# Proceedings of the Twelfth Session of the Assam Legislative Assembly assembled after the Third General Elections under the Sovereign Democratic Republican Constitution of India

The Assembly met in the Assembly Chamber, Shillong, at 10 a.m. on Tuesday, the 15th March, 1966.

#### PRESENT

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

#### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

#### STARRED QUESTIONS

(To which oral answers were given)

#### Re: Shifting of Gauhati Jail to Khanapara

### Shri DEVENDRA NATH SARMA (Ganhati) asked:

- \*56. Will the Minister-in-charge of Jails be pleased to state—
  - (a) What steps Government have taken to shift the Gauhati Jail to Khanapara?
  - (b) When construction of buildings will be started at Khanapara for the establishment of the Jail?

### Shri MAHENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Minister, Jail) replied:

- 56. (a)—With a view to shift the District Jail, Gauhati, Government have acquired some land at Khanapara and acquisition of some more land is in process.
- (b)—In view of the financial stringency of the State, a decision was taken to keep this part of the scheme pending for the time being.
- (a) গুৱাহাটী জিলা জেইল স্থানান্তৰীত কবিবৰ কাৰণে খানাপাৰাত কিছু মাটি অধিগ্ৰহণ কৰা হৈছে আৰু অধিক মাটি লোৱাৰ কাম চলি আছে।
- (b) ৰাজ্যৰ আৰ্থিক সঙ্কট হোৱাৰ কাৰণে নিৰ্ন্দাণৰ আচনি সম্প্ৰতিকে স্থগিত ৰখাৰ সিদ্ধান্ত কৰা হৈছে।

Shri TARAPADA BHATTACHAR JEE (Katigora): জমি কখন লওয়া হয়েছে ?

Shri MAHENDRA NATH HAZARIKA: ১৯৫৫ চনতে ইয়ाव वाँচिन ब्लावा হয়।

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA (Jorhat): এতিয়াও এই আঁচনিব কাম সম্পর্ণ নোহোৱাৰ কাৰণ কি ?

Shri MAHENDRA NATH HAZARIKA: আগতেই কৈছো যে আর্থিক সক্ষটৰ কাৰণে কাম স্থগিত বধা হৈছে।

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla): Plan & estimates কৰ হতেনে ?

Shri MAHENDRA NATH HAZARIKA: হয়, কবা হৈছে।

Shri TARAPADA BHATTACHAPJEE: Total জনি কত ?

Shri MAHENDRA NATH HAZARIKA: 858 विषा २ कठा ১१ लाहा १

Shri TAZUDDIN AHMED (Tarabari): এতিয়ালৈকে কিমান টকা খৰচ কৰা হৈছে

Shri MAHENDRA NATH HAZARIKA: মুঠ খবচ ১১,৬৩,৯২৫ টকা হৈছে।

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA: वाँक्रिनिथन गूर्फ किमान हेका वाम कवा इव ?

Shri MAHENDRA NATH HAZARIKA: প্রায় ৭০-৭৫ লাখ টকাব কম নহব।

Shri DEVENDRA NATH SARMA(Gauhati): বর্ত্তমান যি ঠাইত জেল আছে, তাত মাটিৰ পৰিমাণ কিমান ?

Shri MAHENDRA NATH HAZARIKA: প্রায় ৬৭ বিষা হব।

Shri DEVENDRA NATH SARMA: তাবে কিছু মাটি Dispose of কৰি সেই টকাবে নিৰ্দাণ কৰিব নোৱাৰেনে?

Shri MAHENDRA NATH HAZARIKA: Planning বিভাগৰ লগত পৰাৰ্শ কৰিব লাগিব।

Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Kamalpur): সেই মাটি চৰকাৰী নে অধিপ্ৰহণ কৰিছে ?

Mr. SPEAKER: অধিগ্ৰহণ কৰিছে।

Shri BISWADEV SARMA (Balipara): Planning বিভাগৰ লগত প্ৰামৰ্শ কিয় কৰিব লাগে ?

Shri MAHENDRA NATH HAZARIKA: Town আৰু Country Planning বিভাগৰ জৰিয়তে কৰা হব। যিহেতুকে নগৰ উণুয়নৰ কথা আছে।

Re: Vice-Chairman, Gauhati Municipal Board

### Shri DEVENDRA NATH SARMA (Gauhati) asked:

\*57. Will the Minister-in-charge of Municipal Administration be pleased to refer to the reply to Starred Questions No 122 on 23rd March, 1965 and state whether further action will be taken as the Act has now been amended?

Shri CHATRASING TERON (Minister, Municipal Administration) replied:

57. The Assam Municipal (Amendment) Act, 1965 came into force on 4th February 1966. The matter is under consideration.

### Re: Gauhati Municipal Board

### Shri DEVENDRA NATH SARMA (Gauhati) asked:

\*58. Will the Minister-in-charge of Municipal Administration be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether it is fact that the Vice-Chairman of the Gauhati Municipal Board did not allow the Commissioner of Division to inspect the office of the said Board to enquire into certain allegation made by 13 Municipal Commissioners in their petition?
- (b) If so, whether Government propose to stop sanctioning grants to the Municipal Board?

Shri CHATRASING TERON (Minister, Municipal Administration) replied:

58. (a)—Yes.

(b)—The question does not arise.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH SARMA: Will the Minister be pleased state whether enquiry will be made by an officer by other method?

Shri CHATRASING TERON: I have already replied that the matter is under consideration.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH SARMA: When that consideration will be finalised?

Shri CHATRASING TERON: Sir, the amended Act has come into force only recently and we are examining the legal implications.

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla): Sir, when the responsible officer like the Commissioner was not allowed to inspect the office, what steps the Government has taken to enquire into the allegations? Whether Government amended the law?

Shri CHATRASING TERON: It has already been amended.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH SARMA: After amendment of the Act what steps the Government have taken to enquire into the allegation?

Shri CHATRASING TERON: I have already stated.

### Re: Measure to increase Production of Fish

### Shri DEVENDRA NATH SARMA (Gauhati) asked:

\*59. Will the Minister-in-charge of Veterinary, etc., be pleased to state-

Whether the production of fish is decreasing year by year in spite of earnest efforts made by the Fishery Department

to improve the position?

(b) If so, whether Government will constitute a Committee to go into details of the problem and suggest ways and means how to increase production of fish?

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Veterinary)

replied:

59. (a)—No accurate or dependable data are available regarding total production of fish from internal sources in Assam. However, it is felt that the production of fish has been steadily declining due to physical and natural causes like erosion and silting up of some fisheries by rivers, and due to construction of bunds by the E. and D. Department blocking the natural connecting channels between the fisheries and the rivers and thereby stopping migration of fish into the natural fisheries and also due to unrestricted and intensive fishing and deforestation.

(b)—Since the Estimates Committee in its 11th and 12th report has already suggested measures for increase of production of fish it is felt that the constitution of a Committee to go into the details of the problem is not necessary. An official Committee under the chairmanship of the then Secretary, Fishery Department (Shri Ramesh Chandra, I. A. S.) also examined this and the connected questions and submitted its report on 4th

July 1963.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH SARMA: Will the Minister be pleased to state the synopsis of the recommendations of the Committee appointed under the chairmanship of Shri Ramesh Chandra?

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: The recommendations were circulated to the Members.

### Shri TARAPADA BHATTACHARJEE (Katigora): When?

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: Last year.

Shri BISWADEV SARMA (Balipara): Sir, may I know what steps the Government have taken on the light of the report ?

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: Sir, we are trying to implement the recommendations of these two reports. Some of the re-commendations which have got no financial implications, have already been implemented. With regards to the others, it depends on the allocation of funds in the 4th Five Year Plan.

Shri ROTHINDRA NATH SEN (Karimganj-North): Sir, will the Government be pleased to encourage private fishery entrepreneurs with funds?

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: Unfortunately there is no money at the disposal of the Fishery Department to give loan to the private entrepreneurs.

#### Re: Regular Flood in Dhubri Town

#### Shri TARAPADA BHATTACHARJEE (Katigora) asked:

- \*60. Will the Minister-in-charge of P. W. D. (F. C. & I.) be pleased to state
  - (a) Whether it is a fact that flood has become a regular feature in Dhubri town since 1954?
  - (b) If so, the reasons thereof?
  - (c) Whether Government has formulated any protective scheme to stop the recurrence of such flood?
  - (d) If the answer is in affirmative, the details thereof?

### Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOWDHURY [Minister, P. W. D. (F. C. & I.)] replied:

- 60. (a)—Yes, some parts of the town have been affected by floods since 1964.
- (b)—Most part of the town areas are low-lying. Besides there are a number of drains leading to the rivers. The backflow from the river through these drains also causes flooding of the town.
  - (c) & (d)-No.

Shri TARAPADA BHATTACHAR JEE: Sir, is it not a fact that the Municipal Board of Dhubri has already submitted several representations to the Government to protect the town from flood?

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: Sir, Dhubri Municipal Board had submitted a representation to the Government, there is no doubt about this fact. But the problem is a difficult one. Large areas of the town are low lying areas and they are lower than the high flood level of the Brahmaputra. So the problem is a complicated one; partly it is a question of drainage and partly it is a question of taking flood control measures.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA (Jorhat): May I know whether any definite scheme has so far been taken by Government to protect the town from flood and erosion?

Shri MOINUL HAQUE COUDHURY: A scheme was submitted by the Executive Engineer, but after examining the scheme at a higher level it was found that some more investigations were necessary. Along with flood control measures it was considered necessary to take a drainage scheme. Normally a drainage scheme has got to be dealt with by the Public Health Engineering Department. So far as Embankment and Drainage Department is concerned, we have already asked the Executive Engineer, Dhubri, to make a detailed survey in order to assess how far the dyke he had proposed would serve the purpose, to what length the dyke should be constructed and whether any drainage sluice in the dyke would be required for the success of the scheme. Accordingly, the Executive Engineer, Embankment and Drainage, Dhubri, was instructed to submit the estimate for it and the same is still awaited.

Shri MUHAMMAD UMARUDDIN (Dhubri): May I know how long has this scheme been pending?

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: So far as this Department is concerned, there is no question of the scheme being pending. A scheme was sent to us which was not found sound technically. We had asked for a detailed investigation into the matter.

Shri MUHAMMAD UMARUDDIN: May I know what is the approximate area involved in water-logging requiring drainage and how long all these details were before the Government for examination?

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: It appears for the first time we were associated in a discussion on the subject, held on 9th September 1963, under the Presidentship of the Deputy Commissioner, Goalpara. So far as this Department is concerned, the question of investigation and looking into the matter started thereafter. With regard to the former part of the question, I am afraid I will have to give some details. Otherwise, it will not be possible to appreciate the position fully.

Dhubri town is surrounded by the rivers Brahmaputra and Godadhar. Most part of Ward No.III, i.e., Baluchar in the southern part of the town, is a char land which is submerged during floods. Some portions of Ward No.V in between the Dhubri-Kachugaon Road and the Gadadhar, on the northern side of the town, are low-lying and are submerged during floods. Wards Nos. I to IX are partly affected by floods. During very high floods which occurred in 1962, most of the wards were affected. Besides, there are a number of drains leading to the rivers from the various parts of the town. Due to back-flow from the river through these drains, some portions of the town are usually affected. The Dhubri-Gouripur road running along north-east is acting as embankment protecting the town areas from flooding. But towards the end of floods of 1963, an outlet across the road had been provided probably for drainage of the adjacent lands on the western side. This also causes further flooding.

Shri MUHAMMAD UMARUDDIN: May I know whether Ward No.VIII is one of the worst water-logging areas in the town?

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: In my reply Ward No.VIII is also included as an area affected by floods.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA: May I know whether this matter was discussed in the Flood Control Board?

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: No, Sir.

Shri ROTHINDRA NATH SEN (Karimganj-North): Are Government aware of the recent fact that the southern part of the Dhubri town is already threatened and unless immediate steps are taken a big portion of this inhabited area will be swallowed by the Brahmaputra?

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: This is with regard to erosion. As I have already said, this town consists of very low-lying areas. In fact, even in the first meeting I referred to, the proceedings were recorded like this: "The Dhubri area is itself a very low-lying area and much

lower than the high flood level of the Brahmaputra and as such outlet of the drainage system of the Dhubri town cannot be the river Brahmaputra without a sluice gate". This itself will show the size of the problem. The town is a very low lying one. In fact when it was constructed, this area was selected probably because it was low-lying; as boats were the means of communication then the town was constructed in such a way that its communication should be with river Brahmaputra. Now, with the change of circumstances, there is an urge for protection of the town from flood. If we put up an embankment without proper investigation the problem of water accumulating in the town itself may become serious. Hence, without detailed investigation, the Department feels, nothing should be done there which may further aggravate the problem.

Shri ROTHINDRA NATH SEN: In view of the serious threat which has developed, can we expect that Government will take immediate steps to expedite protection measures in that part of the town?

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: I can only expedite the investigations. I cannot expedite taking up a scheme for execution at the moment. Unless and until a technical solution is advised, I cannot order for execution of a scheme which is not sound. The House also would not expect the Department to take up a scheme without proper investigations.

Shri ROTHINDRA NATH SEN: May I know how the Government propose to render necessary redress to those people who are definitely going to be shelterless by flood and erosion?

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: A large number ofpeople in this State are still suffering from floods and Dhubri is included in that. Whatever may be the size of our flood control programme there will always be some people in the immediate future who will have difficulties.

Shri MUHAMMAD UMARUDDIN: May I know whether Government gives any higher priority in respect of protection of towns than in the case of the rural areas?

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: It all depends on circumstances. At one stage Dibrugarh town protection got the top-most priority over all other schemes in the State. At the moment our endeavour is to give prority to rural areas in order to increase production.

Shri TARAPADA BHATTACHARJEE: In his reply the Minister has stated that apart from flood control a drainage scheme is also necessary to project the town and the Public Health Engineering Department is concerned with the drainage scheme. May I know whether the E. & D. Department has already requested the Public Health Engineering Department to investigate into the matter and formulate a scheme?

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: In the discussions held with the Chairman of the Dhubri Municipal Board it was decided that the Public Health Engineering Department would take up the drainage problem of the town. So, the E. & D. Department did not come in directly. The Public Health Department might have been requested by the Municipal Board also.

B

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA: In veiw of the urgency of the matter, does not Government consider it necessary to take the help of the Central Government in respect of investigations for preparing a scheme as well as for financial assistance?

740

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: The Central Government does not give extra financial assistance outside the Plan. All such schemes must form a part of the Plan. It is for this House to decide as to what amount they will allocate for flood control measures in the plan. As the Governor has stated in his Address that our requirement is Rs.300 crores there will be quite a number of schemes, not taken up, till the House can provide this amount, when certainly such problems can be tackled more effectively.

Captain WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA (Baghmara, Reserved for Scheduled Tribes): Sir, the Minister has replied "this part of the Plan". May I know whether that part of the project is included in the Plan?

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: Sir, the project is under investigation.

Shri MUHAMMAD UMARUDD!N: Sir, how long the investigation will take; is there any probability of its coming up in the Fourth Plan?

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: It is not possible for me to give any assurance that the scheme will be taken up. We will try to expedite the investigation.

Shri MUHAMMAD UMARUDDIN: Sir, may I know if any allocation has been made in the Fourth Plan in regard to town Protection Schemes in the State as a whole?

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: There was some allocation for town protection work, but the plan not being finalised it is anybody's guess what we would get

Shri TARAPADA BHATTACHARJEE: Sir, in view of the fact that Dhubri is a district headquarters town, if topmost priority in this project is given?

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: It is for the Flood Control Board to decide which should be given topmost priority.

### UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

(To which answers were laid on the table)

Supplementaries to Unstarred Question No.83 replied on 14th March 1966 Re: Supply of Text Books to Lower Primary and Junior Basic Schools of Assam

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA (Jorhat): Sir, may I know from the hon. Minister what is the criteria for including schools under the Deficit System for giving ad-hoc grants to schools?

Shrimati KOMOL KUMARIBARUA (Deputy Minister, Education): The schools which are recognized by the Secondary School Board are given grants under deficit system.

Shri TARAPADA BHATTACHARJEE (Kotigora): Sir, is it a fact that some schools are given grants even without the recognition of High School Board?

Shrimati KOMOL KUMARI BARUA: That is not a fact, Sir.

Shri MAL CHANDRA PEGU (Majuli, Reserved for Scheduled Tribes): Sir, may I know the number of schools under the Upper Assam Circle Inspectorate that have been given grant?

Shrimati KOMOL KUMARI BARUA: Sir, I shall be able to supply the details afterwards.

Shri MUHAMMAD UMARUDDIN (Dhubri): May I know in making allocations under the system of deficit grants to the Secondary Schools, whether the level of development of education is taken into consideration?

Shrimati KOMOL KUMARI BARUA: Generally it is taken into consideration.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA: Sir, what is the amount that Government propose to allot this time to give ad hoc grants to Middle English and High English Schools?

Shrimati KOMOL KUMARI BARUA : No amount has yet been alloited.

Shri MUHAMMAD UMARUDDIN: May I know, Sir, if in respect of backward areas on the basis of District and Subdivision criterion of enrolment is relaxed?

Shrimati KOMOL KUMARI BARUA: Yes, it is relaxed.

Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Kamalpur): May I know whether the Railway school at Gauhati has been given grant under deficit system?

Shrimati KOMOL KUMARI BARUA: Sir, I have no information at the moment.

### Regular flood in Kaziranga Game Sanctuary

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

- 91. Will the Minister, P.W.D. (E. & D.) be pleased to state-
  - (a) Whether Government is aware that the Kaziranga Game Sanctuary is always affected by floods of Brahmaputra?
  - (b) Whether Government propose to extend the Dhansirimukh bund upto Bagari for protecting the Kaziranga Game Sanctuary?

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY [Minister, P. W. D., (Flood Control, etc.)] replied:

91. (a)—Yes.

(b)—There is no such proposal at present with this Department. The matter may be taken up with the Forest Department as this scheme is meant primarily for the benefit of the Kaziranga Game Sanctuary.

Shri TARAPADA BHATTACHARJEE (Katigora): May I know what steps Government have taken to save the portion of the Kaziranga Game Sanctuary?

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: Sir, the answer is clear. The hon. Member may address a separate question to the Forest Department.

Shri TARAPADA BHATTACHARJEE: May I know whether Government has already taken up the matter with the Forest Department?

Mr. SPEAKER: How can he reply to that?

Re: Canals in the Saraipani Irrigation Project

### Shri SARBESWAR BORDOLOI (Titabor) asked:

92. Will the Minister-in-charge of P.W.D. (F. C. & I.) be pleased to state -

(a) Whether it is a fact that Government propose to make three canals including the main in the Saraipani Irrigation project within Jorhat Subdivision?

(b) If so, the length of each canal?

- (c) Whether it is a fact that the main river canal is constructed on the old river bed which was abandoned?
- (d) If so, why?

# Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY [Minister, P. W. D. (Flood Control, etc.)] replied:

- 92. (a)—The sanctioned scheme provides for one irrigation canal and resectioning including a diversion of the main river?
  - (b)—The lengths of these two are—
    - (i) Irrigation canal ... ... 14,100 ft.
    - (ii) Resectioning of the river course including 14,133 ft. diversion.

(c)—Resectioning and diversion of the Sarai ani river is being executed, partly along existing course 4,000 ft., partly along a diversion 2,000 ft. and partly along dead course—8,133 ft.

(d)—Diversion of the main river course along the dead course is necessary to prevent damage to the area along its newly developed course.

### Re: Number of Agriculturists and quantity of production

#### Shri DEVENDRA NATH SARMA (Gauhati) asked:

93. Will the Minister, Agriculture be pleased to state-

(a) The total number of persons engaged in Agriculture in 1963 1964 and 1965?

(b) The total area of land cultivated by Agriculturists in 1963, 1964 and 1965?

(c) The total production of paddy, mustard seeds, pulses and jute in 1963, 1964 and 1965?

Shri MOINUL		CHOUDHUI	RY (Mini	ster, A	gricult	ure)	
replied: 93. (a)—As per	1961 cen	sus, the total	number o	of persons	engag	ed in	
Agriculture is shown 1. As cultivato	rs	ni manifusi	1	•••	33.24 1	akhs,	
- 2. As agricultu	ral laboure	ers			1.87	lakhs.	
The estimated	figures for	1963, 1964 an	d 1965 are	<b>:</b>	35.11	akhs.	
1963			***	•••	37.10	lakhs.	
1964	••• p		***		38.14	lakhs.	
1965		mary ally do		ini k	39.21	lakhs.	
(b)—	inn si	n lak!	n acres	In lakh be	ctares		
1963-64		57	.41	23;23	(II)	5.0	
1964-65	•••	58	0	23:47	estima	ited.	
1965-66		58	25	23:57	,,,,		
(c)— 1. Paddy	polimete tra ence	1963-64 revised	1964-65 foreca		1965-66 foreca		
Autumn (in lakh te	onnes)	5.60(3.50)	5.25(3	28)	6.19(	3:87)	
Winter (in lakh to	onnes)	24.46(15.29)	25.10(1	5.69)	23.10(1	4-44)	
. Spring (in lakh te	onnes)	0.14(0.09)	0.24(0	·15 <b>)</b>	0.24(0.1. tim	5) cs-	
	otal	30-20(18 88)	30.59(1	9.11)	29:53(	8.46)	
Figures in bracket indicate the production in terms of rice.							
2. Mustard (tonne	The same of the sa	54,829	50,45	6	57,000	estima- ted.	
3. Pulses (tonnes) 4. Jute (in lakh b	ales)	36,323 10·32	36,74 8-82		33,000 8.45	Final	

foreçast

Shri DEVENDRA NATH SARMA: Sir, May I know why in spite of engaging more persons and more areas for cultivation the production of paddy in 1965-66 is less than the previous years?

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: I have already disclosed to the House that it is due to drought and irregular rains.

### he: Proposed diversion of the Embankment of Puthimari

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

- 94. Will the Minister-in-charge of Public Works Department (Flood Control and Irrigation) be pleased to state—
  - (a) Whether Government are aware of the distress of the villagers of village Moukuchi as they are to shift their homesteads again due to proposed diversion of the embankment of Puthimari in that village?

(b) Whether it is a fact that most of those villagers had to shift their homesteads and suffered losses due to construction of the embankment?

- (c) Whether it is a fact that the village can be saved by straightening the loop of the river formed in the villages Lechakona and Maukuchi at nominal cost in proportion to the expenditure of the retirement embankment and compensation for land and houses and crops?
  - (d) Whether Government will be pleased to examine the cutting of the loop and save the village?

# Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Public Works Department, Flood Control, etc.) replied:

- 94. (a)—Yes. Only two families are required to shift their homestead
  - (b)-There is no such information.
- (c)—Short circuiting of the loop at Lechakona (opposite of Paspara) alone cannot save the village. Strengthening of the existing embankment at Maukuchi and protective measures opposite Lechakona will be necessary, cost of which is not nominal.
- (d)—It has been decided to straight the loop and take protective measures as at (c) above.

### Re: Kalyan Fishery Co-operative Society

# Shri MOHANANDA BORA (Bihpuria) asked:

- 95. Will the Minister-in-charge of Fisheries be pleased to state-
  - (a) Whether Government is aware that Kalyan Fishery Co-operative Society which is formed purely by Fishermen of Bochagaon was registered in the year 1956 (No. T5 of

- (b) Whether Government is aware that this Society received Government grant and subsidy for its efficient management but no business (i. e., fish Mahal) was given to this Society?
- (c) Whether Government is aware that this Society tried to get a fishery on auction but failed?
- (d) Whether Government is aware that this Society applied for direct settlement?
- (e) Whether Government is aware that they offered the highest amount in tender to the local Officer?
- (f) Whether the members offered their property as security and offered to pay the bid money in one instalment?
- (g) Whether Government is aware that disregarding all these offers preference was given to an individual Mahaldar even at a lower bid?
- (h) If so, why?

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Fisheries)

95. (a)—Yes. It is a fact.

(b)—Yes, this Society received Government grant and subsidy of

bali" Fishery on tender system, but not on auction.

(d)-Yes.

(e)—Yes.

(f)—No. This is not a fact. In fact, the Society by their resolution passed in the Executive Body's meeting held on 14th December 1965 authorised Government to sell the properties of the members of the Executive Body, if the Society failed to pay the kist money in case of settlement of a Fishery with them.

(g)—There were four tenders including one from this Society who offered Rs. 33,051·00 a year for settlement of Bajdour Khabali fishery of North Lakhimpur Subdivision for the next three years with effect from 1st April 1966. Although this Society's bid was the highest the said fishery was settled with Second bidder and sitting lessee who is from the Scheduled 'Caste Community' at Rs. 29,005 00 per annum. The Subdivisional Officer, North Lakhimpur, who is the authority to settle the said fishery informs the Government that he did so on the recommendation of the Fishery Advisory Board, who considered him to be the most suitable.

(h) -The Fishery Advisory Board concerned, could not recommend the case of the Kalyan Fishery Co-operative Society who were the highest bidder as they could not show their unencumbered moveable and immoveable properties with approximate value of each kind of property which is required to be furnished as per Rules so as to prove their bonafied that they were financially sound to take up fishery business at an annual Revenue offered by them. The Society did not also produce any certificate from any competent authority as to their financial position. The second highest bidder, on the other hand, with whom settlement of Bajdour Khabali fishery was made, showed in the appropriate column of the tender form that the value of his moveable and immoveable properties comes to Rs. 30,000 with a certificate to the above effect from the Assistant Settlement Officer concerned, with the remark that his financial condition was sound. Further he was serving as a Fishery lessee since 1955-56 without any adverse remark. Hence settlement of the fishery with the Second highest tenderer at an annual Revenue of Rs.29,005 was made by the Subdivisional Officer on the recommendation of the Advisory Board.

Shri MOHANANDA BORA: Sir, in reply to (f) it is stated the Society by their resolution passed in the Executive Body's meeting held on 14th December 1965 authorised Government to sell the properties of the members of the Executive Body, if the Society failed to pay the kist money in case of settlement of a fishery with them But are Government that awere that on very flimsy grounds applications of societies are rejected?

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: Sir, I have not been able to follow the hon. Member. The question (f) is "whether the members offered their property as security and offered to pay the bid money in one instalment". The answer to that is 'No'.

Shri MOHANANDA BORA: Sir, my question is regarding the list of properties; there is a Head in the tender Form. Under this Head the properties to be placed should be shown. But in all cases on some flimsy ground the tenders are rejected, Whether Government is aware of this fact and whether Government will try to make some correction to this?

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: Sir, with regard to this case they did not write in the tender form the required information and detail as reported to by the S. D. O. The Society, instead, forwarded a resolution about the contents of which I have already given out in reply to (f). The S. D. O. and the Advisory Board unfortunately did not consider it to be a sufficient compliance and that has been given as the reason for their rejection of the tender. Whether it is flimsy ground or not is a matter of opinion. Unfortunately the hand of Government in the matter of settlement is tied down.

Under the Rules if anybody is aggrieved he has got to go to the Board of Revenue. Government cannot really interfere. But if it is the feeling of the House that the Rule in this behalf is not sufficient and the Government should examine it then that is a different matter. That cannot, of course, be assured by me in reply to a question it being a policy matter.

Shri MAL CHANDRA PEGU (Majali, Reserved for Scheduled Tribes): Sir, may I know from the Hon'ble Minister whether any verification of the assets of the Society was made?

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: It appears that no separate verification was made. The certificate given by the Assistant Settlement Officer was taken for granted in the case of the successful tender.

Shri MAL CHANDRA PEGU: Sir, in that case whether the Co-operative was asked to produce any certificate from the S. D. O. ?

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: It appears not.

Dr. GHANASHYAM DAS (North-Salmara, Reserved for Scheduled Castes): Is it not the intention of the Government to give preference to the Fishery Co-operative Societies in the matter of settlement of fisheries?

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: Most certainly it is. Our Rules are quiteclear in this respect.

Dr.GHANASHYAM DAS: Was any instruction issued to the District and Subdivisional heads in this connection?

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: The Rules are very clear and settlement operations have got to be done under the Rules. If there is any violation of the Rules the Board of Revenue can interfere in appeal.

Dr. GHANASHYAM DAS: Will the Government be pleased to examine the rules so that the defects may be rectified?

Mr. SPEAKER : He has already replied.

Shri BISWADEV SARMA (Balipara): Sir, in this case the Fishery Co-operative Society pledged their immoveable property to the Subdivisional Officer. Then why in spite of that the Officer could not settle the fishery with the Co-operative Society? Subdivisional

Mr. SPEAKER: That can be questioned in the Board of Revenue.
Shri BISWADEV SARMA: Sir, the Board of Revenue is a long drawn affair. Can I request the Government to examine the Rules? Mr. SPEAKER: It is a policy matter. The Minister cannot give

any assurance.

