

Date	Particulars	Debit	Credit	Balance
1840	Jan 1			
1840	Feb 1			
1840	Mar 1			
1840	Apr 1			
1840	May 1			
1840	Jun 1			
1840	Jul 1			
1840	Aug 1			
1840	Sep 1			
1840	Oct 1			

The Assembly met in the Assembly Chamber, Shillong, at 10 a.m. on Tuesday, the 16th March, 1948.

PRESENT

The Hon'ble Mr. Lakshesvar Borooah, Speaker, in the Chair, the eight Hon'ble Ministers and forty-two Members.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

STARRED QUESTIONS

(To which oral answers were given)

Establishment of Textile Mills in Assam

**Srijut SARAT CHANDRA SINHA** asked :

\*13. Will Government be pleased to state—

- (a) What steps they have taken towards the establishment of textile mills in Assam ?
- (b) How many mills they propose to establish ?
- (c) Whether they propose to invite parties from outside Assam for this purpose ?
- (d) If so, on what terms ?
- (e) Whether they propose to prefer Assam's own concerns to outsiders ?

**The Hon'ble Srijut GOPINATH BARDOLOI** replied :

13. (a)—Government have placed orders for 100,000 spindles and 2,225 looms complete with preparatory machinery and finishing plant for the establishment of textile mills in Assam.

(b)—Government propose to establish four mills but the number of units will be subject to expert opinion.

(c)—Government will start the mills as State owned concerns but entrust their management to suitable parties on approved terms. The attention of the hon. Member is drawn to the Press Communique, dated 26th August 1946 on the Industrial policy of Government, a copy of which is placed on the Library Table.

(d)—The matter is under consideration of Government.

(e)—In view of Government investing large sums of money, Government are anxious to appoint experienced and trustworthy parties as Managing Agents to ensure success in the operation of these mills, whether these parties be from Assam or outside. If from Assam, parties would be all the more agreeable.

**Maulavi ABUAL MAJID ZIAOS SHAMS:** When these machineries are likely to come ?

**The Hon'ble Srijut GOPINATH BARDOLOI:** In view of the fact that certain particular kinds of machinery may have to be brought according to the requirements of respective companies who will be running these mills, final orders have yet to be given. It will surely take not less than two years to get them.

**Srijut SARAT CHANDRA SINHA:** What is the approximate time by which we can expect the chimneys of the mills to be smoking ?

**The Hon'ble Srijut GOPINATH BARDOLOI:** It is very difficult to say. The most important part, *viz.*, the selection of Managing Agents, has not yet been made. It is only after Agents are selected that they will be in a position to say how long it will take to instal the machinery.

**Srijut SARAT CHANDRA SINHA:** Have any Agents from Assam applied ?

**The Hon'ble Srijut GOPINATH BARDOLOI:** Yes, many.

**Babu BAIDYAPATI SINGHA:** With regard to (d), do Government propose to own the major part of the shares if private shares are also entertained for establishing the mills ?

**The Hon'ble Srijut GOPINATH BARDOLOI:** I am afraid, Sir, the hon. Member has not been able to understand the position that has been taken up by Government. The position of Government is that they will make the capital outlay for the machinery, whereas the Managing Agencies will be in the hands of private parties with experience of the business. There will even be a condition for these private parties that a certain percentage of shares, which may vary from 25 to 33 per cent., should be thrown open to the people of the Province.

**Maulavi ABUAL MAJID ZIAOS SHAMS:** Have Government in contemplation any particular sites where these mills will be started ?

**The Hon'ble Srijut GOPINATH BARDOLOI:** No, Sir, it will also depend more or less on the Managing Agents who will have a great say in selecting the sites.

**Maulavi ABUAL MAJID ZIAOS SHAMS:** May we know whether Garo Hills cotton will be required for these mills ?

**The Hon'ble Srijut GOPINATH BARDOLOI:** I can say for the information of the hon. Member that Garo Hills cotton is seldom used for the kind of textile we use. That cotton is more or less used now for the purpose of thick cotton rugs that are found in the market.

### Use of Great Names and Slogans

**Srijut SARAT CHANDRA SINHA** asked :

\*14. Are Government aware —

(a) That great names, such as 'Mahatma Gandhi', 'Panditji', 'Netaji', and slogans as 'Jay Hind' and 'Bande Mataram' are being freely used in trifling matters ?

- (b) That there is a tendency to associate great names with business and trading concerns ?
- (c) That Netaji's name is being exploited even by bidi-makers ?
- \*15. If so, will Government be pleased to state whether they propose to stop all these ?

**The Hon'ble Srijut GOPINATH BARDOLOI** replied :

14. (a), (b) & (c)—Government are prepared to accept hon. Member's Statement.

15.—Government propose to examine the best way of discouraging and stopping exploitation of names and slogans of national importance for business purposes but believe public opinion should discountenance these means.

**Maulavi ABUAL MAJID ZIAOS SHAMS**: What is the harm if bidi-makers use the name of Netaji in selling bidis and thereby get some profit out of it ?

**The Hon'ble Srijut GOPINATH BARDOLOI**: Apparently that is the motive, otherwise why should they use his name ?

### UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

(To which answers were laid on the table)

#### Number of Elephants caught in each district of Assam

**Mr. C. W. MORLEY** asked :

67. Will Government be pleased to state—

- (a) The number of elephants caught in each district of Assam during the season 1946-47, by (i) Mela Shikar, (ii) Kheda Shikar ?
- (b) Of the number caught, what percentage were fully grown and what percentage were partially grown ?

**The Hon'ble Srijut RUPNATH BRAHMA** replied :

67. (a)—The number of elephants caught in each district of Assam during the season 1946-47 is as follows :—

(i) As per column 2 of the statement shown below.

(ii) As per column 3 of the statement shown below.

*Statement showing the total number of elephants caught during the season 1946-47 by Mela and Kheda Shikar Operations and the percentage of fully grown and partially grown.*

Division	Total elephants caught during 1946-47	No. of elephants caught by Mela Shikar	No. of elephants caught by Kheda Shikar	Percentage of fully grown elephants	Percentage of partially grown elephants	Remarks
—	1	2	3	4	5	6
Kamrup	2 *	26	..	Nil	100%	*Mela Shikar— B.k 25 N. K. Range. 1 South
	3 †					—
	29					26 †Gazali Shikar— 3 Dimaria mauza Range.

Division	Total elephants caught during 1946-47	No. of elephants caught by Mela Shikar	No. of elephants caught by Kheda Shikar	Percentage of fully grown elephants	Percentage of partially grown elephants	Remarks
—	1	2	3	4	5	6
Sadiya ..	22	22	..	..	100%	2 Casualties
Darrang ..	26	26	..	3.8%	96.1%	
Cachar ..	19	19	..	13.79	86.21	
Sylhet ..	40	3	37	22.5	77.5	
Nowgong ..	68	68	..	31%	69%	Female 35 Tusker 17 Mukhana 16 — 68
Khasi and Jaintia Hills (Jowai Subdivision).	47	20	27	2.2%	97.8%	
Khasi and Jaintia Hills Khasi State Mahals.	23	23	..	..	100%	
Lakhimpur ..	27	27	Nil	Nil	100%	
Sibsagar Division	52	32	20	30%	70%	Percentage is approximate. Out of the total capture one died.

(b)—Percentage of fully grown elephants—As per column 4 of the statement.

Percentage of partially grown elephants—As per column 5 of the statement.

**Mr. C. W. MORLEY:** With regard to (a), the number of elephants caught in Cachar is only 19. Will Government take further steps to increase this number during the coming year?

**The Hon'ble Srijut RUPNATH BRAHMA:** Generally, Sir, we permit this elephant catching operations according to the suggestions of the local Deputy Commissioners and the Divisional Forest Officers and according to the nature of the damage caused to the different areas. If we get such suggestions either from the Deputy Commissioner or the Divisional Forest Officer we shall consider whether we can increase the number. This will be considered at the time of next year's operation.

**Mr. C. W. MORLEY:** Thank you.

## Assam Trunk Road

**Dr. EMRAN HUSAIN CHOUDHURY** asked :

68. (a) Are Government aware that a portion of the Assam Trunk Road has not yet been asphalted ?

(b) When do they propose to take up the asphaltting of that portion of the road ?

**The Hon'ble Rev. J. J. M. NICHOLS-ROY** replied :

68. (a)—Yes.

(b)—As soon as the approval of the Government of India is obtained. The financial responsibility for construction, improvement and maintenance of all approved National Highways in Assam rests with the Government of India.

## Stoppage of horse racing in the Province

**Dr. EMRAN HUSAIN CHOUDHURY** asked :

69. In view of its baneful effects on the public do Government propose to stop horse racing in the Province ?

**The Hon'ble Srijut RUPNATH BRAHMA** replied :

69.—Government consider that it is not horse racing but the betting which goes on there which has a baneful effect. The matter of discouraging or prohibiting betting is under the consideration of Government.

**Mrs. BONILY KHONGMEN** : Do Government propose to reduce the number of days ?

**The Hon'ble Srijut RUPNATH BRAHMA** : As a matter of fact, Sir, this race course falls under the State territory and I do not think we have any hand there unless the State authorities agree to do this. We cannot do anything in this matter.

## Supply of photograph of Mahatma Gandhi to Public Offices

**Srijut GAURI KANTA TALUKDAR** asked :

70. With a view to inspire and instil a sense of justice, impartiality, truth and non-violence of which Mahatma Gandhi was an emblem, in the minds of Government servants and the general public coming in contact with them, do Government propose to provide each Law Court and Government office in the Province with a suitable photograph of Mahatma Gandhi and to allow it to replace the pictures of their Majesties, the King and the Queen ?

**The Hon'ble Srijut RUPNATH BRAHMA** replied :

70.—Government will consider the suggestion of the hon. Member in regard to supply of suitable photographs to Public Offices.

### Establishment of Veterinary College in the Province

Srijut HARINARAYAN BARUA asked :

71. Will Government be pleased to state—  
 (a) When they are going to start a Veterinary College in the Province ?  
 (b) How far they are proceeding in the matter ?

The Hon'ble Maulavi ABDUL MATLIB MAZUMDAR replied :

71. (a)—As soon as possible.  
 (b)—The scheme awaits Government of India's approval.

### Opening of Veterinary Centres in Jorhat Subdivision

Srijut HARINARAYAN BARUA asked :

72. Will Government be pleased to state—  
 (a) Whether they have received any scheme from the Jorhat Local Board for opening Veterinary Centres at different places of the Jorhat Subdivision for improvement of live-stock and treatment of cattle disease ?  
 (b) If so, whether Government propose to help the Board in this matter ?

The Hon'ble Maulavi ABDUL MATLIB MAZUMDAR replied :

72. (a)—Yes.  
 (b)—The proposal is under consideration of Government.

### Scarcity of Cotton

Srijut GAURI KANTA TALUKDAR asked :

73. Are Government aware—  
 (a) That a good number of people of the Province took to spinning cotton and managed to mitigate to some extent the hardship caused by cloth scarcity during the last few years ?  
 (b) That for the last two or three years cotton has become scarce in the market and our people have been put to immense hardship for want of cotton for spinning ?

Srijut BIMALAPRASAD CHALIHA (Parliamentary Secretary) replied :

73. (a)—This may well be so.  
 (b)—Yes.

### Wholesale and retail prices of Cotton

Srijut GAURI KANTA TALUKDAR asked :

74. (a) Will Government be pleased to state the wholesale and retail prices of spinning cotton that prevailed in Assam markets during the last six months of last year ?

(b) With a view to enable our people to mitigate the hardship that is being caused by cloth and yarn scarcity in the Province, do Government propose to take immediate steps (i) to arrange to supply cotton to people in sufficient quantity at reasonable price through Co-operative Societies or through some Government Agencies and (ii) to introduce cultivation of cotton extensively in suitable localities of the Province ?

**Srijut BIMALAPRASAD CHALIHA** (Parliamentary Secretary) replied :

74. (a)—The prices of ginned cotton appear to have been Rupees fifty wholesale and Rupees sixty retail.

(b) (i)—Government are arranging to maintain a regular supply of suitable cotton to the hand spinners in the different subdivisions through the Rural Development Department and, in fact, a fairly big consignment of medium staple cotton is due to reach the Province shortly. This cotton will be distributed through Subdivisional Agents. The Co-operative Department is also organising Co-operative Cotton marketing in the Garo Hills.

(ii)—The matter is engaging Government's attention.

**Srijut GAURI KANTA TALUKDAR** : Sir, will Government be pleased to say whether they have prepared any scheme for increasing the cultivation of cotton in the Province ?

\***The Hon'ble Srijut GOPINATH BARDOLOI** : Sir, that question, of course, does not arise out of the Question as put but it is being an attempt of the Government to encourage growing of cotton in places where it is found to be suitable.

**Srijut GAURI KANTA TALUKDAR** : Do not Government think it necessary that the cultivation of cotton should be increased as far as possible in view of the fact that Government want to establish textile mills ?

\***The Hon'ble Srijut GOPINATH BARDOLOI** : Yes, Sir.

**The Hon'ble the SPEAKER** : The Hon'ble Prime Minister has replied that every attempt will be made to increase production of cotton.

**Srijut GAURI KANTA TALUKDAR** : My intention is to invite the Government to expedite the matter, Sir.

#### Distribution of Medicines in rural areas

**Srijut HARINARAYAN BARUA** asked :

75. (a) Are Government aware that during the last two years the members of the Jorhat District Congress Committee distributed medicines in the rural areas in the summer season ?

(b) Are Government aware that the work was successfully done by them giving great relief to the people ?

(c) Do Government propose to take up a scheme for training the Congress workers of the different districts on the above line ?

(d) If so, do Government propose to increase the quantity of medicines for distribution by the Congress workers ?



**The Hon'ble Srijut RAMNATH DAS** replied :

75. (a)—It is reported that the Jorhat Congress Committee rendered help in the distribution of medicines in flooded areas during the flood of 1946.

(b)—Yes, the services of the Congress workers in the relief work were of great help.

(c) & (d)—Will be considered.

#### Result of election of Members to the Gauhati University Court

**The Hon'ble the SPEAKER:** I shall now announce the result of election to the Gauhati University Court. The following Members having secured the largest number of votes are hereby declared duly elected:—

1. Mrs. Bonily Khongmen,
2. Srijut Motiram Bora,
3. Srijut Beli Ram Das,
4. Srijut Hareswar Das, and
5. Maulavi Abdul Hai.

#### Result of Election of Representatives to the Assam Railway Advisory Committee

**The Hon'ble the SPEAKER:** As regards election of the representatives to the Assam Railway Advisory Committee the following Members having secured the largest number of votes are hereby declared duly elected:—

1. Maulavi Abdul Halim, and
2. Srijut Nilmani Phookan.

#### Budget Discussion

**The Hon'ble the SPEAKER:** The hon. Members remember that as many as 14 Members have already spoken yesterday on the general discussion of the Budget. There are still 13 Members to speak and the time at our disposal is only 3 hours 45 minutes. I thought that the hon. the Leader of the Opposition should take part to-day but there is some redeeming feature. Most probably on the 18th some more time will be available for the general discussion of the Budget because there are no Amendments to the Bills and I do not think that more than one hour will be taken in the three Bills and therefore, I hope to allot all the time available to the hon. the Leader of the Opposition and the Hon'ble Finance Minister on the 18th. Therefore, to-day, the whole time may be available for the hon. Members. I thought I shall be able only to allot 5 minutes to each hon. Member to-day, but in view of this the hon. Members will get 10 minutes each. I propose to give one hour to the hon. the Leader of the Opposition and one hour to the Hon'ble the Finance Minister and I hope that this will do.

**Maulavi Saiyid MUHAMMAD SAADULLA:** Sir, I will try to curtail my speech as far as possible and I think 1½ hours will be more than sufficient for me.

**\*The Hon'ble Srijut BISHNURAM MEDHI:** Sir, one hour may not do for me as I shall have to reply to so many points raised. Sir, if the hon. Leader of the Opposition would have spoken to-day, it would be convenient for me.

\*Speech not corrected.

**Maulavi Saiyid MUHAMMAD SAADULLA:** The Hon'ble the Finance Minister will not get much to criticise my speech. I will only present the position of Assam's finances and suggest means of improvement. There will be no criticism of the Budget proper and he need not be anxious to reply to my speech.

\***The Hon'ble Srijut BISHNURAM MEDHI:** If there will be no necessity to reply to him, I shall be able to finish within one hour, Sir.

**Srijut KARKA DALAY MIRI:** মাননীয় সভাপতি মহোদয়, মাননীয় বাজহ বিভাগৰ মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে তেখেতৰ বাজেট বক্তৃতাত অসম আৰু অসমীয়া জাতিৰ উন্নতিৰ অৰ্থে অনেক বৰুৱা আচনি হাতত লৈছে বুলি উল্লেখ কৰিছে। আৰু অসম চৰকাৰে এইবিলাক আচনি লোৱা দেখি বাস্তবিকৈ আমি আনন্দ পাইছো। কিন্তু এই বিলাক আচনি অকল কাগজ কলমত নেপাকি অতি সোনকালে কাৰ্য্যত পৰিণত কৰিব বুলি আশা কৰিলো।

সম্প্ৰতি এই বিষয় আলোচনা নকৰি আমাৰ সমষ্টিবোৰৰ অভাব অভিযোগবোৰৰ বিষয় কেই আঘাৰ মান অসম চৰকাৰক জনাবৰ কাৰণে আগ বাঢ়িলো।

মাটি বন্দবস্ত সঞ্চয় আৰু আজি বহুত দিনৰ পৰা অসম চৰকাৰে ট্ৰাইবেল বিলাকক সকলো প্ৰকাৰে সুবিধা আৰু আগ ভাগ দিয়া হব বুলি প্ৰতিশ্ৰুতি দি আহিছে আৰু এই উদ্দেশ্য লৈ কেই-মাহ মানৰ আগত Backward Belt আইন পাচ কৰিছে। কিন্তু এই আইন মতে আজিলৈকে ট্ৰাইবেল সকলৰ কাৰণে মাটি Block কৰি বিজাৰ্ড কৰা বা মাটি বন্দবস্ত কৰা দেখিবলৈ পোৱা নাই। গতিকে এই বিষয় অতি সোনকালে কাৰ্য্যত পৰিণত কৰিবলৈ অসম চৰকাৰৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰিলো।

উত্তৰ লক্ষীমপুৰ মহকুমাত ধলপুৰ, নাৰায়ণপুৰ, খেবজকাট, লালুক, নাওবৈচা আৰু কদম মৌজা, আৰু ডিব্ৰুগড় মহকুমাত ধেমাজী আৰু চিচি মৌজাত বহুত পতিত চৰকাৰী মাটি আছে। এই পতিত চৰকাৰী মাটিবোৰ ট্ৰাইবেল সকলৰ কাৰণে বিজাৰ্ড কৰি তেওঁবিলাকক সুবিধা আৰু আগ ভাগ দিবলৈ অসম চৰকাৰক অনুৰোধ কৰিলো।

ইয়াৰ ওপৰিও ব্ৰহ্মপুত্ৰ আৰু সোৱণশিৰি নৈৰ পাৰত আৰু চাপৰিবোৰত যিবিলাক মিৰিলোক আছে তেওঁবিলাক অস্থায়ী হিচাবে আজি বহুত দিনৰ পৰা বসতি কৰি আহিছে। তেওঁবিলাকৰ যদিও একচনীয়া পটা হিচাবে মাটি আছে তথাপি একেবাৰে অস্থায়ী। হয়তো ব্ৰহ্মপুত্ৰৰ গাৰ খহনীয়াত পৰি একেবছৰতে নাইকিয়া কৰিব পাৰে। গতিকে তেওঁবিলাককো ভূমি হীন লোক বুলি ধৰি স্থায়ী মাটি দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰাটো উচিত হব।

