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

The Assembly met in the Assembly Chamber, Shillong at 9  
A. M. on Friday, the 10th March, 1961.

PRESENT

Shri MAHENDRA MOHAN CHOUDHURY, B. L., Speaker in  
the Chair, Seven Ministers, Three Deputy Ministers and Sixty-six Members.

**QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS**

**STARRED QUESTIONS**

(To which oral answers were given)

**Regarding admission in the Assam Engineering College**

**Shrimati KOMOL KUMARI BARUA (Katanigaon) asked :**

\*19. Will the Minister in-charge of Education be pleased to state—

- (a) The minimum qualification of student for admission in an Engineering College ?
- (b) What are the subjects in which a student should pass before seeking admission in an Engineering College ?
- (c) Whether it is a fact that a student should pass in Physics, Mathematics and Chemistry to be eligible for admission in an Engineering College ?

**Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS (Deputy Minister, Education) replied :**

19. (a)—I. Sc. (Pass).

(b)—Subjects of Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry are to be included in the subjects of Examination in I. Sc.

(c)—Please see (b) above.

**Shrimati KOMOL KUMARI BARUA :** যোৰহাট ইঞ্জিনীয়াৰিং  
কলেজৰ অধিকত পাঠ কৰা কোনো ছাত্ৰক এডমিছ্যন দিয়া হৈছে নেকি ?

**Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS :** অধিক যাব optional subject  
তেওঁক admission দিয়া হয়।



**Shrimati KOMOL KUMARI BARUA (Katonigao n) :** অন্ধ বিষয়টো optional থাকিলে তাত পাচ কৰিব নেলাগে নেকি ?

**Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS (Deputy Minister, Education) :** এইটো নিয়ম উঠাই দিবৰ বাবে বিবেচনা কৰা হৈছে।

**Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla) :** Test Examination বিলাকত কি কি subject থাকে ?

**Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS :** English, Chemistry, Physics, Drawing, Viva-voce.

**Shri MOHI KANTA DAS :** এই subject বিলাকত I. Sc. পৰীক্ষাত পাচ কৰি আহে নে নাহে ?

**Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS :** বেচি ভাগেই I. Sc.ত থকা subject.

**Shri RAMNATH SARMA ( Lumding ) :** গুৱাহাটী আৰু যোৰহাট দুয়োটা কলেজৰ Test Examination ৰ প্রশ্ন একে আছিল নে ?

**Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS :** প্ৰায় একে ?

**Shri RAM NATH SARMA :** আমি শুনাত যোৰহাট ইঞ্জিনিয়াৰিং কলেজৰ প্রশ্ন টান আছিল।

**Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS :** নহয়।

**Shrimati KOMOL KUMARI BARUA :** গুৱাহাটী ইঞ্জিনিয়াৰিং কলেজৰ পৰীক্ষাত কেইখন paper আছিল আৰু যোৰহাট ইঞ্জিনিয়াৰিং কলেজৰ Examination test পৰীক্ষাত কেইখন paper আছিল ?

**Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA (Gauhati) :** Whether Government is aware that in I. Sc. a subject is made either compulsory or additional for the sake of competition at the time of the consideration of division or pass, for example, if I take Mathematics as my additional subject, 30 will deducted and the rest will be added to the total for purposes of ascertaining the division. If I secure 99 or cent, per cent. of the marks in Mathematics, yet I may have Mathematics as my additional subject, but simply because I have Mathematics as my additional subject, though I secure only pass mark in other subjects, will the Government for that reason disqualify me ?

**Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS :** We have not disqualified upto now.



**Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA (Gauhati)** : Are the Government considering that a student, simply because he takes Mathematics as his additional subject, may not be considered fit for admission in the Engineering College ?

**Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS (Deputy Minister, Education)** : If he fails in Mathematics, which is an additional then his case may not be considered.

**Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA** : If for example, it so happens that a boy who is extremely weak in Mathematics, in order to get admission in the Engineering College, he may take Mathematics as compulsory subject and he secures just 30 marks and another gets 90 marks, will the latter get preference over the former.

**Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS (Deputy Minister, Education)** : But he will have to pass I. Sc.

**Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI (Rampur)** : Sir, is it a fact that the marks obtained in the University examination are not so much relevance as the mark obtained in the admission examination in the colleges.

**Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS** : Two things are taken into consideration, e.g. whether the student passed in 1st or 2nd division and the mark which he obtained in the admission test. If a student gets good mark in the admission test examination, and if he is placed in 3rd division in I. Sc., then his case may not be considered.

**Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI** : Is it not a fact that there are instances of 3rd division student having been admitted because they passed the admission examination, whereas 1st division students who have failed in the admission test have not been admitted.

**Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS** : I have no such information.

**Mr. SPEAKER** : Will you kindly collect the information from the Engineering Colleges ?

**Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS** : Yes, Sir.

**Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Kamalpur)** : I. Sc. is an examination conducted by the University. Therefore, will Government consider that only those subjects which are not included in the syllabus of I. Sc. should taken examination of in the admission test ?

**Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS** : No, Sir. This is the rule of the Central Government also.

**Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI** : Will the Government consider the advisability of having a test examination only on subjects which are not examined in the Intermediate examination ?



**Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS (Deputy Minister, Education) :** No, Sir, I have already replied to that question.

**Shri SARBEWAR BORDOLOI (Titabor) :** In spite of the fact that there was an admission examination at Jorhat to admit the students at Jorhat Engineering College, there was certain number of students admitted at the Jorhat Engineering College whose interview was taken for admission at Gauhati Engineering College.

**Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS :** This is the case, Sir, first of all we did not take admission test for Jorhat Engineering College as we were not sure whether we could start Jorhat Engineering College. So we had take admission test for Gauhati Engineering College. When we took admission test of Jorhat Engineering College, 18 or 19 students only passed.

**Shri GAURISHANKAR BHATTACHARYYA (Gauhati) :** Those who were supposed to be disqualified for being admitted in the Gauhati Engineering College were thought to be qualified for admission in Jorhat ?

**Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS :** No, Sir, those students who passed in the Gauhati Engineering College admission test, but could not be given seat, were admitted in the Jorhat College.

**Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA :** Whether it is fact that so far as Gauhati Engineering College was concerned, seats were allotted in order of merit, as for example if as many as 30 students were passed and out of those 30 students, in order of merit, upto the 15 student, seats were given in the Gauhati Engineering College and those coming downward were admitted in the Jorhat Engineering College ? I view of this, do the Government expect that Engineering College which has also been recently started will able to show good result ?

**Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS :** Those students were given seats because there was no.....

**Mr. SPEAKER :** His question was that the students disqualified for admission in the Gauhati Engineering College were admitted to the Jorhat College and what will be the result ?

**Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS :** Those students were not disqualified. They passed the admission test.

**Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUA (Amguri) :** When there is an admission examination provided in which even the candidates passing out the University Examination in the 1st Division are also to sit for, will the Government make provision, so that the students may directly appear at the admission test, without passing I. Sc. ?

**Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS :** No, Sir.



**Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI (Rampur):** Whether the Deputy Minister has any information that in some of the Engineering Colleges in India admission test is not held ?

**Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS (Deputy Minister, Education):** There are some.

**Shri SARBESWAR BARDOLOI (Titabor):** Will Government be pleased to place in the House the question papers for admission examinations to both Gauhati and Jorhat Colleges ?

**Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS:** How can I know ?

**Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH (Jorhat):** What is the difficulty in placing the question papers on the table of the House ?

**Mr. SPEAKER:** It may take time.

**Shri DEVESWAR SARMAH:** Let it take time. I do not have any personal knowledge in the matter, but when more there one Member alleged that there was discrimination, the Deputy Minister can very well say that he would look into it.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** Only Professors can distinguish the difference.

**Shri DANDESWAR HAZARIKA (Morongi):** Is it a fact that special instructions were issued by Government to admit some students who failed to qualify ?

**Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS:** No disqualified student has been admitted.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** Admission is done in order of merit.

**Shri MAHI KANT DAS (Barchalla):** Who holds the admission test ? Is there any Committee ?

**Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS:** The Principal and the professors.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** What about the suggestion of Mr. Bardoloi about placing the question papers of both the examinations in the House ?

**Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS:** I can do that, Sir, but it will take some time.

**Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Kamalpur):** In view of the fact that many students having passed the I.Sc. Examination even some of



those passing in the first division fail to qualify in the admission test, will Government consider the desirability of abolishing the admission tests altogether ?

**Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS (Deputy Minister, Education) :** No, Sir, that cannot be done. These tests are held under the direction of the All India Council for Technical Education.

**Mr. SPEAKER :** But Deputy Minister said that some colleges had done away with it.

**Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS :** There may be three or four such old colleges which may not follow the rules of the All India Council for Technical Education.

**Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI (Rampur) :** Is it a fact that some colleges which do not hold admission tests are also under the All India Council for Technical Education ?

**Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS :** It may be.

**Mr. SPEAKER :** That cannot be replied without notice.

**\*Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI :** May I know whether the standard of the admission examination and the I. Sc. examination are the same.

**Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS :** It is difficult to say because, Sir, in the admission tests in the examination may be lower or higher.

**Shri DANDESAWR HAZARIKA (Morongi) :** Are any seats reserved for the nominees of Government or Ministers ?

**Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS :** No, Sir,

#### Removal of Golaghat Jail from its present site

**Shri RAJENDRA NATH BARUAH (Golaghat-East) asked :**

\*20. Will the Minister-in-charge of Jails be pleased to state—

(a) Whether there is a proposal to remove the present Golaghat Jail from the heart of the Town to its outskirts ?

(b) If so, what steps are being taken to remove the same and to where ?

**Shri MAHENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Minister, Jails) replied :**  
20. (a)—Yes. There is a proposal from Subdivisional Officer, Golaghat.

(b)—A plot of land measuring about 29 B-3 K at Bhagagaon of Mowkhowa Mouza in Golaghat Subdivision has been arranged by Revenue Department for this purpose.



**Shri MOHENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Minister, Jails)**

(a) হয়। গোলাঘাট মহকুমাধিপতির পৰা এটা প্ৰস্তাব আহিছিল।

(b) এই কাৰণে বাজহ বিভাগে গোলাঘাট মহকুমাৰ মোখোৱা মৌজাৰ ভগা গাৱত ২৯ বিঘা ৩ কঠা মাটি যুগুত কৰি ৰাখিছে।

**Shri RAJENDRA NATH BARUAH (Golaghat-East)**  
মত্ৰী মহোদয়ে জানেনে যে এইটো বহুত দিনীয়া পুৰণি দাবী ?

**Shri MAHENDRA NATH HAZARIKA** এইটো ১৯৫৭ চনৰ দাবী।

**Shri RAJENDRA NATH BARUAH:** কিমান দিনৰ ভিতৰত জেলখন চহৰৰ পৰা আতৰোৱা হব ?

**Shri MAHENDRA NATH HAZARIKA:** জেল স্থানান্তৰ হ'বলৈ বহু টকাৰ আৱশ্যক আৰু সেইবিষয়ে বিভাগৰ পৰা কোনো প্ৰস্তাবো অহা নাই।

**Shri DANDESWAR HAZARIKA (Morongi)** ইয়াৰ কাৰণে কোনো Plan and estimate আৰ্হিছেনে ?

**Shri MAHENDRA NATH HAZARIKA:** নাই অহা।

**Shri DEVENDR NATH HAZARIKA (Soikhowa):** জেল বোৰ চহৰৰ পৰা আতৰাই নিয়াটো চৰকাৰে নীতি হিচাবে গ্ৰহণ কৰিবনে ?

**Mr. SPEAKER** নীতি সম্পৰ্কে প্ৰশ্ন হ'ব নোৱাৰে।

**Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA:** অসমৰ বহুত জেল চহৰৰ ভিতৰতে আছে। সেইবোৰ আতৰোৱাৰ কথা চৰকাৰে বিবেচনা কৰিছেনে ?

**Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister):** সেই কথা বিবেচনা কৰা হৈছে যদিও কোনো খাটাং সিদ্ধান্ত লোৱা হোৱা নাই।

**Shri RAJENDRA NATH BARUAH:** এইটো ৰাইজৰ বহুত দিনৰ পুৰণি দাবী। গতিকে চৰকাৰে এই বিষয়ে বিবেচনা কৰিবনে ?

**Shri MAHENDRA NATH HAZARIKA** এই সম্বন্ধে জেল বিভাগৰ পৰা প্ৰস্তাব আহিলে বিবেচনা কৰা হ'ব।

### UNSTARED QUESTIONS

( To which answers were laid on the table )

*Re: Bridge over Tarajan, Jorhat*

**Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri)** asked :  
52. Will the Minister-in-charge of Public Works Department (Road and Buildings) be pleased state—

(a) Whether Government is aware that there is rush of traffic every day and night on the Jail Road of Jorhat Subdivision ?



(b) If so, whether Government is ware that the bridge over Taranjan is narrow and one way aone ?

(c) Whether Government propose to widen the bridge and make it a double way one at the earliest ?

**Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI** [Deputy Minister, P. W. D. (R and B.)] replied :

52. (a)—Yes.

(b)—Yes.

(c)—There is no proposal to widen the bridge to double way traffic.

**Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARAUH (Amguri)** : In reply to (a) & (b), Government have already admitted that there is rush of traffic over this bridge. Then why Government does not propose to widen this bridge so as to facilitate two-way traffic ?

**Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI** : Because, Sir, there are so many bridges to be widened on the National Highway itself. We have not been able to implement even those proposals, not to speak of this particular bridge.

**Shri SARBESWAR BARDOLOI (Titabar)** : In view of the great rush of traffic, military, NEFA and Roweriah aerodrome, it is essential to widen this bridge. Will Government be pleased to consider it ?

**Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI** : Government are unable to consider it at present.

**Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH** : Has it been included in the Third Five Year Plan ?

**Shri BIMALA PROSAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister)** : Third Five Year Plan roads will be finalised only on the 22nd March by the Road Communicat'ons Board.

#### **Financial aid to Assamese refugees who had to leave West Bengal during the last July disturbances**

**Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI (Rampur)** asked :

53. Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) What is the number of Assamese refugees who had to leave West Bengal during the July disturbances?

(b) How many of these refugees have gone back ?

(c) Whether any financial aid was given to them ?

(d) If so, what was that ?



**Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister)** replied:

53. (a)—624 families.

(b)—49 families.

(c)—Yes.

(d)—A sum of Rs.1,56,500 has so far been spent on gratuitous relief.

**Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Saikhowa)** : To a similar question put by me, it was replied that 60 families had gone back to West Bengal, but here I find 49 families. Which is correct ?

**Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister)** : That day I was speaking from memory. I said about 60 families. In respect of the expenditure also I said about two lakhs. But these are more accurate figures.

**Shri MOHIKANTA DAS (Barchalla)** : (b) উত্তৰত কৈছে যে ৪৯টা পৰিয়ালহে যুৰি গৈছে। বাকীবোৰ পৰিয়াল এতিয়াও কি কাৰণে যোৱা নাই। এতিয়াও panic আছে নে কি ?

**Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA** : তাত panic আছে বুলি কোনো খবৰ পোৱা নাই।

**Shri MOHIKANTA DAS** : যুৰি যোৱা পৰিয়ালবোৰক পশ্চিমবঙ্গৰ চৰকাৰে সাহায্য দিছে নে ?

**Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA** : সাহায্য দিব বুলি কৈছে। কিন্তু কি প্ৰকাৰৰ সাহায্য দিব জনোৱা নাই।

**Shrimati KOMOL KUMARI BARUA (Katonigaon)** : এই ৪৯ টা পৰিয়াল প্ৰশোভিত উল্লেখ কৰা ১,৫৬,৫০০ টকা খিনি কোন চৰকাৰে অৰ্থাত অসম চৰকাৰ, পশ্চিমবঙ্গ চৰকাৰে বহন কৰিছে।

**Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA** : অসম চৰকাৰে খৰচ কৰিছে।

**Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Laharighat)** যিবিলাক যুৰি যোৱা নাই সেইবিলাকক Gratuitous relief দিছে। কিন্তু তেওঁবিলাকক Rehabilitation অৰ ব্যৱস্থা কি কৰিছে।

**Shri BIMALA PRASAD ChALIHA** : ইয়াত স্থায়ী সংস্থাপনৰ বাবে কোনো প্ৰস্তাব লোৱা হোৱা নাই।

**Shri MOHIKANTA DAS** : আমাৰ চৰকাৰে যেনেকৈ আহ্বান কৰিছে পশ্চিমবঙ্গ চৰকাৰে এই ভগ্ননীয়া সকলক যুৰি যাবলৈ আহ্বান কৰিছে নে ?



**Shri BIMALA PROSAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister) :**  
কৰিছে আৰু আমাক সেইদৰে আশ্বাসো দিছে ।

**Shri PROBhat NARAYAN CHAUDRRY (Nalbari East) :** অসুবিধাৰ কাৰণে যিবিলাক ঘূৰি যাব পৰা নাই তেওঁলোকৰ পুনৰ বসতিৰ কথা চিন্তা কৰিছেনে ?

**Shri BIMALA PROSAD CHALIHA :** আমাৰ ইচ্ছা তেওঁলোকে আকৌ আগৰ ঠাইলৈ ঘূৰি যক আৰু পুনৰ বসতিৰ সাহায্য পশ্চিম-বঙ্গৰ চৰকাৰে দিব লাগে ।

**Shri RAMNATH SARMA (Lumding) সি বিলাক ২-৩**  
মাহ আগতে গ'ল কিন্তু চৰকাৰী সাহায্য পোৱা নাই তেওঁলোকৰ কথা চিন্তা কৰিছে নে ?