Shri MOHANANDA BORA: এই গভর্ণনেণ্টে সদায় declare কৰি আছে যে প্ৰকৃত মাছুৱৈ মানুহে যদি Co-operative Society তেনেহলে সেই Co-operative के Settlement नित नात्र। এনেক্য়া এখন চোচাইটা আজি ৬ বছৰৰ আগতে বেজিপ্তাৰ হৈছে তাত টকাও ধাৰ टेश्ट्र किंख हनकारन direct Settlement किंग्र मिया नाई कथा हवकारन जारनरन Advisory Board वरेति। न। D.C. Society যে Settlement পাৰ নোৱাৰে কোনে (कारना কাৰণ দেখৱাই নাকচ কৰি দিয়ে। Actual Fishermn ৰ দাবা গঠিত হোৱা Society ক direct Settlement निशांव विषया विदवहना कविवदन ?

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: Sir, our Rule is very clear. The Rule reads: "Co-operative Fishery Societies formed by actual fishermen of the Scheduled Castes and regist red under the Assam Co-operative Societies Act, 1949, shall be given option of taking settlement of fisheries at the highest bid, provided that the bid of such Co-opera ive Societies is within 71 per cent of the highest bid.

Where the bids of such Co-operative Societies are below  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per cent of the highest bid (i) Co-operative Societies as stated above, (ii) individual members of the Scheduled Caste, (iii) individual members of the Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes who may offer a bid of not less than 60 per cent of the highest bid, may be given option to take settlement of the fishery at the higher bid, in the order of preference stated above subject to the suitability of the bidder".

The Rule, therefore, makes it very clear. Preference is given in the order of (i) Co-operative Fishery Societies formed by actual fishermen of the Scheduled Castes, (ii) Individual Members of the Scheduled Castes, (iii) Individual Members of the Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes. If there has been any violation the Society concerned has to either move the Commissioner of Divisions for not confirming the settlement on the groun I that there has been violation of the Rule, or, go in regular course for an appeal to the Board of Revenue. Till the Rules are as they are, I am afraid Government cannot do anything in the matter.

Shri MOHANANDA BORA: Sir, my question was not replied to

properly. My question was to save this Society.

Mr. SPEAKER: He is not concerned with the particular Society. He has given the general policy. If any body is aggrieved then he has got the right to go to appeal before the Board of Revenue, and also he can move the Commissioner of Division who is the confirming authority not to confirm the settlement.

Shri MOHANANDA BORA: Sir, my question was different. My question was to save this Society or any Society. I am as asking about that.

Mr. SPEAKER: He has replied to that question. His reply is that if any particular Society feels aggrieved then that Society has the right to go in appeal before the Board of Revenue. He may also approach the Commissioner of Division not to confirm the settlement.

Shri MOHANANDA BORA: চাব, নোব প্রশাটো আছিল এখন Paticular Society ব নহয়। যদি Society ক উৎসাহ দিব খোজে তেন্তে আমাৰ অফিচে কিয় এই ক্ষেত্ৰত বাধাৰ সৃষ্টি কৰে।

Mr. SPEAKER চৰকাৰে কিছুমান নীতি তৈয়াৰ কৰি অফিচাৰক তদনু যায়ী কাম কৰিবলৈ দিয়ে। যদি কোনো অফিচাৰে নীতি অনুযায়ী কাম নকৰে বা নীতিৰ ব্যতিক্ৰম কৰে তেন্তে চৰকাৰে বিচাৰ কৰিব।

Shri MOHANANDA BORA Society বিলাকক business দিবৰ কাৰণে কিব। ব্যবস্থা কৰিছেনে নাই?

### Mr SPEAKER (महे दि। दवरनर्भ थुन्।

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: Sir, the Rule for direct settlement does not envisage that the Government should settle fisheries with the Co-operatives only. I am afraid unless this Rule is changed in favour of direct settlement with Co-operative Fishery Societies only the Government cannot as a matter of course settle fisheries with Co-operatives only.

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH NATH (Goalpara): চৰকাৰৰ বি rule আছে তাৰ কিবা পৰিবৰ্ত্তন কৰিব পাৰে নে ?

Mr. SPEAKER: সেইটো Policy matter. প্ৰশ্নৰ উত্তৰত সেই কথা কৰ নোৱাৰিব।

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla): কোনো Individual এ যদি কৰে আৰু Co-operative এ ও কৰে তেন্তে কোনটোক Settlement দিব?

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: Direct settlement is meant more for protecting Government insterest than the interest of any individual applicant apart from unusual cases. Therefore, in a case of direct settlement I shall certainly prefer to protect the interest of the Government than the interest of any co-operative or individual.

Government than the interest of any co-operative or individual.

Shri MAL CHANDRA PEGU: Whether the Minister will be pleased to make an enquiry into the matter as to why the tender of the co-operative society was r jected without the financial soundness being

verified by the Sub-divisional Officer?

Mr. SPEAKER: That question does not arise here.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA: May I know what the hon. Minister meant by "Government interest", whether political interest or any other interest?

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: Government interest

means Government interest.

Shri DANDIRAM DUTTA (Kalaigaon): ম ী নহোদয়ে কৈছে যে actual Scheduled Castes হলে পাৰ পাৰে। Actual non-Scheduled Caste হব পাৰে জানে।?

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: They do not get any preference. But if otherwise they are eligible, they are entitled to settlement.

Shri BISWADEV SARMA: May I know from the hon. Minister whether the interest of the Co-operative is Government interest?

Mr. SPEAKER: No, it is not Government interest.

Re: Package Programme in Cachar District

### Shri DEVENDRA NATH SARMA (Gauhati): asked:

96. Will the Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state

(a) Why the district of Cachar was selected first for introduction

of Package Programme?

(b) What is the total amount spent in connection with all schemes of Package-Programme there in Cachar district

up to the end of March, 1965?

(c) What is the total amount of loan given to the Agriculturists out of the Package-Programme fund up to the end of 1964-65?

(d) The total amount of loan realised up to date?

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Agriculture)

replied:

96. (a)—Considering the potential for increased production in the district of Cachar and the facts that as a result of influx of refugees who were mostly agriculturists and that a large number of tea gardens in the district were becoming uneconomic, thus throwing out of employment a large number of labou ers, resulting in putting the economy of district to a severe strain, which had no chance of being relieved in near future through industrialisation due to its peculiar geography and communication difficulties, Government selected Cachar district for the programme.

(b)—Expenditure for 1962-63			Rs. nP. 87,522 00
Expenditure for 1963-64			11,74,932-00
Expenditure for 1964-65	•••	•••	13,73,164.00

- (c)-No loan was issued from Package Programme funds.
- (d)-Does not arise.

Dr. HOMESWAR DEB CHOUDHURY (Patacharkuchi): চাৰ, উত্তৰৰ (b) ত কৈছে যে ১৩,৭৩,১৬৪১ টকা খৰচ কৰা হব। এই টকা কি কি বিষয়ত খৰচ কৰা হব জানিব পাৰোনে?

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : গোটেই Programme ৰ কাৰণে থৰচ কৰা হব।

Shri Md. UMARUDDIN (Dhubri): Will the Minister specify the avenues by which employment can be offered to the refugees and others through package programme?

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: It is not the idea. The idea is that if agriculture improves, the refugees, most of them being agricultrists, will be benefited.

Shri Md. UMARUDDIN: May I know in what way they will be benefited?

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: Their economic condition will improve.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH SARMA: May I know whether the expenditure includes administrative charges and managerial charges

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : Yes.

Dr. HOMESWAR DEB CHOUDHURY: এই টক। সাব

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: তাত Fertilizer ব কাবণেও টকা ধৰা হৈছে।

Shri Md. UMARUDDIN: May I know what is the production of additional food-grains and other crops as a result of the package programme in Cachar?

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: I have already given my reply to this question while I participated in the debate on the Governor's Address.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA (Jorhat): What is the total out-come after spending so much of money?

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: I have already given the reply in this House.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA: What is the procurement? How many maunds of paddy were procured from that area during this year?

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: The hon. Member may refer a question to the Minister-in-charge of Supply.

Dr. HOMESWAR DEB CHOUDHURY: এই সাৰ বিলাক কৃষকক বাবলৈ দিয়ে নে free দিয়ে ?

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: So far as the loan part of any agricultural scheme is concerned, it is genereally done through the Co-operative institution, and the package programme is no exception to it. The agriculturists in Cachar have also to come through the usual institutions viz, the Co-operative institutions and they are doing so If the hon. Member meant by loan as to how much Co-operative has given, I can give the figure.

Shri PULAKESH! SINGH (Sonai): Has the Government any information that in package programme Panchayat Department is issuing fertilizers as loan?

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: Yes, it may be against the co-operative money or Taccavi loans.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH SARMA: Sir, in the reply it is stated "considering the potential for increased production in the district of Cachar and the facts that as a result of influx of refugees who were mostly agriculturists and that a large number of tea gardens in the district were becoming uneconomic, thus throwing out of employment a large number of labourers, resulting in putting the economy of district to a severe strain, which had no chance of being relieved in near future through industrialisation due to its peculiar geography and communication difficulties, Government selected Cachar district for the programme". May I know from the hon. Minister the total number of refugees and labourers who have been employed in the package programme activity?

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: Such figures I cannot give b cause no survey has yet been made.

Shri MOHANANDA BORA: Sir, this Package Programme has been taken up four years ago, but we have not got any information about the expenditure and the result of the Pagkage Programme. Will the Minister be pleased to give us a detailed note regarding the expenditure as well as production, including procurement in that area?

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: Production figure I had already given in this Assembly and the expenditure figures are also before the House just now. Therefore, I do not know what more figures I am to give. A separate question may be directed to the Supply Department to get the position obtaining regarding procurement.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH SARMA: Will the hon. Minister be pleased to submit statement showing the total additional number of persons engaged in this programme?

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: Sir, all our agriculturists are underemployed. If we take agricultural schemes for intensive cultivation all these unutilised man-power is likely be to properly employed. That is the position.

# Re: Lentil and Wheat seeds procured during the Emergency Shri INDRESWAR KHAUND (Jaipur) asked:

- 97. Will the Minister-in-charge of Agriculture be pleased to state-
  - (a) The quantity of Lentil and Wheat seeds procured from outside Assam during the last emergency period?
  - (b) When these seeds reached the Districts?
  - (c) Whether the seeds were distributed to the cultivators?

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Agriculture) replied:
97.—(a) Wheat .... 707.37 Otls.

Lentil ... ... 90.95

(b)—The seeds were despatched from U. P. (Hapur) to District Agricultural Officer, Gauhati on 26t1 October, 1965 and were received on different dates as shown below:—

Date of receipt

Wheat ... 12-12-65, 17-12-65, 26-11-65 5-1-66, 20-1-66.

Lentil ... 26-11-65.

The subsequent distribution of these seeds was made by the District Agricultural Officer, Gauhati. The Statement below will indicate the date of receipt in the Districts concerned—

Air along the second of the se					Date of receipt at the desti-		
Name	of District/Subdivision whom de	ional spatch	Headquarters ed	to	Wheat	Lentil	
(1)	Nowgong	•••	•••	•••	27-11-1965 4-12-1965	27-11-1965	
, .e s	ALL UT FINE				13-12-1965	and the second	
(2)	Dibrugarh		061	•••	27-11-1965	27-11-1965	
					Head at the same	8-12-1965	
(3)	Jorhat	•••	•••	•••	29-11-1965	29-11-1965	
(4)	Golaghat	•••	•••	•••	29-11-1965	29-11-1965	
(5)	Goalpara	•••		•••	30-11-1965	30-11-1965	
(6)	Dhubri	•••	••	•••	3-12-1965	3-12-1965	
(7)	Kokrajhar		•		3-12-1965		
(8)	Mangaldai		01 1/		3-12-1965	•••	
(9)	Barpeta			•••	4-12-1965	•••	
(10)	North Lakhim	pur		•••	4-12-1965		
(11)	Tezpur		•••		13-12-1965		
(12)	Shillong				nan A din amili	13-12-1965	
				en citis			

<sup>(</sup>c)-Yes.

Re: Construction of a bund on the right bank of the Desang River.

### Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA (Thowra) asked:

- 98. Will the Minister P. W. D: (E.&D.) be pleased to state-
  - (a) Whether it is a fact that on the right bank of the Desang river a bund was constructed from Dhai-Ali to Desangpani leaving only a portion from Nangolmora to Patsaku?

- (b) Whether it is a fact that due to non-completion of the said portion, paddy cultivation at some portions of Bokota Mouza and also the Mohkutie P. W. D. Road is damaged regularly as the waters cannot pass easily through the culverts?
- (c) What is the number of such culverts and bridges on the portion of the road in question?
- (d) What steps Government propose to take to prevent floods in this area?

## Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Flood Control, etc.) replied:

- 98. (a)—Yes. The gap portion is however covered by a P. W. D. Road.
- (b)—No. The flooding in this area is mainly caused by Deroi river which is responsible for the damages caused to Bokota Mouza and Mohkutie P. W. D. Road.
  - (c)-Bridge-7 Nos. Culverts-11 Nos.
- (d)—Proposal of constructing embankments along Deroi river is under investigation by the Department.

### Re: Erosion at Kuruabahi in Golaghat Subdivision

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

- 99. Will the Minister, P. W. D. (E.&D.), Assam be pleased to state-
  - (a) Whether Government is aware that heavy erosion is taking place at Kuruabahi under Golaghat Subdivision causing loss of properties to the local people?
  - (b) If so, whether Government propose to take any step for stopping the erosion there?

# Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY [Minister, P. W. D (F. C. and I.)] replied:

99. (a) -Yes.

(b)—Protection works for such areas outside the embankment will be uneconomical. The Executive Engineer has been asked to sub mit estimate for a retirement.

1

Re: Pagladia Irrigation Project in Fourth Five-Year Plan

### Shri SURENDRA NATH DAS (Barama, Reserved for Scheduled Tribes) asked:

100. Will the Hon'ble Minister, P. W. D. (Flood Control and Irrigation) be pleased to state-

(a) Whether it is a fact that there is a proposal to take up Pagladia Irrigation Project in the 4th Five Year Plan?

(b) Whether it is a fact that Survey has been completed?

(c) If so, whether Government propose to start work within the years 1966-67?

### Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY, [Minister, P. W. (F. C. and I.)] replied:

100. (a)-Yes.

(b)—The works of Investigation and Survey for the Project are progress. (c)-No.

Shri SURENDRA NATH DAS: চাৰ, উওৰৰ (b) ত কৈছে যে অনুস্ফান আৰু জৰিপৰ কাম চলি আছে। মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ৰ পৰা জানিব পাৰোনে জরিপর কাম সম্পূণ হবলৈ কিমান দিন লাগিব?

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : The project completed 1, 1969 or sov.

### Re: Boundary Pillars for Ghagar Kadam and Pabho Reserves

Shri MOHANANDA BORA (Bihpuria) asked:

101. Will the Minister, in-charge, Forests be pleased to state-

(a) Whether some boundary pil'ars were constructed for Ghagar Kadam and Pabho Reserves of North Lakhimpur?

(b) If so, who was the contractor and what was the cost of constructing these pillars?

(c) Whether these pillars were utilised?

(d) If not, why?

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

101. (a)—Yes. Some pillars were set up for demarcation of the boun-

dary of Ghagar Kadam and Pablo Reserves.

(b)-No contract was given to any contractor for construction of the pillars. The pillars numbering 54 were purchased from market

(c)-32 Numbers of pillars have a ready been utilised during 1964-65 and the remaining 22 pillars are being set up this year.

(d)-22 pillars could not be set up earlier due to shortage of fund.

四

Shri MOHANANDA BORA: Sir, will the hon. Minister be pleased to make an enquiry about this pillar business?

Shri LALIT KUMAR DOLEY (Deputy Minister, Forests): There was no pillar business. These pillars were purchased.

Shri MOHANANDA BORA: Sir, anything purchased by Government is done after calling for tenders. May I know why in this case pillars were purchased direct from the Contractors and no tenders were called? I want an enquiry to be made into this matter.

Shri LALIT KUMAR DOLEY: 54 pillars were purchased, but why tenders were nut called, I have not that information.

Shri MOHANANDA BORA: Whether Government will be pleased to make an enquiry as to why this was done?

Shri LALIT KUMAR DOLEY: These pillars must have been purchased from the market.

CAPTAIN WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA (Baghmara, Reserved for Scheduled Tribes): What is the price of a pillar?

Mr. SPEAKER: Rs.7.00.

Re: First Aid Training to the State Transport employees incharge of Traffic.

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

102. Will the Minister, Transport be pleased to state-

- (a) Whether State Transport employees in-charge of Traffic have got First Aid Training?
- (b) If not, whether Government propose to give them compulsory First Aid Training?

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

102. (a)—Under the existing rules, only Drivers and Conductors are required to produce medical certificate to the effect that they are qualified to use a First Aid Box before they could be appointed in State Transport Organisation.

(b)-Does not arise.

Dr. GHANASHYAM DAS: Sir. whether the hon. Minister will get the First Aid Training certificates verified by a competent person as I find that many of them have no idea of First Aid.

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister, Health): Sir, it has been provided in the rule, and if that is violated certainly I shall make an enquiry if that is the information of the hon. Member, but I have got definite information that before any appointment is given, these certificates are checked.

Re: Expenditure in Purchasing Spare-Parts, Tyres, Tubes, etc., of State Transport Vehicles.

### Shri DEVENDRA NATH SARMA (Gauhati) asked:

103. Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state -

(a) The total amount spent in purchasing spare-parts for the entire motor vehicles of the State Transport Department in the years 1953-04, 1964-65 and 1965-66?
(b) The total amount spent in purchasing tyres and tubes for

(b) The total amount spent in purchasing tyres and tubes for all motor vehicles belonging to the State Transport Department in the years 1963-64, 1964-65 and 1965-66?

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

103. (a)—	1963-64	•••	Rs.	25,28,744.00
	1964-65	•	Rs.	16,60,273.00
	1965-66		Rs.	14,73,110.00
	upto 31st	January,	1966.	
(b)—	1963-64	•••	Rs.	11,65,966.00
	1964-65	• •	Rs.	15,93,749.00
	1965-66		Rs.	12,70,175.00
	upto 31st	January.	1966.	

Shri DEVENDRA NATH SARMA: Sir, the hon. Minister has been pleased to state that a total sum of Rs.37,24,710 had been spent for purchasing spare-parts and tyres and tubes in the year 1963-64 for the State Transport Moter Vehicles. May I know what is the total number of vehicles for which such a huge expenditure was incurred for purchase of tyres-tubes and spare parts, in one year?

Shri BAID 'ANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister, Health): Sir, so far as my information goes, the number of vehicles also was a very huge one. It was about 640 to 650 in number.

Dr. HOMESWAR DEB CHOUDHURY (Patacharkuchi): Sir, may I know whether tyres and tubes are not spare-parts?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE: That question may be put by the hon. Minister to himself. It is not for me to reply. I have replied to the admitted question.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH SARMA: Is it a fact that for 600 vehicles spare-parts and tyres and tubes worth of such a huge amount of Rs.36,94,710 were necessary in one year?

A. Jane

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE: Yes, Sir, that was found necessary.

758

Shri DEVENDRA NATH SARMA: Sir, as replied by the hon. Minister, in 1963-64, spare parts worth of Rs.25,28,744.00 and in the same year, tyres and tubes worth of Rs.11,65,966.00 thus making a total of Rs.36,94,710.00 had been incurred in a single year for purchasing spareparts and tyres and tubes for 600 vehicles. Is it not on the very high amount Sir?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE: May be, Sir, but it was necessary.

Dr. HOMESWAR DEB CHOUDHURY (Patacharkuchi): May I know if there is any Purchasing Board for this purpose?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE: No, Sir, the Director General of Supplies and Disposals is there who fixes the prices of spare-parts and so far as the tyres and tubes are concerned, everything was purchased through that organisation.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH SARMA: Sir, whether there is any Purchase Board or the Head of the Department concerned makes the purchase of those articles?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE: There is no Purchase Board, Sir,

Shri DEVENDRA NATH SARMA: Whether there is any procedure of making such purchases through a Purchase Board?

(The next question was put before its reply.)

Shri TARAPADA BHATTACHARJEE (Katigora): Who then makes those purchases?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE: Sir, the head of the Department places the order.

Re: Political Sufferers Board in Sibsagar Subdivision

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

- 104. Will the Minister, Political Sufferers be pleased to state -
  - (a) The member of the Political Sufferers Board in Sibsagar Subdivision?
  - (b) The number of petitions pending in Sibsagar Subdivision?
  - (c) On what basis, the members are selected?
  - (d) The life of the Board?

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister, Political Sufferers) replied:

- 104. (a)—The members of Political Sufferers Advisory Board of Sibsagar are—
  - (1) President, D.C.C., Sibsagar.
  - (2) Secretary, D.C.C., Sibsagar.
  - (3) Shri Durgeswar Saikia.
  - (4) ,, Priyanath Baruah.
  - (5) " Karunakanta Gogoi.
  - (b) -33 (thirty-three).
  - (c)—The members are selected on the basis of suitability.
  - (d)—There is no fixed period or life of the Board.

Shri TARAPADA BHATTACHARJEE (Katigora): Sir, may I know since when those 33 petitions are pending?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister, Health): Yes, Sir, those petitions may be pending only for few months.

Shri TARAPADA BHATTACHARJEE: Since when?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE: The date I cannot give because there are different dates for different petitions and they were not received on the same date.

Shri TARAPADA BHATTACHARJEE: Is it a fact that some of the petitions have been pending for more than a year?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE: May be one or two of them, Sir, but that is also doubtful.

Shri TARAPADA BHATTACHARJEE: Sir, in reply to my earlier question, the hon. Minister has said that these petitions have been pending only few months. Now he is saying that they might be pending for more than a year. Which is correct, Sir?

Mr. SPEAKER: The hon. Minister has said one or two petitions might be pending for a year or more. Not all.

Shri LAKSHMI PRASAD GOSWAMI (Laharighat): Sir, may I know at which level those petitions are pending?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE: At the Subdivisional level, Sir

### Re: Increased rate of State Transport Bus fares

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

105. Will the Minister-in-charge of Transport be pleased to state-

- (a) Whether it is a fact that Government has enhanced the rate of the State Transport Bus fares, since 25th September, 1965?
- (b) If so, on what basis these rates were revised?
- (c) Whether Government is earning more revenue that before by increasing the rates?
- (d) If so, what is the increased profit during this period? (Comparative figures with the last year's income may be furnished).

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

105. (a)—Yes.

(b)—The fares were raised in consideration of increased operational cost of passenger transport vehicles.

(c)—Yes.

(d)—The earnings of the State Transport during the period following enchancement of fare as against preceding year's earning during the same period is shown below—

				964	1965
				Rs.	Rs.
October			 	9,30,457	10,93,417
November			 •••	8,16,519	9,51,914
December	•••	•••	 	8,62,367	10,86,180
				26,09,343	31,31,511

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA: Sir, in reply to question (b) the hon. Minister has said that the fares were raised in consideration of increased operational cost of passenger transport vehicles, but the question was intended to know the basis. Sir, that basis has not been given here. I want to know in what way and on what basis this rate has been increased, i.e. whether any percentage has been fixed at the time of increasing the fare?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE: Sir, the percentage was fixed at 25 per cent over the then existing rate of fares. But afterwards, as it is well-known to the hon. Member, the fare has been reduced because due to rounding up at two different stages, it was more than 25 per cent when it came to the notice of the Government, from 1st March 1966, the rate has been reduced and the persent percentage is 25 per cent above the rate which was existing on 24th September 1965. From 25th September the rate was increased but when this was brought to the notice, it was found that because of the rounding up as I have already stated, at different stages, the increase was more than 25 per cent. But Sir, from 1st of March the fare is 25 per cent over that prevailing on or before 24th September 1965.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA: Sir, may I know on whose fault this thing had occurred and the public had to pay higher rate of fare?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE: Sir, it was nobody's fault because the rounding up was taken up in two different stages and at that time it was not anticipated that this increase would be more than 25 per cent.

Shri TARAPADA BHATTACHARJEE: Sir, is the Government aware that in view of this increase, great hardship was caused to the people?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE: No, Sir, there was no great hardship created, there was little hardship, but when it came to the notice of the Government the mistake was rectified.

Shri TARAPADA BHATTACHARJEE: Is it a fact that many representations were received by the Government on this matter?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE: Yes, Sir.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA: What was the percentage of increase in the Government revenue as a result of this increase in the rate by more than 25 per cent during this period?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE: That figure has been given for October, November and December. If the hon. Member wants any other figure for any other time, I will require notice, Sir.

Further information on Starred Question No. 51 replied on 14th March, 1966 Re: Taxi without meters.

Mr. SPEAKER: The question hour is over.

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister, Health): Mr Speaker, Sir, you will be kind enough to give me time to speak on the legal position that was raised yesterday. Rule 173 A of the Motor Vehicles Rules was framed under the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, whereby it was prescribed that every motor cab shall be fitted with a meter which shall be maintained in proper working condition and adjusted to legal fare, etc. This rule was under the provision of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939 (Act IV of 1939). The Motor Vehicles Act of 1939 has since been amended by Act 100 of 1956.

Under sub-section 2 of the Section 51 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1956 the Regional Transport Authority if it decides, to grant a Contract Carriage Permit, may subject to any rules that may be made under this Act attach to the permit, any one or more of the conditions stated therein. One of such conditions has been laid down in Clause (VII) which runs as follows:—

(VII). That in case of Motor Cabs, a taxi meter shall be fitted and maintained in proper working order, if prescribed.

The legal position therefore is that the Regional Transport Authority may impose the condition as laid down in Clause VII or it may dispense with the same, though there is such provision in the Rule. This appears to clarify the various points raised.

Under Rule 96, clause XXII the driver and conductor of a public service vehicle "shall exhibit on the vehicle such time-table and fare table as prescribed for the route served by the vehicle".

The Assam Motor Vehicles Rules 1940 is a set of Statutory Rules and the same was published in the Gazette after it went through the Legislature on 10th December, 1941. It is not necessary under law to publish the orders passed under Rule 96 (XXII).

While taking the decision referred to above on 30th and 31st August, 1965 the State Transport Authority decided that "for the benefit of the travelling public the Regional Transport Authorities should insist the fare table being displayed in each taxi and the rates should be strictly enforced". It was further laid down that "any complaint of over-charging should be firmly dealt with". This decision was communicated to all Regional Transport Authorities on 25th October, 1965.

Any violation of this Rule is punishable under the Indian Motor

Vehicles Ac.

Sir, as I have already stated, if there is any complaint, then certain necessary legal steps will be taken against those who will violate this rule.

Ruling by the Speaker on the Privilege Motion raised on the 11th March, 1966 Re: withholding of Information by the Chief Minister relating to the situation in the Mizo Hills.

Mr. SPEAKER: I promised to give my decision today on the Privilege Motion that was raised on 11th March, 1966 last. I give

it now.

I heard with due attention all arguments both in favour and against the admissibility of the Privilege Motion moved by seven hon. Members of the House alleging breach of privilege of the House by the Chief Minister on 10th March 1966, in a matter connected with the recent Mizo rebellion by withholding certain information to the House which was given out by an official spokesman on behalf of the Covernment on the ground that it was an operational matter and could not be divulged on the floor of the Assembly in public interest.

Before I enter into the merit of the motion, inonsibility cannel Hon'ble House the situation we are confronted with toual life Mizo Hill district. There an open rebellion had been enacted by a few misguided youths and they were temporarily successful there in almost paralysing the administration, for a couple of days, established by law, The situation created by these misguided young venturers of Mizo Hill district under the banner of the Mizo National Front was an unprecedented chapter of our history, more particularly during the period of about two decades of our independence. It is a sacred duty of all the hon. Members belonging to this House, representing various constituencies and interests of Assam, to lend their full co-operation and support to Government in quelling down lawlessness created by these people with strong hand and restoration of peace and tranquillity in the country. It must also be remembered that the Mizo National Front in Mizo Hills has not created a law and order situation alone. Behind this move there are foreign hands working. Any leniency shown to them might jeopardise the independence and the integrity, not only of Assam but of the country as a whole. To quell down the rebellion a mild military operation has been started and I am confident in this action the support of the entire people of India, more particularly of Assam irrespective of caste and creed and their political affiliation and whether they live in the plains or hills will be there in abundance. We should, therefore, keep this perspective in our mind before we try to straighten the issues involved in this motion.

The members of the Opposition have placed before the House their feelings in connection with the Motion. They feel that the hon. Chief Minister has bypassed the House by not disclosing certain matter which was already divulged to the press on whatever strong reasons they may be.

The issues, inter alia, in this particular case are briefly as follows:

- 1. Whether refusal on the part of the Chief Minister of an information which is already given out to Press when the Assembly is in session does constitute a breach of privilege of the House.
- 2. Whether for any act of commission of an officer the Chief Minister can directly be made responsible.

I shall take the issues one by one.

