ব লাগে। ইয়াৰ অভাৱত ৰাইজৰ নানান ক্ষেত্ৰত অসুবিধা হৈছে। বিশেষকৈ পৰিবহণ আৰু বাতায়নৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত। তাৰ পিচত, সমস্যাৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত এই কথা ক'ব পাৰি যে, সংগ্ৰহ কাৰ্যত ই ভূমিকা গ্ৰহণ কৰিছে যদিও তলৰ Service Co-operative সমূহ সৰ্বাঙ্গীন হোৱা নাই। ওপৰৰ Apex marketing ৰ পৰা তলৰ চাৰ্ভিচ কো-অপাৰেটিভ-লৈকে সকলোবিলাক সৰ্বাঙ্গীন হ'ব লাগে। দেখা গৈছে চাৰ্ভিচ কো-অপাৰেটিভ বিলাক নৃত প্ৰায় হৈছে। Co-operative ৰ ভেটি হ'ব লাগে Service Co-operative সমূহ। এই ভেটি দৃঢ় নহলে কেতিয়াও প্ৰকৃত অৰ্থাৎ Co-operative হ'ব নোৱাৰে। সেই দেখি মই চৰকাৰক অনুৰোধ কৰোঁ যেন ইয়াৰ পথত থকা অন্তৰায় ৰোৱা আতৰাই Service Co-operative সমূহক সৰ্বাঙ্গীন কৰাৰ কাৰণে যত্ন কৰে। (সময়ৰ সংকেত)