উত্তৰ লক্ষীমপুৰ মহকুমাৰ বিহপুৰিয়া মৌজাৰ দহঘৰীয়া আৰু লাগাচু দুখন মিৰি গাঁৱৰ বায়তক বলপূৰ্বক কৰি উচ্ছেদ কৰিবলৈ চৰকাৰ বাহাদুৰে লক্ষ্য কৰিছে আৰু দেৰ মাহ মানৰ আগত উক্ত দুখন মিৰি গাঁৱৰ কিছু ঘৰ বাৰী হাতীৰে ভাঙিছে বুলি জানিব পাৰিছো। উক্ত দুয়োখন গাঁৱৰ বায়তে তেওঁবিলাকৰ ওচৰত থকা গ্ৰেজিঙত বলপূৰ্বক হিচাবে বা ইচ্ছা কৰি গ্ৰেজিং বেদখল কৰা নাই। সোৱণশিৰী আৰু বঙা নৈৰ বাণপাণীৰ গাৰ খহনীয়াত তেওঁবিলাকৰ গাওঁ উঠি যোৱাত তেওঁবিলাকৰ মাইকী তিবোতা আৰু লৰা ছোৱালীৰ আশ্ৰয় হিচাবে তাত ঘৰ বাৰী লবলৈ বাধ্য হৈছে। ঘৰবাৰী সাজি থাকিবৰ কাৰণে কিছু মাটি পাৰৰ কাৰণে আজি বহুত দিনৰ পৰা কৰ্ত্তৃপক্ষৰ ওচৰত আবেদন নিবেদন কৰি আহিছে কিন্তু আজিলৈকে তেওঁবিলাকৰ আপত্তি কানসাৰ নকৰি ফলত উচ্ছেদ কৰিছে। এই বিষয় সুমিমাংসা কৰি উক্ত বায়তৰ সুবিধাৰ্থে ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব বুলি আশা কৰিলো।

শিক্ষা সঞ্চয় ট্ৰাইবেল আৰু পিচ পৰা জাতি সমূহে বৰ্ত্তমান চৰকাৰৰ পৰা যিমান সহায় আৰু উৎসাহ পাম বুলি আশা কৰিছিল যিমান খিনি নোপোৱাত নিৰাশ হৈছে। ট্ৰাইবেল গাওঁ-বোৰত এতিয়াও শ শ প্ৰাইভেট প্ৰাইমাৰী স্কুল আছে। এই বিলাক স্কুলে এতিয়ালৈকে চৰকাৰৰ ফালৰ বা স্থানীয় বৰ্ডৰ পৰা কোনো সহায় পোৱা নাই। মাইনৰ আৰু মধ্য অসমীয়া স্কুলবোৰত

সন্তোম জনক সাহাৰা নোপোৱাত ক্ৰমানুৰ্বে অৱস্থা শোচনীয় হৈ আহিছে। গ্ৰাইমাৰী বাধ্যতা শিক্ষাৰ আইনখন পাচ হ'বৰ আজি দু বছৰ হল কিন্তু আজিলৈকে কাৰ্যত পৰিণত নকৰা দেখি আচৰিত হৈছো। আশা কৰো শিক্ষা বিভাগৰ মাননীয় মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে শিক্ষাত পিচ পৰি থকা আৰু শিক্ষাৰ প্ৰতি আগ্ৰহ নোহোৱা ট্ৰাইবেল সমূহৰ মাজত বাধ্যতা মূলক আইন খন পোন প্ৰথমে বলবত কৰি ট্ৰাইবেল সমূহৰ মত উপকাৰ কৰিব বুলি আশা কৰিলো।

উত্তৰ লক্ষীমপুৰ হাইস্কুল ঘৰটো একেবাৰে শোচনীয়। আজি নৱত দিনৰ পৰা উক্ত স্কুল ঘৰ স্থায়ী হিচাবে সাজিবৰ কাৰণে আবেদন নিবেদন কৰি আহিছে কিন্তু অসম চৰকাৰে একেবাৰে কাপ সাৰ দিয়া নাই। এইবাৰ বাজেটত উক্ত স্কুল ঘৰৰ কাৰণে মাত্ৰ ৫০ হেজাৰ টকা ধৰিছে। এই অলপীয়া টকাবে স্থায়ী হিচাবে আধুনিক ধৰণৰ স্কুল ঘৰ চৰ বুলি লক্ষ্যে। যোৱাটো বা গেলিবাটো গভৰমেণ্ট হাই স্কুল ঘৰৰ ধৰণত সাজিবৰ কাৰণে কৰ্তৃপক্ষৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰিলো আৰু এই উদ্দেশ্য লৈ যথেষ্ট পৰিমাণে টকা মঞ্জুৰ কৰিবৰ কাৰণে অনুৰোধ কৰিলো।

যুদ্ধ পৰিকল্পনাত উত্তৰ লক্ষীমপুৰ মহকুমা আৰু মাজুলীত কেইটামান বাঙা ঘৰা হৈছিল কিন্তু আজি পৰ্য্যন্ত কাম আৰম্ভ কৰা নাই, ইয়াৰ কাৰণ কি বুজিব পৰা নাই। আশা কৰো অতি সোনকালে কাম হাতত লব।

আন আন ব্যাধিৰ লগে লগে অসমৰ গাঁৱে ভূঞা আজি নৱ বছৰৰ পৰা বৃষ্টবোগে বেয়া বৰমে দেখা দিছে। কৃষ্টবোগৰ চিকিৎসালয় মত আছে এটাবলাকত উচিত ব্যবস্থা লোৱা নাই। এই মানাত্মক ৰোগ যাতে অসমৰ পৰা নিৰ্মূল হ'ব পাৰে তাৰ কাৰণে উচিত ব্যবস্থা অতি সোনকালে লবলৈ মাননীয় ডাক্তাৰী বিভাগৰ মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰিলো।

গাওঁ উন্নয়নৰ কাৰণে অসম চৰকাৰে আচনি লোৱা দেখি স্থৰী হৈছো। কিন্তু অসমৰ চুকে কাঁপে পৰি থকা একেবাৰে পিচপৰা অঞ্চলত থকা লোকসকলেও যাতে ইয়াৰ বিশেষকৰূপে সুবিধা পায় তাৰ কাৰণে অসম চৰকাৰৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰিলো।

অসম চৰকাৰৰ দ্বাৰা Higher Administrative চাকৰীৰ ট্ৰেইনিঙৰ কাৰণে কিছু লোক পঠোৱা হৈছে কিন্তু দুখৰ বিষয় যে ভৈয়ানৰ ট্ৰাইবেলৰ ভাগত এটিও নপৰিল। আমাৰ উপযুক্ত লোক সকলে যাতে উচ্চ চাকৰীৰ ট্ৰেইনিঙৰ পৰা বঞ্চিত নহয় তাৰ কাৰণে অসম চৰকাৰৰ প্ৰতি দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰিলো।

**Maulavi ABDUL HAI:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to make a few observations on the Budget under discussion. The Hon'ble Finance Minister deserves congratulations when he happens to be the first Finance Minister to present this Budget before us after the attainment of independence of India, and for the matter of that of Assam. The present Budget is a full-fledged Budget of truncated Assam. Sir, this Budget has shown a revenue receipt of Rs. 13,11,62,000 and an expenditure of Rs. 14,61,21,000. This shows a deficit of about Rs. 1,49,59,000. This is not really a Budget of the Province during normal period. This sum includes an anticipated grant from the Central Government of Rs. 7,78,12,000 with an expenditure of Rs. 8,47,36,000. As a matter of fact the normal Budget of this Province is about Rs. 5,33,62,000 on the receipt side and about Rs. 6,83,00,900 on the expenditure side. Sir, the Hon'ble Finance Minister has said that in our Revised Estimate for the current year we have got a decrease in receipt owing to the transfer of Sylhet from Assam. But it is regrettable that the expenditure has not proportionately come down. It is almost at the same level as if it is for the whole of Assam if Assam remained intact. This is not expected from a Government of this date. Of course the Hon'ble Finance Minister has said that for some Development Schemes the Government has retained in services some of the officers. But for these Development Schemes, which are

included in the Post-War Development Schemes, there is a separate Budget. It is very frequently said that the present Government cannot move a little without Special Officers in almost all the Departments. Sir, if there is a need for engaging or appointing Special Officers to carry on the same kind of works then may we know what functions the existing Secretariat staff are doing? Are they proving worthless? If so, what is the use of keeping so many of the existing staff in those Departments? Or, is it because that those persons who are now sitting at the helm of the administration have little or no experience? In the light of this, Sir, may I suggest that the Government will please see that the ordinary expenses for the administration should not go high. Of course I am not speaking about the Special Departments. For the improvement that we want in our country we like to see that the non-technical experts should not be appointed and engaged.

Now, Sir, another point with regard to appointments I want to bring to the notice of the Government that this Government is still pursuing that policy of old Government of employing some of the retired persons by giving them extension in service or re-employment. Sir, in the past I always spoke against such a policy of Government, and yet the same method is still pursued. This Province has no dearth of qualified, educated youngmen. In view of this it is strange to find why this Government is anxious enough to retain in service all those officers who have already served up to their retiring stage. If those officers have served out their utility why expenses are incurred on them? I am confident, Sir, that I have got the full support of the younger generation when I say that Government should mend their ways and should not employ or give extension to retired officers to serve Government any more.

I am now, Sir, coming to the matter about Rural Development Scheme. This Scheme is going to have a share of expenditure of more than 94 lakhs of rupees out of which the Rural Development and the Panchayat Schemes are going to have a share of about 51 lakhs. Undoubtedly, Sir, the Panchayat system is a very good system and for that we give our full support. But one thing which I cannot but say is that whether this is the stage at which we should give such wide power and judicial power to the people of villages where the percentage of literacy is not more than 5 or 6. Sir, will it not be like giving a knife to the baby to play with? Sir, just now my hon. Friend, Srijiit Karka Dalay Miri, has said that the Compulsory Primary Education Bill which has already been passed has not been given effect to. In the Budget I have seen that Government have sanctioned a sum of two lakhs of rupees for the purpose of organising Compulsory Primary Education. Our suggestion is that instead of taking the Five-Year Plan to develop 720 rural centres at the rate of 140 per year and giving a huge sum of 51 lakhs of rupees, we should try to establish the Panchayat system at half the number of centres where the people are more educated and to devote the rest of the money in giving free Primary Education in other centres so that the people may be trained up to conduct their affairs in a judicious manner.

**The Hon'ble the SPEAKER:** The hon. Member has two minutes more.

**Maulavi ABDUL HAI:** Yes, Sir, I will finish.

I will speak a few words about nationalisation of Transport. The Hon'ble Finance Minister has said that they are going to take up the South Trunk Road from Gauhati to Nowgong, but he has not mentioned anything about the most important road—I mean the Gauhati-Shillong Road. Whether Government is going to take it up or not, they have not given any indication. A rumour is afloat that there is a dispute in this matter and that even in the

Cabinet there is some disagreement. Sir, the public want to know definitely whether Government is going to take up this road as a nationalised transport. Because, on the Gauhati-Nowgong Road only some petty busowners are getting their livelihood, but here on the Gauhati-Shillong Road capitalists from outside the Province are exploiting the people, and, therefore, Government should take immediate steps to nationalise this road and their decision should be announced through the Publicity Department and the Press so that the apprehension of the public may be allayed.

Now, Sir, I am going to join fully with the Hon'ble Finance Minister.....

**The Hon'ble the SPEAKER:** The hon. Member's time is over.

**Maulavi ABDUL HAI:** Sir, I like to speak on certain important points and for that I want to have some more time.

**The Hon'ble the SPEAKER:** I am afraid, I cannot allow more time. But if the House like to sit one hour more, then I can give three minutes more.

**Dr. EMRAN HUSAIN CHAUDHURY:** Yes, Sir, we like to sit one hour more.

**Babu KAMINI KUMAR SEN:** That might not be necessary. Probably the House will not like that.

**Srijut SARAT CHANDRA SINHA:** I think, we should continue for one hour more.

**Babu KAMINI KUMAR SEN:** Thirteen minutes suggested by the Hon'ble Speaker may be allowed.

**Srijut SIDDHI NATH SARMA:** Some of us may not speak for thirteen minutes. So, we need not sit one hour more.

**The Hon'ble the SPEAKER:** My yesterday's experience is that every hon. Member has been speaking more than ten minutes. So, if it is the sense of the House that we should sit one hour more, then I can allow three minutes more.

**Mr. C. W. MORLEY:** Yes, if it is necessary.

**The Hon'ble the SPEAKER:** Then, the hon. Member may speak for three minutes more.

**Maulavi ABDUL HAI:** Then, Sir, we agree to give our full support to the Hon'ble Finance Minister in respect of getting our legitimate share from the Central Government for jute. The Central Government have all along been giving step-motherly treatment to Assam. From the speech of the Hon'ble Finance Minister it appears that Assam grows 31 per cent. of jute. In that case, it is only proper and just that the Central Government should include a person from this Province in the Expert Committee in order to obtain full facts regarding Assam and give Assam its due share. I hope that the Provincial Government would not lack in demanding from the Central Government their due share and in this matter the whole country will be at their back. We hope also that the Central Government—which is now a popular Government—will make this Province independent in respect of finance as it is the frontier Province. I agree with the Hon'ble Finance Minister when he said that we have

achieved freedom through the leadership of Bapuji, but we are still to achieve the economic and social freedom. Surely we also join with the view that we should always be true followers of that departed soul who has shown us the light of freedom, peace and equality, and we hope that the present Ministry who claim to be his ardent followers, will give equal treatment to all in service, business and other respects. With these words I resume my seat.

**Dr. EMRAN HUSAIN CHAUDHURY:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, at the outset I must apologise for my inability to go through the Budget with the thoroughness it deserved, this was because I got a copy of it very late. Nevertheless, I would like to congratulate the Hon'ble Finance Minister as some have done already on presenting the first Budget of free Assam. I remember there are a number of important features in the Budget. For instance there is the proposal for the abolition of the Zemindari system. The Zemindaries in Assam cover an area of over one point six million acres paying a revenue of slightly over Rs. 3,15,000. God knows how much harm has been done to the people residing in the Zemindari areas by this terrible system. Secondly, in bringing forward the proposal for the abolition of this hated system, I hope, Government will extend their hands and apply them to some other industries which require nationalisation; I mean, the Tea industry and the Assam Oil Company, Digboi. As everybody knows, Government are after giving as much help, benefit and service to the exploited masses as possible. Hence, if these two big industries are nationalised a good deal of benefit could be given to the exploited masses.

Sir, another feature of the Budget is the proposal for the establishment of the Agricultural College, the Veterinary College, Medical College, Police Training College, Engineering College, Technical Institute, High Court and University in Assam. Well, these are features which commend themselves to every Member of the House. Over and above these there is the Post-War Reconstruction Scheme to give service and benefit to the masses. But while talking of the institutions which Government have in front of them, I should like to vent the grievances of the Sibsagar District as also of Lakhimpur District, for Government's failure to pay heed to the protests, persistently and strongly, made for the establishment of the Engineering College at Jorhat. Jorhat has got the paraphernalia required for the establishment of the College. You have the Technical Institute there and buildings are available for this purpose. All these economic factors—the existence already of a Technical Institute, large buildings and other paraphernalia have been thrown to the winds. The Government have paid no heed to the demands which have been made in this connection both from the Platform and the Press.

Before going further, I should like to draw the attention of the Government to the speeches made by my esteemed Friends, Srijut Haladhar Bhuyan and Srijut Motiram Bora, yesterday. In course of their speeches they referred to the nepotism, corruption, favouritism, prevalent in the Public Works Department, and the Supply and Education Departments. It appears that Government are not giving enough attention to the interests of the Assamese people and have forgotten the slogan—Assam for the Assamese. Can Government deny that there has been nepotism in the matter of appointments, promotions and also in the award of stipends? It is only a few days back that an interesting discussion took place in the House regarding the consumption of thousands of gallons of petrol by one company or by one person in spite of the fact that there has been universal shortage of petrol. The discussion arose because the reply given by Government to the supplementaries of my Friend, Mr. Bhadra Gogoi, was absolutely unsatisfactory. Only the other day, the hon. Leader of the Opposition referred in the course of his speech to the grant by Government of two

permits to a certain Member of this House holding responsible position to purchase two new cars in two different places. How is it that when everybody is complaining of shortage of cars in the Province one hon. Member on the side opposite could obtain two permits for the purchase of two new cars at a time? May I know the name of this hon. Member who is guilty of this practice?

Sir, it is a known fact that the members of the Liaison Committees as also Village Vigilance Committees have abused and still abuse their privileges and powers. One hon. Member, I know, got a permit to purchase 44 bundles of corrugated iron sheets from Shillong and, I understand, the same gentleman obtained another permit for an equal quantity of corrugated iron sheets at Jorhat. Later on one of the permits was cancelled. As these things are being investigated into by Government and since they are *sub-judice*, I do not like to proceed further over the matter. At any rate, while people are complaining that they are not having corrugated iron sheets, cloth and other necessities, one hon. Member had the good luck to have as many bundles of corrugated iron sheets as he wanted. I am obliged to raise the matter as the Jorhat Liaison Committee has recently gone into this and as this is a common talk in the constituency.

Sir, yesterday my Friend, Mr. Bora, referred to Madras and Bombay Provinces as forging ahead with their Prohibition work. In spite of the fact that this Government launched a Prohibition campaign regarding liquor, Government have not been able to .....

**\*The Hon'ble Srijut BISHNURAM MEDHI:** May I know from the hon. Member whether the gentleman referred to in his speech is still a Member of this House?

**Dr. EMRAN HUSAIN CHAUDHURY:** No, Sir.

Bombay and Madras are going ahead with their Schemes of Prohibition and a Sub-Committee was appointed in Assam regarding Prohibition long ago and yet Government have not yet come to any decision as to when they can start Prohibition in this Province. Do they want to have Rs.60 lakhs at the cost of the health of the nation or do they want a healthy nation at the cost of Rs.60 lakhs? Believe me, Sir, if they start Prohibition now they will have to spend less on the health of the people of Assam and the result will be accumulation of more money in the provincial coffers.

I will now turn to the conditions as obtained in the Railways. A reference was made to it by my Friend, Mr. Morley. Recently the fares of lower classes have been greatly increased and the Inter-class fare has been increased 40 per cent. But if you look for amenities, they are nil. Except the mark "Inter-class" outside the compartment you cannot distinguish it from the Third class. There is practically no difference between the Inter-class and Third class. In addition to this, people travel Inter-class with Third class tickets and very often without tickets at all. Besides, the railway employees are found travelling Inter-class with Third class passes or even without them to the great inconvenience of the *bona fide* passengers. When these anomalies are brought to the notice of the local railway authorities they appear to be indifferent. Sometime you travel two or three hundred miles at a stretch and yet you do not see a single T. T. C. or T. T. E. There is no proper checking at all. That is the state of affairs that we find prevailing in the Railway administration. There are many important places where there are no waiting or refreshment rooms. In this connection, I should like to invite the attention of the Government in all earnestness, to make a serious attempt to reopen the passenger line between Jorhat and Neamati. I have been moving the authorities concerned since 1946 in this matter. I saw the General

\*Speech not corrected.

Manager, Mr. Bhandarkar, in this connection and in reply to a letter of mine he said

"Dear Dr. Chaudhury.

Thank you very much for your letter of the 16th. There is an important point regarding the question of permission to run passenger trains on the Neamati Section. I am asking the Transportation Department to look into it. Probably it will be a little difficult to fix this up." The letter is dated February 20th, 1947. Unfortunately, Mr. Bhandarkar has now retired and I do not know whether his successor will take the same interest in the matter as Mr. Bhandarkar did. The goods train that was running between Jorhat and Neamati has also been recently stopped. I again request Government that the hardships complained of by the passengers travelling between Jorhat and Neamati be removed, and urge Government most earnestly that early attention be paid to run this train from Jorhat to Neamati. At the same time, I should like to draw the attention of the Government regarding a proposal of mine for a circle-train service between Jorhat-Mariani, Furkating, Golaghat, Jorhat which will go a long way to remove the oft complained of hardships and grievances and give every comfort to the passengers travelling from Jorhat to Golaghat, *via*, Titabar or Dergaon. So I hope Government will kindly take into consideration these humble proposals of mine.

