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Assam

Legislative Assembly Debates

OFFICIAL REPORT

BUDGET SESSION OF THE ASSAM LEGISLATIVE
ASSEMBLY ASSEMBLED AFTER THE FIFTH
GENERAL ELECTIONS UNDER THE
SOVEREIGN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN
CONSTITUTION OF INDIA

BUDGET SESSION

VOL. XIV

NO. 16

The 1st March, 1976



सत्यमेव जयते

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DEBATES OF THE ASSAM LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, 1976

BUDGET SESSION

VOLUME—XIV

No. 16

Dated the 1st March, 1976

CONTENTS

PAGES

1. Questions and Answers	1—23
2. The Assam Rural Indebtedness Relief (Amendment) Bill, 1976	24
3. The Assam Panchayati Raj (Fourth Amendments) Bill, 1976	24
4. Motion	24—25
5. Statement by Chief Minister	25—26
6. Budget Speech	26—58
7. The Assam Finance Bill, 1976	59
8. The Assam Contingency Fund (Augmentation of Corpus) Bill, 1976	59—60
9. Adjournment	60

Proceedings of the Fourteenth Session of the
Assam Legislative Assembly assembled after the
Fifth General Election under
Sovereign Democratic Republican Constitution
of India.

The House met in the Assembly Chamber, Dispur,
Guwahati on Monday, the 1st March, 1976 with
the Hon'ble Speaker in the Chair, 12 (Twelve)
Ministers, 4 (four) Ministers of State,
1 (one) Deputy Minister, and 61 (Sixty one)
Members present.

STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Date : 1st March, 1976

Starred Question No. 184 was not put the Member being absent

Re : Cachar Flood Control Board.

Shri SUDARSAN DAS asked :

* 185. Will the Minister, Flood Control be pleased to state —

(a) When the Cachar Flood Control Board started functioning
and who are the Chairman, Secretary and Members of the Board ?

(b) What is the jurisdiction of chief Engineer-in-charge, Cachar
Flood control ?

Shri LAKHYA NATH DOLEY (Minister, Flood Control) replied :

185. (a)—Cachar Flood Control Board was Constituted in February 1974. The first meeting of the Board was held on 15th December 1975.

The structure of the Board is as follows :

- (1) Chief Minister, Assam—Chairman.
- (2) Minister, Flood Control, Assam.—Vice Chairman.
- (3) Minister, P.W.D., Assam.—Member
- (4) Minister, T.A.D., Assam.—Member.
- (5) Joint Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation.—Member.
- (6) Development Commissioner, Hill Areas.—Member
- (7) Secretary to the Government of Assam, F.C. Department.—Member.
- (8) Secretary to the Government of Assam, Finance Department.—Member.
- (9) Secretary to the Government of Assam, Revenue Department.—Member.
- (10) Secretary to the Government of Assam Irrigation Department.—Member.
- (11) Secretary to the Government of Assam.P & D Department.—Member.
- (12) Director, Soil Conservation, Assam.—Member.
- (13) Chief Engineer/ Additional Chief Engineer, Cachar & Hills Flood Control, Assam—Member Secretary.

(b)—No Chief Engineer is in-charge at present. An Additional Chief Engineer is however in-charge of the Flood Control works and his jurisdiction covers Cachar, N. C. Hills and Mikir Hills Districts.

শ্রীসুদৰ্শন দাস : অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, কাছাড় Flood Control Board গঠিত হওয়ার পর কতবার এর Meeting বসেছে ?

- শ্রীলক্ষ্যনাথ দলে (মন্ত্রী) : মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, সেইটো কৈ দিয়াই হৈছে। ১৯৭৫ চনৰ ১৫ ডিচেম্বৰ তাৰিখে।

শ্রীসুদৰ্শন দাস : এই কাছাড় Flood Control Board গঠিত হওয়ার পর কি কি কাজ হাতে নেওয়া হয়েছে মন্ত্রী মহোদয় জানাবেন কি ?

শ্রীলক্ষ্যনাথ দলে (মন্ত্রী) : ১০ খন আচনি এই বৰ্ডে ইতিমধ্যে 'এপ্রোভ' কৰিছে।

শ্রীসুদৰ্শন দাস : মন্ত্রী মহোদয় বলেছেন যে এজেন Asst. Chief Engineer কাছাড় Flood Control Board এর কাজ করে থাকেন, এই কাছাড় বন্য নিয়ন্ত্রণের কাজের সুষ্ঠু রূপায়নের জন্য Chief Engineer বা Asst. Chief Engineer এর Office কাছাড়ে হওয়া বাঞ্ছনীয় নয় কি ?

শ্রীলক্ষ্যনাথ দলে (মন্ত্রী) : গুরাহাটিত হোৱাটো বাঞ্ছনীয় বুলি ভাবিয়েই বৰ্তমান এইটো গুৱাহাটীত ৰখা হৈছে।

Shri Giasuddin Ahmed : Sir, what was the necessity of a separate Flood Control Board for the district of Cachar while the whole of the State is affected by flood every year ?

শ্রীলক্ষ্যনাথ দলে (মন্ত্রী) : কাছাৰত ডাঙৰ নদী হিচাবে বৰাক নদী খনই আছে। এই নদী খনক কেন্দ্ৰ কৰিয়েই তাত বানপানীৰ সৃষ্টি হয় আৰু ব্ৰহ্মপুত্ৰক কেন্দ্ৰ কৰি যেনেকৈ ব্ৰহ্মপুত্ৰ উপত্যকাত বানপানীৰ সৃষ্টি হয়। ছয়োটা উপত্যকাত ছয়োখন নদীয়ে বানপানীৰ সৃষ্টি কৰি জটিল পৰিস্থিতিৰ সৃষ্টি কৰিছে। গতিকে ছয়ো উপত্যকাত বানপানীৰ সমস্যাটো নিয়ন্ত্ৰণ কৰিবৰ কাৰণে বেলেগে বেলেগে বৰ্ড নিয়ন্ত্ৰণ কৰাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰা হৈছে।

শ্রীজলাল চন্দ্র খাউণ্ড : মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, কি সিদ্ধান্তৰ দ্বাৰা গুৱাহাটীত এই কাৰ্যালয়টো থকা বাঞ্ছনীয় বুলি ভাবিছে সেইটো মাননীয় মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে জনাবনে ?

শ্রীলক্ষ্যনাথ দলে (মন্ত্রী) : বানপানীৰ নিয়ন্ত্ৰণ সচিবালয়টো গুৱাহাটীতে আছে। মন্ত্ৰণালয়টোও ইয়াতে। বান নিয়ন্ত্ৰণ সম্পৰ্কীয় কথা বতৰা বিলাক সদায়েই 'চিফ ইঞ্জিনিয়াৰ'ৰ লগত আলোচনা কৰিবলগীয়া হয়। এই বিলাক কাৰণতে গুৱাহাটীত থকাটো বাঞ্ছনীয় বুলি ভবা হৈছে।

শ্রীজগদীশ চন্দ্ৰ দাস : মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মাননীয় মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে ১০ খন আচনি লোৱা বুলি কৈছে। এই ১০ খন আচনি কি কি? কিমান মানুহ ইয়াৰ দ্বাৰা উপকৃত হব? কিমান টকা খৰছ পৰিব আৰু কেতিয়া ইয়াৰ কাম সম্পূৰ্ণ হব সেই চাৰিটা কথা মাননীয় মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে জনাবনে?

শ্রীলক্ষ্যনাথ দলে (মন্ত্ৰী) : কিমান মানুহ উপকৃত হব তাৰ কাৰণে বেলেগ প্ৰশ্ন লাগিব। আচনি কি কি লোৱা হৈছে সেইটো মই পঢ়ি দিছো।

1. Construction of dyke along both banks of Ghagra from S.T. Road bridge to confluence, (2) Reclamation of Chatla Haor including Tapang Haor in Silchar Sub-division Ph. II. (3) Protection of village Joypur pt. II near Sibasthan at Rajabazar from erosion of river Chiri (4) Improvement of drainage channel in Marang Basin Phase II (5) R/S to dyke along R/B of Sonai to stop Sonai spilling into Amjur area. (6) Protection of Silehar town from erosion river Barak Ph. III (Tarapur area) (7) Collection of Hydrological data under F.C. programme for 1974-75 to 1978-79 under Karimganj F.C. Division. (8) Collection of Hydrological data under Silchar F. C. Division for 1974-75 to 1978-79. (9) Protection of Deopur area from erosion of river Kushiya in Karimganj Sub-division and (10) Four Nos of survey estimates under Silchar F.C. Division.

শ্রীজগদীশ চন্দ্ৰ দাস : সৰ্ব্বমুঠ কিমান টকা খৰছ হব আৰু কেতিয়া কৈ সম্পূৰ্ণ হব সেইটো জনাবনে?

শ্রীলক্ষ্যনাথ দলে (মন্ত্ৰী) : মুঠ ১৪৫ লাখ টকা খৰছ পৰিব আৰু

‘হাইদ্রলজিকেল দাটা’ কলেষ্ট কৰি থকা হৈছে আৰু এই বছৰ ‘চিজন’ৰ ভিতৰতে সম্পূৰ্ণ হব বুলি আশা কৰা যায়।

শ্ৰীসোনেশ্বৰ বৰা : মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, বৰাক নদীৰ আচনি কাৰ্য্য কৰী কৰাৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত মণিপুৰ চৰকাৰৰ পৰা কিবা বাধাৰ সৃষ্টি হৈছে নেকি আৰু যদি হৈছে তাৰ কি মীমাংসা কৰিছে?

শ্ৰীলক্ষ্মীনাথ দলে (মন্ত্ৰী) : এই ক্ষেত্ৰত অসম ৰাজ্যৰ ভিতৰত যিবিলাক কাম কৰিবলৈ লোৱা হৈছে সেইবিলাকৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত মণিপুৰ বা অসমৰ ওচৰ-পাজৰৰ ৰাজ্যবিলাকৰ পৰা কোনো বাধাৰ সৃষ্টি হোৱা কথাটো উঠা নাই। বৰাক নদীৰ ‘ডাম’ নিৰ্মাণৰ ক্ষেত্ৰতো মণিপুৰ ৰাজ্যত পৰিব আৰু সেইকাৰণেই মণিপুৰ ৰাজ্যৰ লগত আলোচনা আদি কৰি থকা হৈছে। ‘ডাম’ নিৰ্মাণৰ স্থান সম্পৰ্কে দুয়োখন ৰাজ্যই ইতিমধ্যে একমত হৈছে।

Starred Question No. 186 was not put. Member being absent.

বি : মঙ্গলদৈ উদ্যোগিক অঞ্চল

শ্ৰীলক্ষ্মীকান্ত শইকীয়াই সুধিছে :

* ১৮৭। মাননীয় উদ্যোগ বিভাগৰ মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে অনুগ্ৰহ কৰি জনাবনে—

(ক) মঙ্গলদৈ উদ্যোগিক অঞ্চলৰ নিৰ্মাণ কাৰ্য্য সম্পূৰ্ণ হৈছে নে?

(খ) এই উদ্যোগিক অঞ্চলত কি কি উদ্যোগ স্থাপনৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰা হৈছে?

(গ) এই উদ্যোগিক অঞ্চলত অসম খাদী আৰু গ্ৰামোদ্যোগ বোৰ্ডৰ সহায়ত এটা তেলৰ ঘানী স্থাপন কৰাৰ প্ৰস্তাৱ আছিল নেকি? আৰু যদি আছিল সেই প্ৰস্তাৱ কি অৱস্থাত আছে?

শ্ৰীছত্ৰসিং টেৰণ (উদ্যোগ বিভাগৰ মন্ত্ৰী)য়ে উত্তৰ দিছে :

১৮৭। (ক)—মঙ্গলদৈ উদ্যোগ অঞ্চলত উদ্যোগিৰ চাহিদা অনুসৰি চাৰিটা কাৰখানা ঘৰ নিৰ্মাণৰ আঁচনি হাতত লোৱা হয়। বৰ্ত্তমান সময়লৈকে তিনিটা কাৰখানা ঘৰৰ নিৰ্মাণ কাৰ্য্য সম্পূৰ্ণ হয় আৰু এটাৰ নিৰ্মাণ কাৰ্য্য প্ৰায় সম্পূৰ্ণ হৈছে।

(খ) মঙ্গলদৈ উদ্যোগ অঞ্চলত নিম্ন লিখিত উদ্যোগ কেইটা প্রতিস্থা কৰাৰ ব্যৱস্থা হাতত লোৱা হয়—

- (১) আটা চাকি আৰু অইল এম্পেলাৰ।
- (২) বেবি অইল এম্পেলাৰ।
- (৩) মৰাপাটৰ ৰচি তৈয়াৰ কৰাৰ কাৰখানা।
- (৪) খোৱা তেলপেৰা কাৰখানা (অইল এম্পেলাৰ)

(গ) মঙ্গলদৈ উদ্যোগ অঞ্চলত অসম খাদী আৰু গ্ৰামোদ্যোগ বোৰ্ডৰ সহায়ত এটা তেলৰ ঘানী প্রতিস্থা কৰাৰ প্ৰকল্পৰ অসম খাদী আৰু গ্ৰামোদ্যোগ বোৰ্ডৰ চেয়াৰমেন মহাশয়ে অসম উদ্যোগ সঞ্চালকৰ ওচৰত এটি কাৰখানা ঘৰ দিয়াৰ কাৰণে আবেদন কৰে! সেয়ে উদ্যোগিৰ চাহিদা অনুসৰি এটি কাৰখানা ঘৰ নিৰ্মাণ কাৰ্য্য উদ্যোগ বিভাগে হাতত লয় আৰু বৰ্ত্তমানে নিৰ্মাণ কাৰ্য্য সমাপ্ত কৰি অসম খাদী আৰু গ্ৰামোদ্যোগ বোৰ্ডক জনোৱা হয়।

জানিব পৰা গৈছে যে বোৰ্ডে বিভাগীয় কৰ্মী তালৈ পঠোৱাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিছে আৰু ঘানী ঘৰত বিজুলী সংযোগৰ কাম সম্পূৰ্ণ হলে তাত ঘানী বহুৱাব ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব।

শ্ৰীলক্ষ্মীকান্ত শইকীয়া : মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে যি কেইটা উদ্যোগৰ নাম কলে তাৰ ভিতৰত খাদী বৰ্ডৰ বাহিৰে বাকী বিলাক উদ্যোগ কেতিয়া আৰম্ভ হব সেইটো জনাবনে?