The Legislature is the highest symbol of democracy. In our country it is not fully developed yet. Our effort should always be to see that it comes to its full stature before long. This apart, in this particular case, the Assembly was in session and in the course of its session certain hon. Member wanted to elicit certain information from the Hon'ble Chief Minister which the Chief Minister refused to give to the House on grounds that it was an operational matter and could not be disclosed in public interest. Subsequently it was revealed that the very same information was given to the Press a day previous and the same was published in newspaper the very morning, a few hours before the matter was raised in the Assembly. This being so, the hon. Members may rightly feel aggrieved by the action of the hon. Chief Minister for not taking the House into confidence

Under sub-secticat public interest and importance. The hon. Minister for the Reviewary Affairs had argued that a Minister had perfect legitimate right to withhold any information from the House on the ground of public interest and he emphasised that a Minister is privileged to do so. Nobody here in this House contends this right and privilege of a Minister. Here the matter does not rest at that. The information was withheld from the House on grounds of public interest but the official spokesman passed the very same news to the Press long before the matter was raised in the Assembly. The other arguments also in this regard of the hon. Minister for Parliamentary Affairs do not hold good and his reference to Rule 37(19) and Rule 293 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Assam Legislative Assembly has no relevance in this particular case. Similarly sections 123 and 126 of the Indian Evidence Act also are not applicable here. His reference to Rules 188 and 152 also has little or no relevancy in this matter. The whole contention of the hon. Members who had sought leave of the House was that they were not fishing for any secret information from the hon. Chief Minister. What they want was a matter which had its road to Press. The hon. Minister for Parliamentary Affairs had emphasised that hon. Members could not claim as a matter of right to know matters first and foremost before the Press and the public. I have many things to say in this matter but without dilating on it at length I simply want to remind the House that the grievances of the hon. Members are not on the question of claiming any priority to Press and Public but it concerned an already published matter. Therefore, the argument of the hon. Minister on this score also does not cover much ground. But before coming to a conclusion on this issue let us consider the circumstance in which this controversy developed. I am very pleased that the hon. Chief Minister also intervened in the discussion and he has greatly lightened my responsibility in this respect. As on more than one occasion the hon. Chief Minister, true to his democratic tradition, has placed before the House the real background of this episode. The Press was briefed by the Chief Secretary and as the same was a verbal one, something which was not said by the Chief Secretary was also published. The Chief Minister did not know about its content. There is none, I am confident in this House who will in any way doubt the bonafide and sincerity of the hon. Chief Minister. In his earnestness he believed that the information sought for by the hon.

Members were by nature secret and would be against public interest if disclosed and he acted accordingly. He also had pleaded guilty before the House for the omission on his part he has committed by withholding from the House some information which had its way to Press already. In this connection I have one observation to make. The Privilege Motion as it appears from the statement of the Chief Minister, was sent to the Chief Secretary, night previous the motion was discussed on the floor of the Assembly. Many of the controversies would not have been there had the Chief Secretary contradicted the wrong news published in the morning's paper. He had sufficient time to do it. I fail to account for this omission on the part of the Chief Secretary.

The second point before us is whether for any act of commission and omission on the part of an officer the Minister concerned can be held liable.

The hon. Minister for Parliamentary Affairs has forcefully argued that the Ministers bear no vicarious liability for the acts done by their employees in the Government. It is true in a court of law. But in matters of administration it will not be right, I believe, to accept it as a general principle

For every act in the administration the Ministers' responsibility cannot be denied but the point is to what extent a Minister can be held directly responsible. Here in this case the alleged commission was done by the Chief Secretary himself. Therefore, the arguments of the hon. Minister for Parliamentary Affairs have less force.

The Press should also act cautiously In a verbal briefing of such an important subject with far reaching effect the representative of the Press should have taken the approval of the Chief Secretary before they despatched the news. By not doing so and publishing incorrect news they have not served their cause well. I hope they will be a bit cautious in such matters in future.

### The sum total of the above discussion comes to this:-

- 1. At least from the point of democratic propriety the House may claim priority to all information of public importance to Press and Public. I fee a bit embarrassed to hold that non-disclosure of an information which was already disclose to the Press is a denial of a very valuable right of hon. Members. But in this case I accept the statement of the hon. Chief Minister in toto and without an iota of hesitation I hold that the hon. Chief Minister acted in good faith and his bonafide is beyond question.
- 2. The Minister cannot escape in all matters the responsibility of their Secretaries' acts of commission and omission. The Chief Secretary's note has been placed before the House by hon. Minister for Parliamentary Affairs. In that note he had greatly regretted the unintended embarrassment to the Chief Minister. When the no e has been placed before the House and it is in possession of the House, the regret is extended to the House also. This is only which can be demanded of the Chief Secretary. I am glad to observe that the Chief Secretary has acted very rightly.

In view of all my observations and more particularly taking into consideration the situation prevailing in Mizo district and the country as a whole I hope the matter may be treated as dropped.

# Statement by the Chief Minister on the latest position in the Mizo Hills

\* Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the House was informed of the security forces having got to Lungleh. Some further reports have been received which indicate that while bunker has been built, the opposition was very slight and the security forces entered Lungleh at 13·15 hours on the 13th instant and some weapons were captured and a few persons arrested for further interrogation. While most of Lungleh town seems to have been deserted, there were 10 persons in the civil hospital consisting of 5 Assam Rifles people and 5 persons of the Border Security Force. One Junior Commissioned officer and 3 other rank of the Assam Rifles were there with their families. It also appears that the Superintendent of the Cachar Telegraph Circle and another officer from Cachar Post and Telegraph who were touring about in the Mizo district and were at Lungleh on the 26th February

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

had been detained by unlawful elements. These officials have been released and are at Lungleh and in fact the Civil telegraph system is functioning in Lungleh. Apart from these a School Inspector, Supervisor of the Public Works Department and other lower grade official were found in the town. The rest of the persons seem to have been taken away by the illegal elements and their actual whereabouts are not known. Search parties have now been organised and sent out to villages and other areas within a radius of 3/4 miles from Lungleh town.

While it has been indicated that Aijal is fast returning to normal there had been reports that the lawless elements had control of Sairang which is also the main source of water supply for Aijal town. This place was secured by the security forces yesterday.

Reports also indicate that some places had been under some pressure, such as, Sangau, Vaphai, Tuipuibari and Chawngte which now are relieved.

The Inspector General of Assam Rifles and the Commandant of 1st Assam Rifles visited Dargaon post which had been under heavy pressure earlier and which had been relieved. It is now definitely known that advance columns of the security forces had reached Champhai yesterday but furtner details are not yet available.

The security forces already left for Demagiri and Tuipuibari which had been under pressure.

I also paid a short visit to Aijal and spent about one and a half hour yesterday with the officers there. I do not see that Aijal has completely returned to normalcy. We have to do a lot of things to set the things properly. The market there was completely burnt down and some Government buildings, officers' buildings and private houses were also burnt down. Now, from yesterday officers have started work and I hope in course of a few days complete normalcy will return to Aijal.

Capt. WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA (Baghmara, Reserved for Scheduled Tribes): Sir, in view of Aijal being declared normal, I would like to know whether the Press representatives are allowed to go to Aijal or not?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA: Not yet.

Capt. WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA: Sir, while it is normal, there is no reason why the press representatives will not be allowed to go to Aijal?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA: Well, they will go. The roal is busy in moving forces and essential commodities. Moreover, most of the houses at Aijal were damaged and gradually these are being cleaned and people are returning to their houses. We will allow the Press to go as soon as possible.

Shri TARAPADA BHATTACHARJEE (Katigora): Sir, has the Government received any information regarding the Subdivisional Officer, Mr Pillai?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA: Sir, as a matter of fact we received a note dated 10th March, 1966 from Shri Pillai which was brought by some people from Lungleh. It was an introduction about the bearers. From that note it appears that he has not been killed. It is not only the Subdivisional Officer, there are other officers also. We will have to find out where they are.

Shri STANLEY D. D. NICHOLS-ROY (Charrapunji, Reserved for Scheduled Tribes): Sir, I would like to know from the Chief Minister if he has any information regarding the fact or rumour that has come to our attention that houses of some of our leaders at Aijal were burnt; incendiary bombs or straffing or something like that during the hostility. Whether this is a fact or not?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA: This is not a fact. If any-body is saying that any house was set fire by us it is a wrong statement. So far my information goes, not to speak of intendiary bomb, no bomb, was used at all.

Statement by Minister giving further information on the Calling Attention Notice disposed of on 14th March, 1966 re: Disturbed condition prevailing in the town of Shillong followed by fracas at Pologround on 20th February morning when the final football match of XI National School Sports Game was being played.

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Parliamentary Affairs): Sir, after I replied to the Gall Attention Motion on the troubles over the Football Match on the eccasion of Eleventh National Sports on February 20, 1966, some information was given by Shri Dulal Chandra Barua regarding some incident alleged to have taken place on 28th February, 1966. I promised to make an enquiry into the matter and give information to the House. Sir, the enquiry reveals that there was no incident on February 28. A Compounder Shri Saradindu Purkayastha of the Civil Hospital, Shillong was assaulted on February 27, at about 7 P. M., by unknown assailants with lathis at Riatsamthiah Road while he was returning home from Bara Bazar side. His spectacles, etc., were also reportedly snatched away. The assailants hurriedly disappeared at the sight of Police Patrol Party that was coming towards the place of occurrence. Case No.20(2,66 U/S.341/379 Indian Penal Gode was registered in this connection and investigation taken up.

Total Number of persons arrested upto yesterday in connection with specific cases was 10 in addition to some rowdy elements rounded up as preventive measures.

Change of Programme for the General Discussion of the Budget

Mr. SPEAKER: Next item. Shri Baliram Das.

Shri BALIRAM DAS [Morigaon (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)] : অধ্যক্ষ মহোদ্য,.....

Mr. SPEAKER: Your time is 5 minutes.

Shri SIBA PRASAD SARMA (Mangaldai) : অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, বাজেট আলোচনাৰ কাৰণে আৰু এটা দিন দিলে ভাল হয়, কাৰণ এতিয়াও বছত মাননীয় সদস্যই কবলৈ বাকী আছে।

Mr. SPEAKER: We can extend discussion on the budget to Thursday, the 17th March, provided the hon. Members agree to forego Private Members business on that day.

Are the hon. Members agreeable to this?

(Voices-Yes, yes).

Mr. SPEAKER: Then on Thursday next budget discussion will be taken up.

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister): I would request you, Sir, that in order to enable the Ministers to reply to as many matters as raised in course of the budget discussion regarding different departments the Ministers should be given some time to intervene in the budget.

Mr. SPEAKER: Yes, they will be given chance.

Shri BALIRAM DAS (Morigaon, Reserved for Scheduled Tribes):

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদর, মোৱা কালি মই বন্য জন্ত সংৰক্ষণৰ বিষয়ে আলোচনা কৰিছিলো ।

নগাঁৱৰ পশ্চিম অঞ্চলৰ মামং এলেকাত কুৰিটা মান গড় আছে । ইয়াত প্ৰায় বাৰ মাহেই গড়

থাকে কাৰণ তাত নল-খাগৰিৰে পৰিপূৰ্ণ সেমেকা ঠাই আছে য'ত গড় থাকিবলৈ প্ৰবিধা ।

কামতে গৰুঙা, পকৰীয়া, মৰিসঁটি আদি বিল কেইখনো আছে । যোৱা ফেণ্ডুৰাৰী মাহৰ তৃতীয়

সুখাহত এহাল গড়ৰ মাজত ত্য়াময়া যুজ হয় আৰু তাবে এটা মৰে । মৰা গড়টো বিভাগীয় বিষয়াই

Post mortem কৰায় । কিন্তু কি পালে খবৰ পোৱা নাই । বিজয়ী গড়টো এতিয়াও তাত ঘূৰি

ঘূৰিছে । তাৰ বাহিৰেও বনৰীয়া ম'হ, বৰা-গাহৰি আৰু অন্যান্য চৰাই বহুত আছে । সেই কাৰণে

এই পৰীঙৰা বন্য অঞ্চলটো Game Sanctuary তুপৰিণত কৰিব লাগে । অলপতে এখন ৰাজহুৱা

সভাত প্ৰস্থাৱ গ্ৰহণ কৰিছিল যে ইয়াত এটা Tourist Centre কৰিব লাগে, কাৰণ ৰাভাৰ

স্বৰিধা আছে আনকি গুৱাহাটীৰ পৰাও ৰান্ধৰ স্থিব। আছে । সেই কাৰণে মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰীক অনুবোৰ
কৰিছো যে বন্য জন্তুৰ সংখ্যা বৃদ্ধিৰ বাবে আৰু ১৭৭৮। মুবিধাৰ বাবে ইয়াত Game

Sanctuary কৰিব লাগে।

শিক্ষাৰ বিষয়ে দুমাৰমান নকলে নহয়। বিশেষকৈ নিমু বুনিয়াদী মহলত যথেষ্ট কৰিব লগা আছে। অৱশ্যে শিক্ষা বিভাগেও হেমাহি কৰা নাই—তথাপি M. E. আৰু M. V. স্কুলত আৰু কিছু মনোমোগ দিয়া দৰকাৰ। নিমু বুনিয়াদিৰ প্ৰায়বোৰ স্কুলেই এজনীয়া শিক্ষকৰ—অথচ তাতে বেচি শিক্ষক দৰকাৰ কাৰণ ক-খ শ্ৰেণীত ছাত্ৰ-ছাত্ৰীৰ সংখ্যা সৰহ হয় আৰু এজন শিক্ষকে চম্ভালিৰ নোৱাৰে। সেই কাৰণে বিভাগীয় মন্ত্ৰীক অনুবোৰ কৰো যাতে এজনীয়া শিক্ষকৰ স্কুলবোৰত বেচি শিক্ষক দিয়াৰ চেষ্টা কৰে। গোৱা পুবছৰে Venture L. P. School আৰু Yenture M. V. School চৰকাৰে নোলোৱাৰ বাবে তাৰ সংখ্যা ক্ৰমাত বাঢ়ি গৈছে।

মৰি গাওঁ অঞ্চলতে প্ৰায় ১৫শ মান Venture L. P. School আছে । তাৰে কিছুমান অঞ্চল এতিয়াও প্ৰাইমেৰী শিক্ষাতে পিচ পৰা । সেই কাৰণে চৰকাৰক অনুৰোধ কৰে। যে Venture L. P. আৰু Venture M. V. School বোৰ লব লাগে। তাৰ কাৰণে অৱশ্যে যথেষ্ট টকাৰ আৱশ্যক হব । কিন্তু শিক্ষাৰ নিচিনা প্ৰথম আৱশ্যকীয় বিষয়ৰ বেলিকা সেই টকাৰ যোগাৰ কৰিব লাগিব--নহলে উ্বয়নৰ পৰিকল্পনা কৰি একো কল নেপাৰ । তাৰ বাহিৰেও কিছুমান Venture High School, M. E. School আৰু Ad-hoc grant পোৱা M. E. & H. E. School আছে যিবোৰ ৰাজ্হৱা বৰঙণি, চিনেমা দেখুৱাই টকা ঘটি চলাই থকা হৈছে । সেইবোৰ Venture কুলৰ Ad-hoc grant বেচি কৰিব লাগে নতুবা deficit system ৰ অন্তৰ্ভুক্ত কৰিব লাগে।

উদ্যোগৰ বিষয়ে কব খোজো যে ১৯৬২ চনৰ Chinese Aggression ৰ পিচৰ পৰা অসমত Private sector ত কোনো শিলপ বা উদ্যোগ প্ৰতিষ্ঠা হোৱাৰ সহাৱনা নাই। যি কোনো কাৰণতেই এই sector ত যেহেতুকে শিলপ প্ৰতিষ্ঠা হোৱা নাই সেই কাৰণে মই পৰামৰ্থ আগবঢ়াও যে কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰৰ লগত সহযোগ বা পৰামৰ্থ কৰি আমাৰ চৰকাৰে Public sector ত শিলপ প্ৰতিষ্ঠান গঢ়িব লাগে। তেতিয়া চৰকাৰৰ Control থাকিব, স্থানীয় লোকৰ চাকৰিব স্থাবিধা হব আৰু জাতীয়কৰণৰ অস্থাবিধাৰ পৰাও হাত সাৰি থাকিব। Public sector ব উদ্যোগ-প্ৰতিষ্ঠানবোৰ চহৰৰ পৰা দূৰত হব লাগে নহলে ঘনৰসতি পূৰ্ণ চহৰ আস্বান্থৰ হৈ পৰিব। উদাহৰণস্বৰূপে কওঁ যে জাগীবোডত যিটো Spun Silk Mill প্ৰাছি উঠিছে, সেইটো এটি নৰু অঞ্চল হলেও দি এতিয়া ৰেভিনিউ টাউনত পৰিণত হৈছে, টাউনৰ মাজতে Mill টো হোৱা বাবে হাৱা-পানী অস্বাস্থ্যকৰ কৰি তুলিছে। কাৰণ এৰি ককুন বোৱা পানীবোৰ বৰ বিশ্বজ আৰু সেইবোৰ জমা হৈ দুৰ্গন্ধৰ হুটি কৰাৰ উপৰিও ম'হৰ প্ৰকোপ নলা কৰি বেল ষ্টেচনৰ কালে পঠিয়াই দিলে—কল্পত কামৰ কুৱঁ। বোৰৰ পানী যাব নোৱাৰ। হ'ল। সেই কাৰণে শিলপমন্ত্ৰীক অনুবোধ কৰে। পকা নলা কৰি দূৰত পেলোৱাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰে যেন। নহলে এইদৰে ১০1১২ হেজাৰ লোকৰ প্ৰাণৰ লগত খেলা কৰা উচিত হোৱা নাই।

Shri OMEO KUMAR DAS (Dhekiajuli): M. Speaker, Sir, I have been li tening to the general discussion of the budget for the last few days. Some of the mem ers have submitted their grievances in an attitude of complaints about the non completion of som: of the projects specially the roads, etc. I was questioning myself whether I would like to take part in this debate in view of the financial situation confronting the State and as a matter of fact with certain amount of diffidence I am rising to take part in this debate. Diffidence because the financial position is such that it cannot enthuse anyone. Our Chief Minister has taken over charge from the Finance portfclio from Mr. Ahmed who had been called to serve in the Central Gabinet. The House will remember that Mr. Ahmed had been presenting the budget for the last few years. He had brought to the notice of the House the difficult budgetary position these years and as a matter of fact he used to present the budget with a minus opening balance which has become a chronic feature in our budget. One of my friends on the other side of the House yesterday brought to the notice of the House a certain speech by Mr. Ahmed at Dergaon. He questioned whether it was right for Mr. Ahmed to make such a speech before the presentation of the budget because his speech gave some hints about the budget. The member questioned whether it was a budget leakage. Sir, I do not think that it was a budget leakage because Mr. Ahmed submitted his statement about the financial situation on the the 9th December last here on this floor of the House wherein he indicated the financial difficulty and budgetary position of the State with the depletion of the sources of revenue and with the increase in the rates of taxation for other sources there is hardly any possiblity for these sources to yield more additional revenue. It was anticipated that the budget shall have to be presented with a minus opening balance. I do not propose to go into the details of this statement, but this statement indicated the difficulty in financial position of the State for the last few years.

Sir, the financial position of our State is gloomy and I congratulate my friend the Chief Minister who is the in-charge of finance for presenting this budget. One of my friends had remarked yesterday that it is a well balanced budget and I quite agree with him. The Chief Minister has tried to present a balanced budget: but he is in great difficulty. Like a good artist he has tried to colour the gloomy picture with few rosy dots. Sir, the Chief Minister has mentioned that we have lost one of the dependable sources of revenue, that is the carriage tax.

Sir, the Chief Minister has not brought in any new measure for taxation but he has hinted towards the end of his speech that he would like to bring in a bill for increasing the rates of motor vehicles taxation and by this he anticipates certain additional revenue. Still he has pointed out that there is still the sword of Damocles hanging over our head, that is the overdraft which is increasing continually and it has come to Rs. 16 crores. This is the financial situation, Sir. In view of this, Sir, I have been wondering what observation I would offer.

Sir, I was listening to the observation made by some of the members who participated in this debate, about unemployment. They have of course confined their remarks to the educated unemployment. They have not referred to under-employment and unemployment in the rural areas. Of course, we do not have any statistical figure of under-employment and unemployment in the rural areas. Sir, nearly 80 per cent of population live in rural areas and there is a rural labour force which is continuously growing, and in view of this fact we can easily understand what will be extent of rural under—employment and unemployment. Sir, I congratulate the Government for having taken a decision to set up an organization which will look after the development of the hill areas. For instance, he has mentioned about the formation of a Development C rporation like this for the Hill areas. Sir, it is a good news and I welcome this. Sir, I have to request the Government to examine the possibility for setting up a similar Development Corporation for the plains district.

Some of my friends have complained that in spite of setting up of the mojor inducties our youth have not been finding any opportunities for employment. That is a fact. Yesterday we read in the newspaper that at the end of the Third Five Year Plan there would be more unemployment. There would be unemployment because the plans are capital intensive and not labour intensive. That is why after the end of the three Plans we have not been able to solve the problem of unemployment and underemployment in the rural sector and it is time that we should have rethinking as to how we can solve rural unemployment now. I do not propose to take up your time in dealing with this point and I would rather like to come to Education.

Some of the hon. Members have complained that certain areas are being favoured and certain areas are being neglected in the matter of distribution of educational grants. I would like to suggest that Government should consider this question and think about an effective way to distribute grants in a manner so that all the areas including the backward areas get the chance for development of educational institution. Some Members have also mentioned that in spite of our yongmen having been trained in the Industrial Training Institutes, and in spite of having been awarded with diplomas they do not get any opportunity of employment in the industries. I discussed this with some of the industrialists and I came to know that the

trainees who have got diplomas in our institutions, lack practical training. That is why I ask the Government to consider the question of improving the quality of education in the Training Institutions instead of making attempts for multiplying such institutions. Because no useful purpose will be served if we cannot provide opportunities for their employment in the industries. Sir, my friends on this side and the other side, also referred to the case of teachers of Basic education who have not yet been made permanent. Some of the hon. Members have referred to this question and I also join with them and request Government to consider this question. They have been serving the Department for more than eighteen years and some of them are nearing superannution stage and it is unfortunate that they are still not made permanent. It is time that Government should think over this question and make them permanent so that after retirement they can be eligible to the amenities of Government Service.

Some of the Members have questioned the educational policy itself. I would rather ask them to wait for the recommendation of the Educational Commission. I trust that the Education Commission will submit their recommendations which will solve many of our difficulties. Some of them have gone to as far as to say that the education policy is creating unemployment. I do not agree with them but I would like that Government should try to implement the recommendations of the Education Commission when

these are submitted.

Sir, some of my friends have referred to procurment, co-operatives and Co-operative Merketing Societies, etc. In this connection I would suggest that Co-operative Marketing Organisations should be broad-bared. Agriculturists and cultivators should be given shares. Of course, Government is trying to make them shareholders by deducting annas 8 from the paddy they sell to the societies. In the seminars that are being held on occasions we had the opportunity of discussing with the Co-operative workers and I find that it is necessary that Government should consider the question of strengthening the Service Co-operatives. The Service Co-operatives have got no funds; they are financially very weak. It is time that we should try to strengthen the Service Co-operatives. In some of the Marketing Organisations the trading interest has already infiltrated and it is time that we should try to check this. Sir, I will not take much of your time and before I finish I, would like to mention about checking smuggling. I had discussed this with some of my friends living in the border districts, specially Goalpara and Cachar. It is time that we should examine the question of making a house to house survey in he border areas to know about the actual position of production and their requirements. Because some allege that there is a lot of smuggling. That is why I suggest that a house to house survey should be made in the border districts, specially the border areas to know about their production and requirement and set up organisation. I do not suggest that there should be rationing in these areas and introduction of rationing cards. This is a question which should be carefully considered.

Before I resume my seat, I must thank Government for having included in their new schemes the question of giving additional grants of Rs.1 lakh to the Lokapriya Bordoloi T. B. Hospital. It is a good thing and I would suggest in this connection that the question of Chandranath Lakshmi Memorial Chest Hospital, which is pending with the Government for sometime, should also be considered. Because with the rise of price of food stuff it is not possible to maintain the patients at Rs 50 thousand. That is why I have been pressing upon the Government to increase this grant to at The house would be interested to know that a donor has agreed to help this Institution with an X'Ray Plant which will be an asset to the Institution, and will enable the institution to serve the suffering humanity. With these words I request the Government in all my humility to consider this question. I know about the Government's financial difficulties. The picture is a gloomy one.

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

Shri STANLEY D. D. NICHOLS-ROY (Cherrapunji, Reserved for Scheduled Tribes): Mr. Speaker, Sir. This budget discussion for 1966, I believe, is something different, at least to my mind, which has been disturbed by the recent happenings in the Mizo Hills which aff cts all of us particularly those of us who have been connected with our friends there. This has disturbed us considerably. Therefore, Sir, I would not make an ordinary speech which I made last year. But before I come to my main part of the discussion I shall just touch on a few points which have been put in the budget speech of the Chief Minister who is also the Finance Minister so that they may be brought to the attention of the Government. The first point, Sir, at page 5 there is a item regarding the satisfactory progress in poultry pr duction and that birds have been supplied from Assam to North East Frontier Agency, Nagaland, Manipur and Tripura. Sir, it may be recalled in this connection that during the last session, I think, I mention about the very poor distribution of birds in the Blocks to the border areas. The Finance Minister last year had visited one area and suggested that people should increase production of poultry, but the Block Development people later told us that only 3:0 birds could be supplied for each Block. Here we find that Assam is supplying birds to N. E. F. A., Nagaland, Tripura and Manipur but we cannot supply to our own people in the border. I cannot understand this,

Secondly, Sir, there is a part of the speech on tourism. We are glad that the Government is doing something at last to promote tourist traffic, but, Sir, there is a situation which has arisen in tourism, which, I believe, should be brought to the attention of the Government. Sir, before 1958 practically no tourists were coming to Assam. Kaziranga was the only place where tourists were coming and that also is not in large numbers. It was only with the coming of the Stadium Guest House and better accommodation facilities were made available that more tourists started coming to Assam, not to Kaziranga alone but also to Gauhati, Shillong and Cherrapunji, etc. Sir, it is important to develop transport in connection with the tourist traffic and the Government realised this necessity and allowed tourist taxis to start plying in the State. With the development of tourist traffic gradually, Assam was put on the tourist map of the world. Large travel agencies like the American Express have just started taking interest in developing tourism in this State. Not to talk of others, if this particular agency publicizes Assam in its 400 offices all over the world it should keep all our arrangement busy for a considerable period of time during the whole year. Tourist traffic is not only good for us, for the local people who are benefited by increased trade of commodities and sale of mementoes that tourists carry away from the State, but it is one of the most

important means of earning foreign exchange. In various countries of the world up to 50 per cent of their earnings of foreign exchange are from tourism. There was a slight setback in tourist traffic to Assam during the Chinese aggression and later on during the conflict with Pakistan but things were fast coming back to normal. Sir, the pass system was also a great setback to the tourist traffic, and the way how the permit system i functioning is really remarkable. Some tourists whom we have met had disclosed that sometimes they had to wait for weeks on end, or their agencies have had to wait for permits from the Assam House in Calcutta. It is an experience which only the tourists themselves can describe. I shall not try to describe some of the troubles of some of the people who have been trying to come to Assam. But, Sir, the last decision of the Transport Department is the most strange one. Every tourist who wants to travel by a tourist taxi has to give his or her parent's name, age, the purpose of the r visit how long they will stay and such other things. After all this only then can the tourist taxi apply to the Secretary, Transport for a permit. If the Officer concerned is out of station, if it is a holiday, if it is a Sunday the tourist has to stay at Gauhati cooling his heels and he cannot come to Shillong or Cherra or elsewhere in this district. If a lady tourist is stranded at Gauhati her trouble can be well imagined. This tourist industry is being strangled to death, and it is strange that, when the country attaches so much importance to earning foreign exchange, our State through its callous attitude is nipping the industry in the bud. I request the Chief Minister to personally look into the matter because we have always believed that this State—both Hills and Plains—has considerable potential for developing this industry. Since the tourist taxis cannot ply without fulfilling so many formalities, private taxis are plying—no tax, no law, no income to the Government. This is what is happening to the tourist

Sir, another point in connection with the budget is regarding power. I notice, Sir, we have entered, or rather—the Electricity Board has entered—into an agreement with Tripura, Manipur and N.E.FA and is negotiating with West Bengal to supply power to these neighbouring States. Have we such a tremendous amount of power that we should be trying to sell it to the neighbouring States? Sir, we have heard for so many years that we are short of power. We need more power so that we can get cheap power and attract industries. But here as soon as we get it we are trying to sell it away and once these agreements are made the Electricity Board will require more and more power and they will require more and more of our cultivable land of the Hills. They will try to take all our lands which are being used for paddy cultivation to supply power required by other States. I would, therefore, request the Government to review this whole situation before they make all these agreements.

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Power): What is the hon. Member's suggestion?

Shri STANLEY D. D. NICHOLS-ROY: My suggestion, Sir, is that you take into confidence the District Council and the leaders of the Hills where most of the power is planned to be developed. You can consult the people of the area where the power is going to be generated and then make the plans, and then we can find out if there is surplus power or not.

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI : Sir, may I point out one thing? The other day in his speech Shri Md. Umaruddin stated that we have got surplus power, if we cannot sell it the State would be losing. In the interim period it has become necessary to find purchasers for sale of power. We are not generating power only in the Hills. Power is being generated both in the hills and in the plains both hydel and thermal. I do not see where is the conflict between the two.