Nextly, as one interested in the welfare of labourers generally, specially of the tea gardens, I wish I could talk a lot on the amenities to be given to the tea garden workers. But since my Friend, Prof. Sarwan, has already spoken a good deal on the conditions of Mazdoors in the tea gardens in Assam, I do not like to waste any more time of the House. But I should like to sound a note of warning that unless their grievances are removed and their demands met, Government and tea planters will have to face trouble sooner or later. The same people who are now agitating in Assam and in different parts of India will extend their activities to these tea gardens and will give trouble both to the planters and Government.

Sir, I am also interested in the employees of the Assam Oil Company. Apart from their general grievances, I should lodge a grievance of the Muslim employees of the Assam Oil Company. I have been drawing the attention of the Government ever since 1946 to a specific grievances of the 2,500 Muslim employees at Digboi and that is this: that the practice which was in vogue once, *i.e.* the practice of allowing leave with pay to the Muslim employees to say their prayers on Fridays has been discontinued since the start of the war. In reply to a Supplementary Question of mine I got a satisfactory answer from the Hon'ble Minister-in-charge that he would put pressure on the company to grant this concession. But later on when I had occasion to put further Questions on the subject Government disallowed them on the ground that Digboi is a Central Administration.

**The Hon'ble Srijut RAMNATH DAS:** Who disallowed, whether the Government or the Hon'ble Speaker?

**The Hon'ble the SPEAKER:** It is the Chair who can disallow and not the Government.

**Dr. EMRAN HUSAIN CHAUDHURY:** I now stand corrected.

**The Hon'ble the SPEAKER:** The hon. Member's time is over.

**Dr. EMRAN HUSAIN CHAUDHURY:** Could you give me three minutes more? I have not spoken half as much as I wanted to.

**The Hon'ble the SPEAKER:** The hon. Member has already taken more than fourteen minutes.



**Dr. EMRAN HUSAIN CHAUDHURY:** If I am given three minutes more I may hope to curtail my speech and finish it.

**The Hon'ble the SPEAKER:** All right two minutes.

**Dr. EMRAN HUSAIN CHAUDHURY:** Thank you, Sir. The other day I requested my Friend, Mr. Hardman, who also represents Digboi interests to lend his good offices in this matter. He tried his best, but his attempts failed. Now I request Government to move the Assam Oil Company in this very important respect.

Sir, the Pay Committee's Report is now ready, but unfortunately we are not in a position to say anything about the Report. Anyway, Government have taken into consideration the grievances of their loyal servants but we are not in a position to go into further details as Government have conveniently withheld the Report from our perusal. I have to stop at that.

Government have looked to the Centre for more money because they have already showed a deficit Budget to the extent of over 1 crore 75 lakhs. Recently tax on tea has been increased. Why can't you claim a share on this? Why can't you move the Central Government, with the help of an expert committee, to get more money? I understand the Central Government take about 10 crores from Assam and as a subvention they give us only 30 lakhs. As a share of jute duty we get only 31½ per cent, and from income-tax 2 per cent. I therefore urge the appointment of an expert committee, as has been suggested by Mr. Bora, with the Leader of the Opposition as Chairman, in order to approach the Centre for more money to help the Assam Government to put their schemes into effect.

**Srijut NILMANI PHOOKAN:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, at the outset I should say that after the passing away of Mahatma Gandhi, the greatest asset of the country is lost and no amount of material wealth of the world can replace it. He was the greatest Socialist, so to say, in the truest sense like the Prophet of Islam, and as such if we really follow his ideal, the Budget, whether balanced, surplus or deficit in its usual phraseology, is immaterial unless we are in a position to put the common man in his proper place in his Ram Raj. So with that end in view we must adjust all our affairs whether it is the Budget of the Government administration or a private family Budget or a Socialist Budget. Therefore, if we accept this ideology then the Budget which has been so long framed to an Imperial end for all-round exploitation of the people should totally be changed in its principle and in place of power we should now have service. We are to choose between power and service. And if we really mean service to the common man, then our Budget should also be so adjusted.

Sir, the Indian Independence Act gave us the first Budget and we congratulate our Hon'ble Finance Minister who had the privilege to place the Budget elaborately before the House. But though it is a Budget under the Indian Independence Act, there is still no access to the strong room of the Government of India for a fair share. In the Draft Constitution we find that the *status quo* has been maintained for the next 5 years and we shall have to live at the mercy of the Centre for these 5 years.

Sir, I am missing link for more than two decades in this House, so I would be a misfit in this House. However, what difference I find then and now is very insignificant. In 1921-22 the opening balance was Rs.58,28,000. In 1922-23 it dwindled to Rs.12,56,000. In 1921-22 the Finance Member talked of "larger profits to be taxed", then I meant that larger profit to be derived from tea, coal and oil. Have we succeeded in that even to-day?

*Otto Niemeyer Award.*—Injustice began in 1921-22 and to-day in independent Assam the Finance Minister laments over it. He has made out a strong case and the whole Province is behind him. At least 60 per cent. of these taxes should come back to our Province.

Budget is still a sealed book to Members in matters of details, but in 1921 I moved the following Resolution and carried—"This Council recommends to the Government that a Sub-Committee of official and non-official members of equal number be formed annually to assist the Finance Member with suggestions on preparing Budget". Now the National Government can do this with real advantage as it is a people's Budget now. In this connection the Government may remember the inspiring words of His Excellency Lord Mountbatten who predicts not without reason that Assam has a great future for national wealth. Budget should now adopt a plastic principle to increase its wealth. So its provisions on remunerative expenditure side should be greater. Heads of Departments may be clipped of superfluous hair in that case many a little will make a mickle.

Financial independence has yet to be achieved. This fight must be fought and won. Eternal truce can never be there. Doling, charity, magnanimity are of doubtful economic value. The Centre must be told that they should not rob us of our main resources of revenue. At least 60 per cent. of it should be given to us. Voted and non-voted heads still persist. It is, I should say, financial anachronism in free Assam. By a convention the constitutional Governor may spend a part of it for the most pressing needs in any department of the Government as a palliative.

The Centre should assist us in harnessing water powers and electric energy whereby to establish heavy industries with Central contribution. Then and then only a just share of profit may be claimed by them.

To me to prepare the schemes in paper by highly paid so-called experts without plants and their immediate possibilities is a sort of rake's progress leading nowhere. If agriculture is the ultimate basis of industry and commerce and if rural development and village self-sufficiency are the immediate objectives under Gandhian ideology, let our twenty thousand villages be well organised with health and plenty. Industry will follow its suit along with its flowing honey. In my humble opinion and honest conviction, when machineries are also not easily available, let us lay the foundation of industrialisation of the country five years hence, by all-round upliftment of the villages, all these years, under planned systems. In the meantime, let us have up-to-date road system, resuscitated water ways, harnessed water powers and generated electricity, irrigation and embankment work making the soil congenial for the natural growth of industry and large scale commerce.

The Joint Select Committee in their Report referred to the unsatisfactory character of land laws of India. They suggested it should be the first care of popular Ministers under the new Reforms to bring them under the statutory basis. They are still under the Regulation of 1886 which even got final sanction of the Legislative Department of the Government of India, "after considerable correspondence of five years" and still "after various amendments". These land laws must be simplified and codified. An economic holding to each peasant family must be assigned, land-owners for letting out lands in any shape be abolished, no special grants of lands for any plausible reasons be settled with anyone leading to capitalism. It is well and good, our Government is going to abolish the Zemindary system, and also giving immediate protection to *Adhiars* as an interim arrangement. These *Adhiars* should now be converted into peasant proprietors of economic holdings and collective farming of these proprietors be encouraged.

As I have already made some experiments in village upliftment work for which an urge is noticeable in the mind of the village people, I have entertained great hopes for success of the Rural Development Schemes of the Government which will also assist Grow More Food Campaign in achieving fruitful results. A substantial help, co-ordinated assistance of Agriculture, Industry and Co-operative Departments of the Government on the spot and easy supply of seed, livestock of

good breed, attention to village sanitation and other health matters and establishment of social amenities side by side will cull the energy of village life and buoy it up.

The Assam Primary Education Bill was introduced quarter of a century ago; compulsory primary education is yet a far off event and still an educational Utopia. No country can be democratised on the ignorance and illiteracy of the masses. Centre should come to our rescue in this regard.

To build up the Gauhati University to a national purpose with international outlook a mint of money will be necessary. When the Government of India has allotted some 50 lakhs of rupees to two full-fledged Universities why a contribution of at least 50 lakhs should not be expected for the Gauhati University, to see even the site for it was the first thought of the Governor-General of India on his alighting from the plane. It is the culture of the people that makes the civilised life of the people and political freedom possible for long stay.

For want of overseers, engineers and technical men Post-war works in many Departments had to be curtailed. The Government should have developed the Jorhat Technical School into a full-fledged Engineering College by now if they did not lack in that vision. With a few scholarships granted for technical education, if young men did not get proper opportunities, these opportunities go to the outsiders who flock here with their kith and kin to do business connected with particular Departments. It is now time to think seriously in these matters. All these institutions for technical experts must be founded in connection with the Gauhati University under a plan and a short-term service be created for these institutions, meanwhile getting our youths trained in Post-Graduate education to come back to serve these institutions.

The question of labour looms large in public eyes. Its omission in the Budget Speech by the Finance Minister is remarkable. Tea garden and Industrial labour problems have grown in size and intensity. Unions have not as yet steadied. Different political ideologies are working in their minds. However, labour unrest is not a smoke without fire. Capital is still shy in approaching labour with open mind. At such a juncture Government's responsibility is apparent.

**The Hon'ble the SPEAKER :** The hon. Member has got only two minutes more.

**Srijut NILMANI PHOOKAN :** I have been given the time of Srijut Hazarika. He has retired in my favour. Mr. Siddhi Nath Sarma also surrenders in my favour.

In November last there was a strike at Gauhati. The matter was referred for arbitration to Sessions Judge who must be busy in other cases. At Jorhat a case of lock-out was going on for more than two months. The Hanuman Mill owners are defying to carry out compromise terms in spite of Labour Commissioner's advice and orders. There is no Industrial Court yet established, no Work Committee to take up these matters. Here mills on technical ground of numbers have not come under Standing Orders provisions.

If necessary, the Labour Department should be further reorganised with sufficient hands for handling situations. Labour unrest is still a provoked thing. To expect Labour to be restful, their lots and environments must improve. If they are considered as senseless class—which they are actually not—reason demands more sensible handling of them on this account.

Assam Railway manned with officers mainly from Bengal is creating conditions not at all favourable to the children of the soil. There is hardly 3 per cent. of Assamese in this Railway. Surpluses are coming without reference to capacity of this Railway. This Railway has sunk in size, but its departments have swelled

with new posts. High paid T. T. E. s, more than necessary, are there to assist only ticketless travellers. They draw their salary from Rs.250 to Rs.300 whereas in other Railways this duty is performed by the Crew Department with salary from Rs.45 to Rs.85. The Training School under the Government of India Order has not yet been established. It might easily be started at Jorhat in the General Manager's vacant bungalow and other quarters. On the plea of dearth of qualified trained Assamese hands, outsiders are imported every day. I hope our Government will be pleased to make the following enquiries. Regarding the Neamati Railway I should say it is only rate war which is prevailing there. The Railway and the Steamer Companies are always at loggerheads with each other. This Railway has recently been taken over by the Bengal and Assam Railway. Then, Sir, I want Government to enquire (1) how many new appointments have been made after separation of Assam Railway, (2) why training school is not yet established, (3) why Welfare Inspectors should not be appointed from qualified Assamese from outside direct, (4) what is the number of surpluses now, (5) why in place of posting, relieving system continues? Is it not a fact that these relieving hands for the sake of extra allowance are transferred after two months, to come back again as such; (6) are the Railway employees paying rents in all quarters under the rules; (7) when there is only one platform why a new post of Passengers' Guide has been created with four such guides drawing Rs.200 or so and one Chief Guide drawing about Rs.300; (8) how many Assamese employees have been taken in New Construction of Assam Project link from Fakiragram to O-T-Railway; (9) how many Assamese first rate contractors have been engaged and how many Assamese stall keepers and vendors are there?

**The Hon'ble Srijut RAMNATH DAS:** These are fit subjects for discussion in the Central Assembly, Sir.

**Srijut NILMANI PHOOKAN:** Recently, the Badarpur European Institute has been converted to High English School though the Anglo-Indian staff objected to it. A large number of them both in Traffic and Loco Departments have been transferred from Assam. Out of more than 70 officers only one Assamese Officer has been given a place now. Mr. S. M. S. Hazarika has not been taken in, though he is willing to come. His fault is when he was not placed in Assam he opted for Pakistan. But others who originally opted for Pakistan but subsequently changed their mind have been taken by the Indian Dominion in large numbers, only this gentleman is prevented from doing so. Hundred and one pin-pricks are being given to Assamese employees now because of their conscious efforts to have a just place in their own Railway. I may give a friendly warning to the authorities of Assam Railway not to create intolerable situation for our people by their too selfish acts of nepotism, and high-handedness to suppress the legitimate claims of the Assamese people.

Now, Sir, regarding the lot of aided school teachers I should give the following facts:—

In 1922 the number of Government schools was 18 and the number of pupils reading there was 6,300 whereas the corresponding numbers in Aided High Schools were 12 and 2,665. The average cost per pupil in Government school was Rs.64 against Rs.45 in Aided High School. In 1947-48 the number of Government High Schools is 9 and the number of pupils 8,830 whereas the number of Aided High Schools is more than 100 and the number of pupils is nearly 32,500. The cost per pupil in Government Schools is Rs.50 against Rs.9 in Aided High Schools. That is, the number of pupils in Aided High Schools is nearly four times than that in Government High Schools, but Government contribute per pupil in Aided High Schools about one-sixth of what they do for Government High Schools. It needs no further comment. If expenditure budgeted for under headings

"Miscellaneous" and "Allowances" were calculated one or two per cent. less an amount might have been found for Aided School grants, adequately made. I hope the Finance Minister will give us an assurance for a Supplementary Budget Demand on this account and similar pressing needs of low-paid servants in other Departments. I should suggest that grants for aided schools in future may equitably be given on population basis for every district removing the present inequitable distribution. Jorhat Girls' High School should be provincialised. (A voice: Why not others?) To my mind, all the District Girls' Schools should be provincialised.

Then, Sir, regarding the Forest, Public Works Department and Veterinary Department, the less said the better. Of course the Forest Department is a remunerative Department. But this Department has got to be run scientifically and big forest reserves should be established.

Regarding the Public Works Department, Sir, I should say that the Department has no sympathy for the people. The other day the Hon'ble Minister of Public Works Department himself had to run from Dibrugarh to Tinsukia and Ledo to buy some machinery, but the Chief Engineer refused to buy these things because he thought these were not good. But at the same time he knew and everybody knows, that the Minister of the United Provinces or his Parliamentary Secretary himself came and bought many machinery from there for the United Provinces Government. This fact shows the indifference of the present administration of the Public Works Department for the development of communications and other things. I cannot think otherwise.

Then, regarding Prohibition matter I think there should be a settlement of all the addicts somewhere like the Salvation Army Crime Settlement. If the addicts are now roped in in that settlement and are given some work to do to make them mentally and physically trained, the Prohibition work will be successful. Otherwise to run after the smugglers by any amount of officials will be only chasing the will-o-the-wisp.

Sir, we notice this administrative indifference to Assamese interests, at least inability to protect them, almost everywhere. I feel no diffidence to say that unless Departmental heads are broad minded, the Assamese interests in the Services are, as has been, and will always be, in jeopardy. Every day outsiders are being taken in on the plea that no competent and experienced Assamese hands are available. But who created such a situation, if it is a fact? I for myself do not believe in the natural incompetency of our people. They have been all along denied opportunities of life. Their merits did not find proper scope. The alien Government had nothing to choose between Assamese and outsiders. Any one who could pander to their Imperial needs was welcome. The National Government now must change their policy. They are to assist in creating fields for competency of our people. Why an Assamese responsible senior officer though not an I. C. S. could not have been placed to look after a contented staff in every Department? Even after the country becoming independent the old Imperial distinction of services as I. C. S. and Provincial Service has been retained. What earthly reason there was to create two cadres as A. C. S. and I. A. S. with different status and pay? This is the thing which I mostly resent because with the quitting of the British, their bureaucratic mentality and procedure should not remain any more.

Bad administration of Supply and other Departments—many hon. Members have spoken about this. I have only one word to add. It is a fact that these Departments were never administered during or after the war by any strictly honest man. It is a known fact that many prosecutions have been made and

that many officers were of doubtful moral principles and nepotism and bribery were rampant. But I do not rake up the old memory but I do feel that the present National Government, the present Congress Government, if they want to carry on the administration to the satisfaction of the people whom they are pledged to serve, these things should never be tolerated by them and heavy punishment should be meted out to people who actually do not do their duties properly and indulge in immoral things. These things must be stopped.

**The Hon'ble the SPEAKER :** The hon. Member's time is up. Please do not encroach upon other's time.

**Srijut NILMANI PHOOKAN :** One word regarding the Assam Transport. When we have nationalised the Assam Transport does it stand to reason that the Commercial Carrying Company should not come to Government? If it does not, the Assam Transport should be abolished and that will show the incompetence of Government and that the Government is not serious in their attempt to nationalise big industries.

Regarding communal questions I congratulate the Assam Muslim League for disbanding it.....

**Dr. EMRAN HUSAIN CHAUDHURY :** It has not been disbanded.

**Maulavi Saiyid MUHAMMAD SAADULLA :** Let him go on.

**The Hon'ble the SPEAKER :** The hon. Member is acting on rumour and should be careful in making a statement.

**Srijut NILMANI PHOOKAN :** Then I shall congratulate them in anticipation. (*Laughter.*) At any rate communalism has no place in the free country of Assam. If we stand on a communal basis, we will come to grief. It is our duty to have constructive programmes translated into action both by the Government, and the people co-operating together. Government should think that people are somebody and people should think that the Government is not a body to pander to their demands and other things but it is a servant of the people as a whole.

I want to speak a few words about relationship between the Hills and Plains people. The relation between the hills and the plains should entirely be changed now in a new order of things. So long the people of hills proved to be a sort of wall against other people for their imperial purposes. But now this wall should be totally demolished and the hills and plains should come to the same level. There should be no differentiation between the Hills people and the Plains people. Though we are independent there are certain areas which are partially excluded and some are totally excluded. Totally excluded areas are still the commitment of His Excellency the Governor. He acts as a sort of Agent to the Government of India in their External Affairs. Though it is so, the position is not exactly as it was before, as the Governor was a sort of Agent to the Governor-General of India then. Now the Central Government has got an External Affairs Department. Therefore, even though these external affairs are not strictly within the Province of Assam, certainly they are under the authority of the External Affairs of the Government of India. As such I think our province of Assam, and for the matter of that, the Hon'ble Premier, might be a sort of a liaison officer between the Governor and there external areas which he directly administers. My object of putting this question is this that at the present moment these external hill areas, which were not brought under this provincial Government of the present day, are going to be organised in that line, and the time is coming, very quickly possibly, when there will be no external areas in any province. All these excluded areas would be brought to the same level as if they are the places in the plains. As such, when new schemes will be given effect to in

these areas, when communication, education and such other things will be taken in hand in these excluded areas, certainly we on our part as a nation must do something so that in future our culture and our nationality must be on the same level and the peoples of the hills and the plains must come to unite together so that in future the culture of Assam will be a very happy blending of all the cultures of these places. If that be our objective, certainly we can say that in these external affairs we should have some connection through our Cabinet with our Constitutional Governor. If we try to establish a sort of happy connection with these people so that in future there will exist no clash or difference between us, it will tend towards greater unity and greater solidarity so that in time to come we will make a greater Assam with all these excluded areas to stand as a bulwark in the frontier of India. If this is accepted, I should suggest now that we should not interfere with the culture of any people in the excluded areas in the slightest degree. But at the same time I would like to ask my Friends from the hills whether it will not be paying for them to have our culture also and also assimilate it so that they will have a bigger sphere and bigger national ideal in time to come. We are thinking of united Assam. There are various misgivings in various places of the hills. Many scheming persons—possibly communists—say that if Assamese is taken by the Hill people, they will forget their own language and possibly they will not be allowed to learn their own language. This foolish idea no Assamese is entertaining. What is required is that at the present moment Assamese is going to be the State language and it is certain that the language in which I am speaking to my shame as yet as State language, will be replaced by Assamese. When all the state affairs will be conducted in Assamese, it will stand in good stead for the Hill people to be able to transact their business in Assam with their Assamese brethren, and similarly it will be paying for us, the Plains people, to learn as much hill language as possible. So on this account, I hope, my brethren in the hills would not misjudge the motive at least of the Assamese. We do not want to replace their language by Assamese, when we want them to learn Assamese. We have absolutely no such motive. Our approachment will be more and more when the Hill people will learn Assamese and we their language.