শ্ৰীছত্ৰসিং টেৰণ (মন্ত্ৰী) : তিনিজনে বিভিন্ন উদ্যোগ কৰিবলৈ আগবাঢ়ি আহিছিল তাৰে এজনে এই ক্ষেত্ৰত হায়াৰ পাৰচেজ মেচিনাৰী দিয়া হৈছে। মেচিনাৰী বিলাক উদ্যোগ পামতে আছে। কিন্তু ছুভাগ্যৰ বিষয় যে তেখেত সকলে কাৰ্য্যকৰী ব্যৱস্থাত আগবাঢ়িব পৰা নাই। বাকী দুজনে যাবতীয় ব্যৱস্থা লৈ ঘৰ বিচাৰিছে। যাবতীয় ব্যৱস্থা এতিয়াও লোৱা নাই।

শ্ৰীলক্ষ্মীকান্ত শইকীয়া : যি কেইটা উদ্যোগৰ কথা মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে কৈছে তাৰ বাহিৰে অন্য উদ্যোগ স্থাপনৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰে ব্যৱস্থা কৰিছে নেকি আৰু এই ক্ষেত্ৰত চৰকাৰৰ পৰা কোনো সহায় পাইছে নেকি? যদি পাইছে তেনেহলে সেই উদ্যোগ প্রতিষ্ঠাৰ বাবে ব্যৱস্থা লবনে?

শ্রীছত্রসিং টেবণ (মন্ত্রী) : ইয়াৰ বাহিৰে বাকী কেইটা উদ্যোগৰ কাৰণে দুজন মানে ঘৰ আদি বিচাৰিছে আৰু তেওঁলোকক ঘৰ দিয়া হৈছে আৰু জনোৱা হৈছে যে তেওঁলোকে অতি কম সময়ৰ ভিতৰত উদ্যোগ প্ৰতিষ্ঠাৰ কামত আগবাঢ়িব নোৱাৰিলে এই ঘৰ আনক দিয়া হ'ব।

শ্রীআব্দুল হান্নান চৌধুৰী : মঙ্গলদৈৰ উদ্যোগৰ নিচিনাকৈ অসমৰ কোন কোন ঠাইত এনেকুৱা উদ্যোগৰ কাম চলি আছে। বৰপেটাত এনেকুৱা উদ্যোগৰ কাম চলি আছে নেকি?

শ্রীছত্রসিং টেবণ (মন্ত্রী) : এইটোৰ কাৰণে বেলেগে প্ৰশ্ন দিব লাগিব।

Re : Shifting of Office of the Executive Engineer, P.W.D. (Roads), Jorhat.

Shri MAL CHANDRA PEGU asked :

★ 188. Will the Minister, P.W.D. be pleased to state—

(a) Whether the office of the Executive Engineer, P.W.D. (Roads) Jorhat will be shifted from the present site to Jorhat town for Convenience of the public.

(b) If so, when?

Shri Md. IDRIS (Minister, P.W.D.) replied :

188. (a)—There is no such proposal.

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

Shri Mal Chandra Pegu : Whether Government is aware that the people are facing much inconvenience in attending the office of the Executive Engineer, P.W.D. (Roads) for having to traverse a distance of about 5 km from the Jorhat Town to the present site of the said office.

Shri Md. Idris (Minister, P.W.D.) : I think the people have

become adapted to it as the office had been shifted to the present site in 1973.

Shri Bijoy Ch. Handique : Is it a fact that the present offices of Executive Engineer, P.W.D. (Roads) are accommodated in the campus of the Jorhat Engineering College ?

Shri Md. Idris (Minister, P.W.D.) : Yes Sir.

Shri Bijoy Ch. Handique : Is there any representation for shifting of the offices of the Executive Engineer, P.W.D. (Roads) from its present site ?

Shri Md. Idris (Minister, P.W.D.) : We have not received any such representation.

শ্রীদুলাল চন্দ্র খাউণ্ড : এই পাচ কি: মি: পথত কোনে যাতায়তৰ বাধা নাই সেই কথা মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে জানেনে ?

শ্রীম: ইন্দিচ (মন্ত্ৰী) : বিক্কা লৈ যাব পাৰে ।

শ্রীদুলাল চন্দ্র খাউণ্ড : বিক্কা লৈ অফিচলৈ অহা যোৱা কৰিলে কিমান খৰচ পৰে সেই কথা বিবেচনা কৰিবনে ?

শ্রীম: ইন্দিচ (মন্ত্ৰী) : চৰকাৰে বহুতো টকা খৰচ কৰি এই কমপ্লেক্সটো কৰিছে ।

শ্রীবিজয় কৃষ্ণ সন্ধিকৈ : যোৰহাট ইঞ্জিনিয়াৰিং কলেজে যদি আবেদন কৰিছে সেইটো মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে বিবেচনা কৰিবনে ?

শ্রীম: ইন্দিচ (মন্ত্ৰী) : যোৰহাট ইঞ্জিনিয়াৰিং কলেজ কেমপাচত এই বিলাকৰ থকা মেলাৰ এচটিমেট আৰু প্ৰভিজন আছে । যদি তেখেত সকলে আকৌ বিচাৰে তেনেহলে সেইটো পুনৰ বিবেচনা কৰিব লাগিব ।

শ্রীবিজয় কৃষ্ণ সন্ধিকৈ : ইয়াত ৰোড আৰু বিল্ডিং দুয়োটা ডিভিজনই আছে । গতিকে ইয়াৰ পৰা এটা বাইকাৰকেট কৰিলে অসুবিধা হ'ব নেকি ?

শ্রীম: ইন্দিচ (মন্ত্ৰী) : বিল্ডিংটো টাউনতেই থকা ভাল নেকি ?

শ্রীমাল চন্দ্র পেগু : গাওঁ অঞ্চলত বিল্ডিঙতকৈ বাস্তৱ কামহে বেচি হয় সেই কাৰণে বাইজৰ স্থবিধাৰ কাৰণে বাইজে বাস্তৱ লগতহে যোগাযোগ বেচি কৰিব লগীয়া হয়। এই কথা চৰকাৰে জানেনে ?

শ্রীমঃ ইদ্রিচ (মন্ত্ৰী) : বাইজৰ বাস্তৱ কাৰণে আগ্ৰহ যথেষ্ট।

শ্রীমাল চন্দ্র পেগু : গতিকে পথ নিৰ্মাণ বিভাগটো টাউনলৈ আনিলে বাইজৰ স্থবিধা হব বুলি নাভাবেনে ?

শ্রীমঃ ইদ্রিচ (মন্ত্ৰী) : সমস্যাৰ সমাধান নহব। এজনৰ স্থবিধা হলে আনজনৰ স্থবিধা হব।

শ্রীমাল চন্দ্র পেগু : বোড ডিভিজনটো বাইজৰ স্থবিধাৰ কাৰণে। গতিকে এইটো টাউনলৈ আনিব লাগে।

Shri Md. Idris (Minister, P.W.D.) : এইটো এট ফুল ফ্ৰেজেড কমপ্লেক্স। ইয়াত ভালেমান অফিচ আৰু তাৰ কৰ্মচাৰী সকলৰ কাৰণে কুৱাটাৰ আছে। But there are so many ancillary problems-problems of space, accommodation and funds.

শ্রীমাল চন্দ্র পেগু : বাইজৰ কাৰণেই যদি এই বিলাক কৰা হৈছে তেনেহলে বাইজৰ স্থবিধাৰ কাৰণে তাৰ কৰ্মচাৰী সকল কিয় টাউনলৈ আহিব নোৱাৰিব ? বাইজে কিয় তালৈ অহা যোৱাৰ কাৰণে টকা-পইচা খৰচ কৰি থাকিব লাগিব।

শ্রীমঃ ইদ্রিচ (মন্ত্ৰী) : একমোদেচন দিব পাৰিলে আহিব। কিন্তু এই কমপ্লেক্সৰ কাৰণে ১২।১৪ লাখ টকা খৰচ কৰা হৈছে আৰু নতুনকৈ খৰচ কৰিব পাৰিবনে নোৱাৰে সেইটো চৰকাৰৰ বিচাৰ্য্য বিষয়।

শ্রীহুলাল চন্দ্র খাউণ্ড : একজিকিউটিভ ইঞ্জিনীয়াৰৰ অফিচটো তাত আছে আৰু এচ, দি, অৱ অফিচটো টাউনত আছে। গতিকে বাইজে চাটল কৰাৰ নিচিনাকৈ এবাৰ একজিকিউটিভ ইঞ্জিনীয়াৰৰ অফিচ এবাৰ এচ, দি, অৱ অফিচলৈ বুলি ফুৰিবনেকি ?

শ্রীমঃ ইদ্রিচ (মন্ত্ৰী) : এচ, দি, অৱ অফিচ জাগাই জাগাই আছে।

শ্রীবিজয় কৃষ্ণ দক্ষিকৈ : যোৰহাট মহকুমাত এচ, দি, অৱ অফিচ কেইটা আছে ?

শ্রীমঃ ইন্দিচ (মন্ত্রী) : ৪টা আছে ।

শ্রীমাল চন্দ্র পেণ্ড : একজিকিউটিভ ইঞ্জিনীয়াৰৰ অফিচ গাঁৱত এচ, দি, অৰ অফিচ টাউনত যোৰহাটৰ বাহিৰে অন্য কৰবাত আছে নেকি ? সেইদৰে ডি, চিৰ' অফিচ গাঁৱত এচ, দি, অৰ অফিচ টাউনত আছে নেকি ?

শ্রীমঃ ইন্দিচ (মন্ত্রী) : যোৰহাট নগৰখন অতি পুৰণি । আৰু ইঞ্জিনীয়াৰিং কলেজখন ৫ মাইল দূৰত আছে । এইটো তাত থকাই ভাল বুলি ভাবো ।

শ্রীমাল চন্দ্র পেণ্ড : টাউনত বাস্তাৱ কাম নাই বিল্ডিংৰ কামহে আছে । গতিকে বিল্ডিংৰ অফিচ তাত ৰাখি বাস্তাৱ কাম টাউনলৈ আনিলে ভাল হ'ব বুলি নাভাৱে নেকি ?

শ্রীমঃ ইন্দিচ (মন্ত্রী) : ইয়াৰ উত্তৰ মই দিছোৱেই । সমস্যাৰ অৱ নাই ।

Starred Question No. 189 was not put Member being absent

বি : বৰপেটা অসামৰিক চিকিৎসালয়

শ্রীআব্দুল হান্নান চৌধুৰীয়ে সুধিছে :

* ১৯০। মাননীয় স্বাস্থ্য বিভাগৰ মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে অনুগ্রহ কৰি জনাবনে—

(ক) বৰপেটা অসামৰিক চিকিৎসালয়ত কিমানখন বিছনাৰ ব্যৱস্থা আছে ?

(খ) বৰ্ত্তমান বৰপেটা মহকুমাৰ লোকসংখ্যা অনুপাতে বিছনাৰ ব্যৱস্থা হৈছেনে ?

ডাঃ স্বেচ্ছনাথ দাস (স্বাস্থ্য বিভাগৰ বাজ্যিক মন্ত্রী) য়ে উত্তৰ দিছে :

১৯০। (ক) বৰপেটা অসামৰিক চিকিৎসালয়ত ৫০ খন বিছনা আছে ।

(খ)---হোৱা নাই ।

শ্রীআটউৰ বহমান : চৰকাৰে এইটো জানেনে যে বোগী থকাৰ অভাৱত বোগী বাৰাণ্ডাত থাকিব লগীয়া হৈছে, এতিয়া যিহেতু বোগী ৰাখিবলৈ সা-সুবিধা নাই গতিকে এই বোগী ৰাখিবৰ কাৰণে আবাস কৰিবলৈ চৰকাৰে কি ব্যৱস্থা লৈছে ?

ডাঃ স্বেচ্ছনাথ দাস (মন্ত্রী) : মাননীয় সদস্যই কোৱা কথা যাৰ সত্য, সেই পৰিয়াল বিলাকৰ কাৰণে ২৬ খন আসন যুক্ত ঘৰ এটা নিৰ্মাণ কৰিবৰ কাৰণে প্লেন

এও এচটিমেট কৰিবলৈ দিয়া হৈছে সেই প্লেন এও এচটিমেট সম্পূৰ্ণ হলে আৰু টকা-পইচা পালে সেই ঘৰটো বান্ধিব পৰা যাব।

শ্ৰীআটাউৰ বহমান : যিটো প্লেন কৰিবলৈ দিয়া হৈছে সেই সম্পৰ্কে যিটো হুকুম সেইটো অফিচত নাই গতিকে যি মতে কাম কৰিব লগা হৈছিল সেই মতে কাম হোৱা নাই।

ডাঃ স্তবেন্দ্র নাথ দাস (মন্ত্ৰী) : সেইটো নহয়।

শ্ৰীঅবুল শইকীয়া : লোক সংখ্যা অনুসৰি কিমান সংখ্যক বিছনা থাকিব লাগে ?

ডাঃ স্তবেন্দ্র নাথ দাস (মন্ত্ৰী) : লোক সংখ্যা অনুসৰি প্ৰায় ২৫০ খন বিছনা হলেও আমি সকলো বোগীকে হাস্পিতালত সুবিধা দিব নোৱাৰিম, অৰ্থনৈতিক পৰিস্থিতিৰ কাৰণে, আমি যদিও প্ৰতিখন চাব ডিভিজনত চিকিৎসালয় দিব লাগিছিল সেই মতে দিব পৰা নাই। পৰ্যায়ক্ৰমে টকা-পইচা হলে আমি দিবলৈ চেষ্টা কৰিম।

বি : অসম আৰু মেঘালয় পৰিবহন নিগমৰ পৃথকীকৰণ

শ্ৰীলক্ষ্মীকান্ত শইকীয়াই সুধিছে :

★ ১৯১। মাননীয় পৰিবহন বিভাগৰ মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে অলুপ্ৰহ কৰি জনাবনে—

(ক) অসম আৰু মেঘালয়ৰ মাজত থকা অসম আৰু মেঘালয় পৰিবহন নিগমৰ পৃথকীকৰণ কৰাৰ প্ৰস্তাৱ কাৰ্য্যকৰী কৰা হৈছে নেকি ?