***Shri TAJUDDIN AHMED (Tarabari):** চেয়াৰমেন ডাঙৰীয়া, মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়াই অহা বছৰ কাৰণে যিখন বাজেট সদনৰ আগত দাঙি ধৰিছে—তাৰ বাবে অভিনন্দন জনাইছো। বাজেটৰ সম্পৰ্কত তেখেতে যি ভাষণ দিছে তাৰ বাবেও ধন্যবাদ দিছো। বাজেট সন্তোষজনক হৈছে বুলি ক'ব পাৰি—কাৰণ বহু বছৰ ধৰি ক'ব বোজা বৈ অহা আমাৰ ৰাইজ এই বাৰৰ কাৰণে নতুন কৰব বোজা লোৱাৰ ব্যৱস্থা এই বাজেটত নাই। চেয়াৰমেন ডাঙৰীয়া, আমাৰ ৰাজ্যত দেখা যায়, তিনিটা শত্ৰু আছে। সিহঁত হৈছে—(১) নিৰক্ষৰতা, (২) দাবিত্ততা, (৩) ৰোগ। এই তিনি শত্ৰুক ৰাজ্যৰ পৰা বহিষ্কাৰ কৰিবলৈ চৰকাৰে নানান আঁচনি লৈছে আৰু পৰিকল্পনা কৰিছে। এই তিনি মহা শত্ৰুক চৰকাৰে পাহাৰ আৰু ভৈয়ামৰ পৰা দূৰ কৰি ৰাইজৰ সৰ্বতোপ্ৰকাৰৰ মঙ্গল সাধনৰ চেষ্টা কৰিছে। চৰকাৰ এই প্ৰচেষ্টাত দোষ-ত্রুটি আৰু অপব্যয় নোহোৱা নহয় যদিও এই কাৰ্যত বহুখিনি যে আগ বাঢ়িছে তাত সন্দেহ নাই। তথাপি আমাৰ ৰাজ্যৰ বহু লোকৰ মাজত অসন্তোষ আৰু সন্দেহৰ সৃষ্টি হৈছে। পাহাৰৰ সদস্যসকলে ভাবে ভৈয়ামৰ সদস্যসকলে অন্যায় কৰিছে—সেই কাৰণে তেওঁলোকে নিজৰ কাম নিজে কৰিব। ভৈয়ামৰ মানুহৰ ভিতৰতো এই সম্পৰ্কত বহু কথা আছে। যিবিলাক অনুন্নত সম্প্ৰদায়, তেওঁলোকে ভাবিছে—আমি মানুহে তেওঁলোকৰ অন্যায় কৰিছে। গাঁৱৰ মানুহে ভাবিছে চহৰৰ মানুহে তেওঁলোকৰ অন্যায় কৰিছে; এইদৰেই নানা জনে নানা ভাবে প্ৰকাশ কৰিছে। এইবিলাক অসত্যও হ'ব পাৰে অথবা ৰাজনৈতিক মতাদৰ্শৰ প্ৰতীক্ৰিয়াও হ'ব পাৰে। যিয়েই নহওক, এইবিলাক অনর্থক নহয় যদিও, ইয়াৰ প্ৰতিকুলে আমি সকলোৱে কাম কৰিব লাগে যাতে—এই মনোবৃত্তিসকলক গা দাঙি উঠিব নোৱাৰে। আজি আমি দেখিবলৈ পাইছো—ভৈয়ামত বাস কৰা নতুন মীয়া লোকসকলে ভাবে যে পূৰণি অসমীয়া লোকসকলে তেওঁলোকক বেলেগ চকুৰে চায়। এইবিলাক কথা গাঁৱৰ কালে কোৱা হয় যে পূৰণি অসমীয়া মানুহ বিলাকে নতুন অসমীয়া মানুহবিলাকক অন্যায় কৰিছে, যদিও এই কথাৰ সত্যতা নাই। এইবিলাক কথা তেওঁলোকে প্ৰশ্ন কৰে—আৰু তাৰ উত্তৰ দিব নোৱাৰে। তাৰ পিচত—স্কুল আদি স্থাপনৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত চৰকাৰৰ পৰা যথেষ্ট কৰিছে আৰু বহু ঠাইত বাধ্যতামূলক ভাবে কামত আগ বাঢ়িছে যদিও—পিচপৰা ভিতৰৰা গাঁওবিলাকত সেইবিলাক অনুস্থান সোমাবই পৰা নাই। এই কালে বিভাগীয় মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে দৃষ্টি দিব বুলি আশা কৰিলো। এই সম্পৰ্কত বিশেষকৈ মোৰ সমষ্টিৰ কথা উল্লেখ কৰো। যি দুই চাৰিখন স্কুল দুই তিনিজন মানুহৰ বাধি দহ বছৰ চলাই আছে কিন্তু চৰকাৰে সেই স্কুল ল'ব পৰা নাই। ফকৰদ্দিন চাহাবৰ সমষ্টিত ২১৩ খন স্কুল আছে তাকো ল'ব পৰা নাই। শ্ৰীহৰেণ তালুকদাৰৰ সমষ্টিৰ ১৪খন স্কুলে grant পোৱা নাই। এইবিলাক নতুন অসমীয়াৰ স্কুল। আমি ৰাইজক অশ্বাস দি আহো কিন্তু এই অশ্বাসৰ কোনো অৰ্থ নাই। তেওঁলোকে প্ৰশ্ন কৰে আমাৰ বাস্তৱ কাৰণে কি কৰিছে? গচা কথা যিবিলাক ঠাইত নতুন অসমীয়া আছে তাৰ বাস্তৱ নাই। তেওঁলোকে প্ৰশ্ন কৰে আমাৰ মিনিষ্টাৰ থকা স্বত্তেও আমাৰ সমষ্টিৰ বাস্তৱ নাই কিয়? তেওঁলোকে প্ৰশ্ন কৰে আমাক মাটিৰ নালিক বুলি কয়, কিন্তু কতা? আমি এইবোৰ প্ৰশ্নৰ উত্তৰ দিব নোৱাৰা হওঁ। চাকৰি বাকৰি ক্ষেত্ৰতো তেওঁলোকে প্ৰশ্ন কৰিছে, আমাৰ উত্তৰ নাই। আজি ৭৮ বছৰে এইবোৰ অঞ্চলৰ এজনো কেৰাণী হ'ব পৰা নাই। নতুন নতুন অফিচাৰ কিমান হল—কিন্তু আজিলৈকে এজনো অফিচাৰ এইবোৰ ঠাইত সোমাব পৰা নাই।