So, I do not think when the power is there it cannot be sold, and I also donot understand how the District Council Members will be able to advice us as to where we shall sell power. It is a question of developing power

potential.

Shri STANLEY D. D. NICHOLS-ROY : Sir, the attitude of mind that questions how the local leaders can advise the Government in this matter, well it is, of course, so mething which the Government should consider. They should consider whether we should be taken into confidence and whether we have got anything to do or advise for the areas which we represent.

Now, Sir, in relief measures something has been said and it is very good. But I am afraid there are certain areas in this district which have not been helped and which suffered because of the cyclone of 1965. I would request

the Government to look into it.

Sir, my next small point is about the last point of the Budget which has been pre ented to us. In the newspaper it was stated that it was a surplus budget and that there was no further tax tion. But in the last page there is a bill for increasing the rate of taxation under the Motor Vehicle Taxation Act and the increase is by 50 per cent and 40 per cent. Sir, I have said many times in this House and I will repeat again that at least for the hill areas there is no other form of transport except road transport. the Government has agreed to the increase of fare because of the increased cost partly due to increased taxation and so on and so forth. For years the motor owners, the bus owners and truck owners of Assam have asked for permission to increase the fares and only very recently they have been allowed to increase their fares. But, Sir, it has been found that all that has been wiped off by the 53 per cent increase in taxation in one stage which is a very serious situation and the owner will have to pay such a heavier tax that the road transport system will be strangled. The transport system should be allowed to develop and increase, but if we impose such a heavy tax then the road transport system, especially in the hill areas is going to be destroyed as a result of the tremendous increase in taxation just at this one step. However, I hope there will be an opportunity to discuss this matter when the bill is brought before this House. I appeal to the Members of the other side to consider whether this is wise to impose an increase of 50 per cent tax on the road transport industry.

Sir, about border economy something was said and I appreciate that the Government is doing something in regard to the border economy. But I am afraid, Sir, it has not helped much the peopel of the border areas who are

still suffering.

Sir, there is another matter which was brought before this House 2 or 3 times and assurances were made by the Minister-in-charge. That is about payment of compensation. Sir, as far back as in 1961 Government requested a survey to be made of a rope-way and the Government requested the people to co-operate and the people allowed their orange trees and betelnut trees to be cut down. But up till now most of them have not been paid compensation even though repeated assurances have been made in this House. When I spoke to the Deputy Co. missioner he told me that assurances have been given in the House, that is, at the highest level. But up till now nothing has been done to pay these people their due compensation. There is delay, delay and delay. No officer has been appointed to do this work during this winter season and now the winter season is over and it will take another year. So, another year has been lost. The same thing applies to the Renku-Khasimara Forest road. We brought this matter before this House 2 or 3 times, but no officer has been appointed to do this work. I do not know whether we can consider this as a real matter for grievance of the people or are we to wait until they also rise up in arms? Sir, along with the D. C. and the District Agricultural Officer I have had the opportunity to tour many of the border areas Sir, promises were made regarding agricultural loans, seeds, tractors and so on and so forth but nothing so far has come about, All the applications are pending. Unless these things are given quickly the people will not have any faith in any of the promises that are made right from the Finance Minister down, who made these assurances and promises to help the border people. If there is no fund, let us tell these people that we are so ry, we cannot help you; you will have to depend on your own resourc's. But if you make promises then you must keep them.

Sir, my next point is regarding the law and order situation. The Chief 'Minister has mentioned in the Budget speech regarding the Mizo Hills situation. It has been listed under law and order. But, Sir, even you yourself this morning, while replying to the privilege motion have said that it is not merely a law and order problem. I envirely agree with you, Sir. It is a political problem, not merely a law and order problem, a problem for settlement in the hill areas. I do not know whether there is anyone in Assam and India yet to awake to the situation which has been created in the Mizo Hills. Sir, to think that this has been the action of a few misguided youths of Mizo Hills is far from correct. Do you not realise that in 1962, 72 per cent of the people there were democratically, constitutionally, f r the creation of a separate Hills State? There was no question of independence at that time. There was no question of violence. What is the solution to this problem? Do we gain any result or lesson from this? When the people have made a demand demorratically, peacefully and constitutionally through the All Party Hill Leaders' Conference for the creation of a separat Hill State in 1962 what was the answer of this State Government and the Government of India from 1962 up to today? The answer was 'No' to 5 per cent of the population in the hill areas and 72 per cent in Mizo Hill3 supported this organisation of which I happen to be the General Secretary and they pledged for non-violence, were pledged for constitutional means' and we tried to guide the people in that direction. And we warned the Prime Minister in 1963, and I would like to refer to one or two paragraphs of our memorandum in this r gard because it has considerable bearing on our thinking in regard to the political settlement that is essential for the whole of North Eastern India, particularly the hill areas of Assam. Sir, after the elections of 1962, in which 11 of the candidates returned and 53 per cent of the people voted for a separate Hill state, we requested the Government of India to re-consider their earlier decision and form a separate Hill State, but the answer was "no". Therefore, the All Party Hill Leaders Conference decided to go in for some form of non-violence Satyagraha move-Then the Chinese aggression came along and we had to drop that for the time being, because as responsible citizens of India, we did not believe that we should have any internal trouble at that time particularly when serious trouble f om the side of Communist China came and therefore, we suspended for the time being the direct action. And then came the

by-elections of 1963, in which two candidates of APHLC. in Mizo Hills were defeated by the Mizo National Front candidates who stood for independence. Sir, that was the most serious blow to Indian unity that has ever occurred. Perhaps some people thinks that the Naga Hills is more serious. We must remember one thing, the Nagas had never voted for Independence or for a separate State, whereas in Mizo Hills the people had voted, had shown with a democratic weapon which has been given to them by this so-called democracy that they want something and that had been rejected. In 1963, Sir, a warning was given when the Mizo National Front standing on complete independence, had brought in two of their candidates against us; the APHLC Sir, some of our friends on the other side, from time to time, have ridiculed the APHLC because we have been reduced in number. I wonder if they still ridicule them. Sir, we stood for a peaceful settlement which was something democratic, something peaceful, but by that ridicule they have encouraged something which is fraught with more serious danger for the country. Sir, I shall read out a portion of our Memorandum that we submitted to the Prime Minister of India-"Although in the last General Election the APHLC won 11 seats, however only 7 byelections were held. This was because 4 of the members elected on the APHLO ticket refused to abide by the decision of the APHLC calling on them to resign their seats". I am sorry, this is not the relevant portion. Yes, here it is—"The APHLC lost two seat in the Mizo Hills to a new organisation known as the Mizo National Front. But this loss rather than signifying any waning in the strength of the demand of APHLC signifies more than ever before the determination of the Mizo people to separate from Assam. However, it further signified a dangerous trend to the Covernment of a whole emanating from the indifferent attitude of the Government of India in its dealing with the APHLC and the hill people. We enclose herewith a copy and a translation of the Election Manifesto of the Mizo National Front which clearly bespeaks the danger ahead especially in the context of the Chinese Aggression and the unfriendly attitude of Pakis-The Mizo National Front has clearly declared that its aim is secession from India." Further we stated—"The Mizo National Front succeeded because of its secessionist appeal for independence and because the people in the Mizo Hills, 72 per cent of whom supported the APHLC in the last general elections became frustrated at the unresponsive policy of the Government in meeting their demand." Sir, time was running out. In spite of the fact that we knew that some trouble may come in the Mizo Hills, we still then and we still have maintained that it is only through a peaceful and constitutional approach that we will do the best for our people and so, Sir, we responded to the final proposal—the new proposal of the Prime Minister for full autonon y for the hills—what has been known now as the "Nehru Plan". Sir, that Nehru Plan for full autonomy the country and tonomy was put before us and because of the conditions in the country, and because of the fact that we wanted some settlement before things got out of hand, we accepted it for a fair trial in April 1964 Sir, it took one year before this Commission to examine this very Nehru Plan, which was given at the highest level, was constituted, in an attempt to settle the rollitical problem, it took one year before the Commission was appointed. Sir, I would like to refer to a portion of a letter which was sent to the Prime Minister in September 1964. Sir, even in September 1964 we wrote to the Prime Minister as follows:—

"The people are now hearing rumours that the matter is being intentionally delayed to bring about discouragement and confusion among the hill people. There are many disturbing forces at work in these border hill

areas and the political settlement arranged by the late Prime Minister Nehru was an attempt to solve most of these problems. However, if it is delayed too long there may not be any settlement Some sections of the people who have seen the example in the Naga Hills are advocating the use of violence and agitation which seems to them to be the only policy which creates attention and brings some results. All along as you know the APHLC had been trying its best to keep the people to a peaceful and constitutional approach and to a large extent we had succeeded. But now the peaceful and constitutional approach seems to bring no results. Even the compromise arrangement known as the Nehru Plan apparently no longer has the attention of the Government. There are indications and talks that the whole thing will eventually be belittled and reduced, diluted and changed to satisfy a certain section of the majority community in the State of Assam." Then again we wrote—"We are at a serious turn in the affairs of these strategic border areas. If we are to succeed in bringing about a really peaceful political settlement the hill people must be convinced about the integrity of purpose of your Government and whether the Hill people can really repose their full confidence and trust in the Government." Sir, in 1964 when the Mizo National Front had started to raise their demand for independence, still felt that there was a chance to bring about a political settlement peacefully, but what did we find? Even when the commission was appointed and it was giving a hearing, there was an attempt from this Government, witness the Government memorandum, to destroy that Nehru Plan, to do away with what had been promised to us, to the hill people, in an attempt to bring about a political settlement, to reduce and to change what had been solemnly promised by the highest authority of our country. Sir, the crux of the matter is whether the people of the hills, of the border areas really have any trust in this Government and in the Government of the country? However, Sir, it was still not too late if perhaps the Hills State had been granted, I believe that the situation in Mizo Hills would not have developed like that. You know, Sir, that the Mizo Union was the largest party in Mizo Hills. I believe they still are. They are not pledged for independence. They were with us, and I believe, they may still be with us. However, that is something to be seen. Now that the forces of destruction have been unleashed in Mizo Hills, I do not know what political settlement can be made. That is why my heart has been burdened over these past two weeks. I share a part of that responsibility with the Chief Minister and with all of us here because those friends of ours in Mizo Hills had never wanted violence, in 1962 and 1963. It was only after they had been rejected that they had taken up violence, because they felt that there was no other way before them. I do net know whether there has been any awakening in the minds of the people who conduct the affairs of this nation and of this State.

Mr. SPEAKER: You will try to conclude your speech shortly.

Shri STANLEY D. D. NICHOLS ROY: Yes, Sir, we on our part have tried our best to co operate with the Government in various development work of this area. We recognise the fact that our Chief Minister has the good of the peop e at heart but there are many in the Government, there are many in the administration and this State, who seem to try to do. Are we to continue the policy of killing off any one who raises his voice? Sir, I do not agree with the method which has been adopted by

the Mizo National Front. I shall never agree to it. But, Sir, I have all sympathy for the people of Mizo Hills, who in their extreme frustration and who in their extreme desire to help themselves, have finally resorted to violent means. Perhaps you may destroy them today and perhaps the administration will take control of the Silchar-Aijal road and the towns like Aijal, Lungleh, etc. But what about the rural areas? Are you going to post the army there for all time to come? What about the example of the situation that has been happening in Naga Hills? The situation has become out of control because at one time you did not take the warning that has been sounded by the Hills people. Sir, if it is not today, or tomorrow, somebody else in 5 years time or 10 years time will rise up and they will use violence and it is up to the Government to listen to a demand when it is made democratically by a majority of the people, and it is reasonable, then is the time to concede to that demand, not just because violence has been created. With these few words, Sir, I re-

sume my seat.

Shri LILA KANTA BORAH (Kaliabor): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I offer my heartiest congratulation to the hon. Chief Minister for presenting a surplus budget. Sir, the Chief Minister has stated that a pilot scheme will be taken up in Mayong area for the use of power for irrigation. Secondly, Sir, we are happy to learn from the hon. Chief Minister that he is going more for an additional amount of Rs. 1.65 crores fr m the Government of India with a view to give a final tuch to the Jamuna Irrigation Project. We are also equally glad to hear that despite financial stringency, Government is trying to make available an amount of Rs. 1:2 crores for certain new schemes. Sir, we find the condition of our agriculture is not very satisfactory. Our agriculture is in a very backward condition. Sir, our country is unable to feed the millions of people and she is to import a large quantity of foodgrains from abroad in order to feed the people. We are told by the Union Minister for Food, Mr. Subramanium, that about 8 per cent of the total requirements of food are to te imported from abroad every year. But, Sir, to fill up this small gap a huge expenditure is being spent almost every year, we are still deficient in respect fo food. Though Government have undertaken some schemes known as grow more food campaign and much improvement have been made in this direction but expanding population and natural vagaries have made India ever depending on foreign countries. Sir, we are glad that Government have taken up some technical measures to step up agricultural production. Steps like, irrigation, reclamation, soil-conservation, improved method of agricultural implements, etc. have been taken. But we can see how far we have been able to attract our people and also to enthuse them to take to the modern methods of cultivation. But we find that we have not been able to en huse our people to the modern techniques of development. Sir, cur people are by and large conservative in nature and they are mostly accustomed to primitive method of cultivation and they refuse to take modern method of cultivation. Their illiteracy and ignerance stand on their way and it appears that most of the people do not know the effect of modern method of cultivation which can increase the agricultural output. Sir, to remove this misunder tanding from the minds of the people, an Herculean effort is to be made. I think a serious effort should be made. We must organise a systematic and an integrated drive. I do not say that the who'e State should be taken at a time. We may take a particular district at least for a year and concentrate our energies and activities there for a year. Sir, the the whole agricultural machinery, the whole resources of the State in respect of agriculture should

be applied there. And above all, the minister, the leaders of the people, social workers, the whole of our panchayat machinery within the area and also Government officers of the State as well as those working in the district level have a special responsibility to look after the successful implementation of the entire programme. They should be organised into groups and they should go from village to village and if considered necessary from house to house and to explain to the people the effect of modern system of culti ation and urge upon them to take to the same. I think it such effort is made there will be a change in the minds of the people, and they will get used in the modern system of cultivation Sir, if we look to the ways and means adopted so far we find that the educated and the young people have been so far neglected. We have entrusted this whole matter to cert; in Gram Sevaks or to Extension Officers of the Panchayat. Sir, their capacity is very limited. They are not so enthusiastic. They are not so serious. So, Sir, a serious attempt should be made to give proper tr ining to these people. So far we have not been able to each with the continuous serious and the continuous serious and the continuous serious serious and the continuous serious se able to enthuse the people and the machinery of the Government is not so effective and the officers who are specially meant for field w rk, lack practical knowledge. They have more book knowledge We have seen the results of certain propaganda or the education which has been given by the Gram Sevaks or the Panchayat Extension Officers to our people. The result is absolutely unsatisfactory and in consequence we find that the people have become more averse to adopt the modern method of using fertilizers, manures, etc. The training, which has been given to the Gram Sevaks, I think, is quite nominal. We find that these Grain Sevaks never go to the villages. If we go to the villages or to the Gaon Panchaya's or to the Anchalik Panchayats, we find people complain that these Gram Sevaks do not go to the village.

What we find, Sir, is that these Gram Sevaks put on long trousers. So, they cannot go to the mudly fields and for that reason they cannot give proper demonstration to our agriculturists. For this purpose, I think, we should try to attract our young and educated people to take up agriculture. There should be a systematic attempt and endeavour to attract our young people to agriculture like Japan. For this purpose, I think, Sir, we should try to enthuse our students to develop agricultural aptitude. These students have: have immense organising ability and they have much creative faculties and power, because they are sincere and self less and after all if we want to solve our unemployment problem which is growing day by day and if we want to improve our agricultural products in a systematic, way we have to solve them by our young and educated people through proper guidance and help. That is why we should try to attract our young people to take up agricultural as well as industrial pursuits. Sir, how to bring them to agriculture is a serious problem. To my mind, I would like to suggest that if we can give the leadership to our young and educated people to take up modern method of cultivation with modern implements and practices of cultivation, and if we can bring such psychological change, surely they will allow the control of the c surely they will ultimately develop such agricultural aptitude. Then our young men may be encouraged and enthused, to take to agriculture, both in organisation and method. So, I think a serious attempt on this line should be made so that our young and educated people may come

forward to take up agriculture.

Mr. SPEAKER: Your time is up.

Adjournment

The House then adjourned till 2 p. m for lunch.

(After Lunch)

Shri TILOK GOGDI (Teok): মাননীর অধ্যক্ষ মহোদর, আমাৰ ১৯৬৬-৬৭ চনৰ বাজেটখনত কোনো নতুন কব কাটলব বোজা দিয়া নাই, তথাপি মটৰৰ ওপৰত নতুন টেক্সৰ ব্যৱস্থা দাঙি ধৰিছে। আমাৰ যোৱা দুবছৰ আমি এনেকুৱা অৱস্থাৰ সন্মুখীন হব লগাই হ'ল যে আমাৰ ভালেমান আঁচনি লব নোৱাবা অৱস্থা আহি পৰিছিল। এনেকুৱা অৱস্থাৰ মাজেদি আমাৰ দুটা বছৰ পাৰ হৈ গ'ল। এই বছৰ চৰকাৰে সেই বিষয়ে কি কৰিব পৰা যায় তাক চৰকাৰে চিত্ৰা কৰি এখন বাহি বাজেট দাঙি ধৰাৰ কাৰণে মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়াক ধন্যবাদ জনাইছো। আমাৰ যিবিলাক ৰাজহ সংগ্ৰহ হয় তাৰ পুঁজি বৃদ্ধি কৰিবৰ কাৰণে টেক্স আদি লগোৱা शुराबाकन । रगरे कावरन महेव हिस नरिशादा जान देररक् । Private Taxi तूनि विविध টেক্সি ওনাইছে । এইবোৰ টেক্সি কেনেকৈ চলি আছে কব নোৱাৰো । ইয়াৰ এটা তদন্ত হোৱা উচিত । এইবোৰ টেক্সিৰ ওপৰত উচিত ব্যৱস্থা ললে চৰকাৰৰ কেবা লাখ টকা **আয় হব।** ইয়াৰ উপৰি চৰকাৰৰ বহুত ভগা গাড়ী পৰি আছে । বিভিন্ন বিভাগত এনেকুৱা ভগা গাড়ী বছতো আছে। State Transport বিভাগতো এনে ভগা গাড়ী ভালেমান আছে। এই গাড়ীবোৰৰ পৰা একো আয়ু ছোৱা নাই বৰং লোকচানহে মাত্ৰ। এইবিলাক গাড়ী সোনকালে dispose কৰাৰ কথা চিন্তা নকৰিলে অযথা লোকচান ভবি থাকিব লগা হৈ থাকিব। এইবিলাক যদিও সৰু সৰু কথা তথাপি এইবোৰ কথা একেবাৰে উলাই কৰিবলগীয়া কথা নহয়। Pine Wood Hotel ত ৩ জনকৈ I. A. S. officer বাধি ইমান টকা ধৰচ কৰাৰ কোনো প্রয়োজন নাই। ৬০০।৭০০ টকা দি এজন মেনেজাব বাখিলেই ভালকৈ চলে। এইবিলাক কথা চৰকাৰে ভাবি চোৱা উচিত।

তৰুপৰি পঞ্চায়তৰ ক্ষেত্ৰতো এনেকুৱা বহুত টকা লোকচান হৈ আছে । আমাৰ মহকুমা পৰিষদত দিরা হৈছিল কিন্তু পুলিচে আজিলৈকে কোনো তদন্ত কৰা নাই । পঞ্চারতত যি misappropriation हम ठाक यनि अंबन मिरन श्रीनिए धरनरेक अंतरहना करन ट्वारंड পঞ্চায়তৰ কি অৱস্থা হব পাৰে চিন্তা কৰি চাওক। পঞ্চায়তত এইবোৰ थवब कबा क्लारना

authority নাই নেকি ?

মিউনিচিপালিটিক চৰকাৰে লাখ লাখ টকা ঋণ দিছে কিন্তু সেই ঋণ যে পৰিশোধ কৰিব লাগে সেই কথা বহুত নিউনিচিপ'লিটিয়ে পাহবিয়েই গৈছে। আৰু Service Co-operative বিলাকক যিবিলাক টকা ধাব দিয়া হৈছে, সেই টকাও পৰিশোধ দিয়াৰ কথা ভবা নাই। চৰকাৰে এইদৰে চিলাই দিয়াৰ কোনো কাৰণ নাই । যিবিলাকে ঋণ লৈছে তেওঁলোক টকা যৰাই দিব পৰা মানুহ। সেই কাৰণে এইবোৰ ঋণৰ টকা সোনকালে আদান কৰিবৰ কাৰণে কঠোৰ ব্যৱস্থা

P.W.D. ত বহত টকা খৰচ কৰিছে কিন্তু এই বিভাগে কিছুমান কাম কৰাৰ উদাহৰণ আছে पि (नग्र मृन्यान) विश्व क्षेत्र विषय का विषय विश्व विश्व क्षेत्र विश्व का विषय का वि বিৰুদ্ধে কিয় শান্তিমূলক ব্যৱস্থা গুহণ কৰা নহব ?

National High Way টো পৰিষ্কাৰ কৰি বধাত P.W.D. এ বিশেষ কোনো কৃতকাৰ্য্য হৰ পৰ। নাই । গুৱাহানীৰ পৰা শিৱসাগৰলৈ যোৱাৰ বাটতে দেখিব সোনাপুৰৰ ওচৰত ৰাঙাৰ उপৰতে गानुद्र यत गाजिए । त्यांत्राहे Municipality এ ভারা দিয়া National High Way ওচনব দোকান বিলাক আজিও চনকানে গুচাব নোৱাৰিলে । ইয়াৰ লগত Public Safety ৰ কথা জড়িত আছে। এই বিষয়ে চৰকাৰৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰিলো। ইমানকে কৈ মোৰ বক্তব্য ইয়াতেই শেষ কৰিলে

Shri SHRIMAN PRAFULLA GOSWAMI (Nalbari-West): व्याक মহোদর, ১৯৬৬-৬৭ চনৰ বাজেট আলোচনা আৰম্ভ কৰাৰ সূচনাতে মই আমাৰ আগৰ বিভ্ৰমন্ত্ৰী শ্ৰীক্ধৰণদিন আলি আহমদ ডাঙৰীয়া কেন্দ্ৰীয় মন্ত্ৰী হৈ যোৱাত আমি সকলোৱে বিশেষভাৱে আনন্দ পাইছো যে ভাৰতবৰ্ষই স্বাধীনত। লাভ কৰাৰ পিচৰ পৰা এইবাৰেই প্ৰথম আমাৰ পৰা এগৰাকী কেন্দ্ৰীয় মন্ত্ৰী হ'ল। শ্ৰীআহমদ স্বাধীন্তা সংগ্ৰামৰ এজন অগ্ৰগামী যোদ্ধা আৰু সংৰ্ব-ভাৰতীয় নেতা । তেখেতৰ অভাৰত আনাৰ পুদেশৰ নিশ্চয় বছত অস্ত্ৰবিধা হব কিন্তু দেশৰ জাতীয় স্বাৰ্থ আৰু আমাৰো কেন্দ্ৰত উপযুক্ত ু তিনিধিছৰ বাবে আমি তেখেতক অভিনন্দন জ্ঞাপন কৰি আগবঢ়াইছে। ।

যোৱা বছৰটো আমাৰ কাৰণে এটা পৰীক্ষাৰ সময় আছিল। কিন্তু অহা বছৰটো দেশৰ কাৰণে বিশেষকৈ আমাৰ কাৰণে এটা ডাঙৰ সঞ্জটৰ সময় বুলি ভাবো। অহা বছৰত আমি নানান সমস্যাৰ সন্মুখীন হব লাগিব

দেশবন্দা, দেশব সংহতি, খাদ্য--আখিক আদি সকলোবোৰ ডাঙৰ সমস্যা জটিল হৈ যাব ধৰিছে । এইবোৰ জাতীয় সমস্যাত আদি সাহস আৰু সঙ্ঘবদ্ধ শক্তিৰে জনসাধাৰণৰ সেৱা কৰিব লাগিব । দেশৰ ডাঙৰ সমস্যা বোৰৰ কথা মই নকলেও হৰ কাৰণ এই বোৰৰ কথা আমাৰ মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰী আৰু অন্যান্য মন্ত্ৰী সকল সম্পূৰ্ণ অবগত আৰু তেওঁলোকে সমূহীয়া হিচাবে এই সমস্যা বোৰ হাতত লবই লাগিব ।

এইবাব বাজেট আলোচনাত মই আমাব অঞ্চলৰ আৰু মোব সমষ্টিৰ কেটামান কথা প্ৰথমতে কব খোজো। আমাব আটাইতকৈ ডাঙৰ অভাৱ আৰু বহু বছৰৰে পৰা আনকি বৃটিশ শাসনৰে পৰা চলি অহা নায় দাবী নলবাৰী মহকুমাব কথা চৰকাৰক সোঁৱৰাই দিব খোজো। আগৰ বাজেট আলোচনাত মই এই দাবী অনাত ভূতপূৰ্ব বিভয়ন্তীয়ে আগৰ বাজেট অধিবেশনতো চৰকাৰে নলবাৰীক সদৰ হিচাপে লৈ উত্তৰ কামকপত এটি সৰ্বাঞ্চীন মহকুমা অদূৰ ভবিষ্যতে কৰাৰ সিন্ধান্ত কৰা বুলি ঘোষণা কৰিছিল। অৱশ্যে নলবাৰীত ফৌজদাৰী আৰু দেৱানী আদালত প্ৰবৰ্তন হৈছে আৰু ট্ৰেজাৰীও আছে; তদুপৰি এজন Executive Magistrate ও দি মহকুমাৰ কাৰ্মৰ কিছু সূচনা কৰা হৈছে। কিছু সম্পূৰ্ণ ভাবে মহকুমা নকৰাত আৰু এজন S.D.O. মহকুমাধিগতি নিনিয়াত শাসন ব্যৱস্থাত বহুত অস্ত্ৰবিধা হোৱাৰ উপৰিও জনসাধাৰণে পাবলগা। শীঘু আৰু ন্যায় বিচাৰৰ পৰা ৰঞ্জিত হৈছে।

শেইকাৰণে এই বাজেট অবিবেশনতে নলবাৰীত মহকুমা হব বুলি ঘোষণা কৰিব লাগে আৰু আৱশ্যকীয় সকলো ব্যৱস্থা গ্ৰহণ কৰিব লাগে । যদি মহকুমা নকৰে তেনেহলে তাকেই কৈ দিব লাগে । শাসনৰ অবিধাৰ কাবণেহে নলবাৰীত মহকুমা নিকৰ হৈছে । কামৰূপ জিলাৰ ভিতৰতে নলবাৰীৰ অঞ্চলৰ কামেই বেচি । নলবাৰী ঘনৰসতিৰ ঠাই ; প্ৰতি বৰ্গমাইলত ১২ শৰ পৰা ১৪শলৈ মানুহ পাবলীয়া অঞ্চলত এনে ঘনৰসতি পৃথিবী বিখ্যাত । এইকথা চেন্সাস বিপোচঁতে লিখিছে । ইয়াৰ বহুত মানুহ কোচবিহাৰৰ পৰা আবন্ত কৰি অসমৰো ইম্বৰ পৰা সিমূৰলৈকে সকলো ঠাইত চাকৰি, বেপাৰ-বাণিজ্য, আদি নানা কামত নিযুক্ত হৈ আছে । শিক্ষা বিষয়ং । নলবাৰী আগবঢ়া । ইয়াৰ ছাত্ৰসকলো স্বাধীনতাৰ পিচতে অবিধা পাই বিজ্ঞান, চিকিৎসা আদিত প্ৰতিভা প্ৰকাশ কৰি প্ৰতিযোগিতানূলক বৃত্তি আদি পাই বিদেশৰ পৰা কৃতিত্ব লাভ কৰি প্ৰদেশৰ নানা ডাঙৰ ডাঙৰ দায়িত্বসন্পূৰ্ণ কাম কৰি আছে । ইয়াৰ মানুহ কঠোৰ পৰিশুনী আৰু বিখ্যাত খেতিয়কো ; সেই কাৰণে নলবাৰী অঞ্চলৰ ৰাইজৰ সকলো ক্ষেত্ৰতে লেখত লব লগা বৰঙণি । নলবাৰীৰ প্ৰতি চৰকাৰে বিশেষ ছঙিৰ আমডোছ বাঢ়িব ধৰিছে । চৰকাৰৰ নিজৰ বিপোচা মতেই নলবাৰীত মহকুমা হৰ লাগে কুলি বছদিনৰ পৰাই কোৱা হৈ আছে । শাসন ব্যৱস্থাৰ উনুতিৰ কাৰণে এনেন্ত্ৰনত এই কাম পলম কৰা উচিত নহয় । মই চৰকাৰৰ ওচৰত দাবী কৰে। যেন অতি সোনকালে নলবাৰী সম্পূৰ্ণ মহকুমাত পৰিণত হয় ।