(খ) যদি, হৈছে কেতিয়াৰ পৰা আৰু কি ধৰণে কৰা হৈছে ?

(গ) যদি হোৱা নাই, কেতিয়া হব ?

শ্ৰীইন্দ্ৰেশ্বৰ খাউণ্ড (পৰিবহন বিভাগৰ মন্ত্ৰী)য়ে উত্তৰ দিছে :

১৯১। (ক) হোৱা নাই।

(খ) প্ৰশ্ন ভুল।

(গ) —যিহেতু বিষয়টো কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰৰ বিবেচনাধীন হৈ আছে সেই কাৰণে পৃথকীকৰণ কেতিয়া হব সঠিককৈ কোৱা টান।

শ্রীলক্ষ্মীকান্ত শইকীয়া : অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, এই সম্পর্কত ইতিমধ্যে বাতৰি কাকতত প্রকাশ পাইছিল যে মেঘালয় চৰকাৰে নিজেই তেওঁলোকৰ পৰিবহন নিগম গঠন কৰি নিজৰ বাছ ইতিমধ্যে চলোৱাতো গ্ৰহণ কৰিছে আৰু আমি জনাত এই বাণ্টিয় পথৰ ওপৰেদি খিলংৰ পৰা তুৰালৈ আৰু তুৰাৰ পৰা খিলংলৈ বাছ চলাচল কৰি আছে গতিকে এই সম্পর্কে নিগমে কিবা ব্যৱস্থা কৰিছে নেকি ?

শ্রীইন্দ্ৰেশ্বৰ খাউণ্ড (মন্ত্ৰী) : মেঘালয় চৰকাৰে আমাৰ চৰকাৰৰ লগত মিলামিছা কৰি পৰিবহনৰ গাড়ী চলাই আছে আৰু তেওঁলোকৰ ৰাজ্যৰ কাৰণে এটা ডিপাৰ্টমেণ্টৰ কথা চলি আছে।

শ্রীসোনেশ্বৰ বৰা : অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মেঘালয় আৰু অসম পথ পৰিবহন কৰাৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰৰ ওচৰত কিবা প্ৰস্তাৱ আমাৰ চৰকাৰে কিবা স্থপাৰিস কৰিছে নেকি ?

শ্রীইন্দ্ৰেশ্বৰ খাউণ্ড (মন্ত্ৰী) : কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰৰ ওচৰলৈ মেঘালয় চৰকাৰে আপত্তি কৰিছে। আমাৰ চৰকাৰেও সময় মতে কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰক জনাম।

শ্রীগিয়াচুদ্দীন আহমেদ : যিহেতু ২খন ৰাজ্যৰ মাজত পৰিবহন নিগমৰ বাছ চলি আছে তেনে ক্ষেত্ৰত এই ২খন ৰাজ্যৰ হিচাবৰ লাভ লাভ সম্পর্কে কি হিচাবে সিদ্ধান্ত লোৱা হয় আৰু মেঘালয় আৰু অসমৰ মাজত লাভ সম্পর্কে কি ভাবে বন্টন কৰা হয় ?

শ্রীইন্দ্ৰেশ্বৰ খাউণ্ড (মন্ত্ৰী) : বন্টন কৰা হ'ব।

শ্রীগিয়াচুদ্দীন আহমেদ : মেঘালয় সৃষ্টি হোৱাৰ পিচতো সেই একেটা নিগমেই চলি আছে যদিও ইয়াত দুয়োখন ৰাজ্যৰে স্বার্থ জড়িত হৈ আছে সেই কাৰণে এই কথাটো গুৰুত্বপূৰ্ণ সেই কাৰণে এই বিষয়ে কি ভাবে বন্টন কৰা হ'ব সেই বিষয়ে জনাবনে ?

শ্রীইন্দ্ৰেশ্বৰ খাউণ্ড (মন্ত্ৰী) : এতিয়ালৈকে বন্টন কৰা হোৱা নাই।

শ্রীসোনেশ্বৰ বৰা : দুখন ৰাজ্যৰ নিগম চলাব কাৰণে মেঘালয় চৰকাৰে কিবা অৱমতি দিছিল নে নাই ?

শ্রীইন্দ্ৰেশ্বৰ খাউণ্ড (মন্ত্ৰী) : ইয়াত মেঘালয় চৰকাৰৰ প্ৰয়োজন নকৰে।

শ্রীআটাউৰ ৰহমান : মেঘালয় চৰকাৰে চিলংৰ পৰা তুৰালৈ বাছ চলাচল কৰি

থকাৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত কেতিয়াবা কিছুমান ব্যক্তিগত লোকৰ পাৰ্মিট লৈ বাছ চলাচল কৰি আছে। সেই বিষয়ে জনাব নে ?

শ্ৰীদেৱেশ্বৰ খাউণ্ড (মন্ত্ৰী) : সেইটো বেলেগ প্ৰশ্ন।

শ্ৰীআব্দুল হান্নান চৌধুৰী : যদি অসমৰ নামত বন্টন কৰা হোৱাই নাই, তেনে-ক্ষেত্ৰত এই পৰিবহনৰ নামত মেঘালয় নামটো কি অন্তৰ্ভুক্ত কৰা হ'ল ?

শ্ৰীদেৱেশ্বৰ খাউণ্ড (মন্ত্ৰী) : সেইটো বেলেগ কথা।

শ্ৰীসেনেশ্বৰ বৰা : যিহেতু শ্বিলংৰ পৰা তুৰালৈ বাছ বিলাক গুৱাহাটীৰ মাজেদি অহা-যোৱা কৰে, তেনে ক্ষেত্ৰত অসম আৰু মেঘালয় চৰকাৰৰ কাৰ কি লাভ লোক-চান হ'ব সেই বিষয়ে পৰিষ্কাৰ হ'ব লাগে। মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ৰ প্ৰশ্নৰ উত্তৰ বিলাক অপৰিপক্ক যেন লাগে।

শ্ৰীদেৱেশ্বৰ খাউণ্ড (মন্ত্ৰী) : লাভ-লোকচানৰ কথাটো এতিয়াও হিচাপ সম্পূৰ্ণ হোৱা নাই।

শ্ৰীতুলাল চন্দ্ৰ খাউণ্ড : শ্বিলংৰ পৰা তুৰালৈ মেঘালয়ৰ নাম লৈ বাছ বিলাক চলে। গুৱাহাটী বাছ ষ্টেচনৰ পৰা এই বাছ বিলাকে বহু সময়ত যাত্ৰী কঢ়িয়ায়, তাৰ লাভ-লোকচানৰ অংশ অসম চৰকাৰে পায়নে নাপায় ?

শ্ৰীদেৱেশ্বৰ খাউণ্ড (মন্ত্ৰী) : সেইটো নাপায়।

শ্ৰীগিয়াচুদ্দিন আহমেদ : নেচনেল হাইওৱেৰ ওপৰত নিগমৰ বাছ চলে, তেনে ক্ষেত্ৰত মেঘালয় চৰকাৰৰ নিজৰ বাছ চলোৱাৰ কাৰণে তাত কিবা অধিকাৰ আছে নেকি ?

শ্ৰীদেৱেশ্বৰ খাউণ্ড (মন্ত্ৰী) : যিহেতু এখন নতুন ৰাজ্যৰ সৃষ্টি হ'ল গতিকে তেওঁ-লোকৰ স্ববিধা-অস্ববিধা বোৰৰ বুজাপৰাৰ মাজেদি এই বিলাক কৰা হৈছে।

বি : পৰিয়াল পৰিকল্পনাৰ আঁচনি

শ্ৰীলক্ষ্মীকান্ত শইকীয়াই সুধিছে :

* ১৯২। মাননীয় স্বাস্থ্য বিভাগৰ ৰাজ্যিক মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে অনুগ্ৰহ কৰি জনাবনে—

(ক) অসমত চতুৰ্থ পৰিকল্পনাৰ কালচোৱাত পৰিয়াল পৰিকল্পনাৰ কিমান টকাৰ আঁচনি লোৱা হৈছে ?

বি : পৰিয়াল পৰিকল্পনাৰ বাবে স্ত্ৰীকীয়া ডাক্তৰ

শ্ৰীলক্ষ্মীকান্ত শইকীয়াই সুধিছে :

*১৯৩। মাননীয় স্বাস্থ্য বিভাগৰ মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে অনুগ্রহ কৰি জনাবনে—

(ক) অসমৰ সকলো ৰাজ্যিক ঔষধালয়ত পৰিয়াল পৰিকল্পনাৰ বাবে স্ত্ৰীকীয়া ডাক্তৰ নিয়োগ কৰা হৈছে নে ?

(খ) যদি হোৱা নাই, এই বাকী থকা ঔষধালয় আৰু চিকিৎসালয়বোৰত কেতিয়া স্ত্ৰীকীয়া পৰিয়াল পৰিকল্পনাৰ ডাক্তৰ নিয়োগ কৰা হব ?

(গ) ইতিমধ্যে নিয়োগ কৰা পৰিয়াল পৰিকল্পনাৰ ডাক্তৰ সকলৰ বাবে ঘৰ আৰু ঔষধালয়ৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰা হৈছে নে ?

ডাঃ সুৰেন্দ্ৰ নাথ দাস (স্বাস্থ্য বিভাগৰ ৰাজ্যিক মন্ত্ৰী) য়ে উত্তৰ দিছে :

১৯৩। (ক) আৰু (খ)—নাই হোৱা। কিন্তু ১৪২ খন প্ৰাথমিক স্বাস্থ্য কেন্দ্ৰৰ ভিতৰত ১০১ খনত স্ত্ৰীকীয়াকৈ পৰিয়াল পৰিকল্পনাৰ বাবে ডাক্তৰ নিয়োগ কৰা হৈছে।

(গ) প্ৰাথমিক স্বাস্থ্য কেন্দ্ৰত পৰিয়াল পৰিকল্পনাৰ বাবে নিয়োজিত ডাক্তৰৰ কাৰণে থকা ঘৰ কৰিব পৰা নাই। ঔষধৰ ব্যৱস্থা আছে।

শ্ৰীলক্ষ্মীকান্ত শইকীয়া : মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে কৈছে যে ১৯৬৬ চনৰ জন্মহাৰতকৈ বৰ্তমানৰ জন্মহাৰ সেইটো বহুগুণে কমিছে। মই মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ৰ পৰা চতুৰ্থ আৰু পঞ্চম পাঁচ বছৰীয়া পৰিকল্পনাত বাৰ্ষিক ভাৱে জন্মহাৰ কোন বছৰত কিমান কমিছে জানিব বিচাৰিছোঁ ?

ডাঃ সুৰেন্দ্ৰ নাথ দাস (মন্ত্ৰী) : বছৰেকীয়া হিচাব মোৰ হাতত নাই। কিন্তু এই সংক্ৰান্তত ক'ব খুজিছোঁ যে এইটো হিচাব ১৯৭৩ চনৰ হিচাব। ১৯৭৪-৭৫ চনৰ হিচাব এতিয়াও বেজিষ্ট্ৰাৰে পঠোৱা নাই কাৰণে দিব পৰা নাই।

শ্ৰীলক্ষ্মীকান্ত শইকীয়া : মোৰ ১৯৩ নং প্ৰশ্নৰ উত্তৰত মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে কৈছে যে সকলো ঔষধালয়তে স্ত্ৰীকীয়া ডাক্তৰ নিয়োগ কৰিব পৰা নাই মাত্ৰ কেইখনমানতহে নিয়োগ কৰা হৈছে। মই মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ৰ পৰা জানিব বিচাৰিছোঁ

(খ) ১৯৭৪-৭৫ আৰু ১৯৭৫-৭৬ চনৰ প্ৰথম আৰু দ্বিতীয় বাৰ্ষিক যোজ্ঞাত কি কি আঁচনি হাতত লোৱা লোৱা হৈছে ?

(গ) এতিয়ালৈকে কি কি কাৰ্য্যকৰী কৰা হৈছে ?

(ঘ) এতিয়ালৈকে লোৱা ব্যৱস্থা অনুসৰি অসমত জন্মৰ হাৰ শতকৰা কিমান কমিছে ?

ডাঃ স্বৰেন্দ্ৰ নাথ দাস (স্বাস্থ্য বিভাগৰ ৰাজ্যিক মন্ত্ৰী)য়ে উত্তৰ দিছে :

১৯২১ (ক) চতুৰ্থ পৰিকল্পনাৰ কালচোৱাত অসমত মুঠ ৬,১৭,১৭,০০০ টকাৰ আঁচনি হাতত লোৱা হৈছিল। ৫ম পৰিকল্পনাৰ ১৯৭৪-৭৫ আৰু ১৯৭৫-৭৬ চনত নিম্ন লিখিত টকাৰ আঁচনি হাতত লোৱা হৈছে—

১৯৭৪-৭৫ ১,০৭,৯৭,৩০০

১৯৭৫-৭৬ ২১,৭২,০০০

মুঠ—১,২৯,৭৬,৩০০

(খ)—১৯৭৪-৭৫ আৰু ১৯৭৫-৭৬ চনত নিম্ন লিখিত আঁচনি সমূহ হাতত লোৱা হৈছে—

(১) গ্ৰাম্য পৰিয়াল কল্যাণ পৰিকল্পনা সেৱা।

(২) নগৰ পৰিয়াল কল্যাণ পৰিকল্পনা সেৱা।

(৩) মাতৃ আৰু শিশু মঙ্গল সেৱা।

(৪) প্ৰসবস্তোৰ সেৱা।

(৫) আঞ্চলিক পৰিয়াল পৰিকল্পনা প্ৰশিক্ষণ কেন্দ্ৰ।

(৬) জন শিক্ষা।

(গ)—প্ৰত্যেকটো আঁচনিয়েই কাৰ্য্যকৰী কৰা হৈ আছে।

(ঘ)—পৰিয়াল পৰিকল্পনাৰ আঁচনি খন প্ৰকৃততে কাৰ্য্যকৰী কৰা হয় ১৯৬৬ চনৰ পৰা সেইসময়ত অৰ্থাত ১৯৬৬ চনত জন্ম হাৰ প্ৰতি হাজাৰত ৪২ আৰু এতিয়া এই হাৰ ৩৪ লৈ নামিছে।

যে যিহেতু গাওঁ অঞ্চলতো পৰিয়াল পৰিকল্পনাৰ আঁচনি কাৰ্য্যকৰী কৰাৰ ব্যৱস্থা হাতত লৈছে তেনেকুৱা ক্ষেত্ৰত প্ৰত্যেক ডাক্তৰখানাতে এজনকৈ সুকীয়া ডাক্তৰ দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰা উচিত আৰু এই সম্পৰ্কে আশু ব্যৱস্থা লোৱাৰ ব্যৱস্থা চৰকাৰে কৰিবনে ?