Another thing which I want to say at this moment, is about the Public Works Department or whatever department I don't know,—regarding the external areas which are under the direct control of the Governor and I am told that communication is being carried on in right earnest there. I know that Government will say and the Governor may say that there is paucity of administrative officers to take up the work in that department of Communication, and therefore some officers from outside had to be imported in those places. But what I suggest is that in those places let our officers be sent and those who have come to Assam temporarily should work in the plains. These officers coming from outside will never contribute to the cultural approachment between the Hills people and the Plains people. They come here only to do their service but they have no other motive. But our Assamese officers being posted in the hills may have better intercourse with the Hill people and they will also know more and more of Assamese culture and language coming in contact with the Assamese officers. This will do them good as also to us. This is not a question of service but a national objective. With that object in view, I think, I am right to wish that the Hon'ble Premier will explain to His Excellency the Governor so that he may take action in that regard. This is all regarding the Hill people.

Now, I like to speak something about communalism. I do believe that no communal organisation should be tolerated. If really we are all aware that we are citizens of the Indian Dominion, we must have no other allegiance except to the great flag of the Dominion; but if we merely say that we are citizens of the same Dominion with mental reservation, then that will not be

allegiance but something else. So, no communal organisation should be tolerated and no community should be foolish to think that it will be able to stand by itself. Sir, communalism must give way to nationalism—pure and simple.

Now, as regards the people who are coming from other provinces and settling here in Assam, I make no secret when I say that they cannot be here for all the time to come as they used to do before. They cannot create a province within a province—a district within a district. It is a plain fact that those who come from outside Assam must accept the geographical and territorial limit of Assam; they cannot carry their nationalism everywhere they go. Anybody who come to Assam and settle within the four corners of Assam must identify themselves with the Assamese.

**Maulavi ABUAL MAJID ZIAOSH SHAMS:** On a point of information. Is the hon. Member going to deliver a budget speech or something else?

**Srijut NILMANI PHOOKAN:** In the budget speech I am not counting the cash balance only but I am counting the cultural budget too. I think everybody should come under the Naturalisation law. There should be a law under which any body who takes that allegiance must be treated as an Assamese and there should be no distinction, and regarding our immigrant friends, they are not to be considered as foreigners. They are part and parcel of the people of the province. They have taken, and at least their children have taken, root in the soil of Assam and in the face of this we cannot call them foreigners for all time to come. I appeal to them to think themselves as Assamese out and out and discharge all the duties as Assamese citizens and also enjoy the rights and privileges of an Assamese.

As regards the tea garden labourers, as my hon. Friend Mr. Sarwan has said yesterday, I feel at one with him that the children of the tea garden labourers receive education which is now only nominal. The factory teacher, who is really a teacher of children of the establishment, some how manages the school which is an indifferent one. So, the tea garden children should be compulsorily educated and compulsory education should be introduced in the tea garden, because they are under the control of the tea garden authority. A part of the tea duty that has been taken by the Central Government should be left here at least for the education of the children of the tea garden labourers. We do not want them to remain illiterate for all time to come. Some of them might become Manager of the garden by their education and intellectual attainments.

I do not want to make any distinction between the Hill Tribals and the Plains Tribals, as I do not want to make any distinction between the Brahmin, Kayastha, Barua and Bhuyan. We must treat them all as Assamese. The only thing of difference is that they are backward educationally and economically. They must be brought to the same level with those who are at the top. We do not want to distinguish between communities and say this is a backward community, that is a Brahmin or Kayastha community. This sort of ideology is the root cause of all evils. If there is a backward area, there may be a Brahmin family who are also backward. They should be helped. We should regard backwardness and not communalism.

**Maulavi MD. NAZMAL HAQUE:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, at the very outset I congratulate the Hon'ble the Finance Minister for his utmost care and endeavour



in presenting his first Budget of a free country. I realise the financial difficulties the Hon'ble the Finance Minister has to face in preparing the Budget which needs some criticisms. The Hon'ble Finance Minister could not completely shake off the imperialistic view-points. Taxation is not the only source of revenue of a province. More taxation tells upon the plight of the common man. There are yet other sources to exploit to increase the revenues of the province of Assam. The Hon'ble Finance Minister has pointed out in his Budget speech that there were fee simple grants covering about 2,75,140 acres of land in Assam which can and rightly be assessed at the ordinary rates of revenue. I fail to understand why the Government are waiting to consult the different interests and ascertain their views. Are not these fee simple holders landlords? I am sure the hon. Members of this House will in one voice say they are. 2,75,140 acres come to 8,25,420 Bighas. If one Bigha is assessed at the rate of annas 8 per Bigha, there would have been an income of Rs. 4,12,710. Say 1/4th of the above grants are not used and developed; if these undeveloped grants are not assessed the income will be reduced by Rs. 1,03,177 and the total income would have come to Rs. 3,09,532. The Government ought to have come forward with a Bill for the realisation of such a huge revenue, in that case we could have been presented with a surplus Budget. Nevertheless, the credit goes to the Hon'ble Finance Minister for the deficit Budget, provided the deficit amount can be obtained from the Centre, which is the just demand of the province of Assam, and on which depends the major schemes of the Province.

The abolition of the Zamindari system in Assam has become easier after the transfer of a greater part of the Sylhet District. Evolutionary steps should be taken by the Government for the immediate abolition of the Zamindari system. The Government have done nothing towards this save appointing a Special Officer. Zamindari and Jotdary rights as regulated in the Goalpara Tenacy Act may at once be acquired pending the collection of facts and figures for payment of compensation and other complexities may be gradually solved.

I fully endorse the speeches of the hon. Members of this House criticising the top heaviness and corruption among Government officials. I would have been glad to see a provision in the Budget for opening a training centre for imparting moral education and knowledge of duty to the Government servants to serve the people who are their real masters and at the same time adequate provision should be made for providing living wages to the low paid Government officers. No amount of moral lectures and sense of duty can stop the officers taking bribes if no living wages are provided for.

We do not know what are the recommendations of the Pay Committee, but my earnest request to the Government is that adequate provision for increment of pay be made to all low paid officers and retrospective effect may be given even by curtailing the expenditure from some superfluous heads and incurring more deficit.

I am in doubt as to the beneficial result of the Grow More Food Campaign in the current year. Simply by propaganda no food will be grown to make Assam self-sufficient. Necessary practical steps should be taken to provide lands to the landless for cultivation and cultivation on the basis of collective farms be at once started in places where waste lands are available. Village roads should be constructed to connect the villages to the nearest markets, so that the higher market price may encourage the cultivators to produce more.

Sir, as regards land settlement policy of the Government, I cannot agree with the Hon'ble Finance Minister regarding provision of suitable land with protected encroachers of the Reserves. So far as I am aware large number of Muslim immigrants have been provided with land in places when it is not at all possible for them to live during summer and cultivate land. There is no denying the fact that the Muslim immigrants are the best cultivators. Their

services should be well utilised in producing more food stuffs. By this I do not encourage immigrations, but accuse the Government for not taking steps in stopping immigration most of whom are Hindus from East Bengal on the plea of oppression there.

Lastly coming to the local grievances of my District, Sir, I fully endorse the speech of my hon. Friend, Srijut Hareswar Das, regarding stepmotherly treatment meted out by the Hon'ble Finance Minister in the Budget and also regarding the claim of the people of Goalpara for the transfer of the headquarters to Goalpara.

Sir, I shall be failing in my duty if I do not ventilate the grievances and resentment of the Bengali speaking people of the District of Goalpara towards the revolutionary steps taken by the Government in introducing Assamese as medium of instruction in all grades of schools where Bangali is the medium of instruction. I have been receiving telegrams after telegrams and copies of the proceedings of the public meetings and the managing committees of the schools protesting against this revolutionary change of medium of instruction. They are ready to learn Assamese gradually as the second compulsory language as declared by the Hon'ble Prime Minister in public statement. May I know from the Government what is the definite policy of the Government in regard to the introduction of Assamese as State language of Assam and the replacement by Assamese as medium of instruction throughout the province of Assam? Have not the Government of Assam agreed to accept the fundamental rights of all the minorities to have their education through the medium of their mother tongue? I request the Government to redress the grievances of the Bengali speaking people by retaining their mother tongue as medium of instruction.

Finally, Sir, I find no reason for the provision of Rs. 89,600 in the Budget for the revival of the River Police at Goalpara. It is not the turbulent nature of the immigrants but the turbulent nature of officers concerned which is responsible for smuggling in the District of Goalpara.

In the year 1946 I made some remarks on the floor of this House about certain grievances of the people of my District, but till now no steps have been taken by Government for their redress. Government have not taken any steps for prevention of recurring floods in the area under Lakhipur Police Station. I made another request to Government to make the road from Goalpara to Kharmuja and then to Chunari motorable. But no action has yet been taken.

With these words, Sir, I close my speech.

**Moulavi MUHAMMAD ABUL KASHEM:** মাননীয় প্রধান মন্ত্রী ও মাননীয় রাজস্ব মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ের অসাম্প্রদায়িক মনোভাবের প্রতি পূর্ণ আস্থা জ্ঞাপন করি এবং তদনুযায়ী মুসলমান ও অন্যান্য সম্প্রদায় যাহাতে প্রকৃত পক্ষে পূর্ণ নাগরিক অধিকার পায় তাহার জন্যও আমি বর্তমান রাজ সরকারের বিশেষ দৃষ্টি আকর্ষণ করি।  
শ্রীযুক্ত শরৎচন্দ্র সিংহ ও হরেশ্বর বাবুর ইতিহাস তত্ত্ব এবং তাহার ব্যাখ্যা সম্বন্ধে আমি কেবল ইহাই বলিতে চাই:—Quotation from Assam Land Revenue Manual in English:—

গোয়ালপাড়ার জন সাধারণের প্রতি বর্তমান মন্ত্রী মণ্ডলীর যতই উদাসীন মনোভাব থাকুকনা কেন আমার এই মাত্র ধারণা যে শিক্ষা ব্যাপারে আমাদের উক্ত জিলার অধিবাসি সকলেই সম-ভাবে পশ্চাৎপদ তাই আমার অনুরোধ—এই জিলায় যাহাতে শিক্ষা প্রসার লাভ করে তজজন্য রাজস্ব মহোদয়ের কৃপা দৃষ্টি আকর্ষণ করি। সুতরাং এই জিলায় যতগুলি স্কুল কলেজ আছে এই শিক্ষা প্রতিষ্ঠান গুলিতে যেন অন্যান্য আসাম প্রদেশের জিলাগুলির ন্যায় অর্থ সাহায্য দান করা হয়। মাধ্যমিক ও নিম্ন প্রাইমারী শিক্ষকদের বেতন বৃদ্ধি সম্পর্কে কেবল একটা সাময়িক উপশম দিলে চলিবেনা। এই হতভাগ্য শিক্ষকেরা যাহাতে অন্ততঃ স্থায়ীভাবে বেতন বৃদ্ধি পাইতে পারে সেই দিকেও বর্তমান জন প্রিয় মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ের সজাগ থাকা দরকার। Pay Com-

mission এর report বাহাতে অতি সহজ কার্যে পরিণত করা হয় তজ্জন্য Government কে অনুরোধ করি। এই সম্পর্কে আমি বলিতে চাই যে Aided School এর Graduate শিক্ষকদের মাসিক বেতন কম পক্ষে ৭৫ টাকা হওয়া দরকার।

রাষ্ট্রা বাট নির্মান সহজে এবংসবের Budget ২,০৫,০০,০০০ টাকার বরাদ্দ করা হইয়াছে কিন্তু মানকাচরের ভিতর দিয়া যে একটা বড় Trunk Road হওয়া বিশেষ দরকার তাহা কোন উল্লেখ করা হয় নাই। মানকাচরে একটা বাস্তা তৈয়ার হইলে ইহা আসামের বাহির গল্পের আক্রমণ হইতে রক্ষা পাইবার অনেক সুবিধা হইবে। শুধু তাহাই নয় এই বাস্তা নির্মান হইলে এই বাস্তা দিয়া আসাম হইতে পাকিস্তানে অনেক মাল বাস্তানী হইবে এবং তাহাতে Custom Duty সরূপ যে টাকা আমরা পাইব তাহাতে আসামের অনেক বাৎসরিক আয় বৃদ্ধি পাইবে।

১০,২৬,০০০ বরাদ্দ টাকা হইতে আমরা খুবজীর দক্ষিন পারকে ব্রহ্মপুত্রের বন্যার হাত হইতে রক্ষা করার জন্য আমরা অর্ধের ব্যবস্থা চাই। তাবপরি ব্রহ্মপুত্র নদ যে প্রত্যেক বৎসর খুবজীর দক্ষিন পারকে বিধৌত করিয়া সেই স্থানের আধিবাসীদিগকে গৃহহীন করিতেছে এবং সেই সম্পর্কে Government এর তরফ হইতে ব্রহ্মপুত্রের উপদ্বীপকে রক্ষা করার যে Survey করা হইয়াছিল সেই Surveyর দল কি হইল তাহা আমরা এখন পর্যন্ত অবগত নই।

আসাম Railway lineকে নতুনগুণ পন্যায় Survey করা বাস্তাব দিকে বাড়াইতে হইবে এবং এই লাইনকে সিজু পর্যন্ত না বাড়াইয়া প্রথমে কেবল লামডিংএ কমলা উভোজন আরম্ভ করিলেই চলিবে। আর পাথরী কমলা এবং চুনা পাথর সংগ্রহ করিবার জন্য আর একটা শাখা Line করা যাইতে পারে।

বিদেশ হইতে কতকগুলি খাদ্য দ্রব্য আমদানী করায় বৎসরে ১২ কোটী টাকা খরচ করা হয়। এই ১২কোটী টাকা রক্ষাকরা যাইতে পারে যদি আসাম কৃষি বিভাগের কর্তব্যবিধিগকে শস্য উৎপাদন করা কার্যে রীতিমত নিযুক্ত করা যায়।

Grow More Food Campaign কৃষি বিভাগের পর্যায় ফেলিতে হইবে; এই বিভাগের জন্য একজন পৃথক মন্ত্রী হওয়া উচিত। Parliamentary Secretary দিগকে মন্ত্রী বলিয়া ঘোষণা করা উচিত এবং প্রত্যেক Parliamentary Secretaryকে এক একটা জন হিত-কর কার্য বিভাগের ভার লওয়া দরকার। বর্তমানে যে Government Forestএ Jhuming করা হয় তাহা একেবারেই বন্ধ করিয়া দিতে হইবে এবং এই পাবনতা জাতীরা বাহাতে অন্য প্রকার কৃষি কার্য শিক্ষা করিতে পারে তাহার সুব্যবহার জন্য সরকারের বিধিব্যবস্থা করা একান্ত প্রয়োজন।

ধানের নিয়ন্ত্রণ মূল্য উঠাইয়া দিতে হইবে কারণ ধানের নিয়ন্ত্রণ না উঠাইলে এই নিয়ন্ত্রণ Grow More Food Campaignকে বাধা প্রদানের সৃষ্টি করিবে। জলসেচন বিভাগের এখনও রীতিমত চালু হয় নাই এবং বাহাতে এই কাজ শীঘ্র চালু হয় সে দিকে Government এর দৃষ্টি আকর্ষণ করি।

জমিদারী পুথা উচ্ছেদ করিতে গিয়া যেন পুজা সাধারণের জমি সহ নষ্ট করা না হয়। গোয়ালপাড়া এবং করিমগঞ্জ ছাড়াও গারো পাহাড়ে জমিদারী এলাকা রহিয়াছে। কিন্তু সেই গারো পাহাড়ে চিরস্থায়ী বন্দবস্তের জমিতেও গোয়ালপাড়া এলাকার অধিকারদের সেখানের জমিতে ফসল জন্মাইতে নিষেধ করা হইয়াছে। তাই বলি জমিদারী পুথা উচ্ছেদ হইলেও যেন পুজারা তাহাদের অধিকার না হারায় এবং ঐরূপ অবস্থা না ঘটে। গারো পাহাড়ে যে এইরূপ পুজানির্ঘাতনের সৃষ্টি হইয়াছে সেই জন্য আমি Government এর কাছে প্রতিকার চাই।

Fee simple grant revenue আদায় সহজে আমাদের পূর্ণ সম্মতি আছে। যে প্রকারে এই কর আদায় করিলে রাজসরকারে আয় বৃদ্ধি পাইবে সেই প্রকারে এই fee simple grants revenue আদায় করা দরকার।

বোধ হয় গত বৎসর ৫১,৯১,০০০ টাকা আমরা কেন্দ্রীয় সরকার হইতে পাইয়াছিলাম; কিন্তু দুঃখের বিষয় উক্ত টাকা ঠিক মত খরচ করিতে না পারায় এবার আমরা subvention এর টাকা কম পাইয়াছি। কেন্দ্রীয় সরকারের টাকা আমরা কৃতকার্যতার সহিত খরচ করিতে না পারায় আমাদের অযোগ্যতার পরিচয় পাইয়াছে। Cinchona (cultivation) চাষ করার জন্য যে টাকার বরাদ্দ করা হইয়াছে আমায় মনে হয় এখন আর cinchona চাষ করার জন্য টাকা খরচ

কৰিয়া কোন লাভ নাই। কাৰণ mallarine নামে যে malaria প্ৰতিশোধক ঔষধ আবিষ্কাৰ হইয়াছে উক্ত mallarine ঔষধেৰ সঙ্গে বাজাৰে মূল্য প্ৰতিযোগিতায় কুলাইয়া উঠিতে পাৰিবে না। অতএব এই cinchona cultivation এৰ বৰাদ্দ টাকা অন্য বিভাগে জনহিতকৰ কাৰ্য্যে ব্যৱ কৰা উচিত। কাপড়, চিনি এবং কাগজ তৈয়াৰী কৰাৰ জন্য যে কতগুলি কল কাৰখানা স্থাপন কৰা হইবে তজজন্য আমি ৰাজস্ব মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়কে ধন্যবাদ না দিয়া পাৰিনা। কিন্তু গোয়াল পাড়া জিনায় যাহাতে এই সমস্ত কাৰখানা ন্যায্য স্থান পায় সেই দিকে মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়েৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰি। Model village সম্পৰ্কে টাকা অথবা খৰচ না কৰিয়া Village Panchayat খোলায় এই টাকা খৰচ কৰা উচিত।

সেবাগ্ৰাম এবং জামিয়া মিল্লিদায় Basic education শিক্ষা কৰা আমাদেৰ পক্ষে অসুবিধা হওয়ায় এখন আসাম সরকার গৌহাটীতে Basic education training দেওয়ার কেন্দ্ৰ কৰিবেন। কিন্তু আমি এই ক্ষেত্ৰে বলিতে চাই যে জামিয়া মিল্লি এবং সেবাগ্ৰামে Basic education শিক্ষা দেওয়া হয় উৰ্দু এবং হিন্দিতে। তাই বলি গৌহাটীতে যে Basic education এৰ কেন্দ্ৰ খোলা হইবে তাহাতে আসামী এবং বাংলা ইত্যাদি ভাষায় যেন শিক্ষা দেওয়ার ব্যবস্থা থাকে।

Tuberculosis প্ৰতিৰোধ কৰাৰ জন্য Public Health বিভাগে অত্যন্ত অল্প টাকাৰ বৰাদ্দ কৰা হইয়াছে। এপৰ্য্যন্ত যে কেন গোয়ালপাড়া এবং ধুবড়ীতে যক্ষ্মা প্ৰতিৰোধ কৰাৰ জন্য কোন কেন্দ্ৰ খোলা হইলনা তাহাৰ কাৰণ কি? আমাৰ মতে Anti vaccination অভিযান কৰিয়া টাকা খৰচ কৰাৰ কোন আবশ্যক নাই। এই অভিযানেৰ বৰাদ্দ টাকাগুলি পল্লী উন্নয়ন কাৰ্য্যে খৰচ কৰা বাঞ্ছনীয়।

সুকচৰ এবং মানকাচৰ।

At Introduction, Chapter II, page XXX, of the Assam Land Revenue Manual, Volume I.