নলবাৰী শিলপৰ বিষয়তো বৰ পিচপৰা। তাত এখন Technical School শোলা উচিত। অৱশ্যে ৪র্থ পৰিকলপনাত I.T.I. এখন খোলাৰ কথাও গুনিছো। স্বর্গীয় শ্ৰংচন্দ্র গোসামীৰ পৰিবাৰ শূীয় তাভুবনেশুৰী দেখীয়ে প্রায় ৩০ বিষা মাটি বিনামূল্যে দান কৰিছে, গতিকে মাটিৰ সমস্যা নাই। নলবাৰীত এখন Sub-Jail ৰ কাৰণেও মাটি অধিগ্রহণ কৰা হৈছে আৰু Court building ৰ কাৰণেও মাটি অধিগ্রহণ কৰা হ'ল কিন্ধ এতিয়াও এইবোৰ নির্মাণতে কৰা নাই। সেই কাৰণে তাৰ মানুহৰ মনত নিবাশ ভাৰ হৈছে। নলবাৰী উত্তৰ পাৰৰ কেন্দ্র ঠাই। সকলো ফালৰ পৰা আলি-পদুলীৰ যোগাযোগ আছে। তাত E. & D. বিভাগৰ Divisional Office এটাও হোৱাৰ কথা আছিল। পিচে নলবাৰীত হৰনে ৰঙ্গিয়াত হব এইলৈ অধিয়া-অৰি কৰি থাকোতেই ব্যপেটাত হ'লগৈ। সেই ব্যপেটা ভিভিজনৰ লগত নলবাৰী সাঙুৰি দিয়াত নলবাৰীৰ মানুহৰ অন্ধ্ৰনিয়া হৈছে। নলবাৰীতে এটা E. & D. ব Division অফিচ হব লাগে কাৰণ পাগলাদিয়া আদি নদী বানপ্রানীৰ সমস্যা। নলবাৰীতে বেচি। বিভিনু অফিচ নলবাৰীত নোহোৱা পর্য্যন্ত নলবাৰী অঞ্চল গুৱাহাটী ভিভিজনৰ লগত ৰাৰিব লাগে।

কৃষি বিষয়ত নলবাৰী গোটেই অসমৰ ভিতৰতে আগবঢ়া। বিষ্পানসন্মত ভাবে যদি অসমীয়া খেতিয়কে খেতি কৰিছে তেনেহলে এই নলবাৰীতেই পূৰ্থম। সেই কাৰণে কৃষিমন্ত্ৰীক অনুৰোধ কৰিছে। তাত যেন District Agriculture অফিচ স্থাপন কৰাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰে।

নলবাৰী অঞ্চলত জিলা কৃষি বিষয়াৰ অফিচ হলে-উত্তৰ কামৰূপৰ বৰমা, পাটাচাৰকুচি, টিছ, হাজে।, বদিয়া আৰু নলবাৰী আদি অঞ্জৱ খেতিয়ক সকলৰ বিশেষ স্থবিধা হব। এই অঞ্জৱ গোটেই খেতিয়কৰ উন্ত ধৰণৰ খেতি কৰাৰ স্থৰিধা আৰু আগ্ৰহ আছে । ইয়াত পেকেজ পুণ্ৰেমৰ ভাঁচনিও লব লাগে। এই অঞ্চলৰ খেতিয়ক কঠোৰ পৰিশুনী আৰু বিঙান্যন্মত প্ৰতি গুহণত ইচছুং। Education, Industry আৰু Agriculture ত উত্তৰ কামৰূপ বিশেষকৈ নলবাৰী অঞ্লটোৰ মানুহ বেচ পটু। গতিকে তেওঁলোকক সেই বিষয়ত আৰু উণ্ত হবলৈ চৰকাৰে পাৰ্য্যমানে অনুপ্ৰেৰণা যোগাৰ লাগে। আজিৰ এই নিবনুৱা সমস্যা আৰু উৎকট খাদ্য সমস্যাৰ দিনত গেই লোকসকলৰ পৰা চৰকাৰে যিমানেই পাৰে কাম আদায় কৰিব লাগে। সেই কাবণে নলবাৰী, বদিনা, তামুলপুৰ, বৰমা, টিছ আৰু উত্তৰ বৰক্ষেত্ৰী আদি অঞ্চলৰ কাৰণে নলবাৰীত District Office খুলিবলৈ মই ক্ষিমন্ত্ৰী আৰু উদ্যোগ মন্ত্ৰী দুজনাক অনুৰোধ কৰিলে।। আমাৰ বিভিনু শিলপানু ছানত যি অলপ অসমীয়া কামকৰা ডেকা আছে তাঁৰ সৰহ সংখ্যক ननवाबी अक्षनव । ननवाबी ए फिक्निक्न कुन आरू I.T. I. এটা খোলা হলে निवनुता एडकामकरन (फेड़ेनि॰ देल गांगा भिन्थे नियक इव शांवित्तरहरूँ।

উত্তৰ কামৰূপৰ ভিতৰত নলবাৰী এখন ঘনবসতি সম্পনু ঠাই। ইয়াৰ সীমা ভোটান Foot य अवाशित प्रकरना Additional S. P. चारक ; ठारव अकन ननवाबीरेन चानि ननवाबीठ এটা A.S.P. व অফিচ কৰিব লাগে। নলবাৰী অঞ্চলৰ কাৰণে Additional S. P. ৰ অফিচ নলবাৰীত কৰিলে গুৱাহাটীত বছতো বেচ কমি যাব—আৰু কামৰো স্থবিধা হব—সেইটো এতিয়াও गरे कुछ त्य यपि Additional S. P. वर्ड मान पित्र त्नावादन एउटछ निषित्र। भगवादेन D.S.P. अजन मि काम हलाव लाएं। जाव कावर्ष (बर्ल्ण अकिहाव मिव नालार्ग। खबाशांने इ D.S.P. আছে: তাৰে এজনক নলবাৰীত দিলেই স্থাবিধা হব।

মহোদয়, শিক্ষানুষ্ঠানৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত উত্তৰ কামকপৰ বিশেষকৈ নলবাৰী আগবে পৰা আগবঢ়া। তাৰ মানুহবিলাক আগৰে পৰা শিকানুৰাগী আৰু ৰাইজৰ নিজৰ প্ৰচেষ্টাতে প্ৰায় গাঁৱে গাঁৱে M.E., M.V., Madrassa হাইস্কুল বছতো চলি আছে। নলবাধীৰ ৰাইজে লেখত লবলগীয়া নলবাৰী কলেজে। পাতিলে। সেই কাৰণে মই আমাৰ শিক্ষা উপমানী গৰাকীকো বছদিন আগতে কৈছিলো বে District Supervision আদিৰ স্ববিধাৰ কাৰণে নলবাৰীত এজন Additional D. I. of School দিব লাগে--কিন্তু আজিলৈ একো নকৰিলে। মই এতিয়াও অনুবোধ কৰিছো যাতে অতি গোনকালে নুলুবাৰীত এজন Additional D.I. of School দিয়া হয়। অকল সেয়ে নুহয়। विभिन्ना, शास्त्रा, जानूनशूब, वबमा, ननवाबीब भिकाव शुनावजादेन नक्का कवि जाव शरेकुन विनाकव शवि-চালনাৰ স্থবিধাৰ কাৰণে এজন Assistant Inspector নলবাৰীত দিব লাগে। বৰ্ত্তমান গুৱাহাটীতে নলবাৰী অঞ্চলটো জাপি দিয়াত বহুতো অস্ত্ৰবিধা হৈছে। গতিকে মই চৰকাৰক শিকাৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত নলবাৰী অঞ্চলৰ এই অস্ত্ৰিধা দুটা দূৰ কৰিবলৈ নলবাৰীক এটা শিক্ষাবিভাগৰো কেন্দ্ৰত পৰিণত कवांब (ठेटें। इव नाता ।

মই বর্ত্তমানে P. W. D. সম্বন্ধে আলোচনা নকৰো, কাৰণ Estimate Committee যে P.W.D. व विषया Examine कवि আছে আৰু भरता তাৰ এজন মেলাৰ---গতিকে সেইবিষ্যায় সদনত আলোচনা কৰাতো নীতি বিৰুদ্ধ। কিন্তু মই মাত্ৰ মোৰ অঞ্চলত কেইবা বছৰৰে পৰা অসম্পূৰ্ণ

रेट थका (क्टेंग्रोमान बाखाव कथा नकता नहता एनटे बाखात्वाव ह'न :--

(১) শণিৰাম মণ্ডল ৰাস্তা। (২) চামটা বণিবাৰি ৰাস্তা। (৩) চামটা ৰামপুৰ ৰাস্তা। (৪) জাগুৰ ৰণিবাৰি মবোৱা ৰাস্তা। (৫) বনগাওঁ—জাগৰা ৰাস্তা। (৬) নলবাৰী—বাহজেনী ৰাস্তা। (৭) টিছ— হাৰিভাগ্ৰ সাহপৰ ৰাজ।। ইয়াৰ ভিতৰত হিতীয় পৰিকল্পনাৰ আৰম্ভণিতে এই শণিবাম মণ্ডল ৰাজাৰ কাম আৰম্ভ কৰা হৈছিল—তাৰপিচত তৃতীয় পৰিক-পনাও শেষ হ ল—অৰ্থা: সেই ৰাস্তাটো আৰম্ভ কৰাৰ ১০৷১২ বছৰ হ'ল--আৰু কাম শেষ কৰাৰ আজি খাুুুুুয়ে দুবছৰ হ'ল--মুকালমুৱাৰ ফালৰ পৰাও इ'ल---नजराबीवव कालव প्रवाध वांछा र'ल--- किछ मांकरं पूरे मारेन वांछा नवकारेकरंग चार्छ। এह ৰান্তাটো এটা Vital Link; এই ২ মাইল ৰান্তা নুবসাৰ কাৰণে দুয়ো কালৰ পৰা অহা মানতে वहरा ठारे प्रतिशिक जारित नगा रेराइ । এই बाखारोगातरे जवाक गररापतान गमिरितो ननवानीन লগত গংযোগ কৰিছে। অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়ে এই ৰাস্তাটোৰ বিষয়ে মোৰ লগতে পৰামৰ্শ কৰি আপনিও ুধ্যমন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়কো এইবিষয়ে এটা নোট দিছিল—মুখ্যাত্ৰী মহোদয়ে যদিও কিবা কৰিছে আৰু P. W. D. য়ে কিবা দিলেও হয়তো File ব বেমেজালিতে ক'ৰবাত ঘূৰি কি আছে (Voice— কিমান বছৰ হ'ল ?) আৰম্ভ কৰাৰ আজি ১০৷১২ বছৰ হ'ল আৰু এই ২ মাইলৰ কথা কোৱা ৰো ভাজি ২ বছৰ হ'ল। সেই মাজতে ২ মাইল ৰাজা সম্পূৰ্ণ নকৰাত সি Missing Link হৈয়ে थांकिन। मूर्याकानव मानुष्ट जरन अवस्थाव वारव आमार्क निमा करव। जरेरिन जिले छो। छो व समगा देश श्रीब चार्छ-- এই गमगारिहा शानकारन गमावान कविनरेन महे P. W. D. व मन्नी मूर्यमानी भररान्यक होनि जन्ताथ करवा ।

নোৰ ব্যক্তিগত অভিক্রতাবে মই কৰ পাৰে। যে সেই দুই মাইল ৰাস্তা কৰোতে লাখ লাখ চকাব দৰকাব নাই; ৰোধকৰো সম্প্রতি ৫০ হেজাব মান টকা হলেই হব। অন্ততঃ সেই টকা খিনি ৰাখিব লাগে—আজি দৰছৰে সেই দুমাইল ৰাস্তা নোহোৱাটো এটা কলক্কৰ কথা। সেই ৰাস্তাখিনিত priority দিব লাগে—তবি কাৰণে মানুহে মোক কয়, অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়ক কয়, গতিকে মই বিভাগীয় মন্ত্ৰী আৰু মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ক অনুবাধ কৰে। যাতে অতি সোনকালে সেই কামখিনি হয়। মই বাবে ৰাধে Supplementary Demand ত চাওঁ—কিন্তু কোনোবাৰেই শণিবাম মঙল ৰাস্তা নাপাওঁ। Supplementary Budget ত বহুত ৰাস্তাৰ কাৰণেই টকা ধবিছে। তাবে কিতু টকাৰে এই সম্প্যাটোৱে। স্মাধান কৰিব। বত্তমান বেচি নহলেও গৰু গাড়ী যাব প্ৰাকৈ হলেও গেই ২ মাইল ৰাস্তা কৰি দিব লাগে।

Mr. SPEAKER: चारशानाव गमस डेकलिल ।

Shri SHRIMAN PROFULLA GOSWAMI: মই ৰাজ্যপালৰ ভাষণৰ আলোচনাতে। অংশ গ্ৰহণ কৰা নাই; মোক আৰু ১৫ মিনিট সময় দিব লাগে।

তাৰপিচত বনগাওঁ—জাগৰা ৰান্তাটোৰ পূৰ্ণম মাইলৰ ভিতৰতে মাত্ৰ ২০০ গজ ৰান্তা বন্ধা হোৱা নাই। আগতে মাটিৰ অলপ গোলমাল আছিল; P.W.D. ক কলে কয় 'একো হোৱা নাই, file Revenue ত আছে'। বিহওক, এতিয়ালৈ সেই ২০০ গজ ৰান্তা সম্পূৰ্ণ নহল। তাৰ কাৰণে টকা ধৰা আছে; মাটিও যেনিবা এতিয়া acquire কৰা হৈ গ'ল। গতিকে বাতাখিনিৰ কাৰণে মানুহে আমাক গালিশপনি পাৰে। এইটো এটা জীবন কলম্ভ স্বৰূপ হৈ পৰি আছে। সেই ১ কাৰ্ল্ডভটকও কম ৰান্তাখিনি বান্ধি এই কলম্বটো মোচন কৰিব লাগে। তাৰ কাৰণে টকা আছে মাটিও acquire হৈছে যেতিয়া ৰান্তাখিনি সম্পূৰ্ণ কৰাত কোনো অস্ত্ৰবিধা নহয়—সেই কাৰণে মই ৰাজ্যিক মন্ত্ৰীক সানুন্তা অনুবোৰ কৰিলো।

ত্তীয়তে মই নলবাৰী—বাহজানী ৰান্তাৰ কথা কওঁ—ই আন এটা কলক্ক—আগৰবাৰ (১৯৬২-১৯৬৬) মই যেতিয়া সদস্য হৈ আছিলো, তেতিয়াই এই বান্তাৰ কাম আৰম্ভ হৈছিল। সেই ৰান্তাটো নলবাৰী কলেজৰ পৰা যোৱা পূথম মাইলৰ ভিতৰতে; অলপ ৰান্তা এতিয়াও বন্ধা হোৱা নাই। টকাৰ অভাৱত নহয়, মাটি অধিগ্ৰহণৰ গঙগোলত। মই ৰহুবাৰ S.D.O. আৰু Executive Engineer ক কৈছো; কলে কয় যে মাটি নেপায়, File Revenue ত আছে। Revenue ক কলে, file বিচাৰি নাপায়। মই ৰাজ্যিক ৰাজ্য মন্ত্ৰীক সানুনয়ে অনুবোৰ কৰিছো—তেখেতে যেন ক'ত কি file হেৰাইছে, ভালকৈ তদন্ত কৰি দৰকাৰ হলে মানুহ কেইটাক আনি হলেও সেই মাটি সোনকালে ব্যৱস্থা কৰি ৰান্তাখিনি সম্পূৰ্ণ কৰাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰে। ইয়াতে ৰাজ্যিক ৰাজ্য মন্ত্ৰী আৰু ৰাজ্যিক P.W.D. মন্ত্ৰী দুয়োকে মই অনুবোৰ কৰিলো যাতে পুয়ো একেলগে চাইচিন্তি কামখিনি কৰে।

মই আৰু এটা কথা বছদিনৰ পৰা কৈ আছো। সেইটো হল নলবাৰী গৰ্ভন হাইক্কুলৰ ওচৰত থকা আনন্দ চিনেমা হলৰ কথা। যোৱা বছৰৰ বাজেট আলোচনাটো মই উথাপন কৰিছিলো যে আনন্দ টকী' তাৰ পৰা উঠাই দিব লাগে। সেই বিষয়ে মোকৰ্দমা হ'ল; আনকি হাইকোট পৰ্যান্ত হ'ল। সেই মানুহজন ইমান প্ৰভাৱশালী যে এতিয়ালৈকে সেই 'আনন্দ টকী'য়ে সেই ঘৰ, মাটি দখল কৰিয়েই আছে। এই বিষয়ে আমাৰ মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰীকো কলো। তেখেতেও কৈছিল যে তাৰ পৰা 'আনন্দ টকী' উঠি যাব—কিন্তু আমাৰ মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰী সহজ গৰল লোক—তেখেতে আৰু সেই কথাৰ খবৰ ৰখা নাই। তেখেতে হয়তো ভাৰিছে সেই ঠাইৰ পৰা চিনেমা উঠি গ'ল। ভূতপূৰ্বে D. C. জনো মোৰ বন্ধু মানুহ—তেখেতক কওঁতে কৈছিল 'এইটো নিশ্চয় উঠাই দিম''। কিন্তু এদিনাখন ৰাতিপুৱা বোৰ কৰো কোনোবা উকীলে গৈ ধৰিলে—আৰু বুজাই দিলে। কোনোবা Public man ও এই কথাৰ লগত জড়িত থকাৰ সন্তাৱনা। ৰাজ্যিক বাজহ মন্ত্ৰীও আছে; গতিকে মই কওঁ যে এনেকৈ থাকোতে যদি দখল কৰা ১২ বছৰ উকলি যায় তেন্তে ৰাজহুৱা নাট্য মন্দিৰতো যাৰই চিনেমা হাউচৰ দখল লৈ অতি মূল্যবান চৰকাৰী মাটিত আৰু কুলৰ ওচৰতে এজন মানুহক সম্পত্তি কবাত নিৰপেক্ষ দৰ্শক হৈ থকা অতি পৰিতাপ আৰু লাজ্ব কথা।

মই অলপ মেডিকেলৰ বিষয়ে কওঁ। এইটো কাৰো অবিদিত নহয় যে উত্তৰ কামৰূপ অঞ্চলত Gastro-enteritis হৈ বহুতো মানুহ মবিল—অকল আমাৰ নলবাৰী থানাৰ এলাকাতে ১০০ বো ওপৰ মানুহৰ মৃত্যু হৈছে। সেই সময়ত বৰ্ত্তমানৰ স্বাস্থ্যবিভাগৰ ডিবেক্টৰ জনে কলে বে, এইটো কলেৰা হৈছে— Gestro-enteritis টো এটা general term মাত্ৰ। মই সেই

অনুসাৰে মানুহৰ আগত বজুতা আদি দি বছ ঠাইত ভেক্সিনেটৰ লৈ গৈ কলেৰা ভেক্সিন দিয়ালো। তার পিচত সেই একেজন D. H. S. মে, Publicity ব জবিয়তে আকে) এখন पि शुठाव कवितन (य এইটো कलावा नश्य--গতিকে कलावा ভেঞ্জিনৰ দাবা পতিষোধ কৰাৰ সন্তাবনা নাই । Handbill পোৱাৰ পিচত মানুহে কবলৈ আৰম্ভ কৰিলে शुंजित्यांव कवाव गढाप्पा नार । प्राथमिकार एनावार नार्क प्राथमिक प्रायमिक प्राथमिक प्राथमिक प्राथमिक प्राथमिक प्रायमिक प नश्य विन करन, रुउ नारक अरन गरन थाकिव नहा र'न। यिष्या Pasteur Institute ত Înve tigation কৰিলে তেতিয়াও তাত কলেৰাই পাইছে। তাৰ পিচত মেডিকেল কলেজ-Anvestigation ৰ কাৰণে পঠিওৱা হৈছিল। যিহওক সকলো দোষ মেডিকেল ভিপার্টমেণ্টর ওপরতে পরে বুলিয়েই বোধ করে। সেই report আজিও এই সদনত দিয়া নাই। व्यामि प्रिथित्वा देयांव वार्य रमिष्टिकन विভाগ जांशवीया-- एवं कावर्ष देयांन मान्ह मिन-- धरेरों। कांब (मायछ-इसाव कांबरण वर्डमानव D. H. S जगनीया नश्य (न ? इसाव छेश्यक विकाव ছোৱা নাই।

ৰহোদয়, মই বৰ আচৰিত হৈছো যে স্বাস্থ্যবিভাগৰ এনেকুৱা ডাইৰেক্টৰ জনৰ ওপৰত proceeding draw up নকৰিলে; ৫৫ বছৰ কামৰ পাচতো আৰু তেখেত্ৰ চাকৰি কাল ৰৃদ্ধি কৰি দিছে। জন্য স্বাধীন দেশত এইটো সম্ভৱপৰ নহ'লহেঁতেন--কিন্ত আমাৰ প্ৰদেশত সকলো সম্ভৱ। নলবাৰী অঞ্চলত কলেৰা হোৱাৰ সময়ত দুজনমান ডাজবৰ অৰহেলাৰ আৰু বেচি টকা লোৱাৰ কথাও ওলাইছিল किछ ७७७ (लाकब७ अरका नर'ल, किवल जान ठीहरेल वमनि कवि ख्विश कवि मिरल । विरम्धरेक মই মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰীক অনুবোধ কৰে। যেন স্বাস্থ্যবিভাগৰ বিষয়ে ভাল ব্যৱস্থা হাতত নয়। আৰু সুহৰ্ পূথ্যে ভাইৰেক্টৰক বিদায় দিয়ে। আমাব চৰকাৰৰ নীতি কি ? ৫৫ বছৰ কাম কৰাৰ পিচত ৰাখিব লাগিলে on merit ৰাখিব লাগে—কিন্ত যিজন মানুহে এনেকুৱা ঘটনা কৰিছে—তেওঁক কি merit ত Extension দিয়া হয় ? ৫৫ বছৰৰ আগতে খেদাব লাগিলে proceedings আদিৰ দৰকাৰ হয়—কিন্তু ৫৫ বছৰৰ পিচত এনেয়ে খেদি দিব পাৰে—তেনে মানুহক ৫৫ বছৰ ৰয়সৰ পিচত কি merit ত এনে অনুগ্ৰহ কৰিব লাগে ?

মেডিকেল বিভাগৰ ডিৰেক্টৰ, চেক্ৰেটাৰীয়েটত কিছুমান মানুহে নানাভাবে ধড়যন্ত্ৰ আৰু কৌশল, manipulation कवि शारक वृत्ति अजिल्लाश अत्ता। अकिंग्ड किन्नुमान मानूदर नाना कोन्द्रत्व निक निक श्रावंतिक कि यात्र तोल । त्यत्न এकन छोक वर विकास पूर्नी एव पाछित्याश कल তেওঁ শিলঙলৈ আহি নিজ ইচছামতে ভাল ঠাইলৈকে বদলি হৈ যাব পাৰে বোলে । তেওঁলোকৰ শান্তিৰ সলনি প্ৰস্তাৰ হয়।

Mr. SPEAKER: जारशानाव होटेग इन ।

Shri SHRIMAN PROFULLA GOSWAMI: 'ট্রান্সপোর্ট' সম্পর্কত কওঁ বে আমাৰ মাননীয় সদস্য সকলৰ যি সকলে ষ্টেট্ বাচত ভ্ৰমণ কৰে—তেখেত সকলে জানে—ইয়াৰ অৱস্থা। অৱশ্যে মন্ত্ৰীসকলে ট্রান্সপোর্টৰ বাচত লমণ নকৰে। দুই এজনে হয়তো কেতিয়াবা উপায়হীন হৈ কৰে। যেই নহওক—ট্রান্সপোর্ট ব যাত্রীবাহী বাচ বিলাকৰ অৱস্থা আটাতকৈ শোচনীয়। অৱশ্যে গুৱাহাটী শূলং ৰাস্তাৰ বাচবিলাক ভাল। বাকী ৰাস্তাত চলা বাচৰ অৱস্থা ইমান বেয়া যে বৰ্ণোৱা होन । পुविभिश्विम वाहितिलाक--मूत्रीव वक नश्य--गवाशाहेव श्वादि वाक्षि लय । complain कविदल्ख উনুতি নাই। এই বিভাগটোত লাভো হয়—তথাপি ইয়াব বাচৰ condition সদায় বেয়া— গোনকালে ইয়াব উনুত অৱস্থা কৰিব লাগে। ইমান দুৰৱন্ধাৰ কাৰণ হ'ল যিবিলাক কৰ্মচাৰীয়ে ৰাচৰিলাক চাব লাগে বোধকৰো তেওঁলোকে নিজ নিজ কৰ্দ্তব্য ঠিকমতে নকৰে। বহুত সময়ত দেখা পাওঁ যে আইন বিৰোধী হলেও—নামনি অসমৰ চলি থকা বাচ বিলাকৰ ভিতৰতে যাত্ৰী আৰু ড। ছিভাৰ, কণ্ডাকটাৰ সকলোৱে সমানে চিগাৰেট বিৰি খায়।

## ( সময় সঞ্চেত )

Department সম্বন্ধে কিছু কওঁ। নাটি অধিগ্ৰহণ-- Acquisition करबाटि कर्मा ठावी नकनव मूर्नी जिव गीमा गश्या नाई । मार्कि अधिशृह भेज ठवकावव हेका नहें कविट । এই বিলাক কাৰ্য্যত Revenue Department চকু দিব লাগে। বহুত ক্ষেত্ৰত দেখা গৈছে যে P.W.D. बाखा विनाकव गाँछ दिनथन देश्ह । Eviction कविए किंख त्राहरतांवन छेटछ्छ नाई ।

Mr. SPEAKER: जारशानांव गमत नारे ।

Shri SHRIMAN PROFULLA GOSWAMI: আমাৰ চৰকাৰে Economy Committee কৰাটো ভাল কথা। কিন্তু ইয়াৰ কাৰ্য্যবিলাক ইয়ান delay হয় যে তাৰ বাবে অবৈৰ্য্য হৈ পৰিছে।। এতিয়া আমাৰ অৰ্থ সক্ষ টৰ সময়ত চৰকাৰী কামত, হমণ বানচ হিচাবে কৰা ব্যয় মোৰ মনেৰে শতকৰা ৫০ ভাগ কমাৰ পাৰে। একোজন কৰ্মচাৰী বা মন্ত্ৰী এঠাইত গলে তাত এদিন বা দুদিন থাকি কিছু কাম চিজিল লগাই আহিব লাগে। এদিন গৈ একো চিজিল নকৰাকৈ তৎকানাৎ বুবি আহি পুণৰ এসঙাহতে আকৌ যোৱা উচিত নহয়। বছতে এবেলাৰ কাৰণে যায়, পুণৰ ঘূবি আহে, আকৌ পিচদিনা পুৱা যায়। এই বিলাক পদ্ধতি বেয়া আৰু জনিষ্টকৰ। শেষত পুণৰ নলবাৰী সময়ে কওঁ। নলবাৰীলৈ এইবাৰ মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰী হোৱাৰ পিচত তেখেতে এবাৰো বোৱা নাই। এবাৰ তেখেতক এই ঠাইলৈ যাবলৈ জনুৰোধ কৰো। তেখেতে নলবাৰী জঞ্চনৰ তথা উত্তৰ কামৰূপৰ সমস্যাসমূহ জানি আহি বিহিত ব্যৱস্থা লব লাগে।

Shri RAMPIRIT RUDRAPAUL (Hailakandi): মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মাননীয় মুখ্য মন্ত্রী মহোদয় ১৯৬৬-৬৭ ইং জন্য যে বাজেটখানা উপস্থাপিত করেছেন তারি পরিপ্রেকিতে কিছু আলোচনা করতে চাই।

মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ নহোদয়, গত কয়েক বৎসর এই বাজেট আলোচনার সময় ভারতের উপর বহিশক্তর আক্রমণ ছিল । কিন্তু অত্যন্ত দুঃখের বিষয় এবার আমরা আমাদের দেশের আভ্যন্তরীণ গোলবোগের মধ্যে বাজেট আলোচনা করতে হচেছ । আজ দেশের সর্বত্র অনুের জন্য আলোচনা চলেছে । এতে দেশের ঐক্য ও সংহতি নই হতে চলেছে । আজ মিজো পাহাছে যিজোরা যে বিদ্রোহের আগুণ সালিয়েছে তা অত্যন্ত অনুতাপের বিষয় । মিজোরা যে একদিনে মিজো জেলায় সমন্ত সরকারী শাসন ব্যবহা বানচান করতে দিতে পারলো ইহা অত্যন্ত চিন্তার বিষয় । এতে জনসাধারণেরা মনে করচেছন যে, সেখানে কোন সরকারের শাসন ব্যবহা ছিলনা । তা না হলে এ কেমন করে হতে পারে ? সরকার কি জানতেন নামে, মিজোরা ভিতরে ভিতরে পুরুত হতেছিল ? এমন কি এই সদনে মিজোদের দেশিয়েহিতার কার্য্যকলাপ সহত্রে অনেক সমালোচনা হয়েছে কিন্তু তথাপি সরকার তার প্রতিকারের কোন ব্যবহা করেন নাই । আমার মনে হয় সরকার জেনে-শুনেও অবহেলা করেছেন যার পরিণাম কল ভোগ করতে হচেছ ।

তাছাড়া, गांननीय प्रथाक गरदापय, গত २৬८५ জानूबाती Flag উर्छानरन प्रभारत भांननीय कृषि मधी गरदापय गिर्छार शिराहितन । प्रापात गरन दय जिनि नि\*ठव गिर्छारपत भरगीजां किंत्रश्रे हिन जा वृत्रारंज (श्रेराहितन । উद्यादित वा भवकारत्व श्रेरक वा विश्रोक हिन प्राप्ति कांनर्रंज ठाई विश् भांननीय कृषि मधी जांत्र भवकार्यक जिनि क्रानिराहितन कि ना ?

মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মিজোরা যখন আমাদের বিপক্ষে বিদ্রোহ করছে সেই অবস্থার আমাদেরী মাননীয় কৃষী মন্ত্রীর আজীয়ের গাড়ী হাইলাকান্দি Suspended P.W.D., S.D.O. কৃষি মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ের ভগুঁশিতির পিতার নামে যে Private Car দিয়ে মিজোদিগকে শিলচর হতে নিজোতে পাঠানোর সাহার্য্য করেন ও রাস্তায় Police Car মৃহ নিজোদিগকে arrest করা হয় ইহা অত্যন্ত চিন্তার ও দুঃখের বিষয় । একেতো private car দিয়ে ভাড়া টানা বেআইনী তাছাড়া বিদ্রোহী মিজোদিগকে গোপনে মন্ত্রীর আত্মীয়ের গাড়ীতে নিয়ে যাওয়া কত অন্যায়ের বিষয় । মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ের ক্ষমতার স্কুযোগ নিয়ে তার আত্মীয়েরা এরপ বে-আইনী ও অন্যায় করাতে কাছাড়ের মুসলীমসমাজ লোকেরা ও লজ্জিতও দুঃখিত ।

নাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আজ দেশ স্বাধীন হওয়ার পর থেকে এই ভাবে বাজেটের পর বাজেট ঘারা ও পরিকলপনার পর পরিকলপনার ঘারা কোটি কোটি টাকা মঞুর করা হচেছ কিন্তু বড়ই অনুতাপের বিষয় সাধারণ মানুষের জীবন যাত্রার মান উনুয়ন হচেছ না বরং অবনতির পথে চলেছে । যার কলে সমস্ত দেশে তথা আসাম রাজ্যের জনসাধারণের আছা সরকারের উপর বেসছে । আজ মানুষের মনে এসেছে নৈরাশ্য ও হতাশা । অতি সত্ত্র সরকারকে ইহার কারণগুলি অনুসন্ধান করতে হবে এবং আশু পুতিকার করতে হবে । নতুবা আমাদের আসামেও কলিকাতা, কেরলের অনুমায়ী অবস্থা হওয়ার সন্তাবনা আছে । কারণ থৈর্মেও একটা সীনা আছে । আজ সাধারণ নানুষের জীবন যাত্রা আথিক চাপে অসহনীয় হইয়া পড়িতেছে।

যাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়—ৰাজেট যোগে ৰৎসৰের পর বৎসর যে টাকা মধুর করা হয়—তাহার equitable distribution হয় না যার কলে undeveloped area undeveloped ই থেকে যাচেছ আর developed area more developed হচেছ। যেমন আমাদের কাছাড়ের অবস্থা যা আমামের অন্যান্য জিলার চেয়ে undeveloped এবং এর মধ্যে Hailakandi Subdivision Cachar district এব মধ্যে undeveloped আজ স্বাধীনতার ১৯ বৎসর

পরও Hailakandi Subdivision এর development এর কোন নিদ্র্য পরিও Hailakandi এর একমাত্র Hailakandi Katlichera P. W. D. রাস্তা Mettalling করা হয় নি। অপচ আমি এই Assembly তে এই সম্পর্কে সরকারের দৃষ্টি আকর্ষণ করে আসতেছি। আমি সরকারকে এই সম্বন্ধে একটি ব্যবস্থা করার জন্য বিশেষভাবে অনুরোধ করি। তাছাড়া Hailakandi Subdivision এর অন্যান্য development সম্পর্কে যম্ব নেওয়ার জন্যও অনুরোধ করি।

মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আজ দেশের খাদ্যাবস্থা সম্পর্কে কি ভয়াভহ অবস্থার স্কৃষ্টি হয়েছে তা সকলেই জানেন। অথচ ভারতবর্ধ কৃষি প্রধান দেশ ও ভারতের শতকর। ৮০ জনই কৃষক। আর কৃষির উৎপাদন বৃদ্ধি করার জন্য প্রতিটি পঞ্চ বাহ্যিক প্রিকলপনায় কৃষ্টিকে প্রাধান্য দেওয়া হয়েছে। যার কলে এই সম্পর্কে কোটি কোটি টাকা ব্যয়িত ইটেছ। কিন্তু কৃষির উৎপাদন সেই অনুপাতে বৃদ্ধিত হয় নি। তার কারণ অনুসন্ধান করা প্রয়োজন। প্রয়োজনসারে তার কর্মসূচি পরিবর্ত্তন করা দরকার।

বিনানীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আছাই Question Hour এর সময়ে একটা question নিয়ে Cachar এ package programme সম্বন্ধে বেশ জোরালো আলোচনা হয়েছে । পুশে বলা হয়েছে যে, Cachar এ package programme take up করার কারণ সেখানে ১৯৫২।৫০ ইংরাজীতে এক বিরাট সংখ্যক চা-শুনিক ছাটাই হয় ও পাকিস্থান থেকে কৃষক Refugee রা আসায় তাদের অর্থনৈতিক অহন্তা স্কুট করার জনাই package programme গ্রহণ করা হয় । তাছাড়া কাছাড়ে কৃষি উৎপাদন বৃদ্ধি করা সন্তাহন আছে। কিন্তু অত্যন্ত হুংখের বিষয় যে, ছাটাই চা-শুনিকদের পুশে উল্লেখ করা হয়েছে, তারা package programme এর কোন স্থযোগ স্থবিশা পায় নাই । মেইরূপে আজ ও উন্নন্তরর ও Package programme এর কোন স্থযোগ স্থবিশা পায় নাই । এমন কি অধিক উৎপাদন করার যে প্রচার কার্য্য তাও এদের নিক্ট পৌছাঁর নি । Tea garden area ও requisition area কিন্তু আজ ও তির্লুত প্রথার চাষাবাদের কোন ব্যবহাই গ্রহণ করা হয় নি । বিভাগীয় কোন কর্ম্য এইসৰ Area তে খান নি ও উন্তুত ধরণের চাষাবাদের কোন ব্যবহাই গ্রহণ করা হয় নি । বিভাগীয় কোন কর্ম্যচার কোন ব্যবহা করেন নি । অধচ Package Programme বিশেষ করে এদের জনাই গ্রহণ করা হয়েছে । এতে দেখা যায় সরকারের কাগজে এক আর কাজে এক । ইহার প্রতিকার হওয়া দরকার ।

তাছাড়া মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদ্য, কাছাড়ে package programme গ্রহণ করা হয়েছে ঠিক এবং এর জন্য বছ গাড়ী ও কর্মচারীর নিয়োগ করা হয়েছে কিন্তু হিসাব করলে দেখা মারে ব্যর অনুপাতে উৎপাদন মোটেই বাড়ে নাই। পুশ্রে উত্তরে দেখা গেছে মে, Package Programme খাতে গত তিন বৎসরে অনেক লক্ষ টাকা খরচ হয়েছে। কেবল টাকা খরচ করলেই উৎপাদন বাড়াবে তার কোন মানে নাই। কৃষক যারা আধুনিক চাষাবাদ করে উৎপাদন বাড়াবে তারে কোন মানে নাই। কৃষক যারা আধুনিক চাষাবাদ করে উৎপাদন বাড়াবে তাদের অবস্থা চিন্তা করতে হবে। মারা প্রকৃত কৃষক তারা প্রায় ভূমিহীন, মহাজনের খণে জর্জারিত। তাদেরে ভূমির মালিক বা ভূমির বাবস্থা করতে হবে ও মহাজনদের দেনা থেকে মুক্তি করার বাবস্থা করতে হবে। সরকার বলেছেন মে, কৃষকের। এবার অবিক সার ব্যবহার করেছেন; অতএব কসল বেড়েছে কিন্তু প্রকৃত পক্ষে তা ঠিক নয়। কারণ সারের সঙ্গে তার আনুমান্ধিক জিনিষ নোগান দিতে না পারলে কসল বা বেড়ে কগলের ক্ষতি সাধন করে থাকে। সারের সঙ্গে ভাল বীজ ও ভাল চাম, সময় মত জলের যোগান করতে হয়। সরকারের পক্ষ থেকে কেবল সার ছাড়া আর কিছুই কৃষককে যোগান দিতে পারেন নি। এমন কি সার ও সময় মত ও সহজে পাওনার ব্যবস্থা করেন নি। এই সমস্ত বিষয়ের প্রতি সরকারের দৃষ্টি আরক্ষণ করিতেছি যাতে এই সমস্ত অস্থবিধাণ্ডলি দূর করে কৃষকের জন্য সময়পোযোগী ব্যবস্থা করেনা

তাছাড়া মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, ফসলকে রোগ মূক্ত করার জন্য বা ফসলে মৃড্ক ধরলে তার হাত থেকে রক্ষা করার জন্য অনেক পুকারের Pesticide আছে, spare pump আছে যার জন্য অজ্যু টাকা ব্যয় হয় কিন্তু বড়ই অনুতাপের বিষয়—আমার Haila-kandi Subdivision এ বিশেষ করে Lala Block এ আজ করেক বংসর যাবৎ অবিরাম স্থপারী মরে শেষ হয়ে যাচেছ ও ইন্দুর ফসলও গত ২।০ বংসর যাবৎ অবিরাম মরচেছ। কৃষি বিভাগ থেকে আজ পর্যন্ত তার প্রতিকার নেওয়া হয় নি। এমন কি এই বিধান সভায়ও এই সম্পর্কে অনেক বার আলোচনা করেছি কিন্তু দুঃধের বিষয় তার কোন প্রতিকার নেই। এই বংগরও যে ভাবে আলুতে সড়ক ধরে নই হল তার অর্থেক ফগল কৃষককে বহণ করতে হবে এবতে তাদের অবস্থা এবার জারও শোচনীয় হবে। বিভাগীয় নানা পুকার ঔষধ ও

কর্মচারী থাকার কি লাভ হচেছ? যাব ফলে কৃষকরা অধিক উৎপাদন করার জন্য অধিক ব্যয় করে ক্ষাল উঠাতে পারেন না তখন তাদের আখিক অবস্থা আরও ধারাপ হয় ও উৎসাহ নষ্ট হয়ে যায়; এই সমস্ভ ব্যাপারে সরকারকে বিশেষভাবে নজর রাখাতে হবে।

নান্নীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আজকে চা-শুমিকদের অবস্থা যে প্রকার ধারণ করেছে তার অনুসন্ধনা করে তার প্রতিকার করতে হবে। নতুবা আসামও West Bengal এর অবস্থা ধারণ করতে পারে । কারণ শাধারণ দিনমজুর, কৃষক ও মধ্যুত্ত সমাজ আজ আথিক চাপে অতিষ্ঠ জব্জুরিত ।

স্বাধীনতার পর পরিকলপনার পর পরিকলপনা চলেছে ও বাংসরিক বাজেটের পর বাজেট পাশ হচেছ কিন্তু এদের অবস্থা দিন দিন অবন্তির পথে চলেছে। ইহার কারণগুলি অনুস্কান করে তার প্রতিকার করতে হবে। পরিকলপনায় ভূল-হান্তি দূর করতে হবে। কারণ যে পরি-পরিকলপনার উদ্দেশ্য অনুনৃতি সমাজকে আর্থিক ও সামাজিক উন্ত করা তা নাকরে যে পরি-কলপনা বিপরীত করে তার পরিবর্ত্তন করা দরকার।

মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, শিক্ষা ক্ষেত্রে দেখা যায় যার। শিক্ষা দীক্ষায় অগ্রসর তার। আরও অধিক অগ্রসর হচেছ আর যার। পিচ পড়ে আছে তাদের অগ্রসর করার বিশেষ কোন ব্যবহা হয় নি বা বাগানের ছেলে-মেয়েদের শিক্ষা-দীক্ষায় অগ্রসর হওয়ার জন্য বিশেষ কোন ব্যবহা করা হয় নি । ইংার প্রতি সরকারকে ব্যবহা করতে হবে ।

তাছাড়া, মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আজ দিন-দিন শিক্ষার মান কমতে চলেছে। তার অনেক গুলি কারণ আছে। প্রথম সরকার L.P., M.E. School এর Centre Examination তোলে দেওয়ার শিক্ষার মান আরও কমে গেছে। এইসর Examination তোলে দেওয়ার মুজিযুক্ততা বুঝি না। তাছাড়া চা ঝগানের শুমিকের ছেলে-মেয়েদের জন্য Matric পর্যান্ত Free education এর ব্যবস্থা করা উচিত। তা হলে এই সমাজের যেরূপ আর্থিক অবস্থা তারা কখনও শিক্ষা-দীক্ষায় অগ্রসর হতে পারবে না। মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, এই সদনে সংর্ব ভরে VI পর্যান্ত Free দেওয়ার যে প্রস্তাব পাশ করা হয়েছিল তা বেন আগামী ১লা এপ্রিল থেকে কর্যাক্রনী হয় সরকার তার ব্যবস্থা করেন।

মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, সৰ পেষে আমি আমাদের কাছাড়ের প্রতি সরকারের দৃষ্টি আকর্ষণ করি। এই ক ছাড় জিলা আসাদের সৰ জিলা চেয়ে অবহেলিত। এবং কাছাড়ের মধ্যে আমার হাইলাকান্দি Sul division অবহেলিত। হাইলাকান্দিতে আজ পর্যন্ত একটি রাস্তাও পাকা করা হর নি। হাইলাকান্দির একমাত্র রাস্তা Hailakandi। Katlicherra P.W D সে রাস্তা সমস্ত Sub-division যাতারাত করে তার অবস্থা অতান্ত শোচনীয়। বর্ষার সময় প্রায় গাড়ী গুলি রাস্তা ধারাপের দক্ষন নই হয়ে যায়। আগামী বংসরেরর মধ্যে এই রাস্তান্দিকে Metalling করার জন্য বিশেষভাবে অনুরোধ করি।

মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, বর্ত্তমান মিজো পাহাড়ের গগুণোলে আমার হাইলাকান্দি বাসী অত্যন্ত সম্ভন্ত অবস্থায় আছে । এমন কি হাইলাকান্দি ও মিজো পাহাড়ের লোক ভয়ে সরে পড়েছে । Hailakandi র প্রতি বিশেষ দৃষ্টি রাখতে হবে । বাজেট বক্তৃতায় অংশ গ্রহণের স্থযোগ দেওয়ায় আপনাকে আন্তরিক ধন্যবাদ ।

Dr. HOMESWAR DEB CHOUDHURY (Patacharkuci): মান্নীয় অধ্যক্ষ্মহোদয়, ১৯৬৬-৬৭ চনৰ বাবে এখন বাহি বাজেট দাঙি ধৰাৰ বাবে মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ক ধন্যবাদ দিছে। বাজেট বক্তৃতাৰ এটা অংশত অন্ততঃ বিৰোধী দলৰ লোকসকলে একমত হব আৰু সকলেৱে দুখাত যে ভাৰত চৰকাৰৰ ওচৰত বাবে বাবে অনুবাধ জনোৱা স্বন্ধেও ১৯৬২ চনৰ পহিলা এপ্রিল্লৰ প্রাই চাহ-পাতৰ ওপৰত পৰিবহন কৰ লগাবলৈ আমাক অনুমতি দিয়া হোৱা নাই। এই-কোতে আমাক এয় পৰিকলপনাৰ কালছোৱাত ১০ কোটি টকা পৰিমাণৰ অতিৰিক্ত সম্পদ সংগ্ৰহ কৰাত বাবা জন্মাইছে, আৰু ২য় পৰিকলপনাৰ সাহায্য বাবদ আমি দাবী কৰা ৩.১ কোটি টকা ভাৰত চৰকাৰে বিশ্ব বিৱৰণী পোৱা নাই বুলি আমাক এতিয়াও দিয়া নাই। আমি ভাৰত চৰকাৰক বাবে বাবে কৈ আহিছো যে ইমান দেবিকৈ আনকি একাউন্টেট জেনেবেলৰ নথিপত্ৰৰ পৰাও তেওঁ-লোকে বিচৰা বিশ্ব বিবৰণীবোৰ দিয়াটো সন্তব নহয়। এইবিলাক কাবণবশতঃ মোৰ ভয় হয় যে যি অৱস্থাত ৰাজ্যখনে "অভাৰ ভাক্ট" লবলৈ বাব্য হৈছে, সেই অৱস্থা বিলাকৰ স্বীকৃতি দিকেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰে উপযুক্ত সাহায্য আগ নৰ্দালে আমি আমাৰ ৰাজ্যখনৰ সীমিত সম্পদৰাজিৱে এই শ্বাটি সম্পূৰ্ণৰূপে পূৰণ কৰাটো সম্ভৱ নহয়।

এইটো বৰ দুঃখৰ কথা যেনেকৈ পিচপৰা লোক সকলক, পিচপৰা অঞ্চল সমূহক বিশেষ সাহায্য দি উন্তি কৰিবলৈ সাহায্য দিয়া হয়, ঠিক তেনেকৈয়ে কেন্দ্রীয় চৰকাৰে স্বীকাৰ কৰা পিচপৰা অসম ৰাজ্য খনক বিশেষৰূপে সাহায্য দিয়াটো কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰৰ কৰ্ত্ব্য হোৱা উচিত । বিশেষ সাহায্য নিদি আমাৰ ন্যায্য প্ৰাপ্য খিনিকো কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰে বন্ধ কৰাত আমি দুঃখ পাইছো আৰু তাৰ প্ৰতিবাদ কৰিছো । অসমৰ সকলো বাইজে একমুখে প্ৰতিবাদ কৰিব লাগে আৰু দাখী कबिव बार्स या पामाव नागा शाभाव शवा यन विक्षिण नकरव । पाकि पामाव भाषावीया छ हि-সকলে ব জিছে যে ভাৰত চৰকাৰে অসমক অৱহেলা কৰি ন্যায়্য প্ৰাপ্তৰে পৰাও বৃদ্ধিত কৰে--তেনেস্থলত অসমৰ লগত থাকিলে তেওঁলোক আৰু বঞ্জিত হব। সেই কাবণেই তেওঁলোকে স্ক্ৰীয়া ৰাজ্য দাবী কৰিছে। পাহাৰীয়া ভাই সকলৰ অশান্তিৰ বাবে কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰে। কম দামী নহয়। আজি অসমৰ বছত শিক্ষিত মানুহে অনুভৱ কবে যে অসম খন দেন ভাৰতৰ এটা Coleny হে। এই ভাব দুৰ কৰিবলৈ কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰ সচেষ্ট হোৱা উচিত । অসম চৰকাৰক অনুষোধ কৰে। যেন কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰক ৰুজায় দিব যে এই দাবী--চাহ-পাতৰ পৰিবহন কৰ আৰু এয় প্ৰিকলপনাৰ ৩:১ কোটি টকাৰ দাবী কেৱল অসম চৰকাৰৰ নহয় । ই সদৌ অসমৰাগীৰ দাবী । অসমক মিছা অজুহাত দেখুৱাই এনেকৈ পিচ পেলাই থবৰ কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰৰ কোনো যুক্তিও নাই আৰু ক্ষতা নাই।

মিজে। পাহাৰৰ ঘটনাই অসমৰ অৰ্থনৈতিক ক্ষেত্ৰত বিপ্ৰয়য় আনিছে। সেই সদক্ষেও বিদেশী মিচনেৰী সকলে অসমৰ আখিক আৰু বাজনৈতিক ক্ষেত্ৰত ছাত দি অশান্তিৰ স্বাষ্ট্ৰ কৰিছে। ৫১%-লোকে অসমৰ পাৰ্বতা অঞ্চলত ধৰ্ম পুচাৰৰ কাম কৰিছে। তেওঁলোকে কেৱল ধৰ্ম পুচাৰ चरिएउই কান্ত থকা নাই। পাৰ্শ্বতা লোকসকলক পাশ্চাতা নীতি-নীতি, সংস্কৃতি সভাতাও জাপি দিছে। তেওঁলোকৰ শিক্ষাত এই পৰ্বেতীয়া লোকসকল ভাৰত আৰু ভাৰতীয় লোকৰ বিৰুদ্ধ ভাৰাপুন रेटरह । ভाৰত চৰকাৰে এইটো বুজি নতুনকৈ निरम्भी बिচरननी चर्टाটো यक कनि निर्ह । किछ मिहत्नवी नकरल धरेटों। मना नाई-कांकि पि नछन नखन रिहम्भी मिहत्नवी आहि चारह । এই মিচনেৰী गरूलव कांबरण आभाव भिरक्षा जिलाउ वर्डमाँसन देश शका श्रीविश्विष्ठित नारत मांशी निल নিজো জিলাব পৃষ্টিয়ান শ্ৰী কিংলিয়ানাই ( Mr. Fingliana ) ১২ তাৰিখৰ Assam Tribunc ত চিঠি লিখিছে। পাকিস্তানৰ যোগেদি বা তেওঁলোকে নিজে বিদেশৰ পৰা Transmitter অনা বুলি তেওঁ সন্দেহ করে ৷ এই আন্দোলনত M.N.F O. ৰ লোকে সকলো चना-मिटलाक मिटला পाशंव जान कविनटेन एक्म पिछिन । किन्छ এই मिटरावी गरुनक विशा

নাই। কাৰণ কি?

"he Mizo National Front volunteers asked all the non-Mizos to leave the district but the foreign missionaries remained untouched and unharased. Why they were not asked to leave? Are they too not foreigners in the eyes of the Mizos?"

"Government is aware of this fact, for it has prohibited the entry of new fo eign missionaries into Mizo district. But as in the many cases here too the Government is deceived in this respect. There are already a good number of foreign missionaries remaining in Mizo district who are not affected by the Government law. They freely move anywhere in the district spreading the venom of hatred for India.'

এনেকৈ আন্দোলনৰ উদগনি দি এই মিচেনৰী সকলে অসমৰ ৰাজনৈতিক আৰু অৰ্থনৈতিক ক্ষেত্ৰত অশান্তিৰ স্ট কৰিছে ৷ বিদেশী মিচনেৰীক অসমৰ পৰা সমূলঞে বাহিৰ কৰি দিবলৈ চৰকাৰক জনৰোধ কৰো। আমাৰ দেশতে যথেষ্ট শিক্ষিত আৰু সন্মানিত মিচনেৰী আছে। এইটো নকৰিলে भाग थरन जारम निर्मा देश शांकित जांक बाकाब जर्भ छेन्। या मूलक कांग्रे अरिने वा वारम अरिने वा আন্দোলন দমন কৰাত খৰচ কৰিব লাগিব আৰু দেশৰ উনুতি নহৰ ।

আমাৰ যুখ্য আয় ৰাজহ আৰু কৰ । মাটিৰ ৰাজহ যোৱা বছৰত আছিল ৪ কোটি ৮০ লাখ কিন্ত প্রায় তিনি ভাগৰ এভাগ বাকী। সেইখিনি টকাব বেচি ভাগ দবমহা, ভাটা আৰু l'iscount पि एटिए यात्र । Sales tax, Income tax आपित हेका काँकिए यात्र । महेन शाहीन याजीन পৰা পোৱা tax বৃতঃ ৫০ ভাগ চৰকাৰে নেপায়—ৰিশেষকৈ private bus ব পৰা | ৰন বিভাগত ৰাজহন সভ্গতকৰা প্ৰায় ৪০

ভাগ আদার নহর ।

১৯৬০-৬১ চনত वाजर ১,৩৮,२৩.৮০০ हेका चानाम ७৬,৫৭,৩৫৯ हेका, ১৯৬১-৬२ চনত बाजर ১,৫৩,৯৭,৫০০ हेका चानाय १२,৫১,৩২০ हेका, ১৯৬২-৬৩ চনত ৰাজহ ১,৬১,৩৭,৮০০ টকা আদায় ৬৪,৮৬,৭০২ টকা ১৯৬৩-৬৪ চনত ৰাজহ ২,০০,০০,০০০ টকা আদায় ৮৩,৩৬,৯২০ টকা, ১৯৬৪-৬৫ চনত ৰাজহ ২,৩৬,৮২,২৫০ টকা।

এনেকৈ যদি প্রত্যেক বিভাগৰ পৰা আদায় কবিব লগা টকা নাপায়, তেনেহলে চৰকাৰ এখন চলে কেনেকৈ ? চৰকাৰে স্কুল, ডাক্টৰখানা, আলি পদুলিত টকা নাই বুলি টকা নিদিয়ে, কিন্তু পাৰ লগা টকাখিনি আদায় কৰিবলৈ ৰেচি চেষ্টা কৰা দেখা নাযায়।

চিকিৎসা—মানুহে শেচ, বিনি, খেকাৰ তেজ-পুজ আদি চুবলৈ খিন কৰি ফলা, বসন্ত, কলেবা আদির ৰোগীৰ ওচৰলৈ যাবলৈ ভয় কৰে।

কিন্ত এই ডাক্তবসকলে সমাজৰ কাৰণে, মানৱ সেৱাৰ কাৰণে, এইবিলাকত পচি পচি, চুই মেলি কাম কৰে। যদি ৰাইজৰ পৰা আৰু চৰকাৰৰ পৰা এটি সহানুভূতিসূচক সুখাৰি নাপায়, তেন্তে কি আশা লৈ এউলোকে মানৱ সেৱা কৰিব? Subsidised Dispensary বিলাক, বিশেষকৈ যত ডাক্টৰ আছে, আৰু পুৰণি—সেইবিলাক চৰকাৰে লোৱা উচিত। মেৰ সমষ্টিত কেইবাখনো Subsidised Dispensary আছে, তাৰ ভিতৰত নিত্যানক্ল ডাক্টবখানাখন বোধহয় আটাইতকৈ পুৰণি। স্বৰ্গীয় ডাঃ ভূবনেশুৰ বৰুৱাৰ যত্ত্ব, উপদেশ আৰু উদ্বোধনীত এইখন ডাক্টবখানা পতা হৈছিল। ইয়াত ডাক্টব, কম্পাউগুৰৰ ঘৰ মাটি আৰম্ভণিব পৰাই আছে। বোগীৰ সংখ্যাও বহু State Dispensary তকৈ বেচি, এইখন ডাক্টবখানা এই বছৰতে লব বুলি অনুৰোধ কৰিলো।

কিছুমান ডাক্টৰখানাত ডাক্টৰে practice কৰিবলৈ স্থবিধা নাপায়। সেইবিলাকত Non-practising allowance দিব লাগে। যেনে Assam Engineering College ৰ ডাক্টৰ জন; তেওঁ Hostel বিলাকতো চাব লাগে। বাতিদিনে তেওঁ তাত থাকিব লাগে। গতিকে Cotton College Hostel, Ayurvedic College Hostel Hospita! আদিত থকা ডাক্টৰকো non-practising আৰু Hostel allowance দিব লাগে। এনে allowance নথকা বাবে যোৱা ৯ বছৰৰ ভিতৰত ৮ জন ডাক্টৰে ছুটি লৈ বদলি হৈছে।

কিছুমান ডাক্টৰখানাত নাৰ্চ আছে—কিন্ত খাকিবলৈ ঘৰ নাই । Nurse বিলাক ছোৱালী । ঘৰ নহলে অকলে ঘৰ ভাড়। লৈ কেনেকৈ থাকিব ? পাটাছাৰকুছি ডাক্টৰখানাত এজনী Nurse আছে । আজি ৪ বছৰে ঘৰ এটা দিব নোৱাবিলে । লোকেল বোর্ডৰ ঘৰ এটা আছে—এহেজাৰ মান টকা খৰচ কৰিলে থাকিব পৰা হয় । এই চাৰি বছৰে মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ক আৰু ডিৰেক্টৰ চাহাবক কৈ কৈ হাইৰাণ হৈছে। কিন্তু এজনী নিঃসহায়া মানবসেৱী Nurse ব কাবণে ঘৰটো কৰি দিব নোৱাৰিলে । কি দুখৰ কথা !