**Mr. Speaker :** Order, Order

**Regarding gross weight of the bag of Sugar**

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

54. Will the Supply Minister be pleased to state—

- (a) What is generally the net weight of sugar in a bag of sugar ?
- (b) Whether it is a fact that according to Control Order of 4th August, 1959 one seer from the gross weight of the bag of sugar is to be deducted in charging the price of sugar by the stockists and dealers ?
- (c) Whether it is a fact that Messrs Produce Exchange Corporation of Gauhati charged price for the gross weight of the bag and issued vouchers for 2 maunds 31 seers for each bag violating the said control order ?
- (d) Whether it is a fact that the matter was brought to the notice of the Supply authorities but no action was taken against the firm ?

**M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Supply) replied:**

54. (a)—Generally 2 maunds 30 seers.

(b)—No.

(c)—All the Sugar dealers of Gauhati including Messrs Produce Exchange Corporation realised the value of each bag of sugar taking the weight of a bag as 2 maunds 31 seers till August, 1959.

(d)—The matter was brought to the notice of Government on 11th April, 1960 where upon the enquiry was made. There after a circular was issued to all district and Subdivisional Officers, advising them to ensure the usual trade practice of calculation of the price of a bag of sugar at the rate of 2 maunds 30 seers.



**Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Kamalpur)** : মই জানিব খুজিছো প্রত্যেক বস্তা চেনিব দাম লওতে ২মোন ৩১ সেব কৈ লোৱা হয় আৰু তেতিয়া বেগৰ দাম বেলেগে লোৱা হয়নে নহয়।

**M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Supply)** ; এই কথা কব নোৱাৰা 'নাটচ' দিলে কব পৰা হব।

**Shri MOTI RAM BARA (Lahari ghat)** : বহুদিন যে এওঁলোকে চেনিব দাম বেছি পালে এইখিনি ঘূৰাই দিবনে কি ?

**M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY Produce Exchange Corporation** এ কিছুমানক ঘূৰাই দিছে বুলি আমাক জনাইছে। বাকী মানুহে claim কৰিলে ঘূৰাই দিব বুলি কৈছে বাকী ব্যবসায়ীৰ হিচাব পত্ৰবিলাক পুলিচৰ জিমাতে যমা দিব বুলি জনাইছে। এই কাৰণে কোনো পাইছে বা পাব কব পৰা নহব।

**Shri MOTI RAM BORA** : যিবিলাক ব্যবসায়ীয়ে অন্যায়াৰ ভাবে বেচি টকা আদায় কৰিছিল। তেওঁবিলাকক disqualify কৰি ভবিষ্যতে 'লাইচেন্স' আদি নিদিয়াৰ ব্যবস্থা চৰকাৰে কৰিবনে ?

**M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY** : According to the control order they had not violated any provision. What happened was this. They charged each bag at the rate of 2 mds 31 seers although the trade practice at the mill end was to charge at the rate of 2 mds 30 seers. Since they had not violated any rule or order the question of taking any penal action did not arise. Since they had violated a trade practice we had advised them to return the difference and it is reported some of them had done so. Therefore no further action was necessary.

**Shri MOTIRAM BORA** : এই mal-practic বিলাক চৰকাৰে সূচীকাৰ কৰিছে যেতিয়া যিবিলাক ইয়াত লিপ্ত তেওঁলোকৰ ওপৰত কিয় action লোৱা নহব এই কথা জানিব পাবোনে ?

**M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY** : Some bags contain 2 mds. 30 seers and some bags may contain 2 mds. 30½ seers or even 2 mds. 31 seers. In case of these sugar dealers this violation of the trade practice continued till the month of August 1959. When possibly some local officers pointed out this and they rectified the same. So far as the Government was concerned we came to know about it on 11th of April 1960 from Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya when he was resering to this matter in this House. Thereafter we held enquiries and issued circular that the money which was overcharged should be refunded to the people concerned.

**Shri MOTIRAM BORA** : সকলোৱেই এই অসৎ উপায় অৱলম্বন কৰাৰ কাৰণে তেওঁলোকৰ ওপৰত action লোৱা নহয় নেকি ? এই বিলাক মানুহে আজি অত দিন ধৰি এই ধৰনে অসৎ উপায় অৱলম্বন কৰি আহিছে।



**Shri HIRALAL PATWARI:** R-o-s-c.

**Mr. SPEAKER:** Order, Order.

**M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Supply):** I have said, Sir, it is not a malpractice.

**Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Laharighat):** What then [it is, Sir, taking more money than is warranted?

**M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY:** As I have said a bag is generally taken to contain 2 mds. 30 seers at the mill end. It does not necessarily mean that the bag should contain 2 mds. 30 seers; it can contain more even. The trade practice was to charge 2 mds. 30 seers at the mill end. We would expect that the Government dealers would also charge accordingly. In this case all the traders did not do so. It appears on the time being the trade practice at Gauhati became to count it at 2 mds 31 seers. Government did not agree to it and asked them to return the extra money realised by them. We had advised the Deputy Commissioners and Subdivisional Officers all over the State to see that this practice (of charging at the rate of 2 mds 31 seers from the consumers) was not followed any further.

**Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA (Gauhati):** Though the Government does not appear to consider this as malpractice, in view of the fact that the Produce Exchange Corporation and others extorted from the common people money at the rate of one seer per bag more than what was due, will the Government disqualify these traders because they extorted money from the consumers?

**M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY:** Government does not propose to do so. A whole class of businessman of a particular place cannot be disqualified and also replaced at a time.

**Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI (Rampur):** Whether the Produce Exchange Corporation at the time of charging for 2 mds 31 seers knew that the bag contained only 2 mds 30 seers?