ডাঃ সুৰেন্দ্ৰ নাথ দাস (মন্ত্ৰী) : ডাক্তৰ দিব পৰা হলে ভাল হ'লহেতেন। কিন্তু যিহেতু আমাৰ আৰ্থিক অৱস্থা সিমান ভাল নহয় সেই কাৰণে দিব পৰা নাই। তথাপিও আমাৰ ফালৰ পৰা যিবিলাক ষ্টেট ডিচপেন্সাৰি আছে আৰু তাৰ এচিচ.টেণ্ট চাৰ্জন ওৱান যিবিলাক আছে তেওঁলোকৰ জৰিয়তে পৰিয়াল পৰিকল্পনাৰ কাম কৰা হৈছে আৰু এচিচ.টেণ্ট চাৰ্জন টু যিবিলাক আছে তেওঁলোকক অপাৰেচনৰ বাহিৰে অন্য কাম কৰা হৈছে।

শ্ৰীলক্ষ্মীকান্ত শইকীয়া : যিবিলাক চাব চেণ্টাৰ আছে সেই বিলাকৰ দ্বাৰা পৰিয়াল পৰিকল্পনাৰ কামত সহায় কৰিবলৈ সোনকালে ডাক্তৰ নিয়োগ কৰাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিবনে ?

ডাঃ সুৰেন্দ্ৰ নাথ দাস (মন্ত্ৰী) : আগতে যিবিলাক প্ৰাইমাৰী হেলথ চেণ্টাৰ আছে আগতে সেইবিলাক সম্পূৰ্ণ কৰাৰ পিচত যিবিলাকত ১৫০ জনৰ বেছি ৰোগী থাকে সেইবিলাকত দিয়াৰ কাৰণে বিত্ত বিভাগলৈ লিখা হৈছে, অনুমতি পালে দিব পৰা হ'ব।

শ্ৰীলক্ষ্মীকান্ত শইকীয়া : যিবিলাক চাব চেণ্টাৰ আছে আৰু তাৰ ওচৰত যিবিলাক মানুহ আছে তেওঁবিলাকে যিখিনি সুবিধা পাব লাগিছিল সেইখিনি সুবিধা পোৱা নাই গতিকে আৰ্থিক অৱস্থালৈ লক্ষ্য নকৰি গাওঁ অঞ্চলৰ চাব চেণ্টাৰ কেইটাত সোনকালে ডাক্তৰ দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিবনে ?

ডাঃ সুৰেন্দ্ৰ নাথ দাস (মন্ত্ৰী) : অৱশ্যে এ-এন-এমৰ জৰিয়তে যিটো কাম পাব লাগিছিল সেইটো ঠিকমতে নোপোৱাতো সঁচা কথা কিন্তু সেইবিলাক গাওঁলৈ গৈ কষ্ট কৰিও পৰিয়াল পৰিকল্পনাৰ ব্যৱস্থা হাতত লোৱা হৈছে।

শ্ৰীঘনকান্ত বড়ো : ডাক্তৰখানা বিলাকত এ-এন-এম দিয়া হৈছে কিন্তু ডাক্তৰ থাকিবলৈ কোৱাৰ্টাৰ নাই সেই কথাটো মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে জানে নে ?

ডাঃ সুব্রেন্দ্ৰ নাথ দাস (মন্ত্রী) : এ-এন-এম যিবিলাকত দিয়া হৈছে সেই বিলাকৰ প্ৰায় ভাগতেই আছে।

শ্ৰীঘনকান্ত বড়ো : প্ৰাইমাৰী হেলথ চেণ্টাৰ থকা ঠাইত গোলাগাওঁত নাই।

ডাঃ সুব্রেন্দ্ৰ নাথ দাস : এইটো আগৰ কনষ্ট্ৰাকচন। মই মোৰ ব্যক্তিগত অভিজ্ঞতাৰ পৰা কৈছো।

শ্ৰীঘনকান্ত বড়ো : সোনকালে কৰি দিব নে?

ডাঃ সুব্রেন্দ্ৰ নাথ দাস (মন্ত্রী) : চেষ্টা কৰি চাম।

শ্ৰীঅতুল চন্দ্ৰ শইকীয়া : মন্ত্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়াই অসমত জন্মৰ হাৰ কমিছে বুলি কৈছে, উত্তৰ কাছাৰ আৰু মিকিৰ পাহাৰ জিলাত কিমান হাৰ মন্ত্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়াই কবনে?

ডাঃ সুব্রেন্দ্ৰ নাথ দাস (মন্ত্ৰী) : জিলা হিচাবে হিচাব হাতত নাই।

শ্ৰীজুলাল চন্দ্ৰ খাউণ্ড : প্ৰাইমাৰী হেলথ চেণ্টাৰ বিলাকত সুকীয়াকৈ পৰিয়াল পৰিকল্পনা কেন্দ্ৰ খোলাৰ সিদ্ধান্ত লৈছিল সেইমতে কিমান বিলাকত কাৰ্য্যকৰী কৰিব পৰা হৈছে মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ৰ পৰা জানিব বিচাৰিছো।

ডাঃ সুব্রেন্দ্ৰ নাথ দাস (মন্ত্ৰী) : আমাৰ ১০১ খন লৈছো মুঠতে ১২২ খন আছিল তাৰ ভিতৰত বাকীখিনি বাকী আছে।

শ্ৰীলক্ষ্মীকান্ত শইকীয়া : মোৰ ১৯২ নং প্ৰশ্নৰ উত্তৰত মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে জনাইছে যে পঞ্চম পৰিকল্পনাত ১৯৭৪-৭৫ আৰু ১৯৭৫-৭৬ চনত কেইখনমান আঁচনি হাতত লৈছে আৰু কাৰ্য্যকৰী কৰাও হৈছে। মই জানিব বিচাৰিছো যে কি কি আঁচনি লৈছে আৰু কাৰ্য্যকৰী হোৱাৰ ভিতৰত কি কি আঁচনি জনপ্ৰিয় হৈ উঠিছে?

ডাঃ সুব্রেন্দ্ৰ নাথ দাস (মন্ত্ৰী) : বিশেষকৈ ৬খন আঁচনি হাতত লোৱা হৈছিল আৰু তাৰ দ্বাৰা পৰিয়াল পৰিকল্পনাৰ কাম কৰা হৈছে। তাৰ ভিতৰত কিউ-বেক্টমি আৰু ভেচেক্টমি দুইখনৰ দ্বাৰাই মানুহ আকৃষ্ট হৈছে।

শ্রীচন্দ্র বাহাদুৰ ছেত্ৰী : যোৱা বছৰত আমাৰ পৰিয়াল পৰিকল্পনাৰ কি টাৰগেট আছিল আৰু কিমান টকা খৰচ কৰা হৈছে ?

ডাঃ সুৰেন্দ্ৰ নাথ দাস (মন্ত্ৰী) : যোৱা বছৰৰ হিচাবত টাৰগেট মোৰ হাতত নাই কিন্তু চলিত বছৰত পয়ষষ্ঠি হাজাৰৰ ঠাইত এক লাখ বিশ হাজাৰলৈ আগবঢ়া হৈছে।

শ্রীজগদীশ চন্দ্ৰ দাস : পৰিয়াল পৰিকল্পনাৰ কাৰণে গোটেই ৰাজ্যতে ঠায়ে ঠায়ে পৰিয়াল পৰিকল্পনা পষেক আদি পাতি প্ৰচাৰ কাৰ্য্যাদি কৰা হৈছে এই-বিলাকত কিমান টকা খৰচ কৰা হৈছে মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে জনাবনে ?

ডাঃ সুৰেন্দ্ৰ নাথ দাস (মন্ত্ৰী) : বিতং খবৰৰ কাৰণে বেলেগে প্ৰশ্ন লাগিব।

শ্রীঅতুল চন্দ্ৰ শইকীয়া : মাননীয় মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ৰ পৰা জানিব বিচাৰিছো যে অসমৰ চাহ বাগানৰ অঞ্চলৰ কাৰণে পৰিয়াল পৰিকল্পনাৰ বিষয়ত কি আঁচনি লৈছে ?

ডাঃ সুৰেন্দ্ৰ নাথ দাস (মন্ত্ৰী) : বাগান বিলাকত তেওঁলোকে নিজা আঁচনি লৈছে আৰু আমাৰ ফালৰ পৰা তেওঁলোকক সহায় কৰি বাগান বিলাকত পৰিয়াল পৰিকল্পনাৰ কাম হাতত লোৱা হৈছে।

বি : পৰ্য্যটক জিৰণি গৃহ আৰু বঙলা

শ্রীলক্ষ্মীকান্ত শইকীয়াই সুধিছে :

*১৯৪। মাননীয় পৰ্য্যটন বিভাগৰ মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে অনুগ্ৰহ কৰি জনাবনে ?

(ক) অসমত পৰ্য্যটক জিৰণি গৃহ আৰু বঙলা কিমানটা আছে আৰু কত কত ?

(খ) এই জিৰণি গৃহ আৰু বঙলাবোৰত কি কি সা-সুবিধা আছে ?

(গ) এই জিৰণি গৃহ আৰু বঙলা বোৰৰ উন্নয়নৰ কিবা আঁচনি লোৱা হৈছে নে কি ?

(ঘ) আৰু অধিক জিৰণি গৃহ আৰু বঙলা নিৰ্মাণ কৰাৰ আঁচনি আছে নেকি ?

ডাঃ লুটফুৰ বহমান (পৰ্য্যটন বিভাগৰ মন্ত্ৰী) য়ে উত্তৰ দিছে :

১৯৪। (ক)—৯টা। তাৰে ১টা শিৱসাগৰত, ১টা গুৱাহাটীত, ২টা কাজিৰঙাত, ২টা মানসত, ১টা ভালুকপুঙত, ১টা জমছুৱাৰত আৰু ১টা ভুবন হিলত আছে। ইয়াৰে চাৰিটা পৰ্য্যটন বিভাগৰ অধীনত আৰু পাঁচটা বন বিভাগৰ অধীনত।

ইয়াৰ উপৰিও যোৰহাটত কাজিৰঙা অভিমুখে অহা আৰু যোৱা ভ্ৰমণকাৰী সকলৰ থকা-মেলাৰ সুবিধাৰ কাৰণে ছটা কোঠালিৰে সৈতে এটা জিৰণি ঘৰৰ ব্যৱস্থা আছে।

(খ)—কাজিৰঙা, শিৱসাগৰ আৰু গুৱাহাটীত থকা পৰ্য্যটক নিবাস কেইটাত থকা-মেলাৰ উপৰিও খোৱা-বোৱাৰ কাৰণে সুবন্দবস্ত আছে। মানস নিবাসত থকাৰ সুব্যৱস্থা আছে আৰু অনুৰোধ ক্ৰমে খোৱাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰি দিয়ে। জমছুৱাৰ নিবাসত থকাৰ সুব্যৱস্থা আছে কিন্তু খোৱাৰ ব্যৱস্থা নাই।

কাজিৰঙা, শিৱসাগৰ আৰু গুৱাহাটী নিবাস বোৰত টেলিফোন, বেকডপ্লেয়াৰ, বেডিও প্ৰজেক্টাৰ আদিৰ ব্যৱস্থা আছে।

(গ)—হয় হৈছে।

(ঘ)—হয়, আছে।

শ্ৰীলক্ষ্মীকান্ত শইকীয়া : অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে জনাইছে যে গুৱাহাটীত এটা পৰ্য্যটক জিৰণী গৃহ আছে। এই গৃহটো ক'ত আছে, আৰু এইটো নিজৰ নে আন বিভাগৰ গৃহ?

ডাঃ লুটফুৰ বহমান (মন্ত্ৰী) : বৰ্তমান গুৱাহাটীত আগতে যিটো ডাকবঙলা আছিল, তাতে আছে। নিজা ঘৰ নাছিল। এতিয়া নিজে কৰিব বিচাৰিছে।

শ্ৰীলক্ষ্মীকান্ত শইকীয়া : এই ডাক বঙলাটোত এই কাৰ্য্য চলাই থকাৰ ফলত চাৰ্কিট হাউচত থকাত অসুবিধা হলে ডাক বঙলাটোত থাকিব নোৱাৰে। গতিকে অসুবিধা দূৰ কৰিবৰ কাৰণে স্কীয়া গৃহ নিৰ্মাণ কৰাৰ আশু ব্যৱস্থা লবনে?

ডাঃ লুটফুৰ বহমান (মন্ত্ৰী) : তাত নহব কিজানি কাৰণ ডাক বঙলাৰ

এটা অংশ বিজাৰ্ভ বেংকক দিয়া হৈছে। যি থিনিত পৰ্য্যটক বিভাগৰ অধিনত আছিল। সেই থিনিক সম্প্রসাৰণ কৰি মানুহ বখাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিছোঁ। পৰ্য্যটক বিভাগৰ যিটো নিজা ঘৰ আছিল সেইটো জেনাবেল এড্‌মিনিষ্ট্ৰেটিভে লৈ লৈছে।

শ্ৰীবীৰেন বাম ফুকন : অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, গুৱাহাটীত এটা পৰ্য্যটন বিভাগ স্থাপন কৰা হৈছিল বহু বছৰ আগতেই। বৰ্তমান এইটো কি অৱস্থাত আছে আৰু ইয়াত কিমান টকা খৰচ কৰা হৈছে মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে জনাব নে?