মই স্বাস্থ্যমন্ত্ৰীৰ লগতে মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰীকো অনুৰোধ জনালো যাতে এই Nurse ঘৰটো কৰি দিয়ে।

শিকাৰিভাগৰ কথা অলপ কওঁ। শিকামলীছমৰ যুদ্ধত শিকাৰ উদ্তি হোৱা ৰুলি ৰাইজে মানিছে। আমি সলাগ লওঁ।

আজিকালি কুললৈ যোৱা লৰা-ছোৱালীৰ বয়স আগতকৈ কম । নিগুপ্ৰাইমেৰী ছাত্ৰ-ছাত্ৰী সকলে বিশেষকৈ গাৱৰ জুললৈ যোৱা দেখিছো—মই এটা Problem ৰ কণা কওঁ । বাৰিষা এই ৫।৬ বছৰৰ ছাত্ৰ-ছাত্ৰীসকলে, এহাতে কিতাপ এহাতে বহা ঢাবি লৈ যায় । বৰ্ষণত লোৱা ছাটিটো, কোন হাতেৰে লয়, কওকচোন? কি কট এই ছাত্ৰ-ছাত্ৰীসকলৰ ! এই কট লাখৰ কৰিবলৈ পত্যেৰ জুলতে বহা বেঞ্চ আৰু ডেন্ডৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগে । বৰং Building grant টো সল্পি কৰি, Sitting accommodation grant প্ৰত্যেক স্কুলতে দিয়াৰ বলোবস্ত কৰিব লাগে।

Shri MOHANANDA BORA (Bihpuria): মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, বাজেট বিতর্কত সদনৰ বছতো মাননীয় সদস্যই আমাৰ ৰাজ্যপালৰ নানা জৰুৰী সমস্যাতে চৰকাৰৰ চোকা দৃষ্টি আকর্ষণ কৰিছে। গতিকে মই সেইবিলাক কথাকে আৰু দোহাৰিব নোখোজো: মাত্র মোৰ জিলাৰ ২।৪টা সামান্য স্থানীয় বিষয়লৈ চৰকাৰৰ দৃষ্টি আকর্ষণ কৰি সামবণী মাৰিম।

মোৰ পূৰ্থম কথা হৈছে যে আমাব এই সীমাধুৰীয়া ৰাজ্যখনৰ পূৰ্শাসন ব্যৱস্থা বিজ্ঞশালী কৰিব লাগে ; কাৰণ সাধাৰণ পূৰ্শাসন ব্যৱস্থা শিথিলহৈ চলিলে নিৰাপত্তাৰ ক্ষেত্ৰতে হওক বা উনুয়নৰ ক্ষেত্ৰতে হওক আমি ভালকৈ আগবাঢ়িব নোৱাৰো। আজি উনুয়নৰ নামত চৰকাৰে যথেই খৰচ কৰিছে আৰু ভাল আঁচনিও লৈছে। কিন্তু পূৰ্শাসনীয় শিথিলতাৰ কাৰণে বহুতো ক্ষেত্ৰত আমি যেনে কল লাভ কৰিব লাগিছিল তেনে অফল পোৱা নাই। খালৰ পানী বাহপাতে শুহাৰ দৰে আমাৰ সৰহ ধন অপৰ্যয় হৈ আছে। আৰু লগে লগে খান্য, নিৰুদুৱা, অপাভাৱ আদি জটিল সম্যায় বিলাকে মূৰ ভাঙি উঠিছে।

এই সাধাৰণ পুশাসনীয় ক্ষেত্ৰত এটা গুৰুত্বপূৰ্ণ বিষয়লৈ মুখ্য মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষ পৰ্ কৰিব খোজো। ইংৰাজৰ দিনতে ব্ৰহ্মপুত্ৰৰ দুই পাৰে থকা দুটা অঞ্চল লগ বগাই অসমৰ উত্তৰ পূব কোণত লক্ষ্মীমপুৰ জিলা কৰা হ'ল। সেই সময়ত হয়তো পুশাসনৰ স্কুচলৰ কাবণেই কৰা হৈছিল; কিন্তু যোৱা শতাবদীৰ ভিতৰত এই জিলাৰ যথেষ্ট পৰিবৰ্ত্তন হৈছে। ব্ৰহ্মপুত্ৰৰ দক্ষিণ পাৰৰ অঞ্চলটি ইতিমধ্যে কিন্তু গতিৰে শিলপৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত আগ বাঢ়ি গৈছে আৰু সেই অঞ্চলৰ জননাধাৰণে এই উদ্যোগিকবণৰ স্থাবিশ্ব পিৰাত তেওঁলোকৰ জীৱনধাৰণৰ মানদণ্ডও বাঢ়ি গৈছে। সেই অঞ্চলৰ সমস্যা সমূহে। পৰিবন্ত্তিত আৰু ব্যাপক হৈ পৰিছে। আনহাতে ব্ৰহ্মপুত্ৰৰ উত্তৰ পাৰৰ অঞ্চলটি শতকৰা এশ ভাগেই আজিও গাতামপুক্ষীয়া কৃষি অৰ্থনীতিৰ ওপৰতে নিৰ্ভৰ কৰি বৰ্ত্তনানৰ মানদণ্ডত পিচপৰা অঞ্চল হৈয়ে আছে। (অসম চৰকাৰৰ ৪ৰ্থ পৰিকল্পনাৰ আৰম্ভণি আচনি পুন্তিকাৰ পৰিশিইত চাওক)। (Preliminary Memorandum of the Fourth Five year Plan, Assam) ) বৰ্ত্তমান সময়ত এই দুইটা অঞ্চলক যাঙুৰি এখন জিলা কৰি থলে ইয়াৰ বাধাৰণ পুশাসন ব্যৱস্থা কেতিয়াও স্কুত্তিৰ হব নোৱাৰে। সমস্যা বহুল ডিব্ৰুণগড়ত থকা জিলাৰ উপায়ুক্ত জনে কেতিয়াও উত্তৰ পাৰৰ কথা ভাবিৰৰ সময় পাব নোৱাৰে আৰু স্কুত্তাৰে ভাবিৰও নোৱাৰে। এই দুই অঞ্চলৰ মন্তলৰ কাৰণে অলপ সীমাৰ সাল্যালনি কৰি হলেও দুই অঞ্চলত বুখন পৃথক জিলা কৰি দিয়াটো অতি জৰুৰী হৈ পৰিছে। ডিব্ৰুণগড় মহকুমানৈ ডিব্ৰুণগড় নাম দি এখন শিলপ পুধান জিলা আৰু ব্ৰুহ্মপুত্ৰৰ উত্তৰ পাৰে থকা সমুদায় কৃষি পুধান অঞ্চল লৈ লক্ষ্মীমপুৰ নামে লক্ষ্মীমপুৰকে সমৰ ঠাই কৰি আন এখন জিলা আমাৰ চৰকাৰে চিন্তা কৰা মতে এই ধৰ্ষ ৫ বছৰীয়া যোজনাৰ আগ ভাগতে কৰি দিব লাগে। এই দাবী উত্তৰপৰীয়া জন্যাধাৰণৰ অতি পুৰণা দাবী আৰু বিভিন্ন সমুক্ত এই দাবী জনাই অহা হৈছে। চৰকাৰে কোন কোনো সময়ত অৰ্থভিবৰ অজুহাত দেখুৱায়।

কিন্তু উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, সাধাৰণ প্ৰশাসনৰ বাহিৰে জন্যান্য বিভাগবিলাকৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত লক্ষীমপুৰ বহুতো আগবাঢ়িয়েই আছে যেনে উত্তৰ-পাৰৰ সোৱনশিৰী আৰু লক্ষীমপুৰ নামে দুটা মহকুমা হবলৈকে ধৰিছে। পূৰ্ত্ত বিভাগৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত এই উত্তৰ পাৰত বান নিয়ন্ত্ৰণকৈ ধৰি ৬টা ডিভিজন আছে যিটো আন বহুতো ডাঙৰ জিলাতে নাই। সোৱনশিৰীৰ ধেমাজীত এজন মহকুমাধিপতি দিয়া হৈছেই, এতিয়া মাত্ৰ লক্ষীমপুৰত এজন উপায়ুক্ত দি অফিচ এটা কৰি দিলেই অতি কম খৰচতে জিলা এখন হৈ যায়। যদি এই জিলাখনত কৃষি বিষয়ত চৰকাৰে ভালকৈ মনোযোগ দিয়ে তেন্তে ইয়াৰ উ্ছত্ত ধান-চাউলে অসমৰ আধা চাহিদা পূৰণ কৰিব পাৰিব বুলি আমাৰ ধাৰণা।

মান্নীয় উপাধ্যক মহোদয়, বাজেট আলোচনা কৰি দেখা পাইছে। যে, ইয়াত ৫ লাখ ২২ হাজাৰ টকাৰ বাহি দেখুওৱা হৈছে কিন্তু আনকালে প্ৰায় সোতৰ কোটি টকাৰ অধিবিকৰ্ম (overdraft) চলি আছে। ইয়াৰ পৰা দেখা যায় যে আমাৰ ৰাজ্যব আৰ্থিক অৱস্থা এতিয়াও সন্ধটজনক হৈয়ে আছে। সুখ্যমী মহোদয়ে এই সন্ধটৰ কণা খোলাখুলি ভাৱে সদস্য-সকলক জনাই দিয়াত তেখেতক ধন্যবাদ জনাইছো। এনে সন্ধিক্ষণত চৰকাৰৰ আগবে পৰা কাম কৰি থকা মানহ বিলাকৰ নিয়োগ আৰু পুণৰ সংস্থাপন নোহোৱালৈকে নতুনকৈ মানুহ নিয়োগ নকৰা আৰু অন্যান্য কিছুমান বিভাগৰ ব্যয় সন্ধত সিতব্যৱী হোৱাৰ সিদ্বান্ত আমি সম্ভোধ পাইছো। এই সম্পৰ্কত মই এটা পৰামৰ্থ আগবঢ়াওঁ যে যিবিলাক আঁচনি লোৱা হয় সেইবিলাক কৃতকাৰ্য্য হবনে নহয়—তালৈ লক্ষ্য কৰিহে আচনি বিলাক কাৰ্য্যকৰী কৰিবলৈ হাতত লব লাগে নহলে তাৰ কাৰণে নিয়োগ কৰা কৰ্ম্বচাৰীৰ কাৰণে বহুতো ব্যয় হয় আৰু আঁচনিখনৰ কাৰণেও যথেও খৰচ হয়। সেই কাৰণে এই বিষয়ে তালকৈ অধ্যয়ন কৰিছে এইবিলাক হাতত লব লাগে।

আৰু এটা কথা যে—আমাৰ চৰকাৰে এটা সমীকৰণ ভঁড়াল (Buffer stock) কৰাৰ কথা কৈছে। এই ব্যৱস্থা যোৱা চীনা আক্ৰমণৰ সময়ত লোৱা হৈছিল। আমাৰ মহকুমাত তেনে এটা সমীকৰণ ভঁড়াল আছে। এই ভঁলটো কৰাহে হয়— সামগ্ৰী অনাৰ পিচত সেইটোৰ দায়িত্ব কো কাৰো ওপৰত নাই। এই ভঁড়ালত, ৩১৬ বস্তা দাইল নষ্ট হৈ মানুহৰ খোৱাৰ আনকি জন্তবে খোৱাৰো অনুপযোগী হৈ সাৰ কৰিবলৈ দিব লগা হৈছে। ইয়াৰ বাহিবেও মিঠা তেল আদি নিত্য ব্যৱহাৰ্য্য খাদ্য সামগ্ৰী এই সমীকৰণ ভঁড়ালত বখা হয়। এই সমীকৰণ ভঁড়ালৰ সামগ্ৰীবিলাক, নষ্ট নোহোৱাকৈ ৰখা বা নষ্টৰ উপক্ৰম হোৱাৰ আগতে ততাতৈয়াকৈ বিক্ৰি কৰাব ক্ষিপ্ৰ ব্যৱস্থা, খাকিব লাগে। নহলে ইয়াৰ পৰা যথেষ্ট লোকচান আৰু অপব্যয় হয়। এনে বহুৰ অপচ্য আৰু অৰ্থব্যয়ৰ হাত সাৰিবৰালীকাৰণে চৰকাৰে চোকা দাষ্টী দিব বুলি আখা ৰাখিলো।

তাৰ পিচত এয় পৰিকলপনাত যিবিলাক ৰাপ্ত। লোৱা হৈছিল সেইবিলাকৰ কাম এতিয়াও শেষ হোৱা নাই আৰু তাৰ ফলত ৰাইজৰ বহু অস্ত্ৰবিধা হৈছে। অহা বছৰৰ পৰিকলপনাত এই কামৰ কাৰণে ২২২ লাখ টকা ৰখাত আমি সন্তোষ পাইটো। আশা কৰে। অসম্পূৰ্ণ কামবিলাক অতি সোনকালে সম্পূৰ্ণ কৰিব। তাৰ পিচত কওঁ যে উত্তৰ ৰাজ পখৰ ডিক্ৰং নদীৰ ওপৰত যিখন দলং দিয়া হৈছে সেইখন পাহাৰৰ মাজত পৰি পখটো প্ৰায় ৬ মাইল দীঘল কৰিলে আৰু নিৰাপতা ফালৰ পৰা সেই ঠাইত সেই দলংখন নিৰাপদ নহয়। এই দলংখন ভৈয়ামক্ত কৰিব পাৰিলে ভাল হয় আৰু ই বিহপুৰীয়াৰ ওচৰত হব লাগে।

( সময়ৰ সংগ্ৰত )।

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Talukdar.

Shri DHANIRAM TALUKDAR (Barpeta): Sir, with your permission I want to speak on the 17th morning.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Well, I cannot say. Now Dr. Choubey.

Shri DHANIRAM TALUKDAR: Sir, I want to speak.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I have already announced the name of Dr. Choubey.

Dr. RAM PRASAD CHOUBEY (Lakhipur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, first of all I offer my heartiest thanks to the Chief Minister for his budget speech in which he has not taxed the poorer section. Sir, I wanted to speak many things; but as the time is very short I shall speak only a few points and offer my suggestions. Sir, it will now about 14 years, and as far back as 1952 about 10,000 labourers were retrenched in the district of Cachar and since then I have been reiterating this question every year. But up till now, they have not been rehabilitated. This is very sorrowful plight. They are of course sons of the soil and they came here about 100 years ago and they have now forgotten even the name of their own province and now they are loitering hither and thither and not rehabilitated. Sir, this is of course a shamefull thing on the part of the Government.

We have got lots of benefit. We have got Provident Funds for the labour, we have got bonus, the Life Insurance and Welfare Centres, but as regards industries we have got practically no changes: About 10 or 12 years ago, there was a Menon Commission to go through this industry and there was report also about its future and in their report they have mainly stated about the district of Cachar that there is no other alternative than to replant the bushes, as the bushes are about 100 years old now and have become worn out and are going to be abandoned just after 10 or 12 years. Sir, some companies who are good capitalists, they replant them now, but most of the tea gardens are not taking up replantation. I have heard that Government of India have offered about five crores of rupees to the Tea Board to take up some scheme in this regard, but up till now nothing has been done. Though some employers come forward to take advantage of this, the Tea Board cannot help them by taking any new scheme up till now. Sir, it is known to everybody that tea industry is the only industry which earns foreign exchange, but it is so badly neglected and run in this way. Sir, in the district of Cachar it has been experimentally found that the soil is not bad. In 2 or 3 cases of replantation of bushes, it is seen that they are now yielding crops just like the tea gardens in Assam Valley. Rupacherra tea garden is producing yields better than that of Assam Valley. The yield is 35 mounds per acre. So, the soil of Cachar district is not bad, but without any scheme or care bushes are going to be finished within 10 or 12 years. It will be a very bad thing for Cachar to maintain the labour population there. Their number is about 10,000 and including their dependants they will not be less than 25,000. Sir, what will be the fate of these people when there will be no tea industry? Sir, I request our Government that they should give priority to this scheme and compel the employers to have their bushes replanted. I have already heard that there is no law at present to compel the employers to improve their gardens or to sell their gardens to other good capitalists. So, I hope some law will be enacted and our Assam Government should approach the Government of India for this sort of legislature.

Sir, there was a proposal of Paper Mill there, but up till now nothing has been done in this direction. Some time ago there was a proposal of a Sugar Mill also there, but up till now nothing has been done. I cannot understand why these are being delayed in this way.

Sir, regarding education, I would like to say that Education Department is doing well and helping most of the Hindi Schools there which are wanted by the Hindi speaking population there. Sir, there are two schools in which Hindi teachers are working more than one or two years, but up till now they are not getting their pays. The name of the School is Binnakandi High English School and there is another school Saparmoina by name where also teachers have not got their pay since one or two years back. These schools are mainly populated by the backward Manipuri classes. I also request about one Middle English School named Jogaimathur Middle English School which is mainly situated in labour area, but after having their all terms and conditions fulfilled, they have not been given the deficit grant up till now. I request the Government that it should be considered.

Sir, about Package Programme. This is going all right except its failure in finding out some suitable medicine for potatoes. Last year potato cultivation was very nice and people took enthuasism to cultivate more potato this year, but there was a disease just like epidemic and potato crops of the whole district were damaged like anything. I think the Minister concerned will ask his department to find out some medicine for it.

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Agriculture): Sir, I have already replied that there was no medicine for the disease.

Dr. RAM PRASAD CHOUBEY: About transport between the district of Cachar and the rest of Assam, the railway communication is inadequate, it should be strengthened and the capacity increased, the roads linking with Shillong and Lumding should be surfaced and bridges thereon should be built early so that all-weather communication might be established between Cachar and the rest of Assam.

Then about rehabilitation of retrenched labourers in the Cachar district, I would like to point out that at one stage the Chief Minister wanted to sit with the Revenue Minister to discuss about their rehabilitation but nothing has been done as yet. We have been rehabilitating thousands of people migrating from Pakistan but we have done nothing so far as rehabilitation of retrenced labourers of tea gardens in Cachar. This is

extremely regrettable. I again appeal to the Clief Minister to take up this matter without delay and devise a scheme whereby the unfortunate retrenched labourers can be rehabilitated at a very early date.

With these few words, I resume my seat.

\* Shri MANIK CHANDRA DAS(Tengakhat: উপাব্যক্ষ মহোদ্য, জয়জয়তে মধ্য মন্ত্ৰী মহোদ্যে ১৯৬৬-৬৭ চনৰ বাজেট দাঙ্ডি ধৰাৰ কাৰণে ধন্যবাদ দিছো। আজি Procurement সৰক্ষে জানিব পাৰিছো যে যোৱা বছৰ ভাল হোৱা বাবেই চৰকাৰক ধন্যবাদ দিছে আৰু এই বছৰ উত্তৰ লক্ষীমপুৰত ভাল সংশ্ৰুত কৰাৰ কাৰণে Marketing Society ক ধন্যবাদ দিছে। কিন্তু যিবোৰ পুকৃত খেতিয়ক তেওঁলোকে উপযুক্ত মূল্য পাইছেনে নাই সেইটো চালে দেখিব তেওঁলোকে শুমৰ উপযুক্ত মূল্য নাই পোৱা। আজি Service Co-operative ৰ টকা নোহোৱা বাবে তাৰ কিছুমান বেপাৰীক ধান সংশুহ কৰিবলৈ দিছে। কিন্তু বেপাৰীবোৰে খেতিয়কৰ পৰা সামান্য মূল্যত কিনি আনি Service Co-operative ক বেচি দামত বিক্তি কৰি যথেই লাভ কৰিছে। সেই কাৰণে খেতিয়ক সকলে যাতে উপযুক্ত দাম পাৰ পাৰে তাৰ বাবে ভাল ব্যৱহা কৰিব লাগে।

সমৰায় সম্বন্ধে কওঁ বে চৰকাৰে যি ৩০টা ধান কল সমৰায় হিচাপে নতুনকৈ লব ধুজিছে তাত সন্তোধ পাইছে। পিচে আমাৰ ইয়াত দুটা নিম্নম নেৰাধি এটা কৰিব লাগে অধীৎ সমৰায় ভিতিতে কৰিব লাগে; গাইঙনীয়া ভাবে কৰিবলৈ দিব নেলাগে। আশা কৰো লব শোজা ধান কল কেইটা অতি সোনকালে লোৱাৰ ব্যক্তা কৰে। চৰকাৰে যিটো ধানৰ দাম ৰাজি দিছে সেই ১৩ টকাত সমৰায় বিভাগে লব নোখোজে। অধচ চাউল কৰিলে খোনে ২৫ টকা পায়। সেই কাৰণে খেতিয়কসকলক ধান কৰি বেচিবলৈ নকৈ যদি চাউল কৰি বেচিবলৈ দিয়ে তেওঁয়া তেওঁলোকৰ বেচি লাভ হব। তেওঁলোকে নিজৰ দেকীত কিয়া 'হলাৰত' চাউল উলিয়াই বেচিব পাৰে। নোৰ বোধেৰে সমৰায় ধান কল কৰাৰ পৰিবত্তে যদি সক্ষ সক্ষ হলাৰ কৰি Service Co-operative দিয়ে তেতিয়া খেতিয়কৰ বেচি প্ৰবিধা হলহেঁতেন আৰু ৰাইজৰো লাভ হলহেঁতেন। তাৰ পৰা চৰকাৰৰ খংগ্ৰহ ব্যৱস্থাও স্থবিধাজনক হলহেঁতেন। আশা কৰে৷ চৰকাৰে এই বিষয়ে ভালকৈ বিবেচন। কৰি চাব।

উপাধ্যক মহোদয়, আমাৰ যিবিলাক খেতিয়ক খেতিৰ মাটিৰ পৰা উচেছ্দ হৈছিল সেইবিলাকক এতিয়াও Rebabilitated কৰিব পৰা নাই। ডিনুগড়ত গৰা খহনীয়াৰ মানুহক এতিয়াও মাটি দিব পৰা নাই। যিবিলাক মানুহে মাটি শিলপৰ কাৰণে লৈছিল, Oil India ৰ কাৰণে লৈছিল তেওঁলোককো মাটি দিব পৰা নাই। তেওঁলোকৰ ভিতৰৰ কেইজন মানক আজি মই দেখিছিলো শ্বিলং পাইছেহি কিন্ত দুবছৰৰ আগতে চৰকাৰক মাটি দি উচেছ্দ হোৱাৰ পিচত আজিলৈকে মাটি পোৱা নাই। গহমাটী চাহ বাগিচাত মাত্ৰ ৫ বিষা মানতহে চাহগছ আছে। ভূমিকম্পৰ পিচত বাগিচাখন নাই হৈ গল। তাত কৰ্ম্ব চাৰী সকলৰ বাবে Providend Fund ৰ বন্দোৰস্থ নাই। দেখা গৈছে বাগিচাখন শেষত বন্ধ হবগৈ। আজি ৰাইজে সেই মাটি Requisition কৰিব লাগে বুলি দাবী কৰি শ্বিলং গাইছেছি । তেওঁলোকক সেই মাটি দিব লাগে। আজি তেওঁলোক গৰাখহনীয়াত উছ্চেদ হোৱা নাই। দেশৰ স্বাৰ্থৰ কাৰণে উচেছ্দ হৈছে—অৰ্থাৎ শিলপৰ কাৰণে আৰু প্ৰতিৰক্ষাৰ কাৰণে। গেইদনে উচেছ্দ হোৱা মানুহক চৰকাৰে Plan কৰি পুনৰ সংস্থাপন কৰাৰ দিহা কৰিব লাগে।

উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, ডিব্ৰুগড় অঞ্চলৰ বেপাৰী সকলক Black-market কৰিবৰ কাৰণে কিয় স্থাবিধা দিয়া হৈছে আমি জনা নাই। আজি মার্চ মাহ পর্য্যন্ত তাত চাউলৰ অভাৱ হৈ আছে আৰু তাত চাউলৰ Stock এনেভাবে বথা হয় যাতে ২।৪ দিনৰ বাবে অভাৱ হবই আৰু সেই সময়তে বেপাৰীসকলে Black market কৰি লাভ কৰে। যোৱা পাকিস্তানৰ লগত যুদ্ধ লগাৰ সময়টো এইদৰে ২।৪ দিনৰ বাবে নাটনি হৈছিল আৰু বেপাৰীসকলে লাভ কৰাৰ স্থাবিধা পাইছিল।

পেই নাটনিত হঠাতে চাউল নগাঁৱৰ পৰা মটবেৰ আনিব লগী য়া হয়। সেই চাউল মটৰৰে অনাত তাৰ কুইণ্টলত ৬ টকা খৰচ হয়, কিন্তু ৰেলত অনা হলে ২ টকাহে খৰচ হলেহেঁতেন তাৰপিচত আমি সদায় খবৰ পাইছো, ডিব্ৰুগড় আৰু তিনচুকীয়াত চাউল নাই, চেনি নাই। ডিব্ৰুগড় Deficit area কিন্তু তাত বেপাৰী সকলে যে আমান চৰকাৰক সহায় কৰিছে তেনে নহয়। গতিকে চাউল আৰু চেনিৰ যোগান যাতে নিয়মমতে হয় তাৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰক অনুৰোধ কৰো।

নিবনুৱা সমস্যা সম্পর্কে মাননীয় সদস্য সকলে কৈছে। আমাৰ স্থানীয় লোকৰ সকলো ঠাইতে অভাৱ অভিযোগ চলি আছে। আমাৰ অসমত State Bank ৰ শাখা ৩০ টা আছে প্রত্যেক শাখাতে কমেও ২৫ জন মানুহে কাম কৰে। কিন্তু আমাৰ মানুহ তাত মাত্র শতকৰা ২ জনহে আছে। অলপতে এজন লবাই মাত্র ৩ বছৰৰ কাৰণে এজেণ্টৰ কাম পাইছে। আমাৰ স্থানীয় উপযুক্ত লবা থাকিলে স্থানীয় লৱাক স্কবিধা দিবলৈ চৰকাৰে ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগে। সেই বোৰলৈ চক্ দিবলৈ মই চৰকাৰক অনুবোধ কৰিলো।

<sup>\*</sup> Speech not Corrected

Shri EMERSON MOMIN (Tura, Reserved for Scheduled Tribes): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, as there will be short time for me I shall have to state in synopsis only concerning the necessities of Garo Hills. The Chief Minister is a busier person today as the Finance subject has devolved on his shoulders. The refugee problem of 1964 has been a blow to the State as well as to the Union Government. The Cheif Minister has flown in a Helicopter accompanied by the Education Deputy Minister in a few hours from Shillong to Tura to appraise the situation on the spot. And he reviewed the situation, and rendered immediate help to the needy people. It was winter time also; blankets and food stuff have been given to the refugees. What would have been the lot of the people if such help could not be given in due time? Sir, this is third year that in spite of the best effort of the Government there are large number of refugees who could not be provided with rehabilitation elsewhere. The local people are worrying much because of their existence, because they depredate the local peoples' fields. No sooner the people are taken away elsewhere it will be better for the local people and the refugees who need loans they may also be provided with loans.

Sir, we are educationally very backward people. There are talks that the Tura College will be taken over by the Government. It is not being done so. Mizo College has been taken up for that we bear no grudge but we also hoped that Garo Hills should not be altogether oblite-reated from the minds of the Minister of Education, Sir, there was also proposal to take up Normal School for the Garo Hills District. But it appears that this Normal School is dropped from the scheme. Rs. 4,000 allotment is shown in district budget. I wonder how that small amount will be sufficient for maintaining a Normal School. 'The Government is therefore requested that this Normal School should be immediately started for giving training to prospective teachers.

Sir, we have also lot of venture schools. Sir, we have Lower Primary Schools, Middle English Schools, High Schools and most of these are maintained by the villagers themselves. But they cannot do it properly because of the paucity of funds. So I would request the Government to provide more grants to enable the people to maintain their Schools. Sir, when there is a talk of compulsory education in the State it will be quite fitting if she venture schools are given liberal helps since now.

Sir, now I come to medical facilities. The Governor mentioned that more medical facilities will be given but there is no adequate number of Doctors. It is requested that dispensaries and hospitals should be provided with adequate number of Doctors and medicine. Sir, there is also a proposal to shift the Tura Civil Hospital to a bigger space towards the north of the present site. The present medical compound is too much crowded Sick beds are also not in sufficient number. It happened very often that in some sick man were brought from the outside they could not be accommodated. So, it will be very much desirable to keep reserve a seat or two for the mafusil patients.

Sir, another important matter is Leprosy treatment. It is being given in certain areas of the Garo Hills. This disease is spreading very rapidly. So I request the Minister to take steps and I hope Shri O. K. Das who is doing welfare works will also look into this matter.

Sir, coming to agriculture I would say that schemes are there for developing cultivation of food stuff. but we why people could get nothing out of it. Our people in great need of small irrigation and medium size irrigation. wonder Minister, Agriculture, should see that about 500 maunds of Ahu seed and about 800 maunds of Sali seeds are provided to the cultivator of the Southern section of the Garo hills. Insects and pests are there but we somehow could manage that but depredation by wild animals in the far-mers' field is enormous. Minor wild animals could however be guarded but the big elephant is beyond peoples' capacity. This depredation of should be stopped. Kheda sikar should be allowed only the month February after of harvesting season Otherwise the loss this time will be very heavy due to destruction of crops by eleplants There is no proper scrutiny. Although reports are given to the Deputy Commissioner no interest seems being taken. So, our loss is rather very great. What Government means by keeping so many elephants? Government's income from permits and taxations will probably be Rs. 50 thousand but the loss caused by eleplants to the people is greater. So, something should be done by Government about this matter. In Uttar Pradesh Government allow to shoot straight the elephants when they become a source of danger to human life and properties but here the people cannot do it because Government would not allow them to be killed. And I request the Government of Assam may follow suit.