**M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY:** I do not know.

**Shri MOTIRAM BORA:** মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ৰ উত্তৰৰ পৰা এইটো স্পষ্ট যে, সকলো বেপাৰীয়ে এই অসৎ উপায় অবলম্বন কৰিছে তেনেস্থলত তেওঁলোকে নিয়ন্ত্ৰণ কৰিব নোৱাৰাটো চৰকাৰৰ weakness নহয়নে? সকলো বেপাৰীয়ে এই কামা কৰিছে বুলি চৰকাৰে এই weakness স্বীকাৰ কৰাটোত মই দুখ পাইছো।

**Shri HIRALAL PATWARI (Panery):** মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে এই কথা জানেনে, Messrs. Produce Exchange Corporation এ মিল্লৰ পৰা চেনি লওতে প্রতি বেগত ২ মোণ ৩০ সেৰৰ দামহে দিয়ে আৰু ব্যবসায় ক্ষেত্ৰত আনক ২ মোণ ৩১ সেৰৰ দাম লয়। এইদৰে কবোতে—এই dealers বিলাকে চৰকাৰক cheating কৰা নহয়নে?



**M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Supply):** The premises are not correct. The answer is very clear.

**M. SPEAKER :** তেখেতে কৈছে Produce exchange Corporation এ মিলৰ পৰা লগতে ২ মোণ ৩০ সেৰৰ দাম দিয়ে আৰু তেওঁলোকে “দিলাৰ” বিলাকক ২ মোণ ৩১ সেৰৰ দাম লয়।

**M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY :** All the Sugar traders including Messrs. Produce Exchange Corporation, as I have said in (c) realised the value of each bag of sugar taking the weight of a bag as 2 mds. 31 seers.

**Shri RAM NATH SARMA (Lumding) :** শ্ৰীযুত গোস্বামী ডাঙীয়াৰ প্ৰশ্নৰ প্ৰসংগত চেনিৰ বস্তাৰ বাহিৰে লোৱা দাম হয়নে নহয় বুলি সোধাত মন্ত্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়াই নাজানো বুলি কৈছে। এই কথা মই জানিব খুজিছো যে চৰকাৰৰ Control order ৰ লগত এই দাম included হয়নে নহয় ?

**M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY :** But the price is inclusive of the bag.

**Shri BHUBAN CHANDRA PRADHANI (Golokganj) :** বহুতো ব্যবসায়ী Supply department চেনি দিয়াৰ সময়ত সময়ায় সমিতিক ভিজা চেনি দি আৰু ব্যক্তিগতব্যৱসায়ীক শুকান চেনী দিয়ে এই কথা চৰকাৰে জানেনে ? বিশেষকৈ ধুবুৰীত।

**M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY :** I want notice Sir.

#### Regarding Completion of the Works of the Baraikhowajan Sluice Gate

**Shri SURENDRA NATH DAS (Pathachakuchi) asked :**

55. Will the Minister P. W. D. (E. & D.) be pleased to state—

(a) Whether it is a fact that the Baraikhowajan Sluice Gate was recommended by the Mohkuma Parisad, Barpeta ?

(b) Whether it is a fact that plan and estimate have been submitted by the Department ?

(c) If so, when the works of the sluice gate will be taken by the Department ?

(d) Whether Government propose to take up the work within the financial year 1961-62 ?

(e) If so, whether it will be completed within the year 1961-62 ?



**M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Flood Control)** replied :

55. (a)—Yes.

(b)—Yes.

(c) to (e)—In view of the stringent financial position of flood control works during 2nd Plan, this will have to wait till the Third Five Year Plan in implementation on the basis of its relative priority.

**Regarding rehabilitation of the evicted road-side stall owners of Shillong**

**Shri BISWANATH UPADHYAYA (Patharkandi)** asked :

56. Will the Minister, Local Self-Government be pleased to state ?

(a) Whether Government are aware that most of the stall owners hetrook permission from the Municipal Board and paid taxes to it for their stalls ?

(b) What steps have been taken to rehabilitate the evicted road-side stall owners of Shillong ?

(c) Whether the Government has received any schemes from the Municipal Board or any other citizen of Shillong for rehabilitation of the affected persons and if so, what action has been taken to implement the scheme ?

**Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI (Deputy Minister, L. S.-G.)** replied :

56. (a)—Yes.

(b) & (c)—A proposal for loan for the establishment of municipal markets in different places of the town with a view to rehabilitate the evicted road-side stall owners submitted by the Executive Officer, Shillong Municipality, is under consideration of Government.

**Shri GOPESH NAMASUDRA [Patharkandi (Reserved for Scheduled Castes)]**: Will the Deputy Minister be pleased to state when the road-side stall owners of Shillong were first evicted ?

**Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI [Deputy Minister L. S.-G.]** That cannot be stated but a meeting was held by the Minister, L. S.-G. and the representatives of the Shillong Road-side Stall-Keepers Association when the Minister received a deputation on 2nd September 1958. It was decided there that all the three kinds of road-side stall-keepers viz.—

(1) those who have erected stalls with permission of the Municipal Board ;



- (2) those who have erected stalls in connivance with the officers or members of the Board, and
- (3) those stall-keepers who have encroached on roadside land without any permission,

should be removed from all road-sides. They were as such evicted and this meeting was held 2nd September 1958, and after that only was action taken.

**Re: The Road between Gossaigaon-Sapetgram**

**Shri BHUBAN CHANDRA PRADHANI (Golakganj)** asked :

57. Will the Minister-in-charge, P. W. D. (R. & B.) be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether it is a fact that in 1954 the Gossaigaon-Sapetgram road converging 13 miles in length has been taken over by P. W. D. ?
- (b) Whether it is a fact that several bridges on the said road on the river Jaima, Khuksi, Harbhanga and Garupetta have not yet been constructed causing great inconvenience and hardship to the public ?
- (c) Whether it is a fact that said road is an old and important one on the Northern part of the district of Goalpara ?
- (d) If so, when the bridges will be completed for full facilities for traffic abandoning the P. W. D. ferry boats causing inconvenience to the general public ?

**Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI (Deputy Minister, P. W. D (R. & B.))** replied :

57. (a)—First Section of the project covering ten miles was taken up in 1957 and the remaining length of 2.5 miles has been taken up in 1959.