“.....The area covered by the three thanas above noted” i.e., Dhubri, Goalpara and Karaibari (Mankachar) “originally formed part of the permanently-settled Bengal district of Rangpur, and was, by Regulation X of 1822, separated from that district, exempted from the operation of the General Regulations, and subjected to a special system of Government along with the Garo Hills.....”

**Srijut BIJOY CHANDRA SAIKIA:** মাননীয় সভাপতি ডাঙৰীয়া ও প্ৰতিনিধি বন্ধু সকল, আমালোকে বহুত দুখ কষ্টেৰ মাজেদি আহি মহামানব মহাত্মা গান্ধীৰ নেতৃত্বত ভাৰতবৰ্ষই স্বাধীনতা পাই ৯ মাহত ভৰি দিছেহি। এই পৰিঘদত স্বাধীন অসমৰ ৰাজহ মন্ত্ৰী মাননীয় শ্ৰীযুত মেধি ডাঙৰীয়াই তেখেতৰ হাতত থকা ধনৰ মোনা খুলি জমা ও খৰছ বিতং ভাবে দেখুৱাই চৰকাৰৰ প্ৰতি বিভাগতে নতুন আচনিৰ সৈতে অসম পৰিঘদত দাখিল কৰিছে। তেখেতৰ এই বাজেটখন তৈয়াৰ কৰোতে বহুত সময় তাৰ লগে লগে কষ্টও হৈছে। স্বাধীন অসমৰ নিমিত্তে এই বাজেট বৰ সময়োপযোগী হৈছে; তাৰ বাবে তেখেতক নতৈ শলাগ লৈছে আৰু সবল অন্তৰেৰে ধন্যবাদ দিছে।

অসমৰ পূৰ্ব প্ৰাপ্ত ডিব্ৰুগড়ৰ নিচিনা অনুন্নত ঠাইত সদাশয় প্ৰতিনিধি সকলে স্বাথ ত্যাগ কৰি মেডিকেল কলেজখন দিয়াত সেই অঞ্চলৰ প্ৰতিনিধি হিচাবে ও ৰাইজৰ হৈ আপোনালোকক ধন্যবাদ দিছে। আৰু কলেজখন হৈ উঠিবলৈ মাননীয় স্বাস্থ্য বিভাগৰ মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ক আৰু প্ৰধান মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ক সাদৰে ধন্যবাদৰ সম্ভাষণ জনাইছে। কিন্তু যিজন সদাশয় বেৰি-হোৱাইট ডাঙৰীয়াই স্বাথ ত্যাগ কৰি মেডিকেল স্কুলখন দি গৈছে তেওঁৰ নাম চিৰকাললৈ মাৰ যোৱাত আমি দুখ প্ৰকাশ কৰিছে।

**Corruption**—দেশত কৰাপচনৰ সীমা পাৰ হৈ গৈছে। এস্তিকৰাপচনৰ সকলে ফোটি সাপৰ মোট সলাই বৰ সাপ কৰিছে—তাৰ প্ৰমাণ তেওঁলোকে কোনো কাম কৰা নাই। সিদিনা আমাৰ বন্ধুৱে প্ৰমাণ কৰি দেখুৱাই দিছে। যদি কথা সঁচা উদাহৰণ স্বৰূপে শাস্তি দিব লাগিব। গৰণমেণ্টে মুখা পিন্ধা উত্তৰ দিব নালাগে।

মাটি নীতি—আমার দুখীয়া বাটজে মাটি-দাৰী আতাবত হানাপুৰি খাই কৰিছে। ওচৰত গ্ৰেজিং বিজাৰ্ত্ত ও ফৰেষ্ট বিজাৰ্ত্ত আদি মৰ্খল কৰিছে, তাৰ ফলত চৰকাৰেও সেই বিলাক বিজাৰ্ত্তৰ খৰ দুৱাৰ ভাঙি উঠাই দিছে। সেই দৰে আমাৰ দুখীয়া বাটজ সকলৰ আঁঠে আঠানি হৈছে। গতিকে চৰকাৰে অনতিপলনে এটা নিৰ্দিষ্ট বিচাৰ কৰি যি বিলাক আমাৰ সকলো মাটি আছে সেই বিলাককে মাটি নৰ্খকা বানুৱা বিলাকক পিছল কৰি বিতৰণ কৰি দিছে যেন আৰু নৰ্বে লগে বাগানৰ ফালটো বনুৱা সকলকো মাটি দাৰী সুবিধা কৰি দিছে যেন। চা বাগানৰ মালিক সকলকো হেজাৰ হেজাৰ একৰ খেতি নকৰা মাটি পৰি আছে। সেই বিলাক মাটিকো আইনৰ জৰিয়তে গৈ খেতিয়কৰ মাজত বিতৰণ কৰি দিছে যেন। বনুৱা ভাই সকলে নিজৰ মান মহাশা মাথিৰ নোৱাৰি বাগানৰ পৰা ওলাই যাহে। কাৰু কিছুমান চা বাগানৰ মালিকে অন্যায়ক হলে বাগানৰ পৰা উৰিয়াই দিয়ে। গতিকে চৰকাৰে এটা নিৰ্দিষ্ট বিচাৰ কৰি অনুসন্ধান কমিটি গঠন কৰি বৰ্তমান নিয়োজিত Labour Officer অৰ পৰা বিপোর্ট গৃহণ কৰি এটা সুখীমালো কৰা পুৰোজন হৈ পৰিছে। আৰু তেওঁলোকৰ মাজত শিক্ষা দিফা পুচাবৰ দৰকাৰ হৈছে। তেওঁলোকে চাউল তুজা কেইটামান আৰু লাউপানী এবাটি খাই দিনৰ দিনটো থাকে। শিক্ষাৰ আতাবত টকা পইচা খৰচ কৰিব মাজানে। তেওঁলোকৰ উপাৰ্জজন স্থানীয় খেতিয়ক সকলতকৈ ভাল। কেৱল মাত্ৰ খৰচ কৰিব মাজানি লাউপানী আদি খাই টকা পইচা শেষ কৰে। গতিকে মল খোৱা ও লাউপানী খোৱা পুখা তেওঁলোকৰ মাজৰ পৰা আইনৰ জৰিয়তে উঠাই দিব লাগে। চা বাগানৰ মাজত মিনিলাক কেইদিন চৰা আছে সেই বিলাককো উঠাই দিব লাগে। ইয়াৰ নিৰ্দিষ্ট বিচাৰ নদি কৰা নহয় তেখে কেতিয়াও এই বনুৱা ভাই সকলৰ মুক্তি নাই। পিচত গৈ আমাৰ দেশৰে কলগুচ হৈ পৰিব। তাৰ ওপৰিও চা বাগানৰ মালিকে আৰু পুনৰ বনুৱা আন পুদেশৰ পৰা অন্য নীতি উঠাই দিব লাগে। ইয়াৰ ঘাই কাৰণ যেনেকৈ পুৰুষে নতুন তিবোতা পাই পুৰনি তিবোতালৈ আওকাণ কৰে তেনেকৈ চা বাগানৰ মালিক সকলে তাকেই কৰে।

P. W. D.—দুখৰ বিষয় যে Public Works Departmentৰ বিষয়া সকল আজি-কালি সোপা চিলা হৈ পৰিছে। তেওঁলোকে কামত সমলি নহনোয়োগ নিদিয়াত আলি পদুলিব কামত বিলাক সময়ত হৈ মুঠে। কামৰ টেন্দাৰ লব লাগে আৰ্হিন কাতিত কিন্তু তেওঁলোকে লয় মাথ ফাটনত যেতিয়া বৰমুণ হয়। সেই কেই নাহৰ পৰা বৰমুণ আৰম্ভ হয়। গতিকে নানি কাম ভালকৈ নকৰি মিছা হিচাব দিয়ে। অফিচাৰ ও পিকাৰাৰ সকলে মিলি বাৰিখা বন্দা মাটি জোৰ কৰি হিচাব চফা কৰে। এই বকনৰ কাৰ্য্য বহুত ক্ষেত্ৰত দেখা যায়। নয়া দিহিং ডাইভাৰচনৰ পৰা আমাৰ ডিব্ৰুগড়ত বান-পানীয়ে আজি যোৱা দুবছৰে বাইজক বহুত কষ্ট দিছে। ১৯৪৬ চনৰ অক্টোবৰ মাহত আমাৰ মাননীয় সভাপতি ডাঙৰীয়া ও কেইজন মান অফিচাৰৰ সৈতে সেই বিষয়ে অনুসন্ধান কৰিবলৈ সেই ঠাইলৈ যায়। আনালোকেও সেই কামটো সোনকালে কৰিবলৈ চৰকাৰৰ ওচৰত জনালো। কিন্তু সময়ত কাম নকৰি সেই খৰছ ৩৮ হেজাৰ টকা বিফলে পঠালে। পুনৰ বাণ পানীয়ে জলম কৰি বাইজৰ আলই আৰ্হকাল বঢ়ালে। এই বছৰো এই বিভাগৰ মালিক সকলে তাকেই কৰিছে। বিশেষ কাৰণত যোৱা ১২।১।৪৮ তাৰিখে লিডুলৈ গৈছিলো তাত শুনি আহিছে যে ১৫।১।৪৮ তাৰিখে নয়া দিহিং ডাইভাৰচনৰ বান্ধৰ নিমিত্তে পিকাৰাৰ সকলৰ পৰা টেন্দাৰ লৈছে। এনে এটা জৰুৰী ও আৱশ্যকীয় কামৰ নিমিত্তে বিষয়া সকলে অৱহেলা কৰে। এতিয়া জানুৱাৰী মাহত তেনে কামৰ টেন্দাৰ গৃহণ কৰি ১।২ ম'হৰ ভিতৰত কাম সমাধা কৰিব নোৱাৰে। তেখে এই বছৰো দুখীয়া বাইজৰ দুখ দুগুণি হোৱাৰ অনিবাৰ্য্য। দিহিঙৰ বান পানীয়ে ১২।১।৪৮টা মৌজাৰ বাইজক কষ্ট দিয়ে। এই কাৰণে Public Works Department বিভাগৰ মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ক সেই কাম কৰিবলৈ অনুৰোধ কৰিলো।

শিক্ষা বিভাগ ১—আমি বাজেটত দেখিছো শিক্ষা বিভাগত ৮২,৩১,৩০০ টকা খৰছ কৰিব কিন্তু বৰ দুখেৰে জনাও যে চৰকাৰে গবৰ্ণ মেণ্ট হাই স্কুল বিলাকৰ নিমিত্তে ১১,৮৪,৯২১ টকা খৰছ কৰিব। গবৰ্ণ মেণ্ট হাই স্কুলৰ সংখ্যা ২৪।২৫ খন মান হব আৰু গড় হিচাবে ৪০০ ছাত্ৰ সংখ্যা ধৰিলে সৰ্বমোট অনুমানিক ১১।১২ হেজাৰ মান ছাত্ৰ হব পাৰে। কিন্তু সাহায্য প্ৰাপ্ত স্কুল কম বেছি ১২০ খন মান হব। পুতি স্কুলত অনুমানিক ৪০০ ছাত্ৰ সংখ্যা ধৰিলে ৪০।৫০ হেজাৰৰ কম নহব। সেই বিলাক স্কুলৰ নিমিত্তে চৰকাৰে খৰছ বাধিছে মাত্ৰ

২,০৬,৮২১ টকা। আমি এনে এটা বাজেটত দেখি আন্তরিক দুখ পাইছো। এনে অসামঞ্জস্য বিচার চৰকাৰৰ কেতিয়াও উচিত নহয় আৰু কেতিয়াও শোভা নাপায়। শিক্ষাই দেশৰ প্ৰধান বিষয়। জনসাধাৰণে এই বিষয়ত আগ বাঢ়িব নোৱাৰিলে দেশে কোনো ক্ষেত্ৰতে আগ বাঢ়িব নোৱাৰে। আমাৰ বিবেচনামতে আন বিলাক বিভাগত খৰছ টানি ধৰি এই বিভাগত জন সংখ্যাৰ গড় হিচাবে ৫ টকাকৈ খৰছ কৰিব লাগে। আশা কৰো তৰিঘাতে চৰকাৰে সকলো স্কুলকে সমান ব্যৱহাৰ কৰে আৰু সমান চকুৰে দেখে। আমি বহুত দিন ধৰি এনে ধৰণৰ স্কুল চলোৱা কামতে লিপ্ত থাকি বুজিবলৈ একো বাকী নাই। বিশেষকৈ নগৰৰ স্কুল বিলাকতকৈ পিচপৰা গাঁৱলীয়া ঠাই বিলাকৰ স্কুল বিলাকক চৰকাৰে চকু দিব লাগে আৰু সাহায্য কৰিব লাগে কাৰণ আমাৰ দুখীয়া বাইছে চহৰত লৰা ছোৱালী বাগি পঢ়াব নোৱাৰে। কাৰণ খৰছ বহন কৰিব নোৱাৰে। আমি দেখিছো স্কুল বিলাকে ভালকৈ পৰিদৰ্শন কৰিব পৰা নাই। স্কুলৰ সংখ্যা যি দৰে বাঢ়িছে সেই অনুপাতে স্কুল পৰিদৰ্শনৰ নিমিত্তে আৰু বিষয়া ব্ৰাণে। বোকাপানীৰ ভয়ত পৰিদৰ্শক সকলে আওহতীয়া গাওঁ বিলাকলৈ নাযায় আৰু স্কুল পৰিদৰ্শন নকৰে। এই দৰে বহুত স্কুল পৰিদৰ্শন নকৰাকৈ আছে এই বিষয়ত আমি বিবেচনা কৰি কও পুতোক ইনস্পেক্টিং অফিচাৰকে চৰকাৰে খৰছ বহন কৰি যোৱা দিব লাগে আৰু ইনস্পেক্টিং চাৰ্কেল বিলাক চহৰ, গাঁৱলীয়া এই নিয়মত ভাগ কৰিব লাগে। যি শিক্ষকেই দেশত মানুহ গঢ়িব পাৰে তেনে শিক্ষক সকলক চৰকাৰে বৰ অৱহেলা কৰিছে। তেওঁলোকে সদায় শিশু চৰিত্ৰ লৈ ছাত্ৰ সকলৰ মাজত থাকে, তেওঁলোকৰ চৰিত্ৰ আৰু জীৱন সদায় নিৰ্মল। আমি, চৰকাৰে তেওঁলোকক উপযুক্ত বানস দিব নোৱাৰাত বৰ দুখীত। আশা কৰো বৰ্তমান চৰকাৰে তেওঁলোকৰ প্ৰতি সদয় হৈ তেওঁলোকৰ বানস বৃদ্ধি কৰে। বাজেটত দেখিছো পাহাড়ী অঞ্চলত শিক্ষাৰ নিমিত্তে খৰছ ১,৫০,৪০৫ টকা আৰু সাহায্য প্ৰাপ্ত স্কুল বিলাকৰ নিমিত্তে ২৮,৬০০ টকা আৰু যুদ্ধ কল্পনাত ধৰিছে ৪৬,৩২০ টকা। মোট ২,১৪,৯২৫ টকা পাহাড়ী ভাই সকলৰ শিক্ষাৰ নিমিত্তে ধৰিছে। সেই অঞ্চলত গড়ে অন্ততঃ ৪ টকা খৰছ কৰিলেহে অতি সোনকালে আগ বাঢ়িব পাৰিব। আৰু সেই অঞ্চলত পাৰ্শ্বিক ভাষা শিক্ষাৰ ব্যৱস্থা আজিলৈকে হোৱা নাই। ইয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা অতি সোনকালে কৰিব লাগে। আমাৰ ভবিষ্যৎ বৰ অন্ধকাৰ যেন দেখিছো। আমালোকৰ সবলতাৰ মাজেদি দেশ ক্ৰমান্বয়ে বিক্ৰি হৈছে যেন বোধ হৈছে। দেশ প্ৰেমিক নেতা সকলে যেন সজাগ হয় যাতে দেশৰ মান মৰ্যাদা চিৰকাললৈ অক্ষুণ্ণ থাকে।

**The Hon'ble the SPEAKER:** আপোনাৰ আৰু কিমান সময় লাগিব ?

**Srijut BIJOY CHANDRA SAIKIA:** ৫ মিনিট।

**The Hon'ble the SPEAKER:** তেনেহলে আপুনি পিছত কব

**Adjournment**

The Assembly was then adjourned for lunch till 1 P.M.

(After lunch)

**Srijut BIJOY CHANDRA SAIKIA:** (contd).

**Co-operative and Industry—**আমি বাজেটত দেখিছো কো-অপাৰেটিভ বিভাগত ৩,১২,৭০০ টকা খৰছ কৰিবলৈ ওলাইছে। বিশেষকৈ এই বিভাগৰ কাম বিলাক কাগজে পত্ৰে মাত্ৰ। শুনা যায় এই বিভাগৰ বহুত কো-অপাৰেটিভ সোচাইটি বেজিষ্ট্ৰেচন নোহোৱাকৈ পৰি আছে। এই বিলাক হেনো দেৰি হোৱাৰ ঘাই কাৰণ হৈছে কৰ্মচাৰীৰ অভাৱ। আৰু মোৰ জনা আছে। কো-অপাৰেটিভ সোচাইটি বিলাক ভালকৈ পৰিদৰ্শন নহয়। এই দৰে প্ৰায় সোচাইটি বিলাক আধা মৰা অৱস্থাত আছে। এই বিলাক সোচাইটি ভালকৈ পুনৰ গঠন কৰি সতেজ কৰি তুলিব লাগে। বেচিকৈ খোৱা বস্তু উৎপন্নৰ নিমিত্তে কো-অপাৰেটিভ কলেক্টিভ ফাৰ্ম আদি পাৰ্টি দেশৰ কৰ্মী সকলৰ দ্বাৰা চলাব লাগে। কোনো কোনো কৰ্মীয়ে সেই ধৰণৰ কলেক্টিভ কাম কৰিবলৈ হেপাহ কৰিছে। আমাৰ ডিব্ৰুগড়ত গুৰুধৰিয়া নামে ঠাইত কলেক্টিভ ফাৰ্ম কৰিবলৈ আয়োজন কৰিছে। চৰকাৰে সেইবিলাক হাতত লৈ

উৎসাহ দিয়ে যেন। মুছ পৰিকল্পনাৰ আঁচনিত ১,৫৫,২০০ টকা খৰচ কৰিবলৈ বাজেটত দেখুৱা হৈছে। সেইবিলাক টকা সং কামত আৰু সংভাৱে খৰচ কৰি দেশৰ আৰ্থিক অৱস্থা টনকিয়াল কৰে যেন। ইন্দ্ৰাণি বিভাগতো মুছ পৰিকল্পনা আঁচনিত ৪,২৪,০২১ টকা খৰচ কৰিবলৈ বাজেটত দেখুৱাইছে। কিন্তু যদি সচাটক এইবিলাক টকাৰে কিছু অংশ কোনো কোনো স্থলত শিৱ শিক্ষা, যেনে কপাহ, মুগা, এৰি, পাট আদি সূতা কটা, বোৱা, চিলাই কৰা, মোজা, বমিচন আদি কৰা, চিলাই কল, চচাৰি মেচিন আদি শিক্ষাৰ পুচলন কৰে তেন্তে নিশ্চয় অলপ দিনৰ ভিতৰতে দেশৰ অভাৱ অনাটন দূৰ হ'ব আৰু লগে লগে ৰাইজৰ আৰ্থিক অৱস্থাও গঢ়ি উঠিব।

আন আন দেশৰ দৰে আমাৰ দেশতো বেঙ্গল-ভেঙ্গল, কণা-কুজা বোৱা ও কৰা মানুহৰ শিক্ষাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগে। আৰু নোৰচাটৰ টেকনিকেল স্থলতে টেলিগ্ৰাফৰ জাচ খুলি উঠি অহা শিক্ষিত ল'ৰা বিলাকৰ নিমিত্তে সুবিধা কৰি দিব লাগে। এইবিলাক শিক্ষাৰ সুবিধা নথকাৰ নিমিত্তে সেই বিভাগত আমাৰ লৰাই চাকৰি আদি সুবিধা ভোগিব পৰা বঞ্চিত হয়। চানুৱা মোজাৰ কতোহা ও ধোমাজি, পেণ্ডেৰী, বোৱা; আদি মোজাত কৰ্মী সকলে মহা ইংৰাজী আৰু ছাত্ৰ বৃত্তি আদি স্থল খুলি তাৰ লগতে উচ্চতা, চিলাই কল, চচাৰি মেচিন, আৰু কমাৰ আদি কামৰ শিক্ষা দিয়াৰ আয়োজন কৰিছে। সেইবিলাক অনুষ্ঠানত শিৱ বিভাগৰ মহী ডাঙৰীয়াই সহানুভূতি দেখুৱাই সেই অনুষ্ঠান বিলাক গঢ়ি উঠিবলৈ সুবিধা দিয়ে যেন।

**Maulavi ABDUL HALIM:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise just to make a few observations on the Budget of the Government of Assam for the year 1948-49.