Sir, as regards supply, our district is very hardhit on account of food shortage. Now at Tura one kilogram of rice costs 1·10, 1·15 and 1·20 but outside Tura the prices are Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per kilogram and often at this price also people do not get sugar. We have seen signboards of Fair price shops but actually there is no rice. When I asked the licencee why there was no rice he replied that he was not given the quota for sell at present. That should not happen. There is sufficient quantity of sugar in Garo hills, but excepting in Tura the price of sugar per kilogram is from Rs. 1·45 to Rs. 1·50 but outside Tura the price is Rs. 3·00 to 2·80 per kilogram.

With regard to controlled supply of C. I. sheets, white sheets and C. I. sheets are not available but it is learnt that only black sheets will be available. I would request Government to import sufficient quotas for respective districts and desiring people can use them for their roofings.

As regards Electric power the voltage is very low. The other day when I had been to the State Bank the people there had to light petromax lamp as the electric power was not enough that day being a cloudy one. So the electric power supply is not adequate even for lighting purpose, not to speak of comsumption by industries. (bell rang).

Sir, Shri Tarlok Singh, a Member of the Planning Commission recently travelled to different hills districts and said here on the 3rd March last what he had seen for himself and remarked that in the matter of industrialisation of the hill areas even the surface scratching of the problem of development of the hills areas had not been done and that industrialisation in the hills was not taking place as desired. So, I pose a question: who will scratch the problem if not the Government? It

was suggested that a Commissioner will be appointed as the top officer to look after the development of the hill areas. And it will be very good if the officer is actually appointed. With these few words, I resume my seat. Thank you, Sir.

Shri ABU NASAR MD. OHID (Rupohihat): गांगनीय छेशांशक মহোদর, মাননীর মুখ্যমন্ত্রী মহোদরে যি বাহি বাজেট্রন এই সদন্ত দাঙি ধবিছে—তার বাবে ধন্যবাদ জনাই দুআঘাৰমান কণা কৰ খুজিছে।। প্ৰণমে মই আমাৰ যোৱ। কালছোৱাৰ বিভ্ৰমন্ত্ৰী মহোদত্তে ন্ৰপদ পাপ্তিত তেখেতক অভিনন্দন ও আন্তৰিক শুভকামনা জনাইছো। কেন্দ্ৰত পৰ্ণপৰ্য্যায়ৰ মন্ত্ৰীৰ পদত এজন অসমীয়াৰ এই প্ৰথম নিয়োগৰ গৌৰৰত আমি গৌৰবানিত। তেখেতৰ ক্ৰলী হাতত পুখৰ বৃদ্ধি আৰু দ্ৰদ্শিতাৰ দ্বাৰা, অপিত দুখৰটো প্ৰিচালিত হওক, জনগণৰ কল্যাণ হওক, इंग्रांटक शार्थ ना करवा ।

উপাধ্যক মহোদয়, আমাৰ মুধ্যমন্ত্ৰীয়ে ৰাজ্যৰ অহাৰছ্বৰ ৰাজেট্ ৰচন। কৰোতে—ৰাজ্যৰ জন-সাধাৰণৰ অৱস্থালৈ দৃষ্টি ৰাখি-তেওঁলোকৰ ওপৰত যাতে কৰৰ অধিকতৰ বোজা নপৰে-তেনেক ৱা এখন বাজেট কৰাৰ বাবে ধন্যবাদ জনাও । কৃষি প্ৰধান ৰাজ্য এখনৰ বাবে কৃষিব উনুতিৰ বাবে অধিকতৰ জোৰ দিয়াটো স্বাভাবিক হৈছে—আৰু ইয়াৰ ফলত আমাৰ কৃষক ৰাইজৰ উপকাৰ হব। তদুপৰি অসমৰ বন সম্পদ্ধোৰৰ উন্তিৰ বাবে আৰু গডাখহনীয়া বন্যাপীড়িত মানুহৰ পুনৰ সংস্থাপনৰ এটি নিশ্চিত আশ্বাস দিয়াত সভোষ পাইছো । কিন্ত উপাধ্যক মহোদয়, কৃষি উৎপাদনৰ কাৰণে বিমান টকা খৰচ হৈছে সিমান চৰকাৰী পুচেষ্টা চলিছে—সেই অনুপাতে ফল লাভ হৈছে নে নাই-লক্ষ্য কৰি চালে হতাশাৰ সঞ্চাৰ হয়। আধুনিক উপায়েৰে খেতি কৰিবৰ যিবোৰ স্কযোগ স্কৰিং। আগৰটোৱা হৈছে, সেইবোৰ খেতিয়ক সকলে লব পৰা নাই। যদিও কিছু পৰিমাণে সাৰ ব্যৱহাৰ হৈছে, নাদলৰ, 'ট্ৰেকটাৰ' আদিৰ যথোপযুক্ত ব্যৱহাৰ হোৱা নাই আৰু তাৰ কাৰণো चाए । यमि এইবিলাক गोन्न वा यक्षव कार्रमा चार्य कार्य कि इस, मारेविलाकव Spare পাৰৰ কোনো ব্যৱস্থা বা নিশ্চয়তা নাই । অন্যকালে খেতি কৰিবৰ বাবে খেতিয়কক Rural Credit ৰ জৰিয়তে যি সামান্য টকা ধাৰ দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা আছে সি অৰ্থহীন ৷ বিগত ১৮ বছৰত অসমত কত পৰিবৰ্ত্তন ঘটিল-কিন্ত অসমৰ পথাৰত খেতিয়কৰ প্ৰতি লক্ষ্য কৰিলে ভাব হয়--পুৰণি দৃষ্টি ভূপী, চালচলন, সেই tradition একেদৰেই চলিছে; কতো তাৰ পৰিবৰ্ত্তন নাই। গতিকে মই ভাবে। কৃষি উৎপাদন বদ্ধি কৰিবলৈ হলে নতুন পদ্ধতি লব লাগিব। কৰিব লাগিব। জল সম্পদৰ ব্যৱহাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগেব। স্বৰ্ণাওক লাগে—কোনেও বাবে বিমানেই চাকধোল নবজাওক লাগে—কোনেও প্ৰতীয় অভাৱ হলে সাবে কাম অসমৰ জল সম্পদৰ সদব্যৱহাৰৰ নোৱাৰিলৈ মাৰৰ ব্যৱহাৰৰ বাবে কৰিব কথালৈ কান নিদিব। কাৰণ সাৰ দিয়া খেতিত পানীৰ অভাৱ হলে সাৰে কাম কৰাত কৈ অপকাৰহে কৰে । এই বছৰ ২.০০০ টন সাৰ ব্যৱহাৰৰ কলপনাই বাস্তব ৰূপ লব যদিহে জলসিঞ্চন পৰিক্লপন। অধিকতৰ কাৰ্য্যকৰী কৰিবৰ পৰা যায়। নহলে সাৰ যোগানৰ মাধ্যমেদি অধিক শস্য উৎপাদনৰ কলপনা ব্যৰ্থ হ'ব ; অকল ব্যৰ্গই নহয়-পানী যোগানৰ অভাৱত সাৰ প্রোগে শ্যাব ওপরত বিপদজনক পতিক্রিয়া কবিব।

মোৰ বন্ধ শ্ৰীলীলাকাত বৰা ভাঙৰায়াই কৈ গৈছে যে আমাৰ আগৰ পূৰণি কলীয়া দাইভেদ্ধী পৰিবৰ্ত্তণ কৰিব লগীয়া হ'ল। তাৰ কাৰণে আমাৰ অভিযান চলাব লাগে। সেই অভিযান আমাৰ ছাত্ৰ-ছাত্ৰী সকলৰ যোগেদিয়েই চলাৰ পাৰি । দৃষ্টিভঙ্গীৰ পৰিবৰ্ত্তন নহলে খেতিৰ উনুতি হব নোৱাৰে। আমাৰ খেতিৰ পদ্ধতি আগৰ দৰেই চলি আছে । মানহৰ দৃষ্টিভদী পৰিবৰ্ত্তনৰ বাবে বিশেষ ব্যৱস্থা লোৱা উচিত।

উপাধ্যক মহোদর, মই আৰু এটা কথা কব খোজো । সেইটো হৈছে কাষৰ লগত বিশেষ-ভাবে জৰিত মথাউৰি নিৰ্দ্ধান সম্বন্ধো। মই এটা উদাহৰণৰ জৰিয়তে কৰ খোজো যে ভাল দৰে প্ৰেন নোহোৱাৰ কাৰণে মথাউৰিয়ে মানুহৰ অপকাৰে। কৰিছে । নগাঁৱৰ ৰাইজে প্ৰস্নপত্ৰৰ বান-পানীৰ উপদ্বৰ পৰা ৰকা পাৰৰ কাৰণে মুখাউৰি গুজিছিল । বহু টকা খৰচ কৰি মুখাউৰিও নিৰ্দাণ ছ'ল কিন্তু এনেদৰে নিৰ্দাণ হল যে নুগাঁৱৰ মানুহ পানীৰ পৰা সম্পূৰ্ণ বৃঞ্চিত হল । আৰু তাৰ कना नगांवा नवा परिवा पक्षन विविच कानरन पर्कवारन प्रमुख रें प्रविच । मशक्रिविव छर्द्धना এইটো নহয় যে পানী একেবাৰে ৰুদ্ধ কৰি দিয়া। পানী একেবাৰে নাইকিয়া হলে খেতি হব নোৱাৰে। পানী নহলে খেৰ কুটা পচি সাৰ হোৱাত বাধা পৰে। পানী নহলে বাও খেতি নহয়। পানী নহলে মৰা গোৰোৱা সহজ নহয় আৰু Labour Cost বেচি পৰি যায় আৰু পাটৰ quality ও নই হয়। অসময়ত বা একে বছৰতে একাধিক বাৰ পানী সোমাই যাতে

খেতি নৃষ্ট নকৰে সেইটোহে মুখাউৰিৰ উদ্দেশ্য হোৱা উচিত। কিন্তু তেনে নোহোৱাৰ কাৰণে নগাঁৱত থেতি একেবাৰে নোহোৱা হ'ল। আগতে পানীৰ লগত বহুত মাছ আহিছিল আৰু লগে লগে বছ জাতীয় মাছৰ কণা উটি আহি নগাঁৱৰ সকলো নদ, নদী, জানভ্ৰি, খালবিল, পথাৰ ভৰি পৰিছিল। এতিয়া বুদ্ৰপুত্ৰৰ মুখাউৰিৰ পৰা বানপানী একেবাৰে ৰুদ্ধ কৰাৰ ফলত নগাঁৱৰ ২ছ অঞ্চলর খেতি পথাবৰ ভীষণ কৃতি হোৱাৰ লগে লগে নাহৰো অভাৱ পুৰুট হৈ দেখা দিছে। সেই কাৰণে গ্ৰন্নপুত্ৰৰ পাৰত যি মুখাউৰি নিৰ্দ্বাণ কৰা হ'ল তাত যথেষ্ট পৰিমাণৰ sluice gate पिशांव बावका <u>कवकार</u>ब अंकि भीरम जब नार्ग।

অধাক মহোদর, মই বনসম্পাদৰ বিষয়ে কওঁ যে অসমত বনসম্পাদৰ উন্যুদ্য কৰাৰ সম্পূৰ্ণ সপ্তাৱনা আছে। উদাহৰণ হক্তপে আমাৰ নগাওঁ জিলাৰ লাওখোৱা wild life ক্ৰেষ্ট বিজাৰ্ভৰ কণা কৰ খোজো । সেই ফৰেই খনৰ ভৌগোলিক অৱস্থান এনে যে, শুদ্রূপত্মৰ পাৰে থকাত তাত থকা জীৱজন্ত নদীৰ বিজ্ত নিৰ্জন বালিভূমিত অবাদে নিৰাপদে বিচৰণ কৰি থাকে । কিন্তু গোটেই ৰনাঞ্জ মুখাউৰিৰ উত্তৰে অঠাং বাহিৰত অৱস্থিত হোৱাত বছুবে বছুৰে বহু জীৱজ্জ বাৰিণাত পানীত ভূবি মৰিব লগা হয় । ইয়াৰ পশ্চিমে সংলগু এক বিঙ্ত ভূমিখণ্ড আছে, যি ভূমিখণ্ড এসময়ত এই সংৰশিত বনৰেই অন্তৰ্ভ আছিল, কিন্তু এতিয়া মধাউৰিৰ বাহিৰত পৰাত, গোটেই অঞ্ল বালি পৰি খেতিৰ সম্পূৰ্ব অনুপ্ৰুক্ত হৈছে । ইয়াত যিবোৰ মানুহক পাওনি দিয়া হৈছিল, সিহঁতৰ অৱস্থা লৈ চালে লাজত চকু খুদি থাকিব লগা হয়। সেই কাৰণে জুৰীয়া, আলিটাঙনী, বিং মৌজাব ণিবোৰ ঠাই মধাউৰিৰ উওঁৰে অগাং ৰাহিৰত পৰিছে সেইবোৰ ঠাইৰ মানুহবোৰক অইন ঠাইত পুণঃ বসতিৰ ব্যৱহা কৰি এই গোটেই অঞল লাওখোৱা Reserve ৰ অন্তৰ্ভুক্ত কৰি লব লাগে। আৰু এই সংৰণিত বনখনৰ আয়তন ৰৃদ্ধি কৰি ইয়াৰ উণুতিৰ ব্যৱস্থা হাতত লবৰ বাবে চৰকাৰৰ দৃষ্টি আকর্ষণ কৰিলো। ইয়াৰ বর্ণমান আয়তন বৰ বেচি নহয় কিন্ত ভৌগোলিক অৱস্থান এনে যে, ইয়াত নানা ছাতীৰ চৰাই, জীৱজন্ম আৰু গড়ৰ আড্ডা। এইটো Zoo হিচাবে ব্যৱহাৰ কৰিব পাৰি। গৃড় দেখা যায়। গেই কাৰণে পশ্চিমে অৱস্থিত যিবিলাক মাটি আতে সইবোৰ আকৌ বনবিভাগৰ অওলুঁজ কৰি ললে উদ্ বনখনৰ আয়তন বুজি হৈ অত্যাৰণত পৰিণত হব পাৰে আৰু তাৰ মানুহঁ বিলাকক অন্য ঠাইত হাটি দিয়াৰো ব্যৱস্থা হব লাগে। থতিকে আশা কৰো वह नम्भरकं हनकान अक्षती वित्तहनी करिय।

,বাজেট বজ্তাত মুখান ী মহোদয়ে গৰাধহনীয়া আৰু বান বিংবস্ত মানুহৰ কথা উল্লেখ কৰিছে । মই চৰকাৰক অনুৰোধ কৰে৷ যে নগাওঁ জিলাৰ আলিটাঙনী মৌজাৰ উত্তৰ অঞ্চলত, উত্তৰ কলাভুৰা, দক্ষিণ ক'লাডুবা, পুৰ ক'লাডুবা আৰু খাতিয়া আদি চাৰিখন গাঁৱৰ বছত পৰিবাৰ গ্ৰাখহনীয়া <u>থাক রানপানীৰ কবলত পৰি মাটি-বাৰী হীন হৈ যি হাহাকাৰ কৰিছে, সেই মানুহবোৰৰ পুণৰ</u> ৰগতিৰ ব্যৱস্থা চৰকাৰে যেন হাতত হয়। এই গভীৰ শোকলগা বিষয়টোৰ প্ৰতি চৰকাৰৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰি মোৰ বত্তব্য শেষ কৰিলো।

Shri HALADHAR UZIR Tamalpur (Reserved Scheduled Tribes)]: উপাধ্যক মহোদয়, ১৯৬৬-৬৭ মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰীয়ে সদনত দাঙি ধৰাৰ বাবে বন্যবাদ জনাইছো। আনাৰ দেশৰ বৰ্ত্তমান পৰিস্থিতিত সমস্যা বছল। এই সমস্যাৰ ভিতৰত অসমৰ উত্তৰ পাৰে জনাই গোৱাল পাছা, কামৰূপ আৰু দৰং জিল। শিকাৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত বৰ পিচপৰা। এই কখা কোনেও আজি অংশীকাৰ কৰিব নোৱাৰে—বিশেষকৈ মই ওনিবলৈ পাইছো যে কামৰূপত স্থূনৰ সংখ্যাও বেচি আৰু শিক্ষিত মানুহৰ সংখ্যাও বেচি। কিন্তু সেই জিলাৰে উত্তৰ অঞ্চললৈ গলে দেখিব যে এটা বিবাট অঞ্চলত হাইকুল নাই। ঠিক সেইদৰে গোৱালপাড়া আৰু দৰং জিলাৰে। উত্তৰ অঞ্চল শিক্ষাত অতি পিচ প্ৰা । মোৰ সমষ্টি তামোলপুৰত মাত্ৰ ৩ খন হাইস্কুল আছে। তামোলপুৰ আৰু গোৰেশুৰ ১৪ মাইলৰ ভিতৰত তামোলপুৰত হাইস্কুল আছে আৰু হামোলপুৰৰ পৰা ৯ মাইল দূৰ ব্যৱসাত আছে। এনে অৱস্থাত কেনেকৈ কব পাৰি যে কামৰূপ ভিন্ত শিক্ষাত উন্ত ? শিক্ষা বিভাগৰ হিচাব মতে অসমত ১২ হেজাৰ জনসংখ্যাব ভিতৰত এখন সহীয়ুল হৈছে। কিন্তু মোৰ সমষ্টিত ১ লাখৰে। অধিক জনসংখ্যা আছে আৰু তাত মাত্ৰ ৩ খন হাইফুল হৈছে। সেয়ে দেখা যায় আমাৰ চৰকাৰে এই উত্তৰ অঞ্চলৰ শিক্ষাৰ প্ৰতি বিশেষ চিন্তা কৰা নাই। সেই বাবে খাৰীন হোৱাৰ ইমান বছৰৰ পিচতে। এইবোৰ অঞ্চলত শিক্ষাৰ পোহৰ পৰা নাই। সেই কাৰণে চৰকাৰৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰিব ধোজো যে এইবোৰ অঞ্চলৰ শিক্ষাৰ প্ৰতি যেন বিশেষ চকু দিয়ে। মই এইটো কোৱা নাই যে হাইস্কুল হলেই হব। সেই অঞ্চলৰ লৰা-ছোৱালীয়ে L.P. আৰু M.E. শিক্ষাৰ ভূবিধাও পোৱা নাই; হাইস্কুল পিচৰ কথা । এতিয়া মানুহে শিক্ষাৰ মোল বুজা হৈছে । সেইকাৰণে L.P. আৰু M.E. স্কুলৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগে প্ৰথমতে। যিকেইখন হাইস্কুল আৰু M.E. স্কুল আছে তাত Ad-hoc grant পোৱা নাই আৰু যি কেইখনে পাইছে শিও সামান্য ১০০ টকা আৰু ৪।৫ বছৰ সেই দৰেই আছে। श्रुटित्क वह क्रुनरबाव deficit system कवि नव नार्श !

মাটি সমগা সপ্তৰ্কে কওঁ যে এইবোৰ অঞ্চলত নানাৰ ঠাইৰ বানপানী প্ৰণীডিত লোক আৰু পাকিন্তানৰ লোক আহি তবি পৰিছেহি আৰু ধনুৱা লোক মাটিহীন হৈ হাহাকাৰ কৰিছে। কিন্তু চৰকাৰে এইবোৰ নানুহক মাটি দিয়াৰ ব্যৱহা লোৱা দেখা নেয়ায়। ফলত তেওঁলোকে বিভাভ বেৰণা কৰিছে। গেই অঞ্চলৰ কেইবাটাও V. G. R., P. G. R. encrach কৰি প্ৰায় পেয়া কৰিব লগা হৈছে। Eviction কৰাৰ কোনো ব্যৱহাও কৰা দেখা নাই। পাকিন্তাননৈ খুৰাই পাঠোৱা মানুহৰ যিবোৰ মাটি আছে সেই মাটিৰ কাৰণে কাজিয়াৰহে স্বষ্ট হৈছে। কিন্তুনান নানুহ পাকিন্তানৰ পৰা অহা বুলি বসতি কৰিবলৈ বিচাৰিছে আৰু হানীয় মানুহৰ লগতে কাজিয়াৰ স্বষ্ট হৈছে। কিন্তু চৰকাৰে তাৰ কোনো ব্যৱহা হাতত লোৱা নাই

P. W. D. সম্পর্কে কওঁ দে আমার অঞ্চলত বাস্তা ঘাটন বর আরশ্যক আরু বি
পরিমাণে হব লাগে হোৱা নাই বাবে মানুহব যাতামাতর বন অস্ত্রবিধা হৈছে। মোর সমাইত
তামোলপুর, গোবেশুর, কচুবাবী-নাওকাটা ফিটো বাস্তা হৈছে তাত কেইবাখনো দলং দৰকার, কিছ
হোৱা নাই। গেই বাবে গোবেশুরর পরা বঙ্ডিমালৈ আহিবলৈ হলে চারি আলিলৈ ১৬ মাইল
ভাহি আকৌ বাঙ্ডিমান পরা তামোলপুরলৈ ১৪ মাইল ঘূরি আহিব লাগে। তেতিমাহে Head
quarters গায়। সেই কারণে এই অঞ্চলব যোগাযোগ্যব কারণে যি সমস্যা হৈ আছে।
মাধানৰ কারণে ব্যবহা কবিব লাগে। গোবেশুর অঞ্চল একেবাবে তামোলপুরর পরা বিচিছ্নু হৈ আছে।
আটাইতকৈ ডাঙৰ সমস্যা এই যে এইবোরর বহু বাস্তাত এতিমা দলং নাই কিয়, গেইটো চরকারে
গোনকালেচার লাগে। এইবিলাক রাস্তার যোগাযোগ্যব অভারত মানুহর যাতামাত্র ডাঙৰ সমস্যা হৈছে।
এই সমস্যাবিলাক স্থাধান কবিব লাগে।

মই কিছুমান কথা ওনি আহিছো। এটা হ'ল এইয়ে N. K. Division ত সহধীৰ Quarter টোত মহবীয়ে থাকিবলৈ নাপায়। তাৰ Overseer, S. D. O., Engineer যে দগৰ কৰি থাকে। তেওঁলোকক নানাগিলে কোনো কথা নাই। লগা অৱস্থাত যদি তেওঁলোকৈ নাপায়, সেইটো চিন্তা কৰিব লগা কথা। এই বিষয়টোটোটন মই চৰকাৰৰ দাই আকৰ্ষণ কৰিলো।

আজি এটা বাস্তা যোৰ সমষ্টিত হব ধবিছে—সেই বাস্তা Third Finance Commission Award scheme ৰ পৰা হোৱা। কিন্তু সেই ৰাস্তাৰ কাম ধূব ধীৰ মংৰ গতিত আৰম্ভ হৈছে। তাৰ কাম বৰষুণৰ আগতে সম্পূৰ্ণ হোৱাৰ আশা নাই। আজি তাত মাত্ৰ ২০৮২৫ জন Labour য়ে এজন ঠিকালাৰৰ তলত কাম কৰি আছে। মই কওঁ যদি এজন ঠিকালাৰে কাম কৰিব নোৱাৰে, তেন্তে বেচি লগাৰ লাগে। মই চৰকাৰক ধন্যবাদ দিছো কাৰণ আমাৰ Rangia-Darrang আৰু তামোলপুন নাগ্ৰিজুলী ৰাস্তাটো Border Division য়ে লৈছে আৰু Black surfacing আদিও হব। এইটো স্থখৰ কথা। এই কামবিলাক যাতে সোনকালে হয়—মই জনাত, তাত যিমান মাটি পৰিব লাগে গিমান পৰা নাই যাতে ভাল হয়, তাৰ বাবে মই চৰকাৰক অনুৰোধ কৰো। বৰ্ভমানে থকা নাগ্ৰিজুলীৰ পৰা ওকালছাডালৈ আৰু এটা বাস্তা সীমান্ত প্ৰতিক্ৰম বি কালৰ পৰা লক্ষ্য কৰি অনতিপলনে Border Division য়ে লব লাগে। সেই বাস্তা সংযোগ কৰা বাস্তাখিনি এতিয়াও P. W. D. যে লোৱা নাই—সেইবিনিও লৈ মীনান্ত ৰক্ষাৰ স্বাবহা কৰি সেই অঞ্চলৰ উন্যুখনৰ চেঠা কৰিব লাগে।

তাৰ পিচত, Cottage Industry ৰ কথা কওঁ। এই ক্ষেত্ৰত গেই প্ৰফলত ভাল কাম হোৱা নাই। তেনে এখন পিচ পৱা ঠাইত বছতো Under Matric লবা আছে। তেওঁলোকে উদ্যোগিক প্ৰদিশণৰ কাৰণে দ্বখান্ত কৰে কিন্তু তেওঁলোকক সেই প্ৰবিধা দিয়া হোৱা নাই। আমি বৰ্ত্তমান এইটোত জোৰ দিছো যে আমাৰ লবা-ছোৱালীয়ে কেনেকৈ দেশৰ শিশপ বঢ়াৰ পাৰে কিন্তু এই লবা-ছোৱালীবিলাকে কিন্তু প্ৰশিক্ষণৰ কাৰণে যাব নোৱাৰে, মই কৰ নোৱাৰো। এনেয়ে আমাৰ নিবৰুৱা স্মন্যা বাঢ়িছে—এই লবা-ছোৱালী বোৰক সেই শিহপুৱাৱত শিক্ষিত কবি যদি কাম দিম শোৱাৰো, তেন্তে সমন্যা আৰু জাটল হব। সেই কাৰণে মই চৰকাৰক জনাওঁ যে যিবিলাক লক্ষ্য ছোৱালীয়ে দ্বখান্ত কৰে সেইবিলাকক না কৰিব নেলাগে; তেতিয়াহে উৎসাহ দিয়া হন, আৰু প্ৰমুখ শিক্ষা লাভ কৰা লবা-ছোৱালীয়ে যাতে প্ৰবিধা পাব পাৰে তাৰ ব্যৱহা লব নাগে।

ত্তীমতে মই এটা কথা কৰ বিচাৰিছো—শিকাৰ উপ-মন্ত্ৰীয়ে মোৰ এটা কথালৈ বিশেষ মজৰ দিবলৈ মই অনুৰোধ কৰো। মোৰ সমষ্টিত কেইজনগাম T'. T. আৰু B. T. পাচ কৰা লয় আছে। আজিলৈ এই লবাবোৰে হাহাকাৰ কৰি বূৰি আছে। ক'ববাৰ Leave vacancy ত দুই এমাহ কাম কৰে—ভাৰ পিচত কাম নাই। সেই অফালত বহুতো স্কুলত নিয়োগ কৰিব পাৰিকেও আন্য ঠাইৰ পৰা মানুহ আহে। এইটো বৰ পৰিতাপৰ কথা, স্থানীয় উপমুক্ত শিক্ষিত মানুহ পালা পতেও কিয় নিয়োগ নকৰি আন ঠাইৰ পৰা মানুহ আনে ? ইয়াৰ এটা স্বাৰহা কৰিবলৈ মুই জুৰুৰাৰক অনুৰোধ কৰে।

কৃষি আৰু Block Development ব বিষয়ে কণ্ড—আমাৰ তামোলপুৰ ব্লুকৰ বছত মানুহে ববি শ্যা কৰাৰ কাৰণে উৎসাহ পাইছে। তেওঁলোকে নানা শাক-পাচলি কৰাৰ কাৰণে seed, আনুগুটি কিনিছে। কিন্তু বছত মানুহ বিমোৰত পৰিছে। তেওঁলোকক সৰিয়হৰ ঠাইত লাই শাকৰ গুটি দি অভাৱনীয় ক্ষতি কৰিছে।

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Agriculture): কাৰ পৰা কিনিছে?

Shri HALADHAR UZIR: তামোলপুৰ ব্লুকৰ পৰা দিছে ৷

Shri DEBENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Deputy Minister, Panchayat): বুকৰ কাৰ পৰা লৈছে ? ( Voice—বুকৰ পৰা লৈছে )।

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: The Block is also self-governing institution and they have the right to make purchases. Does the hon. Member take the responsibility?

Shri TARAPADA BHATTACHARJEE (Katigora): I do not take any responsibility. I only draw the attention of the hon. Agriculture Minister. Sometimes from the Agriculture Departments also seeds are supplied.

Shri HALADHAR UZIR: গতিকে এনেকুৱা যদি হয়, আমাৰ যথেষ্ট অন্যায় হব। এইটো যাতে নহয়, তাৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰে নজৰ ৰাখিব লাগে। এনেকৈয়ে যদি চলে তেন্তে কৃষিত মিজোৰ দিছে, সি কাৰ্য্যকৰী নহয়। তাৰ পিচত মানুহে কৃষিজাত ধ্ৰাৰ উচিত সূল্য নাপায়। বিক্ৰিৰ যাতে ভাল স্থানিথা পাব পাৰে তাৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰে চকু দিব।

## ADJOURNMENT

The Assembly then adjourned till 10 A. M. on Thursday, the 17th March, 1966.

Shillong,
The 26th August, 1966

R. C. CHAUDHURI,

Secretary,

Legislative Assembly, Assam.