ডাক্তৰখানাৰ বিষয়ে প্ৰশ্ন কৰিলেই আমি উত্তৰ দিব নোৱাৰো। মানদিয়া মৌজাত ৩০ হাজাৰ মানুহ আছে কিন্তু তাত ডাক্তৰখানা নাই। বাঘৰত ৫৫ হাজাৰ মানুহ আছে কিন্তু ডাক্তৰখানা নাই। পশ্চিম চামৰীয়াত ৬৫ হাজাৰ মানুহ আছে তাতো ডাক্তৰখানা নাই। তেওঁলোকে প্ৰশ্ন কৰিলে উত্তৰ দিব নোৱাৰো। বাজেটত যিমান টকা ধৰা হৈছে সেই টকা যেন ঠিকমতে খৰচ কৰে আৰু আমিও যাতে ঠিকমতে উত্তৰ দিব পাৰো। টুইবেল লোকসকলেও সেই একে প্ৰশ্নকে কৰে। আমেৰিকাতও নানা ঠাইৰ পৰা মানুহ আহি সোমাইছে কিন্তু তাৰ চৰকাৰে তেওঁলোকক সকলোৰে সৈতে সমান সুবিধা দিছে কাৰণে তেওঁলোকে নিজকে আমেৰিকান বুলি পৰিচয় দিয়ে। আমাৰ নতুন অসমীয়া বিলাকেও সেইদৰে পৰিচয় দিয়াৰ সকলো সুযোগ পাব লাগে। আজি পাহাৰীয়া সকলে কৈছে আমি স্বাধীন হম, এনেকুৱা দাবি শুনিয়েই আছে। সেই কাৰণে এই বোৰ দূৰ কৰিবৰ কাৰণেও সকলোৰে কাৰণে সমানে কাম কৰিব লাগিব।

অনুপ্ৰবেশকাৰীৰ বিষয়ে অলপ ক'ব খোজো। অনুপ্ৰবেশকাৰী থাকিলে দেশৰ ক্ষতি হ'ব। ইয়াৰ এটা শেষ সোনকালে হোৱা উচিত। ইয়াৰ কাৰণে গোটেই ৰাজ্যত এতিয়া এখন Tribunal দিছে আৰু দিব, পাবিলে প্ৰত্যেক জিলাতে একোখন Tribunal পাতি দিব লাগে। মানুহ টোপনিত থাকোতেই কেচ লাগি যায়। গতিকে এই সমস্যাটো সোনকালে শেষ কৰিব লাগে। ৰাজ্যপালৰ ভাষণত কৈছে মানুহক আইনৰ সহায় পোৱাৰ সকলো সুবিধা দিয়া উচিত। Suit ৰ কাৰণে দুমাহ সময় দিব লাগে কিন্তু সেইটো দিয়া হোৱা নাই; এইটো দিব লাগে।

N.R.C সকলো মহকুমাত দিয়াৰ কথা আছিল, কিন্তু দিয়া হোৱা নাই। এইটো নোহোৱাৰ কাৰণে মানুহৰ সন্দেহ হৈছে, ইয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থাৰ কাৰণে অনুৰোধ জনালো।

I. T. I. ৰ সম্বন্ধে মাননীয় সদস্য শ্ৰীমহাদেৱ দাসে উল্লেখ কৰিছে। বৰপেটাৰ মানুহে খুব বেপাৰ কৰিছিল--কিন্তু এতিয়া Co-operative এ প্ৰধান ব্যৱসায়বোৰ লোৱাৰ কাৰণে তাৰ মানুহবোৰকশিল্পৰ ফালে নিব লাগিব। কিন্তু দুখৰ কথা বৰপেটাত যি I. T. I. হোৱাৰ কথা আছিল সেইটো এতিয়াও হোৱা নাই। সোনকালে I. T. I. কৰাৰ আগতে তাত থকা ভেটাৰিনেৰী হাস্পিতালৰ কথা চিন্তা কৰি চোৱা উচিত। তাত এই ডাক্তৰখানা এনেদৰে পৰি আছে। ইয়াৰ বহুত কাৰণ আছে, সেইবোৰ কথা ইয়াত ক'ব নোখোজো। গতিকে I. T. I. স্থাপনৰ বিষয়ে এই কথাটো ভাবি চাব।

কৃষিৰ কাৰণে টকা ধৰিলেই কাম নহ'ব। কৃষি বিভাগৰ যিমান বিলাক বিষয়াক জীপগাড়ী দিয়া হৈছে সেই অনুপাতে কাম হোৱা নাই। এই গাড়ীবিলাকৰ দ্বাৰা কি কাম হৈছে কোনোও ক'ব নোৱাৰে।