ডাঃ লুটফুৰ বহমান (মন্ত্ৰী) : কিমান টকা খৰচ হৈছিল মোৰ লগত নাই। ঘৰ নিৰ্মাণৰ কাৰণে কন্ট্ৰাক্টৰক দিয়া হৈছিল। কিছুমান বিষয় লৈ বহুদিনৰ পৰা কাম বন্ধ হৈ আছিল। এতিয়া কন্ট্ৰাক্টৰে কাম কৰিবলৈ বিচৰা নাই। বৰ্তমান কামৰ মূল্য বাঢ়ি গৈছে। ভাৰত চৰকাৰৰ লগত আমি আলোচনা কৰি আছে। তেওঁলোকে নিজে ঘৰটো কৰিবলৈ মান্তি হৈছে। আমি মাটি দিম।

শ্ৰীবীৰেন বাম ফুকন : কেতিয়া হব?

ডাঃ লুটফুৰ বহমান (মন্ত্ৰী) : সেইটো ফাইনেলাইজ হোৱা নাই।

শ্ৰীগোলাপ বৰুৱা : এই ঘৰটোত কিমান ভাৰা দিয়া হৈছে। এইটো কাৰ ঘৰ, পৰ্য্যটন বিভাগে তাত এটা নিজাকৈ ঘৰ নিৰ্মাণৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব নে?

ডাঃ লুটফুৰ বহমান (মন্ত্ৰী) : ঘৰ বনোৱাৰ আৱশ্যক নাই। আগতে ঘৰটোৰ ভাৰা আছিল ৫শ, ৬শ টকা আছিল এতিয়া গড়কাপ্তানী বিভাগে ৭০৭ টকা দিব লাগে বুলি ঠিক কৰি দিছে। এক জানুৱাৰীৰ পৰা এৰি দিম বুলি কৈছে।

শ্ৰীগোলাপ বৰুৱা : ঘৰটো কাৰ?

ডাঃ লুটফুৰ বহমান (মন্ত্ৰী) : প্ৰাইভেট মানুহৰ। নামটো মোৰ লগত নাই।

Shri Atul Ch. Saikia : May I know from the hon'ble Minister whether the money is being provided by the Central Government or the National Tourist Development Corporation?

Dr. Lutfur Rahman (Minister) : Which money, Sir? It should be asked specifically.

Shri Atul Ch. Saikia : For the construction of tourist lodges at Kaziranga, Gauhati and other places - who is providing money ? Whether it is the Central Government or the National Tourist Development Corporation ?

ডাঃ লুটফুৰ বহমান (মন্ত্ৰী) : কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰৰ লগত কথা-বতৰা চলি আছে। কামটো কৰ্পোৰেচনে কৰিব বিচাৰিছে। কৰ্পোৰেচনৰ লগতো কথা-বতৰা চলাই থকা হৈছে।

Shri Atul Ch. Saikia : Whether the National Tourist Development Corporation has any proposal to construct tourist lodge here at Gauhati or anywhere in Assam ? If so, what are those places ?

ডাঃ লুটফুৰ বহমান (মন্ত্ৰী) : গুৱাহাটীৰ বাহিৰে আৰু নাই। আমাৰ টকা কম। সেই কাৰণে তেওঁলোকে কৰিব।

শ্ৰীমতী বেরতী দাস : মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে (খ)ৰ উত্তৰত জনাইছে যে আৰু অধিক জিৰণি গৃহ কৰাৰ আঁচনি আছে। গুৱালকুছিত কুটীৰ শিল্পৰ কাৰণে বিখ্যাত আৰু তাত এটা জিৰণি গৃহ লাগে বুলি দাবী আছে। কামাখ্যাত তেনেকৈ ভেটি স্থাপন কৰি কামটো আধা কৰি থৈছে। গতিকে দুই ঠাইত জিৰণি গৃহ নিৰ্মাণৰ কাৰণে আঁচনি গ্ৰহণ কৰিবনে ?

ডাঃ লুটফুৰ বহমান (মন্ত্ৰী) : দীঘলীয়া লিষ্ট এখন আছে। গুৱালকুচিৰ কথা নাই। টকা কম কত কৰিব পাৰি কব পৰা নাই।

শ্ৰীধনকান্ত বড়ো : মানস অভয়াৰণ্যত যাত্ৰীৰ সংখ্যা বাঢ়িছে। তালৈ আহোতে যাওতে বৰপেটা ৰোডত মানুহবিলাকে থাকিব বিচাৰে। কিন্তু তাত থাকিবলৈ ঠাই নাপায়। এই ক্ষেত্ৰত ব্যৱস্থা লব নে ?

ডাঃ লুটফুৰ বহমান (মন্ত্ৰী) : বৰপেটা ৰোডত মানুহ থাকিব নিবিচাৰে। অভয়াৰণ্যত জিৰণি গৃহ কৰিবৰ কাৰণে চেষ্টা কৰিছো।

শ্রীধনকান্ত বড়ো : মানস অভয়াবণ্যলৈ যাওতে মই নিজে থাকিবলৈ ঠাই পোৱা নাই।

ডাঃ লুটফুৰ বহমান (মন্ত্ৰী) : এইখন ট্ৰেঞ্জিটৰ ঠাই। মানস অভয়াবণ্যত জিবণি গৃহ কৰিবৰ কাৰণে চেষ্টা কৰিছো।

শ্রীনগেন্দ্ৰ বৰুৱা : গুৱাহাটীত জিবণি গৃহৰ ভেটি কেতিয়া স্থাপন কৰা হৈছিল? ইয়াত কিমান টকা নিযুক্তি দিয়া হৈছিল? কি কাৰণত বৰ্তমানে কাম কৰিব বিচৰা নাই?

ডাঃ লুটফুৰ বহমান (মন্ত্ৰী) : বেলেগ প্ৰশ্ন দিলে ভাল হয়।

অধ্যক্ষ : বহুত দিন আগতে বুলি কৈছে।

শ্রীনগেন্দ্ৰ বৰুৱা : কেতিয়া কৰিছিল?

ডাঃ লুটফুৰ বহমান (মন্ত্ৰী) তাৰিখটো মনত নাই।

শ্রীৰমেশ চন্দ্ৰ চহৰীয়া : ভালুকপুংৰ জিবণি গৃহ চীনা আক্ৰমণৰ সময়ত জৰাজীৰ্ণ হৈছিল। তালৈ যাবলৈ অসমৰ মাটিত এপ্ৰচ ৰোড নাই। এতিয়া সেইটো কি অৱস্থাত আছে?

ডাঃ লুটফুৰ বহমান (মন্ত্ৰী) : ঘৰটো মিলিটাৰী বিভাগে ভাঙিছিল বুলি ভবা হৈছিল। এতিয়া দেখা গল তেওঁলোকে ভঙা নাই। ঘৰটো বৰ বেয়া অৱস্থাত আছে। ভাল কৰিবৰ কাৰণে ৪৬ হাজাৰ টকা লাগে।

শ্রীনগেন্দ্ৰ বৰুৱা : কাজিৰঙাৰ পৰ্য্যটক গৃহটোত কেতিয়া যাত্ৰী থাকিব পৰা হবগৈ। ইয়াত কিমান খৰচ পৰিছে?

ডাঃ লুটফুৰ বহমান (মন্ত্ৰী) : যাত্ৰী থাকিব পৰা হবলৈ আৰু বেছি দিন নালাগিব। দুমাহৰ ভিতৰত হৈ যাব। ষ্টাফ আদি থাকিবৰ কাৰণে ঘৰ লাগিব আৰু এপ্ৰচ ৰোড কৰিব লাগিব। এতিয়া হিচাব কৰি দেখা গৈছে ৫ লাখ টকা লাগে। ইমান টকা নাই।

শ্রীৰমেশ চন্দ্ৰ চহৰীয়া : এপ্রচ বোডটোৰ কথা কি হল ? এই সম্পৰ্কত মাটি কেনেকৈ লোৱা হব ?

ডাঃ লুটফুৰ বহমান (মন্ত্ৰী) : অসম চৰকাৰৰ মাটি নাই। এপ্রচ বোড কৰা হৈছে। বৰ্ত্তমান অসম চৰকাৰ আৰু অঞ্চলচলৰ মাটি নাথাকে।

Shri Chandra Bahadur Chatri : गांधीजी के मनोहरम असममें पर्यटक (Touists) लोगोंको आकर्षण करने के लिये सरकारने क्या क्या विशेष व्यवस्था किया है, क्या मंत्री महोदयने जनाएंगे ?

Dr. Lutfur Rahman (Minister) : यह एक अलग प्रश्न हैं।

Mr. Speaker : The question hour is over .Now item No 2

Shri Sarat Chandra Sinha : (Chief Minister) : Sir, I beg leave to introduce the Assam Rural Indebtedness Relief (Amendment) Bill, 1976.

(leave is granted to introduce the Bill)

Shri Sarat Chandra Sinha (Chief Minister) Sir; I beg to introduce the Bill.

(Secretary read out—The Bill introduced is the Assam Rural Indebtedness Relief (Amendment) Bill, 1976)

THE ASSAM PANCHAYATI RAJ (FOURTH AMENDMENT) BILL, 1976

Shri Syed Ahmed Ali (Minister) : Sir, I beg leave to introduce the Assam Panchayati Raj (Fourth Amendment) Bill, 1976.

(Leave is granted)

Shri Syed Ahmed Ali (Minister) : Sir, I beg to introduce the Bill.

(Secretary read out—The Bill introduced is the Assam Panchayati Raj (Fourth Amendment) Bill, 1976)

MOTION

*Shri Syed Ahmed Ali (Minister) : Sir, I beg to move—
This Assembly do elect eleven Members of the Assembly in accordance with the provision of Rule 260 D of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Assam Legislative Assembly to the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to function from the date of formation for a term not

★Speech not corrected

“exceeding thirty months or till the dissolution of the Assembly whichever is earlier.”

*Mr. Speaker—Motion moved is that “This Assembly do elect eleven Members of the Assembly in accordance with the provision of Rule 260 D of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Assam Legislative Assembly to the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to function from the date of formation for a term not exceeding thirty months or till the dissolution of the Assembly whichever is earlier”

(Motion is adopted)

The Secretary will notify the date, time and place for holding the election, if necessary.

Statement by Chief Minister

*Shri Sarat Chandra Sinha, (Chief Minister) : Mr. Speaker Sir : Yesterday night we had a discussion with the representatives of Meghalaya regarding certain differences that have cropped up on the Assam-Meghalaya borders. I want to make a statement on the floor of the House today. The discussion took place in a friendly atmosphere among the representatives of Assam and Meghalaya. It has been agreed that it is necessary to have meetings of officers at the different levels between the two Governments as frequently as possible to resolve all differences that might crop up.

It has been appreciated that there has been some misunderstanding and in some cases differences with respect to boundary lines on account of missing or absence of boundary pillars or clear ground marks. It is felt that while the notifications are there, ground clarifications are necessary to remove the differences. In order to strengthen the mutual understanding between the two States and the

Speech not corrected

people it is necessary that such differences should be removed as quickly as possible. In order to achieve such understanding it has been decided that the officers of the two Governments of the concerned departments should meet and pinpoint the areas that need clarifications so that it can be taken up first at the officers level and then at the Ministers' level.

It is expected that the officers will meet within a week first to identify the areas that require clarification and will complete their discussions in all other aspects by 15th April, 1976.

It was also agreed that the Deputy Commissioners and Superintendents of Police of the concerned districts should meet at least once a month to discuss matters affecting the people living on the border of the districts.

The conclusions arrived at the joint meeting held on 10-9-71 at Shillong relating to Block I and Block II of Mikir Hills were reviewed. It was decided that the data called for in that meeting should be collected and furnished expeditiously for discussion between the two Chief Ministers.

The Census Report of 1971 may also be collected.

Similarly, we had also discussion with the Government of Arunachal and similar agreement has been arrived at with respect to the differences that have been cropped up on Arunachal and Assam borders.

Mr. Speaker : Item No. 5.

Shri Sarat Chandra Sinha (Chief Minister) :

Mr. Speaker Sir,

I rise to present the Annual Financial Statement for the year 1976-77.

The past year has witnessed many momentous developments. Beginning with the proclamation of the Emergency, a series of radical initiatives were taken to save the Nation from the dark forces of disorder and violence. Both in regard to the speed with which these were effected and the success with which they have been attended, the measures are unparalleled in the history of the Indian Republic. Perhaps in no other sphere is this success so obviously in evidence as in the handling of the difficult inflationary situation. The inflationary spiral had been checked towards the later part of 1974-75 ; but it is only during the current year that the rising trend can be said to have been definitely halted and reversed. For the first time in several years, the general Index Number of Wholesale Prices registered a decline : and as in September, 1975, it stood at 309.5 as compared to a level of 328.9 in September, 1974. Equally significant and indicative of the efficacy of the steps taken was the recovery on the agricultural and industrial fronts.

The declining trend in prices was reflected in the movement of the general Index Number of Wholesale Prices in Assam. As against a level of 424.8 in September, 1974, the general Index Number of Wholesale Prices in the State stood at 388.8 in September, 1975, registering a decline of 8.5%. At the retail level also, a decline was indicated, the average Consumer Price Index for the Working Class in Assam having come down by 11.4% between November, 1974 and November, 1975.

In the course of his address, the Governor has dwelt upon the general law and order situation and the activities of the various Departments. I shall, therefore, refer briefly to some of the economic and development programmes being taken up by the Government.

20 POINT ECONOMIC PROGRAMME.

Since the launching of the First Five-Year plan, it has been

the endeavour of the Government, both at the Centre and in the States, to root out poverty and ensure that the benefits of development flow equitably to all sections of society. But it had not always been possible in the past to ensure such distribution and a very large percentage of our population continues to be below the poverty line. With a view to speedily rectify this imbalance and make the fruits of progress available to our poorer sections on a priority basis, a 20 Point Economic Programme was announced by the Prime Minister soon after the proclamation of the Emergency on July 1, 1975.