First of all, I sincerely congratulate the Hon'ble Srijut Bishnuram Medhi, Minister of Finance, for the very thoughtful preparation of a difficult Budget for a period fraught with extreme uncertainties, due to the historical changes in the constitution of the country, involving, among other things, the drawing of the map of Assam, and the consequential replacing of the finances of the Province. No doubt, it is a deficit Budget, but the surprise is not that the Budget exhibits a deficit, for that was bound to be, as in several other provinces, in the present circumstances of transition of Power but that the deficit is not unduly large and that we have not been subjected to additional taxation. Indeed, for this deficit, the responsibility lies not on the Government of Assam, but on extraneous factors, such as the Niemeyer Award and the denial to our province of our legitimate share of the Jute Export Duty. The Hon'ble Finance Minister, I venture to say, carries the support of the entire House in the strong plea which he has made for the revision of this Award to the satisfaction of the Province and a more equitable adjustment of finances between the Centre and the Province of Assam, so that the deficit of a crore and 75 lakhs be liquidated and the Province, undeveloped as it has been, be enabled to embark upon a career of progress and development as a free and autonomous province within the free Indian Dominion.

It is, Sir, a matter as much of gratification as of consolation, that no new taxes have been proposed. In fact the Province can hardly bear the weight of further taxation. An additional tax would have been more than the last straw on the camel's back.

The feature of the Budget, which strikingly appeals to me, is that the welfare of the masses of the people has been prominently and steadily kept in view, and funds have been judiciously provided for a variety of schemes calculated to improve the economical condition of the agriculturists and to raise generally their standard of living including improvement of public health and expansion of education. But it is a patent fact that no Governmental schemes, such as Grow-More-Food Co-operative Agriculture, Rural

Development and the like can achieve any appreciable success without the active co-operation of the people ; and I, for myself, desire to give the Finance Minister my assurance that he will receive unstinted co-operation from the people whom I have the honour to represent in this House.

I hope, Sir, it will not be considered inappropriate if I mention one or two cases of Lakhimpur District which, I am afraid, have been lost sight of. We made a strong representation to Government for an adequate increase in the maintenance grant to the non-Government College at Dibrugarh and for the provision of the Science Department in that College. While I do not grudge the provision of non-recurring and recurring grants in the Budget for other aided colleges, such as those at Tezpur, Nowgong and Karimganj, I venture to bring the case of the college at Dibrugarh to the special attention of the Hon'ble Premier, whose indefatigable energy expressed in the promotion of University education is a by-word in the Province, and I do hope somehow money will be found for this College. I should like to draw his attention also to the case of Kaka-pathar Middle English School in Doom Dooma which was established 4 years ago to serve an area peopled by backward inhabitants, such as the Kacharis, the Morans, the Matakas and a section of the Ahoms.

I should also like to urge upon the Government the desirability of providing a substantial portion of the Central allotment to improve the communications on the Lakhimpur District. It need hardly be said that the same arguments, which the Hon'ble the Finance Minister employs for special consideration of Assam as the easternmost Province, by the Central Government, apply more or less to the most eastern district of Assam for special consideration by the Provincial Government. I may, in passing, mention the need for the construction of a road linking Moran to Tingkhong via Rajgarh. This is a crying need of the locality and should be fulfilled as soon as possible.

I once more thank the Hon'ble Minister of Finance for the very able and lucid presentation of the Budget. Sir, he has struck, towards the conclusion of his speech, a clear note of optimism ; and I do hope it will be amply justified by future events, notably the readiness of the Union Government to respond to the Finance Minister's appeal and to place our Province on a sound financial footing so that it may be enabled to exploit all the resources for nation-building of which it is capable.

**Maulavi MUHAMMAD MAKSED ALI:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I should like to make a few observations on the Budget speech of the Hon'ble Finance Minister.

Sir, in spite of the pressing demand of the low-paid Government officers since last year for their increment of salary, Government could not yet decide as to when effect will be given to these low-paid officers' increased salary. The Hon'ble Finance Minister has stated that the Government would try to give effect from the 1st of April 1948 as recommended by the Pay Committee. But we expected that in regard to this matter retrospective effect would be given. But he failed to do so.

We have all heard with rapt attention as it has been stated by the Hon'ble Finance Minister that Assam has become a deficit Province with regard to food matter. And in order to do away with this Government has made provision for Grow-More-Food under the Post-War Development Scheme. If really Assam has become a deficit Province in food matter, then I suggest to the Government that all waste lands should be thrown open to all sections of the people in Assam. The Muslim immigrants are the most hard working



people and they are the actual landless people ; if I remember aright, there are fifty lakhs of bighas of waste land throughout Assam and if this vast tract of waste land is opened to these poor landless Muslim cultivators alone, I am sure, Assam will not be a deficit province in food matters in no time. The reason why Muslim immigrants should be given preference in this respect, is that there is no other class of people in Assam who can be called landless save and except the immigrant Muslims. As we know the present Government has provided Tribal people with land in the past by creating Tribal Belts, of course ; in this matter attention should be given that all sections of the landless people living in Assam are provided with land but priority is to be given to the landless immigrant Muslims.

The Hon'ble Finance Minister has made an increment of Rs.10 only with regard to the Lower Primary and Middle Vernacular Teachers. But it is not enough for them. In these hard days they cannot maintain themselves with such a meagre increment. If we want to drive illiteracy from our masses, we should see that the village teachers are well paid. So an increment of Rs.20 to these teachers would be justifiable.

The Government has provided a considerable amount of sum for the Ayurvedic College. But to my utter surprise I do not see any provision for the Unani and Homeopathic colleges. If Government want that the common people do not suffer from disease it should then also make provision for the establishment of Unani and Homeopathic colleges both in towns and villages.

Last of all I draw the attention of the Hon'ble Finance Minister that Goalpara is the most backward district in Assam. Government has always neglected this district of ours. May I then request the Hon'ble Revenue Minister that in future this sort of half-hearted and step-motherly treatment is not accorded to it? Goalpara is a part and parcel of Assam and I don't know why should it receive such treatment at the hands of a popular Government.

We find, Sir, that as many as seven veterinary hospitals are being opened in the province. I shall be very glad if at least one is opened in the district of ours.

Rupees.8,96,000 has also been provided in the Budget to check the turbulent Char people. May I request Government to keep this amount reserved for the general upkeep of these Char people and place the work of checking smuggling in the hands of the Home Guards?

With these words, Sir, I conclude my speech.

**Maulavi MAKABBIR ALI MAZUMDAR :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I congratulate the Hon'ble Finance Minister for having this golden opportunity of presenting before the House the Budget of this province under independent India. But unfortunately he has failed to satisfy us as the Budget reveals a deficit of Rs. 1,49,59,000 which is likely to be increased by Rs. 25 lakhs when the recommendation of the Pay Committee will be given effect to. From the Centre he has got a large sum of money for Post-War Reconstruction and he has held out many laudable schemes before us which, I am afraid, will either remain on paper as it happened in the past or if put into operation will end in failure.

Sir, much attention has been given to reorganise the police and along with the raising of a force called 'Home Guards'. Sir, I think, I can safely say that Assam is the only Province in the whole of India which is enjoying peace after the 15th of August. What is the justification then for increasing the police? Has Vigilance Committee prevented bribery and black-marketing? Rather it has increased. Sir, we are not aware how many of these crimes were detected by Police. This is why I call it a wasteful, extravagant, partisan and essentially a police Budget—a stereotyped Budget of the former bureaucratic days.

Sir, from our experience we notice that the whole administration of the province has deteriorated so much that it is in a state of collapse. Nepotism, Valleyism and Communalism have become rampant. This 'ism' if not shaken off with all sincerity and honesty, will greatly retard the progress of the country.

Sir, by achieving this freedom we have become the master of the soil and I think the time has come when we should all change our angle of vision. Sincerity and honesty should be the guiding principle of our life. We should all irrespective of caste, creed and community put our heads together to evolve a common line of action for peace, progress and prosperity of the province.

Sir, the district I represent is segregated from the rest of the province by high hills and I hope there should not be any such barrier in the hearts of the Members of the Government. We are thankful to the Government for taking immediate steps to connect Cachar with Shillong. Government should not be callous about the problems which are at present facing Cachar. Government should make arrangements for the sale of Cachar's paddy, timber and other raw materials which are the main source of income of the people. Flood has become an annual occurrence in the district but no step has yet been taken by the Government in spite of my mild request to the Hon'ble Prime Minister on the floor of the House to do something for prevention of flood in the district.

Sir, it is regrettable that for over a decade there has not been any recruitment in the Assam Civil Service from the district of Cachar and recruitment in the district offices is going to be blocked for many years owing to re-employment of released personnel of Sylhet District.

Sir, the attitude of the Government towards the released personnel of Sylhet and different districts of Assam is most deplorable. The released personnel of Sylhet could easily be absorbed in Shillong Secretariat without detriment to the interest of any district. The released personnel belonging to the province of Assam have been thrown into the ocean of grief and misery for no fault of theirs. They were asked to revise their choice and they did so. But still they have been released. Sir, it is a pathetic sight to see these released personnel of Sylhet and different districts of Assam loitering in the streets of Shillong half-fed and half-clad and knocking at the doors of the Ministers and Members for re-employment. I appeal to the Government in the name of humanity to take a sympathetic attitude of these wretched people. Sir, before I conclude I request the Government to consider Cachar a unit and give its due share of privileges and facilities; which the Government is so lavishly giving to other parts of the province.

**Mrs. BONILY KHONGMEN :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I also rise to congratulate the Hon'ble Finance Minister for presenting us the Budget for the year 1948-49. I would say that he has made the best of a bad job—bad job because of the deficit revenue. The deficit is inevitable because of the undeveloped condition of our Province and because large sums are being allocated to new undertakings with a view to develop and enrich our beloved Province. If we can only keep the speed we are now going, I am sure, within a short period Assam's face will be changed—and changed for the best interest of its people. I wish the Hon'ble Finance Minister all success in his fight for getting the full share that Assam is entitled to from the Central Exchequer. Assam's double frontiers, Assam's backwardness and especially her undeveloped Tribal and Hills people demand the special attention of the Central Government and the Central Government is duty bound to give not only Assam's full share but more.

I also congratulate the Hon'ble Prime Minister for the opening of the Assam's University, High Court, Veterinary College, Engineering College, Medical College and such other institutions which are well known to the House. But I

wish to draw the attention of the Government to a few subjects which the people of my constituency demand. Shillong has become so congested and the house famine so great now that Government should not neglect this problem of great importance any more. I request the Government therefore to enlarge the town by opening new building sites and make the same available to homeless people at reasonable rates. Almost all round Shillong there are Government lands which may be opened for building sites.

The second thing I wish to point out is that the University, the High Court and many other new colleges are going to be opened in towns other than Shillong, which is still the capital of the Province and we hope it will continue to be so. And yet this capital city has not got a Government college till now. I would request the Government to open at least one Government college both for boys and girls in Shillong for the benefit of the people living in this town and also for the benefit of the Hills students who could not live and study properly in the plains due to heat and other difficulties that they find in the towns of the plain districts. If Government finds itself unable to undertake all these projects immediately, they should at least immediately increase the grant to private institutions in Shillong.

I should also like to draw the attention of the Government for the removal of the present civil hospital. The present hospital is situated at a very unhealthy and noisy and congested part of the town, and besides the Tuberculosis Clinic and the V. D. Clinic are attached to it. This is most undesirable. There was a scheme for removing this hospital to a better part of the town and a site committee was formed as far back as in 1945. I happened to be one of the members of the site committee and we have already suggested several places as suitable site for the proposed hospital, but I regret to say that up till now the Government is not doing anything about this. I hope Government will take immediate step to remove this hospital to a better and healthier locality and the present one could be utilised as a dispensary only.

The Ganesh Das Hospital, which is the only hospital for women and children, should also receive more attention from the Government and on account of the excellent and satisfactory services rendered to all the women and children of the Province, the grant to this hospital may be increased accordingly. I thank the Government for provincialising the Lady Reid Chest Hospital and for the grant given for the extension of the Lady Kerr Maternity and Child Welfare Centre.

I should like to take the advantage of the good-will extended to the Hill people by my hon. Friend Srijut Nilmani Phookan and I think it is the general wish of my brethren in the plains as well as the Government to help the Hill people. Now, I should like to speak on behalf of my suffering Khasi friends living on the slopes of the hills in the border of Sylhet. Since the separation of Sylhet our people have been put into great difficulties. These people living in the slopes used to get their rice and other food-stuffs from Sylhet in exchange of their oranges, betel-nuts and other produce, but for the reason mentioned already, free trade could not be carried on and these people have to come up as far as Shillong to get their rice and other necessaries of life. Their trade relations with other people have almost come to a standstill as they cannot find any other market for their commodities. If the Government does not come to their aid, I am afraid, those people will die of hardship and starvation. I therefore earnestly request the Government to look into the matter and help these helpless people by diverting their trade to other parts of the Province and by opening roads in this locality.

With these words, Sir, I conclude my speech,

**Shri SATINDRA MOHAN DEV :** Sir, I congratulate the Hon'ble Finance Minister for his optimistic forecast and bright view of Assam's future. The actuals of 1946-47 disclosing a surplus of about Rs.1½ crores as against a deficit of Rs.1.39 lakhs as per revised estimate also bear testimony to his careful and frugal handling of our finance, in spite of inflation and turmoils prevailing in the country.

The Hon'ble Mr. Medhi has dwelt at length about the inequitous nature of the Otto Niemeyer Award, and I subscribe fully to what he has said. But after everything has been said, it cannot be denied that we failed to spend all the money that we got from the Centre in 1946-47. Out of the development grant from the Government of India, Rs.51.91 lakhs could not be spent. Besides this, the most salient feature of the Budget for the coming year seems to me to be that of the total revenue of Rs.1,311 lakhs, Rs.778 lakhs represent Central Government grant, Rs.1,08 lakhs come from the Central Government as our share of income-tax and Rs. 6.67 lakhs come from the same source as our share of jute export duty. These three items work out to be over 68 per cent. of our total estimated Revenue. Of course, it is always the more the merrier, but what shall we do with funds if we cannot spend them? Even our Agricultural Department cannot spend the money allotted to it, and as the Hon'ble Mr. Medhi has observed, we have to import even such commodities as Gur and pulses from outside. Whether this is due to apathy and lack of supervision of our top-rank officials or the departmental red-tapism, I do not know; but certainly, our case for increased grant from the Centre loses strength, if the fund already at our disposal cannot be spent.

There is mention of a large number of projects covering a pretty wide range, in the speech of the Hon'ble Minister. Let me hope that our outlook and administrative machinery will also be correspondingly widened and the Government will see that the best available men for respective jobs are employed and employed in time, to tackle and make them successful.

Cachar is in a very difficult position at the moment. It has to depend on Railways and steamers passing through Pakistan, for imports of cloths, sugar and food stuffs, and export of tea, timber and other forest produce. It is our view that even according to the Radcliffe Award, twelve more thanas of South Sylhet and Habiganj were not to be transferred to East Bengal. The Sylhet Partition Committee have already sent all relevant facts and information with maps and notes to the Governor and the Premier. It is not known what steps the Governor or the Government is taking in this connection. Inclusion of these areas will go a long way to solve our problem of communications. The areas are rich, and tea excise duty and land revenue alone from the areas will exceed Rs.1½ crores per annum. Sooner or later, a time will come when the tea excise duty will be appropriated by the Provincial Government, and besides other things, consideration of communication and finance enjoins that the question should be earnestly and tenaciously taken up at Government level, so that the Indian Union may not lose its share of territory due under the Radcliffe Award.

Flood is a curse which creates havoc in Assam almost every year. The Hon'ble Minister has made mention of the Brahmaputra in connection with visitations of flood in certain districts, and proposes to harness this river along with some of its tributaries. There is also a district called Cachar in Assam which has a turbulent river called Barak which devastates the district every year. I would like to remind the Hon'ble Minister of this fact and suggest that the Project Officer may be directed to survey the course of the river and submit to the Government proposals for training this river as well which would prevent floods in Cachar.

The Tennessy Valley of the United States of America has attracted the attention of the world, specially because the Authorities in charge of the project changed a flood stricken area into a very prosperous region and because of its contribution to the making of Atomic bomb by supplying enormous quantity of electric energy necessary for the purpose. It is to be remembered however that in the matter of applied science, the United States of America has no equal, and it will behove to wait and see how the Damodar Valley project develops before we venture to undertake such projects. We cannot rely on borrowed experts and borrowed money when engaged in long term projects entailing complex and highly technical details, and as the flood water requires to be carefully handled to be useful to the society, so does the enthusiasm born of newly attained freedom requires to be carefully directed, if we are to avert financial disaster.

Cachar is a long way from Gauhati and affords proper facilities for an agricultural school and a science college to be located at Silchar. I hope the Government will consider this.

The Hon'ble Minister has very rightly prided himself as the Hon'ble Minister prepares the first Budget Estimate of an independent unit in independent India. The Congress has always held that the common man's interest will be its primary concern. The Hon'ble Minister has also been pleased to observe that the common man is his master. Consistent with these declaration, one would have expected more generous provisions under heads—Education, Medical, Public Health and Agriculture. Under head Education, there is a provision of Rs. 86.69 lakhs as against Rs. 80.70 lakhs in the Budget of 1947-48 and Rs. 74.12 lakhs in the revised Budget of the same year. The increase is inadequate in consideration of our requirements specially if free primary education is to be extensively enforced and pales into insignificance compared to the increase made under the head Police for which there is a provision of Rs. 1.14 lakhs in the coming year's Budget against Rs. 66.5 lakhs in the Budget of 1947-48 and Rs. 58.72 lakhs in the revised estimate of the same year. I have looked in vain in the Hon'ble Minister's speech for an explanation of this huge increase in Police expenditure, although this is the highest provision for a single item in the Budget Estimate with the exception of provisions for Public Works and Post-War Development.