(b)—It has not yet been possible to construct all the bridges as the amount available for the project is not sufficient for the purpose of constructing the road with all the bridges. Ferries are however provided over these rivers.

(c)—Yes.

(d)—As and when funds become available.

**Shri BHUBAN CHANDRA PODHANI :** The reply to (d) is : "as and when funds become available." It is a vague reply.

May I know the approximate time ?

**Mr. SPEAKER :** The reply is not vague.



**Regarding proposal for a Third Canteen in the Assam Medical College Campus**

**Dr. GHANASHYAM DAS** [North Salmara (Reserved for scheduled castes)] asked :

58. Will the Medical Minister be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether there was a proposal for having a second canteen in the Assam Medical College Campus ?
- (b) If so, why it has not been started ?
- (c) What is the idea of giving monopoly to one person, i. e., the present existing canteen owner, with allotment of land ?
- (d) Whether it is a fact that the Medical College students boycotted this canteen for the ill treatment towards them by the canteen owner ?
- (e) Whether Government propose to take necessary steps to abolish this monopoly ?

**Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA** (Minister-in-charge of Medical) replied :

58. (a)—No. There was a proposal for a third canteen in the College Campus.

(b)—The proposal of having a third canteen is under consideration of the Government.

(c)—There being a second canteen run by the students and staff the question of giving monopoly to one person does not arise. No land has been allotted to the present private canteen holder but leased out on an annual rental.

(d)—It is not a fact that the students have boycotted the private canteen for the ill treatment of the owner.

(e)—Does not arise.

**Dr. GHANASHYAM DAS** : [North Salmara (Reserved for scheduled castes)] : The Minister has stated that there was no boycott by the students for the ill treatment of the owner.

মই এই কথা চৰকাৰৰ পৰা জানিব পাৰোনে যে সেই কেনটিনত খোৱা বস্তুব লগত জোক নে পোক ওলাইছিল ? সেই কাৰণে ill feeling হোৱাত boycott কৰিছিল ?

**Shri RUP NATH BRAHMA** : I have got no information.

**Shri MOTIRAM BORA** (Laharighat) : ছাত্ৰবিলাকৰ এক নম্বৰব কেনটিনতো বয়কট কৰাৰ কাৰণে হব, লগত পৰিছিলনাকি ? এই কথা মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে জনাবনে ?



**Shri RUP NATH BRAHMA (Minister, Medical) :** At the moment I am not prepared to accept the present statement unless I make an enquiry into it.

**Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Laharighat) :** এই কেনটিনত ভাত যে নিদিয়ে এই কথা চৰকাৰে জানেনে ? তাত কেৱল চাহহে দিযে । কিন্তু এক নম্বৰ কেনটিনত ভাত আদিও যোগান দিযে যদিও নামত ইয়াক কেনটিন বুলি কৈছে ?

**Shri RUP NATH BRAHMA :** It is also a canteen.

**Number of Local Board dispensaries taken over by Government throughout the State**

**Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla) asked :**

59. Will the Minister, Medical be pleased to state—

- (a) What is the number of Local Board Dispensaries taken over by the Government so far throughout the State ?
- (b) How many of them are not yet taken over and how these dispensaries are being managed now ?
- (c) How many of these already taken over are without Doctors ?
- (d) Whether Government is aware that all of those Local Board Dispensaries that were taken over, are without repair since their taking over and that they are in dilapidated conditions?
- (e) Whether Government is aware that they are running short of medicine and staff as well ?
- (f) How long Government will allow such state of affairs to continue or have the Government any plan to repair or reconstruct them ?
- (g) If so, what is the plan ?
- (h) When Government will execute the plan ?

**Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister-in-charge of Medical) replied :**

59. (a)—198 dispensaries in addition to 2 hospitals and 5 out-centres.

(b)—Nil.

(c)—3 dispensaries.

(d)—Yes, but pending reconstruction of the buildings according to Public Works Department specifications, essential repairs have been undertaken departmentally.



(e)—Government have no informations about shortage of medicines in these dispensaries. It is a fact that certain dispensaries are inadequately staffed for want of trained personnel. Endeavour is however being made to fill up the vacancies as early as possible.

(f), (g) & (h)—The Government have called for plans and estimates from the Public Works Department for all the buildings that originally belonged to the Local Boards. Since the expenditure is likely to involve a large amount, it is proposed to take up the work in a phased programme. In fact, administrative approval relating to 11 dispensaries covering an amount of Rs.4,99,600 has been accorded during the current year.

**Shri MAHIKANTA DAS (Barchalla)** মন্ত্রীমহোদয়ে কৈছে যে বৰ্তমান চৰকাৰে লোৱা ১৯৮ খন লোকেলবোৰ্ড ডিস্পেন্ধাৰীৰ ভিতৰত ৩ খন ডিস্পেন্ধাৰীৰ ডাক্তৰ নাই। মই কও সেইটো ঠিক নহয়, মই মন্ত্রীমহোদয়ক জনাও যে তাৰ বাহিৰেও বহুতো ডাক্তৰখানাত ডাক্তৰ নাই।

**Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister, Medical)** That is an official information. But if the hon. Member can point out about what dispensary he meant, I will certainly cause an enquiry.

**Shri MAHIKANTA DAS :** এই তিনিটা ডিস্পেন্ধাৰীত কেতিয়াকৈ ডাক্তৰ দিয়া হব ?

**Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA :** As early as possible Because, the hon. Member knows that there is acute dearth of doctors.

**Shri MAHIKANTA DAS :** গভৰ্ণমেণ্টে এই ডিস্পেন্ধাৰীবিলাক লোৱাৰ ইমান দিল হ'ল; অৰ্থচ আজিলৈ তাৰ ঘৰবিলাকৰে কোনো উন্নতি নহ'ল, ক্ৰমে জৰাজিৰ হৈ গৈছে।

**Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA :** ঘৰবিলাকৰ মেৰামতিৰ কাম আমি Phase হিচাবেহে লব খুজিছো; এই কামটো একে-বছৰতে লোৱাটো সম্ভব নহয়। গতিকে পুৰ্তি বছৰে ভাগ ভাগ কৰিহে কৰা হ'ব।

**Shrimati KOMOL KUMARI BARUA (Katonigaon)** In answer to (f) to (h) it is said that the administrative approval relating to 11 dispensaries covering an amount of Rs. 4,99,600 has been accorded during the current year. May I know the names of the dispensaries ?