This opportunity to clear the backlog of development, particularly in respect of the weaker sections of our society, has been seized upon by the State Government and vigorous attempts are being made to implement the Programme. Certain structural changes have also been effected in the administration with a view to facilitate expeditious and time-bound implementation of the Programme. Special mention may be made in this connection of the delegation of financial powers relating to sanction of Plan schemes to the Planning and Development Department in the case of the General Plan and the Development Commissioner for Hill Areas in the case of the Hill Plan. It was felt that as these authorities are ultimately responsible for the preparation of the Plan and are intimately associated with the detailed discussions in the Planning Commission, it would facilitate speedy implementation of the Plan programmes in accordance with the overall Plan objectives if the necessary financial powers were delegated to them. The results achieved so far during the current year have been encouraging and it is proposed to continue the delegation next year also.

As the Hon'ble Members are aware, the progress achieved in implementing the 20-Point Economic Programme has been made known to the people from time to time. However, I would like to

avail of this opportunity to highlight the steps taken and the results achieved so far in respect of some of the crucial sectors of this Programme.

With a view to alter the pattern of land ownership and ensure that the fruits of production are available to those who actually till the land, a time-bound crash programme has been drawn up to finalise all land ceiling cases by the 30th June, 1976. By the 2nd October, 1975, ceiling surplus land to the extent of 154,750 bighas had been distributed to 46,269 landless families. By the end of January, 1976, these figures went up to 1,97,534 bighas and 54,179 families respectively. Preparation of tenants' records of rights is being pursued vigorously and approximately 3.23 lakh tenants have so far been recorded in 16,728 villages. It may be mentioned here that a State Level Committee has already been formed to look into all matters concerning land reforms measures in the State. Sub-Divisional Land Reforms Committees and Circle Level Committees have also been set up.

Provision of house sites for landless families is also being given special importance. Under this programme, which envisages provision of house sites from Government waste land and acquired ceiling surplus land, the needs of families belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are being given prior consideration. Upto 31st January, 1976, 7,251 families, of whom 1,985 belonged to the Scheduled Castes and 1,282 to the Scheduled Tribes, had been given house sites covering a total area of 4,622 bighas.

Relief from the spectre of rural indebtedness is being provided under the Assam Rural Indebtedness Relief Act, 1975. Under the provisions of this Act, which imposes a moratorium for a period of one year on litigation, substantial relief has been afforded to agricultural labourers as also small artisans and marginal farmers. For the landless belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes,

the Act makes special provisions whereby debts incurred including interest thereon shall be deemed to be wholly discharged on the commencement of the Act. It has further been provided that debts incurred by delivery of possession of land shall be deemed to be fully discharged on expiry of a period of five years from the date of incurring the debt and movable or other properties pledged or mortgaged by the debtors shall stand released in favour of the debtors. At the same time, steps are being taken to meet, as far as possible, the credit requirements of the people in the rural areas, particularly the weaker sections, through the agency of the Goan Panchayat Level Co-operative Societies.

Yet another measure taken for protecting the interests of the agricultural labourers is the fixation of minimum daily wages for such workers. For operations connected with paddy cultivation except transplantation, harvesting and threshing and for cultivation of all crops except jute and sugarcane as also for operations connected with horticulture, poultry and dairy farming, the minimum daily wage has been fixed at Rs. 5.00. For operations such as transplantation, harvesting and threshing of paddy as also for operations connected with jute and sugarcane cultivation, the minimum daily wage has been fixed at Rs. 6.00. A comprehensive machinery is being set up in the Labour Department to ensure enforcement of these wage rates.

The requirements of our students have always been considered with special sympathy by the Government. With a view to mitigate the difficulties faced by students staying in hostels, a scheme has been drawn up to make essential commodities available at controlled prices through Co-operative Societies. Almost all the Sub-Divisional towns have been covered under the scheme and some 23,783 students residing in 328 hostels have been benefited. The district authorities

have been instructed to give special attention to the needs of Students' Hostels.

Also intended to benefit the student community is the scheme for supply of books and stationery at controlled prices. On the basis of instructions issued by Government, the Assam Textbook Production Corporation has informed all educational institutions that they can lift their requirement of text books directly from the Corporation, thereby enabling them to avail of the benefit of 15% dealers' commission in addition to the normal commission. The Exercise Book Manufacturing Organisation has been asked to arrange for supply and distribution of exercise books of different sizes at fair prices to students and institutions. With a view to ensure adequate supply of various stationery articles, steps are being taken to form Students' Co-operatives and for establishing Book Banks and Students' Supply Centres. A sum of Rs. 5.3 lakhs has been sanctioned so far to various institutions for establishing Book Banks.

Enlargement of employment opportunities as also training facilities, especially for the weaker sections, is another important facet of the Economic Programme. Vigorous action is accordingly being taken to enforce the provisions of the Apprenticeship Act. Till 31st October, 1975, 1095 establishments had been surveyed and 890 seats located, of which 709 have been utilised. Of the 61 trades covered by the Apprenticeship Act in the State, seats have been located so far in 32 trades and steps are being taken to locate apprenticeship seats in the remaining trades. While implementing the provisions of the Act, special attention is being given to the needs of apprentices belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and other weaker sections. As on 31st October, 1975, the number of Scheduled Caste apprentices was 80 while that of Scheduled Tribes was 40. The employment needs of the apprentices are also being kept in view.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

To strengthen the efforts being made under the 20-Point Economic Programme to ameliorate the condition of the masses, a Rural Development Project was launched some time ago. It had been noticed that while demands concerning the welfare of the upper strata of society were placed and pressed before the Government, proposals for improving the living conditions of the weaker sections never attracted any notice. It was felt, therefore, that a radical departure should be made by the Government from the norms hitherto adopted and that the efforts of the Government should be reoriented to reach the rural poor, without whose co-operation and active involvement no Plan for economic prosperity can be successful. It has been decided, therefore, that the problems of the downtrodden should be attended to and solved on a priority basis; and the setting up of the Rural Development Project is to be viewed as a step in this direction. The Project seeks to follow a multi-dimensional approach that takes due note of the sociological, economic, psychological and political problems faced by the rural poor. Particular importance is being attached to formulation of economically viable schemes which qualify for assistance from financial institutions. The Government is also contemplating setting up of a Rural Development Corporation to look into all aspects of the problems facing the rural poor and to take steps to improve their condition.

I shall now refer briefly to the programmes being undertaken in different sectors by the concerned Departments.

AGRICULTURE

On the agricultural front, efforts for raising production of food-grains have been stepped up. During the current year, a campaign approach was adopted in respect of the kharif as well as the rabi

crop, and supply of inputs was so organised as to ensure timely adequate availability of all critical elements to interested cultivators. Efforts are being made to involve farmers on a group basis for adoption of package of improved practices and local agencies, including Mahkuma Parishads, Gaon Panchayats and Gaon Panchayat Level Co-operative Societies, are being associated in this drive to motivate farmers. Thanks to these efforts, a noticeable advance was made during the year towards a break-through in rice production. As against an estimate 21.12 lakh tonnes in 1974-75, the current year's production is expected to reach an all-time high of 22.45 lakh tonnes as per the latest estimates.

This improvement is expected to be reflected in the overall foodgrains production for the current year. As against a production of 22.50 lakh tonnes in 1974-75, a target of 25 lakh tonnes is likely to be achieved during 1975-76. During the coming year, this trend will be sought to be consolidated and a target of 27 lakh tonnes has been fixed in respect of foodgrains production for 1976-77. A larger outlay of Rs. 4.67 crores is also being earmarked for the next year as against Rs. 3.90 crores for the current year.

Apart from continuing the emphasis on the package approach for groups of farmers in compact areas, the Agriculture Department will implement a Sub-Plan for accelerated development of agriculture in identified tribal blocks. Efforts will be made by the Agricultural Farming Corporations to produce and supply quality high-yielding variety seeds. Besides, institutional credit will be arranged from the Agricultural Re-Finance Corporation for development of orchards.

While it is true that there has been a record production of rice during the current year, it has to be admitted that the average productivity of rice per hectare has remained at a relatively low

level in Assam. Having regard, however, to the potentialities available in the State, efforts are being made to obtain assistance from the World Bank for increasing rice production by at least 1 million tonnes by the end of 1978-79, taking 1974-75 as the base year. In other words, the project envisages raising of rice production to 31.12 lakh tonnes by the year 1978-79 as compared to 21.12 lakh tonnes in 1974-75. A World Bank team visited the State in November, 1975 and work on preparation of the project is under way.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND VETERINARY.

Apart from preventive measures for protection of livestock and provision of dispensary facilities for treatment of veterinary diseases, the Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Department has been engaged in an effort to increase the production of milk, meat and eggs. With a view to improve the quality of livestock and increase the production of milk, Intensive Cattle Development projects have been taken up, two such having been taken up in course of the first two-years of the Fifth Plan and three more scheduled for implementation during the remaining period of the Plan. Efforts are also being made for cross-breeding of local cattle with improved and exotic varieties. As part of this programme, steps have been taken for establishment of a Semen Bank at Khanapora with the assistance of the Australian Government.

One of the problems encountered in connection with the development programmes for cattle and poultry is the problem of feed. The Department has been trying to popularise fodder cultivation and farmers have been provided with seeds, cuttings and other materials for the purpose. So far, 1,500 farmers have taken up fodder cultivation on their own plots and a Fodder Bank has been established at Khanapara for meeting emergent requirements of fodder. For supply of poultry feed, a Central Feed Mill has been set up

at Khanapara for producing upto 20 tonnes of feed per day. For the Hill areas, special schemes for distribution of heifers among the weaker sections of society have been taken up. Pork production-cum-breeding farms have also been set up in the Hill areas to assist the breeders.

FISHERIES

In a State like Assam with an area of as much as 50,000 hectares under tanks, ponds and other low-lying areas, pisciculture has an important role in promoting rural development. It is necessary, therefore, that fish production per hectare should be increased substantially by adoption of composite fish culture. As part of the programme for popularisation of the technique of composite culture, it has been decided to select ten enterprising pisciculturists from each sub-division and impart necessary training to them. Mention may be made also of the scheme for a Fish Farmers Development Agency being taken up in the Kamrup district. The scheme will be extended to other districts in a phased manner. Further, the Fishery Department has undertaken a programme for utilisation of dried up beel-fisheries and so far 51 such fisheries have been taken up, of which 12 are being exploited under the direct supervision of the Department. It may be noted here that the programme not only ensures supply of fish to consumers at reasonable prices but also provides direct employment to members of fishermen's societies. A programme for development of reservoir-fisheries in the Hill areas has also been taken in hand.

IRRIGATION

Expansion of irrigation facilities is a very crucial part of our strategy for agricultural development. The Government, therefore, have taken up a programme for expansion of the technical infrastructure required for implementation of these programmes. Several

investigation and work circles as also divisions have been created and these will be utilised for preparing schemes for development of untapped potential as also for more effective exploitation of existing facilities. The erstwhile Irrigation Wing of the Agriculture Department has also been amalgamated with the Irrigation Department for integrated implementation of schemes.

During the Fifth Plan period, an additional area of 2,20,000 hectares is proposed to be brought under irrigation, of which approximately 58,000 hectares have already been covered and another 45,650 hectares are proposed to be covered during the coming year. It is appreciated that unless the pace of implementation of such schemes is stepped up substantially, it may be difficult to achieve the target fixed in this regard for the Fifth Plan period. It is hoped that with the reorganisation and strengthening indicated above, it will be possible to expand irrigation facilities adequately and to achieve the target indicated. It may be mentioned that eleven medium irrigation schemes and one major irrigation scheme, namely, the Dhansiri Irrigation Project, which is the first of its kind in the State, have been cleared by the Planning Commission and preliminary work on the later is being taken up during the current year itself.

POWER

Hon'ble Members are aware that following the bifurcation of the composite Assam State Electricity Board, the installed capacity for power generation available in the State had gone down substantially. While power is being received from the Umtru-Umiam System on the agreeen basis, our efforts have been directed towards stepping up of the installed capacity so that we may be in a position not only to meet the shortfall caused by the bifurcation but also to cope with the increasing demand for power in the years to come. Accordingly, steps are under way to have the first extension of

the Namrup Thermal Power Station commissioned by the end of the current year, leading to an increase of 30 M. W. in the installed capacity. Work is also being taken up on the Bongaigaon Thermal Power Station, which has since received technical clearance from the Planning Commission. With an estimated cost of Rs. 47 crores, the Station is likely to be completed in three and a half years and will have an installed capacity of 120 M. W. The Kopili Hydel Project, which is being taken up under the aegis of the North Eastern Council, has since been cleared by the Government of India.

In the field of rural electrification, steps are being taken to reorganise the implementation machinery so as to ensure that the target of 7,000 villages is achieved by the end of the Fifth Plan period. This will ensure that 40% of the rural population of Assam are covered by the electrification programme.

CO-OPERATION

The role of the Gaon Panchayat Level Multipurpose Co-operative Societies in the rapid transformation of our rural areas can hardly be over emphasised. As the nucleus of socio-economic activities at the Gaon Panchayat level, these Societies require our unstinted support and help to be able to discharge the role expected of them. With a view to ensure their viability and facilitate the regular supply of essential commodities to the rural areas, Government have entrusted the responsibility for distribution of essential commodities and consumer goods including cloth to the G.P. level Societies. To enable them to discharge these functions satisfactorily, arrangements have been made with the banks for providing accommodation upto Rs. 50,000 per society. Their share capital base is also being strengthened and during the coming year, Government contribution is expected to be raised to Rs. 24,000 per society. As regards agricultural credit, it is expected that during the year 1976-77, an amount

of Rs. 3.5 crores will be channelled through these societies in the from of short term credit.

INDUSTRIES

In the industrial sector, a number of projects have either gone into production or are due to be commissioned shortly. Mention may be made here of the NPK Granulated Fertiliser Plant at Narangi which has already gone into production. The Ashok Paper Mill at Jogighopa is also ready to commence production. The Assam Petro Chemical Complex at Namrup is nearing completion and is scheduled to go on stream by March, 1976. The Sugar Mill Project at Chargola is scheduled to be commissioned in November, 1976. The Cement Factory at Bokajan is expected to go into production soon.