The provision under Medical is Rs. 22.09 lakhs as against Rs. 24.03 lakhs in the Budget Estimate of 1947-48 and actual of Rs. 25.29 lakhs in 1946-47. I refuse to believe that the Hon'ble Minister is unaware of the lack of medical facilities in the Province. The provision under this head and under the head Public Health should be doubled straightway. Mr. B. Gupta, the oldest and most renowned tea planter of Cachar, has written to the Government offering to donate Rs. 80,000 for the establishment of a tuberculosis hospital at Silchar. I must also know what has been the Government's reaction to this generous offer. The provisions for Medical and Public Health will, I hope, be increased to reflect the Government's concern for the common man.

There has been made a provision of Rs. 11.38 lakhs under head Agriculture, as against Rs. 13.40 lakhs in the Budget of 1947-48 and actual of Rs. 23.88 lakhs in 1946-47. This reduced provision is indeed amazing considering the pitiable condition and poor efficiency of our agriculturists. Cachar is primarily an agricultural district and even if other districts of Assam do not need benefits of modern agricultural education, we do; and so I have suggested that an agricultural school may be set up in Cachar.

In fine, may I refer to two small things which concern Congress and Congress representatives? Firstly, the conception of the Home Guard organisation is very timely and opportune. I endorse the observations in this behalf of Babu Bidyapati Sinha. Secondly, we the Members are given only ten minutes each

to make our general observations about the Budget Estimate. This is absolutely inadequate, and remembering that the Members of the Assembly have few opportunities to discuss the Budget critically and constructively, this point may be considered by the Assembly.

Sir, before I close, I request the Assembly to remember those unfortunate employees of the Government who were in Sylhet and opted for Indian Union and are still unemployed. The United Government of India promised that their prospects would not be affected by exercising their option to serve in either Dominion. In spite of my Friend Srijut Moti Ram Bora's advice to circumvent or challenge the authority of the Central Government, I think that as an unit of the Indian Union, Assam is bound to respect the direction of the Central Government in word and in spirit. We are no longer indulging in civil disobedience; and failure of the Government to act up to the direction of the Central Government is nothing short of civil disobedience. Big ideas and small minds cannot pull together. You cannot make Assam great if you are not able to rise above petty considerations. I appeal to the Government to remember this if Assam is really to be great in all respects.

**Srijut HEM CHANDRA HAZARIKA:** মাননীয় সভাপতি ডাঙৰীয়া, মাননীয় ৰাজহ মন্ত্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়াই বাজেট বক্তৃতা পুস্কৃত যি বোৰ ৰায়তৰ হিতকৰ কাৰ্য্যৰ পৰিকল্পনাৰ আচনি দাখি ধৰিছে সেইবাবে তেখেত বা আমাৰ গবৰ্ণমেন্ট আজি দেশবাসীৰ ধন্যবাদৰ পাত্ৰ। পিছে সেই আচনি মতে সকলো মহকুমাৰ ৰায়তৰ প্ৰতি সমান দৃষ্টিৰে চাই কাৰ্য্যত পৰিণত কৰাটোহে আমি বাঞ্ছা কৰো, যাতে কাকো দেখি বন্ধা বঢ়া আৰু কাকো দেখি দুৱাৰ বন্ধা নহয়। পিচপৰা মহকুমা বা জিলা আৰু পিচপৰা ৰায়তৰ ফালে যাতে বিশেষ চকু বখা হয়।

আমাৰ বৰ্তমান অৱস্থালৈ লক্ষ কৰি যাতে অতি শীঘ্ৰে ভাৰত ইউনিয়নৰ আন আন প্ৰদেশৰ লগত আমাৰ আসামৰ যোগাযোগৰ ব্যৱস্থা অতি সোনকালে হয় সেই সম্পৰ্কে চৰকাৰৰ সকলো শক্তি প্ৰয়োগ কৰি এই কাম সোনকালে সমাধা কৰিবৰ দিহা কৰিবৰ কাৰণে উপযুক্ত মানুহৰ হাতত ভাৰ দি বিভাগীয় কৰ্তৃপক্ষই চোকা দৃষ্টিৰে এই কাম সমাধা কৰিবৰ দিহা কৰিব। আজি Public Works Department বিভাগৰ আন আন কাম যি ধেমা তেতেলা মন্থৰ গতিত চলিছে সেই ভাবে যাতে চলোৱা নহয়।

শ্ৰীহট জিলা পাকিস্তানত ভুক্তহোৱাৰ লগে লগে সেই অঞ্চলৰ ওচৰৰ ডাউকী আদি অঞ্চলৰ ৰায়তৰ যি দুবৰস্থাৰ বাতৰি আমি পাইছো, সি অতি শোকলগা। সীমান্তৰ ৰায়ত সকলৰ বেতিৰ মাটি শ্ৰীহটত থকাই তেওঁলোক সেই মাটিৰ শস্য অনাত বিধিনি ঘনিছে। পাকিস্তানৰ হাত বজাবৰ পৰা তেওঁলোকে কোনো বয় বস্ত পাব নোৱাৰে, অথচ তেওঁলোকৰ অঞ্চল বিলাকলৈ সহজে খাদ্য দ্ৰব্য অনা নিয়াৰ সুবিধা আজিলৈকে হোৱা নাই। চৰকাৰে যোগান দিয়া চাউল ১৫ সের নিবলৈ এদিন খৰচ কৰি দহ পোন্ধৰ মাইল অহা যোৱা কৰিব লাগে, তাৰো বাটত নানা বিপদ; এনে অৱস্থাত সেইবোৰ ৰায়তৰ অৱস্থা বণনাৰ অতিত বুলি অনুমান হয়। গতিকে আমাৰ চৰকাৰে সকলো শক্তি প্ৰয়োগ কৰি এনে দুৰ্দ্দশাগ্ৰস্ত ৰায়তৰ সুবিধাৰ নিমিত্তে চোকা দৃষ্টি ৰাখিব বুলি আশা কৰো।

আজি আমি সকলো কথা "বহুতৰ অসমৰ" দৃষ্টিৰে চোৱা উচিত। অসমৰ জিলা আৰু মহকুমা কেইখনৰ সৰ্ব্বতোপ্ৰকাৰ উন্নতিৰ পৰিকল্পনাৰ লগে লগে অসমৰ শিতানে কাষৰে থকা পাৰ্বত্য অঞ্চল বিলাকৰ ৰায়তৰ মাজত যাতে আমাৰ যোগা যোগ আৰু মিলা প্ৰীতি হয়, সেই বিষয়ে লক্ষ্য ৰাখি পাৰ্বত্য অঞ্চল বিলাকৰ ৰায়তৰ মাজত তেওঁলোকৰা নানা বকমৰ উন্নতি মূলক কাৰ্য্যৰ আচনি লৈ আমাৰ যোগা-যোগৰ ব্যৱস্থা বিষয়ে প্ৰাদেশীক চৰকাৰৰ পৰা দিহাকৰা বাঞ্ছনীয় বুলি ভাবো। দেশ পূজ্য শ্ৰীশ্ৰীগড়মুৰীয়া সত্ৰাধিকাৰ প্ৰভুৱে যি কাৰ্য্য পন্থা হাতত লৈছে, সেইদৰে যাতে দেশৰ আন আন দেশ-প্ৰাণ লোক সকলে লব পাৰে তাৰ বাবে চৰকাৰে সুবিধা দিয়া বাঞ্ছনীয় আৰু পূজ্যস্পদ

শ্রীশ্রীগড়ভূঞা প্ৰভু ঈশ্বৰকো চৰকাৰে যথেষ্ট সহায় কৰিব বুলি আশা কৰোঁ। মাননীয় শ্ৰীযুক্ত মতিৰাম বড়া দেৱৰ লগতে মইয়ো কৰ খোজে। কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰৰ পৰা যাতে আমি আনৰ প্ৰাপ্য আদায় কৰি লব পাৰো তাৰ বাবে আমাৰ চৰকাৰে আমি দাবি জনাব লাগে। আৰু আৱশ্যক হলে এই সম্পৰ্কে দেশজুৰি জনমত গঠন কৰি কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰৰ প্ৰত্যহত দাবি জনাবৰ দিহা কৰিব লাগে। আজি স্বাধীন ভাৱত ইউনিয়নৰ অন্তৰ্ভুক্ত আঞ্চলিক স্কুল অৱস্থাৰ এখন প্ৰদেশৰ উপাৰ্জনৰ পৰা, কুটি কুটি টকা আয় কৰি কাঁচিপাতৰ এৰা বোটপাৰ ধৰে দুই এক কুটি টকা আমাক দিলে, আমি কেতিয়াও মৰহে চৰ মোৱাবোঁ। অসমৰ তিন তিন সমস্যাবোৰ ভাৱকৈ কঁহিছাই বুজাব পৰা আৰু মাজত পাকিস্থান পৰি যোগাত বৃদ্ধিৰ আয়োজিত বেল, আলি পদূলি, হাইকোর্ট, বিশ্ব বিদ্যালয় আদি একোৰে সুবিধা নিদিয়াত এখন প্ৰদেশৰ প্ৰতি পণ্ডিত জহৰলাল নেহেৰু, চৰদাৰ পেটেল আদিৰ নিচিনা নেতাৰ বাবেই পৰিচালিত কেন্দ্ৰীয় গৱৰ্ণমেণ্ট অসমৰ নামা দাবি উপেক্ষা কৰিছে বুলি কলে বিশ্বাস কৰাও অলপ টান হয়। আশা কৰো মহানন্দা বৰলাট দাচাদুৰ মাননীয় লেট মাইষ্ট ৰেটেন মহোদয়ৰ অসম ভ্ৰমণৰ সুবিধা লৈ আমাৰ গৱৰ্ণমেণ্ট তেখেতৰ জৰিয়তে এই প্ৰদেশৰ আঞ্চলিক অৱস্থাৰ সম্পৰ্কে কেন্দ্ৰীয় গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টৰ ওপৰত এটা হেঁচা দিছাই তেখেতৰ অসম ভ্ৰমণ সাৰ্থক কৰাৰ।

অসমৰ দাতি কামৰৰ পাৰ্শ্বত অঞ্চল বিলাকত মানা বকমৰ বনিজ হৰা আছে বুলি অনেক কয়। তেনে বনিজ হৰাৰ অনুসন্ধান সম্পৰ্কে বিশেষজ্ঞ নিয়োগ কৰি বনিজ হৰা উদ্ধাৰৰ চেষ্টা কৰা উচিত বুলি ভাবো।

ৰাজ্যত প্ৰানোন্ময়নৰ দিবোৰ আচনি দাতি ধৰিছে সেই আচনি বিনাকৰ ভিতৰত উইডিং আৰু স্পিনিং সম্পৰ্কে বৰ যোৰ দিয়া দেখা নাযায়। মহাছা গাছীৰ ৰক্ষণ অতি প্ৰিয় শিল্প। এই শিল্প প্ৰচাৰ সম্পৰ্কে প্ৰত্যেক জ্বল কলেজত বাধ্যতামূলক হিচাবে দাৰ্হা কৰা আৱশ্যক বুলি ভাবোঁ। নানা বকমৰ শিল্প বিময়ক টকা মন্ত্ৰ কৰি নানা তৰহৰ কৰ্ণচাৰী নিয়োগ কৰা সহজ, কিন্তু নদাৰ গছৰ পান পৰা যেনে টান, আমাৰ চৰকাৰৰ ঘৰলৈ ৰাইজৰ ফালৰ পৰা কোনো বিময়ে দা দৰ্শাস্ত্ৰ দিলে সহজে উত্তৰ পোৱাও তেনে টান। যোৱা নবেম্বৰ মাহৰ অধিবেশনলৈ আহোতে মই নিজে কেইজন কৰ্মাৰ সহযোগে স্পিনিং আৰু উইডিং সহ এটি অনুষ্ঠান স্থাপন কৰিবৰ ইচ্ছা কৰি মাননীয় পালিগমেণ্টৰী চেৰ্জেটৰী চলিছা ডাক্তৰীয়াৰ জৰিয়তে সুতাৰ যোগাৰ দিবৰ কাৰণে আবেদন কৰিছিলোঁ। কিন্তু সেই আবেদন সম্বন্ধে বেড় চেপিজিমৰ গভীৰ গন্তিত পৰি অদৃশ্য হল। সেইদৰে আন আন দুটা স্তৰও নিবল নহয়। ৰাজ্যত বৰ্ত্তাত মাননীয় ৰাজহ মন্ত্ৰী ডাক্তৰীয়াই কৰ্ণচাৰী সকলৰ দমহা বৃদ্ধিৰ কথা উল্লেখ কৰিছে, কিন্তু সেই বৃদ্ধি কি হাবে কৰিছে আমি কব নোৱাৰো। শিক্ষা বিভাগৰ শিক্ষক সকলৰ দমহা ৮০ টকাত আৰম্ভ হব বুলি শুনি শিক্ষক সকলৰ মাজত এটা চাকল্যৰ সৃষ্টি হৈছে। তেওঁলোকৰে নিচিনা একে গুণা-গুণৰ আন বিভাগৰ কৰ্ণচাৰীকৈ শিক্ষক সকলৰ বেতন কি যুক্তিৰে কম হাবে ধাৰ্য কৰা হৈছে আমি বুজিবলৈ অলপ টান পাওঁ। ভবিষ্যত বংশধৰ সকলৰ চৰিত্ৰ গঠন আৰু শিক্ষাৰ ভাৱ প্ৰাপ্ত শিক্ষক সকলক একে উপযুক্ততাৰ আন আন বিভাগৰ কৰ্ণচাৰী সকলতকৈ কম বেতন দিয়াটো কেতিয়াও যুক্তি যুক্ত হব নোৱাৰে। ওপৰৰ গধুৰ ৰোজা কৰ্মাই তলতীয়া কৰ্ণচাৰীসকলক তেওঁলোকৰ পৰিয়ালৰ ভৰণ পোষণ দিব পৰা হিছাবে দমনহাৰ হাৰ ধাৰা কৰা উচিত বুলি বিবেচনা কৰো। আমি কিছুমান ডেপুটি কৰ্ণচাৰী দেখা পাওঁ যি সকলৰ কাম কম বেছ এজন ছেড্ এচিচটেণ্টৰ কেৰানিকামৰ সদৃশ-যেনে ডেপুটি ডাইৰেক্টৰ অৱ পাবলিক ইন্সট্ৰাক্চনচ, ডেপুটি ডিবেকটৰ অৱ এথ্ৰিকালচাৰ আদি; এনে বোৰ ডেপুটি বিময় বাৰ উঠাই দি তেওঁলোকৰ পৰিবৰ্ত্তে একোজন অভিজ্ঞ কেৰানিৰ দ্বাৰাও পৰিচালিত হব পাৰে। ৰাজ্যত চৰকাৰে কেইখনমান জিলাৰ চিকিৎসালয় নিজৰ হাতলৈ আনিবৰ প্ৰস্তাৱ কৰিছে। আমি আনন্দ পাইছো কিন্তু লগে লগে গাৱলীয়া ও মহকুমা বিলাকৰ চিকিৎসালয় বিলাকৰ প্ৰতিও সমদৃষ্টিৰে চাই সেই বিলাকৰ পৰাও যাতে ৰাইজে আৱশ্যকীয় চিকিৎসা পাব পাৰে সেই সম্পৰ্কে বিশেষ বকমৰ কোনো পৰিকল্পনা দেখা নেযায়। কংগ্ৰেছ গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টৰ হাতত চিকিৎসা সম্পৰ্কেও ডাক্তৰ জিলা সৰু জিলাৰ পাথক্য কৰিবলৈ পালে জনপ্ৰিয় চৰকাৰৰ প্ৰতি ৰাইজৰ এটা ধৰণৰ ভাৱে দেখা দিব বুলি আশঙ্কা হয়। আলি পদূলি সম্পৰ্কেও গড়কাণ্ডানি বিভাগ বৰ উদাস

যেন দেখা যায়। উত্তৰ লক্ষীমপুৰ মহকুমাৰ লগত ডিব্ৰুগড়ৰ যোগাযোগৰ সুবিধা আজিও নাই, সেই সম্পৰ্কে মুছোত্তৰ পৰিকল্পনামতে চাউলধোৱা সোনাৰিগাঁও লোৱা হৈছিল। কিন্তু বৰ পৰিতাপৰ বিষয় কমিউনিকেছন বোৰ্ডে লোৱা এই আলিটোৰ কাম আজিও সমূল্যে আবন্ত হোৱা নাই। বানপানীৰ প্ৰপীড়িত কমলাবৰীয়া গতেলাহী, নাওবৈছা, নকাৰি, কোৱামালা আদি মৌজাৰ বায়তক বানপানীৰ উৎপীড়নৰ পৰা বক্ষা কৰিবৰ ব্যৱস্থা আজিও হাতত লোৱা নহল। বচ্চানদীৰ মথাউৰিৰ বাবদ যোৱা বাজেটত টকা ধৰা হৈছিল। কিন্তু বিভাগীয় কৰ্তৃপক্ষৰ অৱহেলাত সেই কাম আজিও হাতত লোৱা দেখা নগল। উপবোক্ত মৌজাৰ বায়ত সকলক প্ৰতি বছৰে যি বানপানীয়ে উপদ্ৰৱ কৰিব লগিছে সেই কথা আমাৰ চৰকাৰৰ অবিদিত নহয়। কিন্তু এই বানপানীৰ উপদ্ৰৱ বন্ধ কৰাৰ কোনো দিহা কৰা দেখা নগল। বিভাগীয় কৰ্তৃপক্ষৰ এই উদাসীনতাৰ বাবে বায়তৰ মনত স্ভাৱনিকতে কেনে মনো ভাব হ'ব পাৰে সহজে অনুমান কৰিব পাৰি। কাটকৈ নদীৰ উৎপাতৰ পৰা নকাৰি মৌজাৰ বায়তক বক্ষা কৰাৰ কোনো উল্লেখ বাজেটত দেখা নগল। এই মৌজাৰ বায়তে কি দোষ কৰিলে ক'ব নোৱাৰো; চৰকাৰৰ স্থানীয় কৰ্তৃপক্ষই বানপানীয়ে খেতি নষ্ট কৰা মাটিবিলাক ইন্সফা দিবলৈ নিৰ্দেশ দিয়া নাটীছৰ বাহিৰে এই দুৰ্ভাগীয়া বায়তসকলক আন কোনো প্ৰকাৰৰ সাহায্য দিয়া হোৱা নাই। গত ২৮ নবেম্বৰ তাৰিখে সোৱনশীৰি চাৰ্কেলৰ চৰডেপুৰ্টি হাকিম গৰাকিৰ লগত পুনৰ মই তদন্ত কৰিবলৈ গৈ প্ৰতি ঘৰ মানুহৰ দুকঠা মানৰ পৰা তিনি বিঘামানলৈকে খেতি থকা আৰু ধান নোহোৱা উদং ভৰাল, গহনা কাপোৰ কানি বিক্ৰী কৰি দৈনিক হাজি-বাত কাম কৰি কোনো প্ৰকাৰ জিৰিকা উপাৰ্জন কৰি এই অনাটনৰ দিনত অতিকষ্টে কালজাপন কৰা বাইজৰ অৱস্থা দেখুৱাই দিয়াৰ ফলত কেৱল মাটি ইন্সফা দিবলৈ নিৰ্দেশ দিয়েই স্থানীয় কৰ্তৃপক্ষই আমাৰ জনপ্ৰিয় চৰকাৰৰ হৃদয়-হীনতাৰ পৰিচয় দাঙে। এই নিবিহ দুৰ্দশাগ্ৰস্থ নকৰি মৌজাৰ প্ৰজাৰ প্ৰতি এনে নিদাকন ব্যৱস্থা অতি শোক লগা।