আজি ইমান টকা খৰচ কৰাৰ পিচতো যদি কৃষিৰ উন্নতি নহয় তেনেহলে খাদ্য সমস্যা কেনেকৈ সমাধান হ'ব? আজি আমাৰ ক'ষি বিষয়া সকলৰ কৃষকৰ লগত কোনো সম্বন্ধ নাই।

Mr. SPEAKER: সময় আৰু ২ মিনিট মাত্ৰ।

***Shri TAJUDDIN AHMED :** আমাৰ মহাশয় বন্ধু! ৰোগৰ কথা এৰাৰ কণ্ট মাত্ৰ। আজি এই যক্ষ্মা ৰোগীক কোনেও ঠাই নিদিয়--চিকিৎসা কৰা দূৰৰ কথা। যি ইন্দ্ৰসেন পাঠকৰ ঘৰত মহাশয় গান্ধী আছিল, তেওঁৰ ঘৰত মতা-তিবোতা সকলোৰে যক্ষ্মা হৈছে। চিকিৎসা কৰি সহায় কৰাটো দূৰৰ কথা আজি বৰপেটাত কোনেও তেওঁলোকক আশ্ৰয় নিদিয়া হৈছে। যি এই ৰোগত ভুগিছে তেওঁহে বুজে মানুহে কেনে ব্যৱহাৰ কৰে। সেই কাৰণে অন্ততঃ মৰিবৰ কাৰণেও কিছু ঠাইৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগে। (Voice: মৰিবৰ বাবেও ঠাই লাগেনে?) হয়, শান্তিৰে মৰিবৰ কাৰণে অলপ ঠাই লাগে।

আজি দেশত পঞ্চায়ত গঠন কৰিছে আৰু তাৰ জৰিয়তে সকলো কামত হাত দিছে। মই ভাবো এই পঞ্চায়তৰ জৰিয়তে যিমান টকা খৰচ কৰা হৈছে তাৰ চাৰি অনাও ভাল কামত খৰচ হোৱা নাই। সেই কাৰণে এটা কমিটি কৰি assess কৰিব লাগে ৰাইজৰ কাম হৈছেনে নাই আৰু যদি নাই হোৱা তেন্তে বাদ দিব লাগে।

যোগান বিভাগ সম্বন্ধে কণ্ট যে বৰপেটাত আজি ধানৰ মোলে ৩০ টকা পৰ্য্যন্ত হৈছে যোগান নীতিৰ ভুলৰ কাৰণেই একেটা মহকুমাৰ উত্তৰ ফালে গম্ভা আৰু দক্ষিণৰ ফালে মহুদা হৈছে। দক্ষিণৰ মৌজা কেইটাৰ ৰাইজক বচাবৰ কাৰণে আজি ধান দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লগা হৈছে।

Shri BALIRAM DAS [Morigaon (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)] :
 চেয়াৰমেন মহোদয়, ১৯৬৬-৬৭ চনৰ বাবে মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে যি বাজেট দাঙি ধৰিছে তাৰ কাৰণে তেখেতক ধন্যবাদ জ্ঞাপন কৰিছো। অসমৰ দৰে এখন ব্যয়বহুল আৰু সমস্যাপূৰ্ণ ৰাজ্যত ৰাহি বাজেট দাঙি ধৰিব পৰাতো সচাঁকৈয়ে এটা তাৎপৰ্যপূৰ্ণ কথা আৰু কোনো নতুন কৰ নিৰ্দ্ধাৰণ নকৰাকৈ এখন ৰাহি বাজেট দাঙি ধৰাটোও বৰ সন্তোষৰ কথা হৈছে।

কৃষিৰ বিষয়ে এই সদনৰ প্ৰায়বোৰ সদস্যই কৈছে যে অসম এখন কৃষি প্ৰধান ৰাজ্য। ইয়াৰ শতকৰা ৮০ জনেই কৃষক। উৎপাদনৰ কাৰণে যদি ভাবে তেনেহলে চাব লাগিব **what are the factors of production—land labour capital and organisation** এই কেইটাই হৈছে প্ৰধান আৰু তাৰে ভিতৰত **land** সৰ্বপ্ৰধান। আজি জনসংখ্যা বঢ়াৰ লগে লগে খাদ্য সমস্যাও বাঢ়ি গৈছে। সেই কাৰণে মাটিহীন কৃষকৰ এটা জৰীপ কৰিব লাগে আৰু মাটি দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগে। যদি আমি খাদ্য সমস্যা সমাধান কৰিব খোজো **Mechanised cultivation** ৰ আয়োজন কৰিব লাগে।

মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে কৈছে যে মায়েং অঞ্চলত প্ৰথম বাৰৰ নিমিত্তে বিজুলী শক্তি খেতিত ব্যৱহাৰ কৰিবলৈ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিছে। মায়েং বড়ো খেতিৰ নিমিত্তে বিখ্যাত। বছৰি প্ৰায় ৩ লাখ মৌনৰো অধিক বড়ো ধান হয় আৰু এই বড়ো খেতি কৰোঁতে **Power Pump** ব্যৱহাৰ কৰা হয়। **Diesel** বা **Petrol** ব্যৱহাৰ কৰি, এই ব্যৱস্থা কৰা হয় কিন্তু বৰ ব্যয় বহুল। সেই কাৰণে বিজুলী শক্তি ব্যৱহাৰ কৰিবলৈ স্থিৰ কৰিছে আৰু তাৰ খৰচ বৰ কম অৰ্থচ উৎপাদন বৃদ্ধি হ'ব, সেই গতিকে কওঁ সঁচাকৈ ৰাজ্য চৰকাৰে এইটো বৰ প্ৰশংসনীয় কাম হাতত লৈছে।

Agriculture, Embankment and Irrigation এই কেইটো একেজন মন্ত্ৰীৰ হাততে। নগাওঁ জিলাৰ উত্তৰ ফালে যিবোৰ **Jute growing area** তাত ব্ৰহ্মপুত্ৰৰ পাৰে-পাৰে মখাউৰি বান্ধিছে যদিও ১৪ মাইল বাকী আছে। যদিও কিছু অসুবিধা হৈছে তথাপি কিছু অসুবিধাও নোহোৱা নহয় কাৰণ ব্ৰহ্মপুত্ৰই বান-পানীৰ লগতে পলস আনি মাটিবোৰ উৰ্বৰা কৰে কিন্তু লগতে **Sluice gate** বোৰ **powerful** কৰিব লাগে কাৰণ কেতিয়া এই **gate** বোৰ ভাঙি নিয়ে তাৰ ঠিকনা নাই। **powerful sluice gate** কৰিলে গাওঁ ভূই বিলাক ব্ৰহ্মপুত্ৰৰ ভয়াবহ বানৰ পৰা বৰ্কা পৰিব আৰু যিবোৰ **Fishery** আছে সেইবোৰো লাভ হ'ব। এতিয়াও অৱশ্যে **fishery** ৰ পৰা হেজাৰ টকা গৰণমেণ্টে লাভ কৰে। কিন্তু কেই বছৰ মানৰ পিচত দেখিব এই **fishery** কম হৈ যাব আৰু তাৰ পৰা কোনো লাভ নহ'ব।

Preservation of wild animal বুলিলে কেৱল কাজিৰঙাৰ কথাকে সকলোৱে বুজে। সিদিনা শ্ৰীমন্ত্ৰীনাথ শৰ্মাই কৈছিল যে বোকাখাটৰ ধনবৰিৰ পৰা ব্ৰহ্মপুত্ৰৰ **Dyke** টো কুঠৰী পৰ্য্যন্ত নিৰ্মাণ কৰি দিব লাগে কাৰণ বান-পানী হলে কাজিৰঙাৰ গড় আহি কলিয়াব পায়হি। কিন্তু মই কওঁ যে গড় আহি মায়েং পৰ্য্যন্ত পায়হি। তাত কিছুমান বিল আছে য'ত নল-খাগৰি আদিয়ে ভৰপূৰ আৰু অন্যান্য সৰু-সুৰা গছ-গছনিৰে ঢাক খাই থকা। গতিকে তাত থাকিবলৈ গড়ৰ অসুবিধা কাৰণে তালৈকো আহে।

Mr. CHAIRMAN (Shri MOHI KANTA DAS) : Order, Order. The House stands adjourned till 10-00 A. M. tomorrow. Shri Das will continue his speech tomorrow.

Adjournment

The Assembly then adjourned till 10 A. M. on Tuesday, the 15th March, 1966.

SHILLONG :

The 13th August, 1966

R. C. CHAUDHURI,

Secretary,

Legislative Assembly, Assam.