Some of the State Government undertakings have started showing satisfactory financial results and in some cases have started earning substantial profits. The Assam Tea Corporation, which now manages seventeen Tea Estates with an approximate annual output of about Rs. 8 crores, could earn a profit of Rs. 62 lakhs in 1974. The performance of the Assam Small Industries Development Corporation has also been encouraging and it could earn a profit of Rs. 8.87 lakhs during the year 1974-75 as per preliminary indications.

Promotional activities for helping small entrepreneurs were continued. To enable the Assam Small Industries Development Corporation to provide plant and machinery to them on hire purchase basis, an amount of Rs. 16.40 lakhs was provided to that organisation and seventy such units have already gone into production. Assistance was also given to forty units under the Seed Money Assistance Scheme for obtaining term loans and working capital from different financial institutions. Under the Central Outright Grant/Subsidy and Transport Subsidy

Schemes, fifty-six units received subsidy to the extent of Rs. 23,23 lakhs in course of the year. With a view to encourage the development of handicraft a Handicraft Design Research Centre has been established and research and development of selected crafts is being undertaken. In the Hill areas the Khandsari Sugar Mill at Manja has gone into production and a number of units including the fruit preservation unit at Boro Haflong and the Solvent Extraction Plant at Howraghat are being set up under the active guidance of the Assam Hills Small Industries Development Corporation. Government are also contemplating establishment of Industrial Estates in the Hill districts.

SERICULTURE AND WEAVING

Sericulture, which is an employment intensive industry continues to make steady progress in Assam. As many as 207 Eri Concentration Centres covering an area of 2,599 acres are functioning at present. By the end of 1975-76 another 184 centres covering a plantation area of 2,097 acres are expected to be completed. Muga Food Plantation Centres numbering forty-six spread over a total area of 3,591 acres have been taken up in village grazing reserves and other suitable locations. Before the end of the year, two more such centres with a total area of 66 acres will be taken up for plantation. Eight Mulberry Silk Farms have been established so far and fifty-six Collective Mulberry Gardens with a total area of 556 acres have also been set up for production of superior variety of mulberry cocoons. Fourteen more gardens are expected to be established by the end of this year. Cultivation of tussar silk is also being encouraged.

Promotional measures for helping handloom weavers are being undertaken by the Department as well as the Assam Government Marketing Corporation. With a view to facilitate marketing of these products, the Corporation has so far purchased finished

products of the value of Rs 8.26 lakhs from artisans. Bank finance has been arranged for seventy-five handloom weavers at Uttar Pakua and a Production Centre for 100 weavers has been started under the Goalpara Mahkuma Parishad at Matia.

KHADI AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES

While continuing to maintain the tempo of development in areas earlier identified, the Assam Khadi and Village Industries Board has been giving particular attention to the expansion of Khadi and Village industries in the tribal and other backward areas of the State. During the current year, production of the value of Rs. 23.18 lakhs is expected to be achieved in the Hill areas alone and employment will be afforded to 12,000 persons. The programme for 1976-77 for the Hill areas envisages production of the order of Rs. 41.80 lakhs with an employment potential of 14,350 persons. In the Plains areas, a production level of Rs. 300 lakhs is expected to be achieved and employment will be provided to 52,000 persons as against a level of Rs. 247.24 lakhs achieved in 1974-75 with an employment level of 48,000 persons. During 1976-77, production of the value of Rs. 350 lakhs with employment of 60,000 persons is proposed to be achieved.

EDUCATION

In the field of education, a new chapter was opened on 5th September, 1975 with the provincialisation of the services of Elementary School teachers serving under the State Elementary Education Board. Covering some 40,000 teachers, the step is to be viewed in the light of our efforts to raise the standards of education from the very grass-roots. In keeping with this approach Government propose to take over the tea garden Lower Primary Schools in Dibrugarh district from the next financial year. Some

330 M.E. Schools have already been brought over to the deficit system of grant-in-aid and some High Schools also are expected to be brought over during 1976-77. At the College level also, thirty one institutions, which had hitherto been receiving grants on an ad-hoc basis, are being brought under the deficit system.

Steps are being taken to further activate the programme for non-formal education. Seven hundred and fifty such centres for education of children of the age group of 9-11 years have been opened so far and during the coming year, 250 more such centres are proposed to be opened. Particular emphasis is being given to the tea garden areas under this programme and 100 centres for the age group of 15-25 have been opened in the tea garden areas of Jorhat Sub-division. It is expected that the entire tea garden belt in the State will be covered by this programme in a phased manner by the end of the Fifth plan period.

With a view to ensure that adequate attention is given to educational programmes in the Hill areas, the office of the Joint D.P.I. (Hills) has been transferred to Haflong. A new office of Inspector of Schools for the North Cachar Hills District has also been established at Haflong. In the Mikir Hills District a new office has been opened at Hamren with an Assistant Inspector of Schools.

In the sphere of technical education, the emphasis was on improvement in the standard and quality of instruction. Wherever necessary, additional equipment for laboratories and better training facilities for teachers were sought to be provided. Arrangements have also been made for introduction of a Post-Diploma Course in Automobile Engineering at the Prince of Wales Institute at Jorhat. Besides, a new course on Architectural Assistantship is

being introduced from the next year in the Girls' Polytechnic, Gauhati, which is the only polytechnic of its kind in the State. At the Assam Engineering College, Gauhati, a post-graduate course is expected to be introduced during the current year under a centrally sponsored scheme. In the Hill areas, a Junior Technical School with an annual intake of fifteen students is proposed to be started at Haflong from April, 1976.

CULTURAL AFFAIRS

The Assam State Film (Finance and Development) Corporation, set up with a view to promote the development of quality Assamese films, issued loans to producers of three Assamese films during the year. It is a matter of satisfaction that for the first time, an Assamese full-length feature film produced wholly in the Jyoti Chitraban Film Studio has been released. With a view to focus attention on the rich cultural heritage of the State, production of a documentary film on "Bare Saharia Bhaona" has been taken up by the Directorate of Cultural Affairs. I am glad to inform the Hoable Members that a proposal to acquire the residence of Rupkonowar Jyoti Prasad Agarwalla and to convert the same into a centre of art and culture is being actively considered by the Government. Establishment of two Cultural Museums for the two Hill districts is also being considered.

INFORMATION AND PUBLIC RELATIONS

The Information and Public Relations set up was geared up further and intensive efforts are being made to project a correct image of the development programmes undertaken by the Government and elicit mass participation in these nation building activities. Apart from the booklets and pamphlets on different subjects brought out from time to time by the Department, a weekly news bulletin "Raijar Batori" is being published. It is hoped that with the help of these publications, it will be possible to disseminate widely the message of progress and development.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

In a border State like ours, a very vital role is played by the communications system. While it is necessary that new roads are built to cover relatively less accessible areas, it is important that the existing road system does not suffer for want of maintenance and repairs. Unfortunately, due to paucity of funds and the frequent ravages of floods, it had not been possible for us in the past to give adequate attention to the problem of maintenance. During the current year, however, additional funds to the extent of Rs. 1 crore have been provided to enable the Department to take up urgent maintenance works. In addition to 73 K. M. of spillover roads, 162 K.M. of new roads taken up under the Minimum Needs Programme during 1974-75 are expected to be completed during the current year. Construction of a Railway over-bridge at Silchar has been completed and the R.C.C. bridge over the river Dikrong at Sessapathar is expected to be completed during the year. In the Hill areas, a programme has been drawn up to accelerate road construction.

INLAND WATER TRANSPORT :

With a view to improve the quality of our ferry services, an extensive programme for hydrographic and traffic survey has been taken up by the Directorate of Inland Water Transport and a few stretches of the Brahmaputra as also the Kopili, the Lohit and the Dihang have already been covered. Under the programme for modernisation of ferry services, modern steelhulled vessels have been pressed into service. Commercial services to different parts of Assam and to Bangladesh have been introduced. With the recent acquisition of three tugs and four barges from the Farakka Barrage Authorities, the Directorate has been able to augment its commercial fleet capacity; further strengthening of the fleet can

be expected when four vessels now under construction are commissioned.

FLOOD CONTROL :

The question of the Central take over of the Brahmaputra Flood Control Board has been pending for sometime now. We are anxious that the matter should be finalised early on terms and conditions mutually acceptable to the Government of India and the State Government, particularly in the context of the State's resources position. Discussions on the subject have progressed satisfactorily and it is hoped that the Government of India will soon finalise arrangements in this regard. As regards the Barak Valley, a break-through has been achieved with the agreement arrived at recently with the Manipur Government and it should be possible now to tackle the problem of construction of the Barak Dam more effectively. Being an inter-State project, it is proposed to be taken up in the Central Sector or under the auspices of the North Eastern Council. In the Hill areas, the emphasis is mainly on arresting erosion and efforts are being made to complete the first phase of the scheme for an embankment along the left bank of the Kopili from Kheranighat to Namtaradubi as expeditiously as possible. Two schemes for protection of Maibong Bazar and Harangajao Bazar have also been taken up in the North Cachar Hills District.

HEALTH AND WATER SUPPLY :

Under the Minimum Needs Programme, eight Primary Health Centres were opened during the year in the plains areas. With the commissioning of these centres, all the 127 Blocks in the plains are covered by Primary Health Centres. In the Hill areas, three Blocks are expected to be covered during the year. The backlog in regard to the construction of building is being attended

to and it is hoped to complete the construction work in a phased manner. Construction of a new 200 bedded Hospital for Dhubri has been sanctioned and construction of a new Civil Hospital at Haflong is in progress. Additional beds numbering 356 have been provided in different district and subdivisional hospitals. Work on construction of the Gauhati Medical College Hospital at its permanent site has been taken in hand. A plant for preparation of saline is being established in the Gauhati Medical College. Mention may also be made of the significant progress achieved under the Family Planning programme.

Measures for control of communicable diseases were continued. In regard to small pox, the State attained a zero incidence status during the year and with a view to maintain this status, containment measures are being actively pursued. Under the Malaria Eradication programme, spraying and surveillance activities were continued.

During the year, 59 piped water supply schemes covering 323 villages were in various stages of implementation. Of these, eleven benefiting thirty seven villages with a population of 44,000 are expected to be completed in the course of the year. Besides, 2,055 hand tubewells benefiting approximately two lakh persons spread over 250 villages are expected to be installed. In the Hill areas, drinking water will be provided to 129 villages with a population of 32,200. During the coming year, another 24,000 persons residing in 84 villages in the Hill districts are proposed to be benefited. In the urban areas, as many as ten projects were under implementation. Paucity of funds, however, has stood in the way of expeditious completion of these projects.

EMPLOYMENT :

There was a slight improvement in the employment position in the organised sector. For the quarter ending June, 1975, the

employment level in the State stood at 774.67 thousands as against 765 thousands for the quarter ending June, 1974, indicating an increase of 1.3% over the twelve-month period. A notable feature was the increase in the employment of women, which went up by 3.3% over the previous year. Apart from the improvement, however nominal, indicated above, there was an increase in the number of registered employment-seekers. As against the figure of 1,38,470 on 31st August 1974, the total number of such employment-seekers increased to 1,55,973 on 31st August, 1975. This increase is due in some measure to the more intensive and effective coverage provided by the Employment Exchange as also to their growing popularity with employment-seekers. With a view to provide more effective guidance to students and educated youths, Vocational Guidance and Employment Counselling Services in the Employment Exchanges and Schools are being further strengthened. A special Guidance Cell at the State level for candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes as well as physically handicapped persons and ex-servicemen is also contemplated.

FINANCIAL POSITION :

Before proceeding to the estimates for the year 1976-77, I would like to invite the attention of the Hon'ble Members to the increasing debt burden of the State. From a nominal amount of Rs. 2.79 crores in the year 1950-51, the size of the State's public debt including unfunded debt rose to Rs. 19.92 crores by the end of First Plan, Rs. 53.72 crores by the end of Second Plan, Rs. 186.94 crores by the end of Third Plan and Rs. 462.31 crores at the commencement of the Fifth Plan. According to the latest estimates, the total debt is estimated to be Rs. 528.04 crores by the end of the current year. As against an amount of Rs. 1.12 crores paid by way of repayment of principal in the year 1950-51,

an amount of Rs. 19.53 crores will have to be paid during the current year apart from interest payment of Rs. 25.30 crores. Although the principal repayment includes repayment of the short-term loan received from the Government of India primarily for agricultural purposes like fertilizers and seeds, the fact remains that the interest liability is increasing substantially because of the borrowings. It is necessary also that such short-term loans are fully recovered so that no part of the repayment becomes a permanent liability of the State Government.

In order to cover the substantial resource gap for financing the earlier Plans, the State Government were compelled in the past to take Central assistance chiefly in the form of loans. While no doubt the rescheduling of Central loans recommended by the Sixth Finance Commission has reduced the burden of principal repayment, we are still left with the problem of paying huge amounts by way of interest every year on the past borrowings and this enormous drain on our resources has left us with corresponding less surplus for investment in the Plan. I would like to refer in this connection to the disadvantage suffered by our State as compared with the States with a revenue surplus. In the case of the surplus State, the entire accrual by way of share of buoyant taxes and excise duties becomes available for investment in the Plan.

In the case of a deficit State like ours, it is obviously not possible to expect any substantial surplus from the share of taxes and excise duties for investment as we can barely manage to balance the revenue Budget with share of taxes and duties and the grants received under Article 275. At the same time, because of the attitude inherited from the past in giving greater weightage to projects like construction of embankments and roads and grants for educational purposes, loans have been siphoned away to a large extent to non-priority sectors or otherwise invested in

projects not yielding financial returns. Although efforts are being made during the Fifth Plan to re-orient the investment programme so as to secure adequate financial return to cover the re-payment and interest liabilities on account of the borrowed funds, it has still not been possible to avoid totally the diversion of a part of the borrowed funds for revenue expenditure. In this context, it is essential that the commercial enterprises including the public sector enterprises should yield adequate return atleast to cover the total repayment and interest liabilities. It is necessary also to recover all outstanding loans advanced by the State Government to third parties out of borrowed funds. Unless these two objectives are achieved, the growing burden of principal repayment and interest will continue to affect our financial position.

It should be ensured also that in investing Plan funds in projects giving adequate financial returns, the main beneficiaries are not the upper strata of society and there is equitable distribution of the benefits flowing therefrom. In the matter of outstanding loans and advances also, it is often the well-to-do sections of society who account for the bulk of the amount in default. Vigorous steps are being taken and will have to be taken to ensure that all outstanding loans with interest thereon are recovered without delay from them so that more funds can be made available for benefiting the weaker sections of society.