চকুৱাখনা নদীৰ উৎপীড়নৰ পৰা আজি বাইজক উদ্ধাৰ কৰিবৰ কাৰণে অনেক দিনৰ পৰা বহু আবেদন কৰিও বাইজে কোনো সফল ধৰাৰ নোৱাৰাত বাইজৰ মাজত এটা চাঞ্চলাৰ সৃষ্টি হৈছে। এনেবোৰ কামত উদাসীনতা সোভনীয় নহয়। বাজেটত কৃষি বিভাগৰ কিছু টকা খৰচ নহল বুলি উল্লেখ কৰা হৈছে। কিন্তু আমাৰ এই দুৰ্ভাগীয়া বানপানীৰ প্ৰপীড়িত অঞ্চল বিলাকটো দেখা যায় এই বিভাগৰ পৰা অতি সামান্য মাত্ৰ সহায় পোৱা হ'ল। সময়মতে উপযুক্ত বিধান আদি যোগান দিয়াত এই বিভাগৰ যি আওহেলা দেখা যায় সেই সম্পৰ্কে বিভাগীয় মন্ত্ৰীমহোদয়ৰ চোকা অভাৱ, পোষ্টআফিচ, টেলিগ্ৰাফ যোগা-যোগৰ অভাৱ, শিক্ষা অনুস্থান বিলাকৰ দুৰৱস্থা সম্পৰ্কে চৰকাৰৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰিব খোজে।

আজি এবছৰ হ'ল, চকুৱাখনাত থকা এই মহকুমাৰ একমাত্ৰ গৱণমেন্ট এম, ডি, স্কুল ঘৰৰ শৌচনীয় অৱস্থা সম্পৰ্কে মই মাননীয় প্ৰধান মন্ত্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়াক দৰখাস্ত দি জনাইছিলো। কিন্তু সিও অৱণ্য বোদনত পৰিণত হ'ল। চকুৱাখনা মধ্য বালিকা বিদ্যালয় সেই অঞ্চলৰ এক মাত্ৰ স্ত্ৰী শিক্ষাৰ অনুষ্ঠান। বাট পথ নোহোৱা ডিব্ৰুগড় লক্ষীমপুৰলৈ যাতায়াতৰ ব্যৱস্থা নোহোৱা আন্দায়ান সদৃশ এখন ঠাইৰ এনে ধৰণৰ একমাত্ৰ অনুষ্ঠানেও জনপ্ৰিয় চৰকাৰৰ পৰা কোনো সাহায্য নোপোৱাটো বৰ পৰিতাপৰ কথা। জন স্বাস্থ্য বিভাগৰ পৰাও আমাৰ অঞ্চলৰ ফালে সুদৃষ্টি নাই ক'ব বুলি ভাবো। ধলপুৰত এজন ডাক্তৰ আৰু সামান্য ঔষধ দিছে কিন্তু ঘৰ নাই। পাবায়ণপুৰ, মাছ খোৱা, গোহাঁই, তেলাহী, কদম আদি মৌজাৰ বাইজে চৰকাৰি ডাক্তৰখানা পাবৰ কাৰণে আজি অনেক দিনৰ পৰা আবেদন কৰা স্বত্বেও কোনো ফল ধৰা নাই। বাইজৰ এনেবোৰ আপত্তিৰ ফলে সদায় আওকাণ কৰি থাকিলে সৰ্ব সাধাৰণ বায়তৰ মনত অসন্তোষৰ ভাব হোৱাতো অতি স্বাভাৱিক। আন আন মহকুমাত জন স্বাস্থ্য বিভাগৰ পৰা চিকিৎসালয় খোলা হৈছে; কিন্তু আমাৰ বাইজৰ আপত্তিত চৰকাৰে জনাইছে 'ক'লাবেমাৰ নথকা অঞ্চলত বায়তে এনে সুবিধা পাব নোৱাৰে'; অৰ্থাৎ মেলেৰিয়া আৰু আন আন ৰোগত বাইজক যমদেৱতাৰ হাতত গটাই দিয়াত আপত্তি নাইনেকি? আশাকৰো অতি আওহতীয়া চিৰকাল অৱহেলা কৰা আলি পদূলিৰ সুচল নথকা এই উত্তৰ লক্ষীমপুৰ মহ-



কুম্বাৰ ৰাইজৰ দুৰ্ব দুৰ্গতিৰ প্ৰতি আমাৰ চৰকাৰে অলপ মৰমৰ চকু ৰে যেন চাওঁ। সৰ্বশেষত এই মহকুমাৰন ডিব্ৰুগড় মহকুমাৰ লগত লগাই পোৱাত, ডিব্ৰুগড় মহকুমাৰ হেঁচাত এই মহকুমাৰ ৰাইজে আজি অনেক দিনৰ পৰা অশেষ কষ্ট আৰু অপুৰিছা ভোগ কৰি আহিছে। এই মহকুমাৰ লগত ওচৰৰ আন কোনো মহকুমাৰ কোনো অংশে মৰ লগাই এখন পৃথক জিলা গঠন কৰা সম্পৰ্কেও ৰাইজে চৰকাৰৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰিছে। আশাকৰো জনপ্ৰিয় চৰকাৰে এই বিষয় অলপ সুবিধা কৰিব।

“ জয় হিন্দ ”

**Srijut PURNA CHANDRA SHARMA :** মাননীয়া সভাপতি ডাঙৰীয়া, মোৰ পূৰ্ববৰ্তী বক্তা সকলে নতুন বছৰৰ বাজেটৰ বিষয়ে নানান বকমে আবেদন কৰিছে; মই তাত বিশেষকৈ যোগ দিব লগা কথা মই কিন্তু আন এটা দৃষ্টিভঙ্গীৰ পৰা মই বাজেট ধনৰ মৌলিক নীতিৰ সম্পৰ্কে দুআমাৰ কৰিলে আপ ৰাচিনো।

সভাপতি ডাঙৰীয়া, মহাশয় গান্ধীৰ আদেশ আৰু নিৰ্দেশত আমি ৰাজনৈতিক স্বৰাজ যোৱা ১৫ আগষ্টত পালো। তেখেতৰ তথা আমিও এই স্বৰাজ বিচাৰিছিলো এটা নিৰ্দিষ্ট হিচাবেহে। আমাক ৰাজনৈতিক স্বৰাজ লাগিছিল অৰ্থনৈতিক স্বৰাজৰ কাৰণে; অৰ্থাৎ সমগ্ৰ দেশৰ সকলো নৰনাৰীৰ অনুবন্ধ সমস্যা সমাধানৰ কাৰণে হে। এতিয়া মহাশয় গান্ধীৰ অনুগ্রহত দেশবাসীয়ে যি স্বৰাজ পালে তাকে এনেভাবে ব্যৱহাৰ কৰিব লাগিব যাতে সাধাৰণ ৰাইজৰ অনুবন্ধ সমস্যা সমাধান হয়।

আজি স্বাধীন ভাৰতত স্বাধীন অসমৰ প্ৰথম বাজেট তৈয়াৰী হৈছে। তাত বচনাকাৰী সকলৰ আগ্ৰহৰ স্তৰ দেখা নাই কিন্তু দক্ষতাৰ বা অভিজ্ঞতাৰ অভাৱ বহুত ক্ষেত্ৰত দেখা গৈছে। প্ৰধান এটা বিষয় হৈছে আগামৰ শিল্পৰ উন্নতি সাধন। এই শিল্পৰ উন্নতিৰ দ্বাৰাই দেশবাসীৰ আৰ্থিক উন্নতি সাধন কৰাৰ উদ্দেশ্যে কেন্দ্ৰীয় গবৰ্ণমেণ্টে বহুত কোটি টকা দিছে কিন্তু দক্ষতা বা অভিজ্ঞতাৰ অভাৱত আমাৰ গবৰ্ণমেণ্টে কাম কৰিব পৰা নাই। এইটো বৰ দুখৰ বিষয় যে যি দুই কোটি টকা আমাৰ প্ৰদেশত কাপোৰৰ কল, চেনিং কল, কাগজৰ কল আদি পাতিলৰ কাৰণে দিছিল সেই টকা আজি এবছৰ পৰি আছে আৰু শুনিছো আৰু দুবছৰ পৰি থাকিব কাৰণ তাৰ কাৰণে যি বিদেশী দক্ষ বা expert আমি নৰা হৈছে তেওঁ এনে কোনো পৰামৰ্শ দিব পৰা নাই যাতে সেই কল সোনকালে পাতিব পাৰে। এই যিনিতে Nationalisation আৰু private enterprise অৰ পাৰ্থক্য দেখিছো। মোৰ বিশ্বাস এই কল পুত্ৰৰ ভাৱ যদি কোনো স্বাধীন উপযুক্ত আগ্ৰহী মানুহৰ ওপৰত দি যেনে তেনে যিমান সোনকালে পাব ক’ত তেনেহলে নিশ্চয় এবছৰৰ দিলেহেতেন (বৰদলৈ—নাই নাই নোৱাৰে—কল কাৰখানা পাব ক’ত) তেনেহলে নিশ্চয় এবছৰৰ ভিতৰত কাৰখানা থিয় হলেহেতেন। মই ক’ওঁ যে ৰাচিবৰ মানুহক নিশ্চয় নকৰে নাই; যদি বৰদলৈ ভিতৰত কাৰখানা থিয় হলেহেতেন তেনেহলে তেখেতেই ইংলণ্ডলৈ গৈ ডাঙৰীয়াকে এই ভাৱ নিজৰ বৰিয়াকে কৰিবলৈ দিলেহেতেন তেনেহলে তেখেতেই ইংলণ্ডলৈ গৈ হওক, আমেৰিকালৈ গৈ হওক বা আন ঠাইতগৈ হওক বিচাৰি কলকাৰখানা আনিলে হেতেন আৰু এই expert লৈ বাট চাই নাথাকিলে হেতেন। ইয়াৰ বাহিৰেও আমাৰ গবৰ্ণমেণ্টে আৰু এটা শ্ৰেণীৰ শিল্পৰ কথাহে ভাবিছে, যি হৈছে কুচীৰ শিল্প। এই বিষয়ৰ কাৰণেও কেন্দ্ৰীয় গবৰ্ণমেণ্টে বহুত টকা দিছে কিন্তু কি কুচীৰ শিল্পৰ কাৰণে? এই কুচীৰ শিল্পৰ যি প্ৰদৰ্শনী বৰ্তমানে কলিকতাত চলি আছে, য’ত গোটেই ভাৰতবৰ্ষৰ নানান বকমৰ কুচীৰ শিল্প দেখুওৱা হৈছে আৰু যি খন প্ৰদৰ্শনীৰ নিচিনা প্ৰদৰ্শনী আজিলৈকে ভাৰতবৰ্ষত হোৱা নাই বুলি শুনিছো সেই প্ৰদৰ্শনীত আমাৰ তাছানিৰ পুৰনা বিছা মেখেলা কেডোখৰৰ বাহিৰে নতুন কিবা দেখুৱাব পাৰিছেনে? শুনিবলৈ পাইছো নাড্ৰাজ, মটীশুৰ, ৰাফালোৰ আৰু বঙ্গদেশৰ কুচীৰ শিল্প এনে এটা প্ৰদৰ্শনী হৈছে যাৰ সৌন্দৰ্য আৰু কাৰুকাৰ্য্যত মুগ্ধ হৈ আগতে তিনি সপ্তাহলৈ মাত্ৰ অনুমতি দিয়া বহু চৰকাৰে চিৰস্বায়ী কৰি সেই প্ৰদৰ্শনী ৰাখিবৰ কথাও ভাবিছে। সেই প্ৰদৰ্শনীত বোলে চাব লগা, শিকিব লগা কুচীৰ শিল্পৰ বিষয় ইমান আছে কিন্তু আগামৰ শিল্প বিভাগ বা প্ৰচাৰ বিভাগৰ কোনোৱে গৈ সেই বিলাক চাই ভাৱপৰা অনুপ্ৰেৰনা আনি ৰাইজক দিবলৈ যত্ন কৰা নাই।

সভাপতি ডাঙৰীয়া, এই কুটীৰ শিল্প আৰু বৃহৎ শিল্পৰ (Big Industries) মাজত আৰু এক শ্ৰেণীৰ শিল্প আছে—তালৈ আনাৰ গবৰ্ণমেণ্টক উদাসীন দেখা যায় কিয়নো তাৰ কাৰণে কোনো ব্যৱস্থা কৰা বাজেটৰ কোনো অংশত দেখা নাযায়। এই শ্ৰেণী যেনে Rice Mill, Oil Mill, Saw Mill, Fishery, Dairy farming, ইত্যাদি। আমাৰ দেশৰ বহুত ডেকা লবাই উৎসাহেৰে এই মাজৰ ধৰণৰ বেহা-বেপাৰ আৰু শিল্পত হাত দিছে কিন্তু ধনৰ অভাৱত মন ভাঙি গৈছে। আসামত যি সকলৰ বেহা আছে তেওঁলোক অসমীয়াৰ শিল্পৰ উন্নতিৰ সহায়ক নহয়। নাবোৱাৰী সকল নিজৰ ব্যৱসায়ত ব্যস্ত আৰু আনক সহায় কৰিবলৈ অনিচ্ছুক। অসমীয়াৰ ভিতৰত এক লাখতকৈ বেচি টকা বেহুত জমা থকা মানুহৰ সংখ্যা ১০ জনতকৈ বেচি নহব। তেনেহলে এই শ্ৰেণী উৎসাহী ডেকা সকলৰ দ্বাৰা হব খোজা শিল্প, বেহা-বেপাৰ ধ্বংস হবলৈ দিব নে গবৰ্ণমেণ্টে তেওঁলোকক সহায় কৰি এই মাজৰ শিল্প খিনিৰ উন্নতিৰ সাধনত সহায় কৰিব? ধৰক যেনিবা কোনোবা উৎসাহী অসমীয়াই মাছৰ কাৰবাৰ আৰু মাছৰ উন্নতি কৰে কোনো ধৰণ বৈজ্ঞানিক প্ৰণালীৰে চেষ্টা কৰিছে। মোৰ মনেৰে গবৰ্ণমেণ্টে ধাবলৈ দি হলেও বা subsidy দি হলেও এই উৎসাহী সকলক সহায় কৰিব লাগে। সকলো কাম ব্যৱসায়ৰ হিচাবতে হব লাগে অৰ্থাৎ বৰ্ত্তমানে যদি এককোটি টকা এই মন্ত্ৰে খৰছ কৰা হয় গবৰ্ণমেণ্টে চকু দিব লাগিব যাতে ১০ বছৰৰ বা ২০ বছৰৰ মূৰত সেই টকা সুদে মূলে গবৰ্ণমেণ্টে আৰু বাইজে পায়। সেই উদ্দেশ্যে গবৰ্ণমেণ্টে আৱশ্যক মতে ধনৰ বাহিৰেও কোনো বিশেষজ্ঞ বা যন্ত্ৰ কলৰ সুযোগ কৰি দিয়াতো চেষ্টা কৰিব লাগে। ইয়াকে নকৰিলে অচিৰে অসমীয়াৰ হাতৰ পৰা সমস্ত সম্পদ বিদেশীৰ গ্ৰাসত পৰি অসমীয়া জাতি ধ্বংস হব। অকল চাকৰি কৰি এটা জাতিৰ উন্নতি হব নোৱাৰে। যি জাতিৰ শিল্প নাই, ব্যৱসায় নাই, অকল কৃষি আৰু চাকৰি কৰিয়েই সেই জাতি আজিৰ জগতত তিষ্ঠিব পৰা অসম্ভৱ।

বৰ্ত্তমানে গবৰ্ণমেণ্টৰ যি পৰিকল্পনা দেখা যায় তাৰপৰা অনুমান হয় যে অহা এবছৰৰ ভিতৰত বাধ্যতামূলক প্ৰাইমাৰী শিক্ষা আৰু পঞ্চায়ত আইনৰ কল্পিত বহুনা কাৰ্য্যকৰি বোৰৰে সৈতে মাথোন ৩০,০০০ ল বা গবৰ্ণমেণ্টৰ চাকৰিত সোমাব। ফলত অসমীয়া এম্. ভি, এম, ই, পাচকবালৈকে সকলো মুনিহ তিবোতাই চাকৰিত সোমাব আৰু মাত্ৰ যিসকলে চাকৰিৰ লোভত নাই তেনেধৰণৰ যি সামান্য সংখ্যা অসমীয়া আছে সিয়েইহে বাহিৰত থাকিব। এইটো দেশৰ পক্ষে কেনে লক্ষণ হব তাক ভাবি চাওক। চাকৰিয়াল সকলে যি দৰ্গহা পাই সি ঘৰ নৌ পাওতে বা বিদেশী দোকানী পোহাৰীক দিওতেই শেষ হব। ইয়াৰ পিচত কি হব? কুটীৰ শিল্পৰ সুবিধা কোনে লব যদি সকলো শিক্ষিত অসমীয়াই চাকৰিয়েই কৰে? ব্ৰহ্মপুত্ৰৰ Hydro-Electricকৰ পৰিকল্পনা কাৰ্য্যকৰি হলে তাৰ সুবিধা কোনে পাব যদি মাজৰ শ্ৰেণী শিল্পী অসমীয়াৰ নাথাকে? Nationalisation অৰ ডাঙৰ ডাঙৰ শিল্পৰ পৰিচালক বা কৰ্মচাৰী কোন হব যদি অসমীয়াই মাজৰ শ্ৰেণী শিল্পৰ অভিজ্ঞতা ঘটিব পৰা সুবিধা গবৰ্ণমেণ্টৰ পৰাই নাপায়? Nationalisation কৃতকাৰ্য্য হব কেনেকৈ যদি পাৰদৰ্শিতা আৰু অভিজ্ঞতা লাভ কৰা অসমীয়া দেশতে নাথাকে? বিদেশত কিতাপৰ পৰা শিক্ষা লাভকৰা লবাকৈইটাইনো এইবিলাক চলাব পাৰিবনে? Business organisation এটা আটাইতকৈ ডাঙৰ শিক্ষা। সেই শিক্ষা কিতাপৰ দ্বাৰা হব নোৱাৰে যি অভিজ্ঞতাৰ ফলতহে হয়। সেই অভিজ্ঞতা লাভ কৰিবলৈ অসমীয়াৰ সুবিধা ক'ত? সেই কাৰণেই মই ভাবো যে যি সকলে মধ্যম বকমৰ শিল্প অনুস্থান পাতিব খোজে বা পাতিছে তেওঁলোকক সম্পূৰ্ণ ভাবে গবৰ্ণমেণ্টে সহায় কৰা আৱশ্যক নহলে অসমীয়াৰ ভবিষ্যত একেবাৰে আন্ধাৰ। আসামত অসমীয়া বিদেশী আৰু private enterprise বহুত সমালোচনা চলিছে কিন্তু সি দেশত private enterprise নাই, কাৰো কোনো অভিজ্ঞতাও নাই তাত Nationalisation কৰি কেনেকৈ কৃতকাৰ্য্য হব পাৰে তাক মই বুজিব নোৱাৰো। ইয়াৰ সুবিধা সদায় আনেইহে পাব।

মই আন বিষয়ত একো নকওঁ কাৰণ মোৰ পূৰ্ববৰ্ত্তী বক্তা সকলে সেই সম্পৰ্কে বহুত সমালোচনা কৰিছে। মই মাত্ৰ দৰাই দৰাই অনুবোধ কৰো যেন মই কোৱা ওপৰৰ কথা খিনি এবাৰ দকৈ ভাবি চায় আৰু সেইমতে ব্যৱস্থা কৰে।

স্বৰ্গশেখৰ কওঁ মন্ত্ৰী সকলৰ দেশনেৱাৰ আগ্ৰহক মট পলাগ বৈছে। কিন্তু ভয় কৰিছো  
অভিজ্ঞতাৰ অভাৱত ভাঙৰ ভাঙৰ slogan অৰ স্বনিত মুগ্ধ হৈ আমাক আন্ধাৰত পেলায় গৈ।

### Adjournment

The Assembly was then adjourned till 10 A.M., on Thursday, the 18th March, 1948.

SHILLONG:

*The 5th May, 1948.*

A. K. BARUA,

*Secretary, Assam Legislative Assembly.*