No less serious, if not more so, is the problem of tax evasion. By failing to pay to the Government its legitimate dues, tax evaders commit not only an offence in the eyes of law but also, by depriving others from the use of such funds, a crime against society. Smugglers, black-marketeers and hoarders are recognised enemies of society; it is time that tax evaders also were branded as such. The official machinery for detection of tax evasion has been strengthened and stringent penal action is proposed to be taken by the Government to deal with such cases.

crores, the main items being increase in State's share of Income-tax (Rs. 4.68 crores), improved collection of Sales taxes (Rs. 2.66 crores). Passengers and Goods taxes (Rs. 0.46 crores) and higher grants-in-aid from the Central Government (Rs. 3.24 crores). The revenue expenditure increased by Rs. 10.43 crores, the main items being the expenditure of Rs. 3 crores under the Special Development Programme for the Hill Areas, additional provision of Rs. 1 crore for the maintenance of roads and bridges, additional expenditure of Rs. 3.23 crores under Education on account of pay revision and dearness allowance and Rs. 1 crore under Agriculture and allied services. Outside the revenue account, the total receipts are estimated to be Rs. 269.72 crores as against the expenditure of Rs. 262.32 crores leaving a surplus of Rs. 7.40 crores. As a result, the year will close with a plus balance of Rs. 4.07 crores.

BUDGET ESTIMATES 1976-77

I Now come to the estimates for 1976-77. During the year revenue receipts are estimated at Rs. 187,55.26 lakhs and revenue expenditure at Rs. 189.56.37 lakhs. The revenue Budget will therefore be in deficit by Rs. 2,01.11 lakhs. The total receipts outside the revenue account are estimated at Rs. 227,83.80 lakhs while expenditure is estimated at Rs. 229,69.93 lakhs leading to a deficit of Rs. 186.13 lakhs outside the revenue account. The estimates for the next financial year will thus involve a total deficit of Rs. 3,87.24 lakhs. However, taking into account the opening balance of Rs. 4,06.94 lakhs, the year 1976-77 is expected to close with a nominal surplus of Rs. 19.70 lakhs. There will, therefore be no need for additional taxation to balance the Budget.

DEARNESS ALLOWANCE

Sir, while presenting the Budget estimates for the current year before this Hon'ble House, I had referred to the immense hardship caused to Government servants and employees of the aided educational institutions due to the abnormal rise in prices I had also stressed the need for giving higher priority in the allocation of resources to the Plan which will benefit the State as a whole and the poorer sections in particular. It is because of the strict economy in nonplan expenditure and the vigorous steps

taken to maximise the collection of taxes and other dues that it has been possible for us to close the current year with a surplus and be in a position to finance a much bigger plan for the next year. At the same time, Government felt that because of the past rise in prices some additional dearness allowance should be sanctioned to the relatively low paid Government servants. Additional dearness allowance has, accordingly, been sanctioned on an ad-hoc basis without seriously affecting the availability of resources for the Plan. Government recognise that the dearness allowance sanctioned is far from adequate to neutralise the increase in the cost of living and I would like to take this opportunity to assure the Government servants that the resource position will be kept under constant review and further relief will be sanctioned as and when resources permit. I would also like to convey to them our deep appreciation of the ungrudging manner in which they have accepted the sacrifice in the larger interest of the State.

Sir, the past year has been a period of epoch-making importance in the history of the Nation. With the declaration of National Emergency and launching of the 20 Point Economic Programme, we have entered a new era of time bound programmes to improve the socio-economic conditions of weaker sections of our people. There has been significant improvement in the economic situation with the general fall in prices and adequate supply of essential commodities for mass consumption through a network of distribution agencies. However, the task of removing the poverty of the weaker sections of the people is a difficult and longdrawn one and to complete this task successfully we have to mobilize all our resources with the active co-operation of the people.

We are determined to succeed in this task and I would urge upon all the Hon'ble Members to lend their whole-hearted co-operation in this noble mission.

With these words, Sir, I submit the Annual Financial Statement for 1976-77 to the Hon'ble House for consideration and approval.

ANNEXURE A

(Rupees in lakhs)

Actual, 1974-75.	Budget Esti- mates, 1975-76	Revised Esti- mates, 1975-76	Heads	Budget Esti- mates, 1976
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
A—Receipts				
(-)15,62.81	9.95	10.86	Opening Balance	4,06.94
169,69.53	170,28.69	183,39.55	Revenue Receipts	187,55.26
80,25.82	72,63.98	67,63.25	Capital Receipts	65,29.11
11,42.75	1,48.25	20,94.49	Receipts under Contingency Fund.	3,33.54
228,29.27	140,94.10	191,13.65	Receipts under Public Account.	159,21.15
489,67.37	385,35.02	463,10.94	Total Receipts.	415,39.06
474,04.56	385,44.97	463,21.80	GRAND TOTAL	419,46.00
B—Expenditure				
156,51.85	176,39.55	186,83.38	Expenditure on Revenue Account	189,56.37
88,59.49	68,96.89	64,23.86	Capital Expenditure	73,34.23
10,99.12	1,48.13	20,13.53	Expenditure under Contingency Fund.	
217,83.24	138,40.03	187,94.09	Outgoing from Public Account.	156,35.70
473,93.70	385,24.60	459,14.86	Total Expenditure	419,26.30
10.86	20.37	4,06.94	Closing Balance	19.70
474,04.56	385,44.97	463,21.80	GRAND TOTAL	419,46.00
Net Result				
Deficit (-), Surplus (+)				
(+)13,17.68	(-) 6,10.86	(-) 3,43.83	Revenue Account (-)	2,01.11
(+) 2,55.99	(+) 6,21.28	(+) 7,39.91	Outside Revenue Account	(-) 1,86.13
(+)15,73.67	(+) 10.42	(+) 3,96.08	Total Deficit or Surplus	(-) 3,87.24

ANNEXURE B

Annual Plan 1976-77 Sectoral Allocations

(In lakhs of rupees)

Heads of Development (1)	General Plan (2)	Hill Plan (3)	Total (4)
Agriculture	324.00	105.00	429.00
Minor Irrigation	504.00	48.00	552.00
Soil Conservation	45.00	146.00	191.00
Command Area Development ...	15.00	...	15.00
Animal Husbandry and Dairying ...	156.00	40.00	196.00
Fisheries	58.00	9.50	67.50
Forest	101.00	50.00	151.00
Storage and Ware-housing	6.00	...	6.00
Co-operation	251.00	25.00	276.00
Community Development	41.00	15.00	56.00
Panchayat	34.00	1.00	35.00
Land Reforms	80.00	10.00	90.00
I. Agriculture And Allied Sectors ..	16,15.00	4,49.50	20,64.50
Irrigation	495.00	27.00	522.00
Flood Control	184.00	16.00	200.00
Power	21,31.00	60.00	21,91.00
II. Irrigation and Power ..	28.10.00	103.00	29,13.00
Large and Medium Industries ..	244.00	30.00	274.00
Mineral Development ..	37.00	5.00	42.00
Village and Small Industries ..	188.00	78.00	266.00
III. Industries and Mining ..	469.00	113.00	582.00

Heads of Development	General Plan	Hill Plan	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	@ including infrastructure		
Roads	245.00	@155.00	400.00
Road Transport	110.00	2.00	112.00
Other Transport	34.00	4.00	38.00
Tourism	4.00	1.00	5.00
IV. Transport and Communication..	393.00	162.00	555.00
General Education	534.00	52.00	586.00
Art and Culture	15.00	1.00	16.00
Technical Education	42.00	3.00	45.00
Health	240.00	24.00	264.00
Nutrition	34.00	3.00	37.00
Water Supply and Sewerage	194.00	65.00	259.00
Housing	47.00	5.00	52.00
House Building	40.00		40.00
Urban Development	18.00	2.00	20.00
Welfare of Backward Classes	115.00		115.00
Social welfare	9.00	1.00	10.00
Municipal Administration	2.00		2.00
Labour and Labour Welfare	11.00	5.50	16.50
V—Social Services	13,01.00	161.50	14,62.50
Statistics	7.00		7.00
Information and Publicity	6.00		6.00
Evaluation Machinery	10.00	3.50	13.50
Others	7.00	2.00	9.00
Administrative Building	18.00	5.50	23.50
VI—Miscellaneous	48.00	11.00	59.00
GRAND TOTAL	66,36.00	10,00.00	76,36.00

ANNEXURE—C

STATEMENT SHOWING PROVISION MADE IN THE BUDGET FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF
THE PRIME MINISTER'S 20-POINT ECONOMIC PROGRAMME.

Name of the item	Budget Head of Account	Budget for 1976-77		Remarks
		Plan	Non-Plan	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Land Reforms	(1) 229—Land Revenue. ...	89,50,000	..	
	(2) 304—Other General Economic Services—Land Ceiling.	..	43,60,500	
2. Minor Irrigation	(1) 506—Capital Outlay on Minor Irrigation, etc.	5,52,00,000	...	
3. Major and Medium Irrigation	(1) 533—Capital Outlay on Irrigation, etc.	5,09,00,000	..	
4. House sites for Landless Labourers.	(1) 283—Housing.	25,00,000	...	
5. Bonded Labour and Workers participation.	(1) 287—Labour and Employment A-Labour.	...	34,600	
6. Special squads for prevention of Economic offences.	(1) 255—Police	...	1,24,900	
7. New Development Plan for Handloom Industry	(1) 298—Co-operation (2) 698—Loans for Co-operation	18,02,500 2,62,500

Name of the item	Budget Head of Account	Budget for 1976-77		Remarks
		Plan	Non-Plan	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	(3) 321—Village & Small Industries—I—Sericulture & Weaving.	11,08,000	..	
	(4) 721—Loans for Village & Small Industries.	5,00,000	..	
8. Procurement and Distribution of essential Commodities-Strengthening of Co-operative Societies.	(1) 298—Co-operation.	82,98,000	..	
	(2) 498—Capital Outlay on Co-operation.	71,54,000	..	
9. Supply of subsidised Food to students at Hostels.	(1) 277—Education.	7,00,000	..	
10. Book & Stationery at controlled Prices-Book Bank	(1) 277—Education	5,90,000	..	
11. Apprentice-ship Training.	(1) 241—Taxes on Vehicles	..	7,000	
	(2) 313—Forest	..	2,250	
	(3) 282—Public Health, Sanitation etc.	..	4,550	
	(4) 258—Stationery and Printing	..	43,350	

Name of the item	Budget Head of Account		Budget for 1976-77		Remarks
	(1)	(2)	Plan (3)	Non-Plan (4)	
					(5)
	(5) 252—Secretariat General Services.			1,93,100	
	(6) 282—Public Health, etc. B-Sewerage & Water Supply.			19,200	
	(7) 287—Labour and Employment B-Employment and Training.		2,10,000		
12. Power	(1) 734 - Loans for Power Projects		6,55,00,000		
	(2) In the Budget of S.E.B.		15,36,00,000		
GRAND TOTAL			35,72,75,000	47,89,450	

TOTAL - 20 - Point Economic programme = Rs. 36,20,64,450

Shri Sarat Chandra Sinha (Chief Minister) : Sir, I beg leave to introduce the Assam Finance Bill, 1976.

(Leave is granted)

Mr. Speaker : Here is a message from the Governor.

RAJ BHAVAN

Shillong, the 14 February, 1976.

Under the provision of Article 207 (1) of the Constitution of India, I, Lallan Prasad Singh, Governor of Assam, recommend the introduction in the Assam Legislative Assembly of the Assam Finance Bill, 1976.

Sd/- Lallan Prasad Singh,
GOVERNOR OF ASSAM

Shri Sarat Chandra Sinha (Chief Minister) : Sir, I beg to introduce the Bill.

(Secretary read out—the Bill introduced is Assam Finance Bill, 1976).

THE ASSAM CONTINGENCY FUND (AUGMENTATION OF
CORPUS) BILL, 1976.

Shri Sarat Chandra Sinha (Chief Minister) Sir, I beg leave to introduce the Assam Contingency Fund (Augmentation of Corpus) Bill, 1976

(leave is granted)

Mr. Speaker : Here is a message from the Governor.

RAJ BHAVAN

Shillong, the—February, 1976

Under the provision of Article 207 (1) of the Constitution

The Assam Contingency Fund
(Augmentation of Corpus Bill, 1976)

1st March

of India, I, Lallan Prasad Singh, Governor of Assam, recommend the introduction in the Assam Legislative Assembly of the Assam Contingency Fund (Augmentation of Corpus) Bill, 1976.

Sd/-Lallan prasad Singh,
GOVERNOR OF ASSAM.

Shri Sarat Chandra Sinha (Chief Minister) : Sir, I beg to introduce the Bill.

(Secretary read out the Bill introbuced is Assam
Co ntingency Fund (Augmentation of Corpus) Bill,) 1976.

শ্রীশৰৎ চন্দ্ৰ সিংহ (মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰী) : অসমীয়ালৈ ভাঙনি কৰা বা ছেটখনত কিছুমান ভুল আছে। প্ৰথম পৃষ্ঠাৰ তৃতীয় পেৰাগ্ৰাফৰ চতুৰ্থ লাইনত লিখা আছে যে সাধাৰণ মূল্য সূচী ৩৮৮-৮ লৈ হ্ৰাস পায় অৰ্থাৎ শতকৰা ৯২ লৈ নামে। ৯২ চহৰ, ৮৫ হব।

শ্ৰীমোণেশ্বৰ বৰা : চিয়াহীৰে শুদ্ধ কৰি দিয়া আছে।

শ্ৰীশৰৎ চন্দ্ৰ সিংহ (মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰী) ভুলখিনি চাই লয় যেন।

Mr. Speaker : The House stands adjourned till 10.00 a.m, tuesday, the 2nd March, 1976.

ADJOURNMENT

The House then rose at 12-13 A. M. and stood adjourned till 10 A. M. tomorrow, the 2nd March, 1976

Dated Dispur

Ths 1st March, 1976

P. D. BARUA
Secretary

Assam Legislative Assembly.