**Capt. WILLIAMSAN A. SANGMA [Phulbari (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)] :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I find that when questions are put in Assamese, replies are given in English and whenever the questions are put in English, answers are given in Assamese. What is the actual practice ?



**Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister, Medical):** The names of the dispensaries are :

1. Rangjuli Dispensary.
2. K. N. Medhi „
3. Sootea „
4. North Salamara „
5. Ranga Chakua „
6. Dalgaon „
7. Majbat „
8. Bordalani „
9. Sisi Bargaon „
10. Baginadi „
11. Jamuguri „

**Shri MAHIKANTA DAS (Barchalla):** In reply to (d) it is said that essential repairs have been undertaken departmentally এনে কথা হব নোৱাৰে বুলি মই মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ক কওঁ। কাৰণ মই জনাও তেজপুৰৰ যিবোৰ লোকেনবোৰ্ড ডিপেন্সাৰী গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টে লৈছে তাৰ আজিলৈকে কোনোটো মেৰামত কৰা নাই।

**Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA:** সেইটো মই চাম।

**Nature of operation of the National Water Supply and Sanitation Programme during Third Plan**

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

60. Will the Medical Minister be pleased to state—

- (a) What will be the nature of operation of the National Water Supply and Sanitation Scheme under Public Health Engineering Department in the Third Plan ?
- (b) What amount has been allocated for this Department in the Third Five Year Plan and what is the annual break up ?
- (c) What is the break up of the allocated amount in Rural and Urban Areas Water Supply ?
- (d) Whether the National Water Supply and Sanitation Scheme will be extended to Kamalpur Circle in the Third Plan as the water supply is very inadequate in the area ?

**Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister-in-charge of Medical)** replied :

60. (a)—The nature of operation of the National Water Supply and Sanitation Programme during Third Plan will be mainly design and execution of water supply and drainage scheme in urban areas and a very few numbers of Piped Water Supply Schemes in groups of villages with a concentrated population of 1,000 to 5,000 in rural areas.

(b)—Rs. 15.00 lakhs for piped water supply schemes in rural areas and Rs.125.00 lakhs for urban areas.



Tentative break-up of allotment for rural scheme is—

Rs.						
2.00 lakhs	...	...	...	...	...	1961-62
4.00 lakhs	...	...	...	...	...	1962-63
4.00 lakhs	...	...	...	...	...	1963-64
4.00 lakhs	..	...	...	...	...	1964-65
1.00 lakh	...	...	..	..	...	1965-66

Tentative for Urban.—

Rs.						
31.41 lakhs	..	...	...	...	...	1961-62
33.55 lakhs	...	...	...	..	...	1962-63
28.43 lakhs	...	...	...	...	...	1963-64
18.73 lakhs	...	...	...	..	...	1964-65
12.88 lakhs	..	...	...	...	...	1965-66

(c)—Rs. 15 lakhs for Piped Water Supply in Rural areas and Rs. 125.00 lakhs for Urban areas.

Break up as in (b) above

(d)—The State Panchayat and the Community Development Departments have been entrusted with the Rural Water Supply Scheme during the Third Plan and hence there is no scope to extend water supply facilities to Kamalpur Circle by this department during the Third Plan period under National Water Supply and Sanitation Scheme.

**Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Kamalpur):** Rural water supply ব কাৰণে Tube well চৰকাৰে দিব আৰু supply ব ভাৰ পঞ্চায়তক দিব এই আঁচনি লৈছে। এই বিলাক কেনে কৈনো মিল খুৱাব ?

**Mr. SPEAKER :** মিলাই ললেই হল।

**Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister, Medical)** Our schemes are quite different, with the assistance of Central Government we have maintained the Sanitary and Water Supply schemes. According to the allocation made in the 3rd Five Year Plan, it has been made clear that only an amount of Rs. 15 lakhs will have to be spent for this purpose.

**Shri PRABHAT NARAYAN CHOUDHURY (Nalbari-East):** মাননীয় মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে বোধকৰো না জানে যে মই ইতিপূৰ্বেই Public Health Engineer বা বৰভাগ মৌজাৰ কালাগৰ Rural water supply ব কথা সোধাত কৈছিল যে তৃতীয় পৰিকল্পনাত তেনে আঁচনি নাই। কিন্তু এতিয়া আছেই যেতিয়া কালাগতো কিবা ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব পাৰিব নেকি ?



**Shri HIRALAL PATWRI (Panery):** ভাৰত চৰকাৰে Rural water supply ৰ কাৰণে ৪ কোটি টকা ধৰিছিল তাক ৰাজ্যিক চৰকাৰে কাটি দিয়া হয়নে।

**Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister, Medical):** ৰাজ্যিক চৰকাৰে কাটি দিয়া কথা নহয়।

**Shrimati KOMOL KUMARI BARUA (Katorigaon):** সেই টকা তাকৰ হৈছে বুলি গভৰ্ণমেণ্টে নিজেই স্বীকাৰ কৰিছে, বৰ্তমান পৰিস্থিতিত লক্ষ কৰি সেই বিষয়ৰ টকা বন্ধিত কৰাৰ চেষ্টা গভৰ্ণমেণ্টে কৰিবনে।

**Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA** সেইটো অকল ৰাজ্য চৰকাৰৰ কথা নহয় We cannot go beyond the allotment made by the Government of India.

**Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Kamalpur):** বৰ্তমান আচনি মতে যিটো Piped water supply গাও অঞ্চলত ব্যবস্থা কৰা হ'ব, তাৰ Pipe আদি বহোৱা কাম জনস্বাস্থ্য বিভাগৰ দ্বাৰা কৰি, পানী যোগান আৰু Maintenance ৰ ভাৰ পঞ্চায়তৰ ওপৰত অৰ্পন কৰিবলৈ চৰকাৰে ব্যবস্থা কৰিবনে ?

**Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA:** That is the decision made by the Planning Commission.

**Shri DANDESWAR HAZRIKA (Morangi):** who will be responsible for the maintenane of the works done by the medical Department.

**Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA:** This is being done by the Public Health Engineering section now. This will have to be left to the Pan hayats.

**Causes of incidents at Lamabari, Ghiladhari and Nambornodi T.Es.**

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

61. Will the Minister-in-charge of Labour be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether there were troubles recently at Lamabari, Ghiladhari and Nambornodi T.Es. ?
- (b) If so, what are the reasons for the troubles ?
- (c) Whether Government have enquired about the background of the troubles ?
- (d) If so, what are the findings ?
- (e) If not, whether Government propose to enquire about the troubles ?



**Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI** (Minister-in-charge of Labour) replied :

61. (a)—Yes.

(b)—*Lamabari*: The troubles arose out of the Manager's refusal to give work to 5 workmen for reporting to work late on 29th October, 1960. This resulted in the whole labour force going on strike. They surrounded the Manager in his Office Room demanding explanation for refusal of work to those 5 workmen. Later Police came to the rescue of the Manager. The strike was called off on the 30th October, 1960 at the intervention of the Assam Chah Mazdoor Sangha.

*Ghiladhari*: The Muhurer of this garden was not in good terms with the workers. This culminated in the trouble, when the Mohurer pulled one of the Labour Girls by the ear in December, 1960.

This enraged the rest of the workers who put up a demand asking for his immediate removal.

*Nambornodi*: The trouble originated here as a result of the Manager having beaten up his bungalow servant for breaking crockery. When the servant reported the incident to other workers, they got agitated, surrounded the Manager and assaulted him. The Manager also fired a few rounds causing slight injury to a few workmen. This incident took place on 16th December, 1960 and criminal cases have been instituted from both side.

(c)—All the incidents have been enquired into by the Officer of the Labour Department.

(d)—*Lamabari*: There appeared to be habitual late attendance by the workers. Although the situation was quiet, the feeling of the workmen against the Manager because of his alleged high handed and anti-union attitude was found to be running very high.

*Ghiladhari*: The conduct of the Mohurer Babu, particularly his dealing with women workers was of an objectionable nature. This was brought to the notice of the Management. The Local Officers of the Labour Department had once suggested to the Management to transfer the Mohurer to a different garden. They had complied with it, but brought him back after a few days.

*Nambornodi*: The Manager of the garden does not appear to have good relations with the workers and his dealing with the workmen is reported to be not conducive to a harmonious employer-employee relation.

(e)—Does not arise.



**Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA (Thowra):** এই নামৰ নদী বাগিছাত মেনেজাৰক, মজদুৰ সকলে যেতিয়া যেনে ধৰিছিল সেই firing এই কাৰণে অফিচত হৈছিলনে বাহিৰত হৈ firing হৈছিল।

**Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Labour):** বঙ্গলাত গুলি চলাইছিল নে অফিচত নে বাহিৰত চলাইছিল সেইটো কথা কোৱা টান হব।

**Shri DANDESWAR HAZARIKA (Morongi):** মেনেজাৰে পিষ্টলেৰে গুলি কৰিছিল নে বাইফলেৰে গুলি চলাইছিল, সেইটো তদন্ত কৰিবনে?

**Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI:** সেইটো এতিয়া আমাৰ ফালৰ পৰা তদন্ত কৰাবদৰ্কাৰ নাই।

**Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Kamalpur):** মহৰী জনে যদি গুৰুতৰ অপৰাধ কৰিছিল তেওঁক কি শাস্তি দিয়া হৈছে?

**Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI:** এই বিষয়টো এতিয়া আমাৰ তদন্তাধীন নহয়, মই শুনিছো যে চাহ মজদুৰ সংঘ আৰু India Tea Association মাজত এই বিষয়ে আলোচনা সোনকালে হব।

**Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA:** এইবিষয়ে চৰকাৰে জানেনে যে সেই মেনেজাৰ জনে ১৯৫৯ চনৰ পৰা ককালত Revolver এটা লৈহে মজদুৰ সকলৰ মাজলৈ গৈ সময়ে সময়ে Transfer কৰি থকা জানেনে এই কথা নোনাবটা Ac. Ks. চেক্ৰেটাৰী D M লৈ জনোৱাৰ কথা জানেনে?

**Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI:** এইবিষয়ে এই Allegation বহুদিনৰ পৰাই চলি আছে, এইবিষয়ে এটা Case ও হৈছে। সেইটো বৰ্তমান বিচৰাধীন হৈ থকা কাৰণে, এতিয়া সেইকথা তদন্ত কৰি চাব পৰা নহয়।

**Shri SARBESWAR BARDALOI (Titabar):** যদি সেই মেনেজাৰ জনে তেনে আচৰণেই কৰে তেওঁক আতৰোৱাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিবনে?

**Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI:** চৰকাৰে মেনেজাৰ গুচাব নোৱাৰে। অৱশ্যে Tea Industry ৰ লগত আলোচনা কৰি আমি আমাৰ মত তেওঁবিলাক জনাৰ পাবে কিন্তু Case চলি আছে কাৰণে আমি বৰ্তমানে একো কৰিব পৰা নাই।

**Shri DANDESWAR HAZARIKA:** May I know whether the license of the pistol has been confiscated?

**Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI:** It is not to our knowledge.

**Shri DANDESWAR HAZARIKA:** Will the Government make an enquiry.

**Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI:** If it is necessary Government will cause an enquiry.



### Adjournment Motion

**Re: Damges caused by the cyclone on the 6th March, 1961 in the District of Cachar and Lakhimpur.**

**Mr. SPEAKER:** I have received a notice of an adjournment motion from Shri Gopesh Namasudra by which he wants to rise a discussion on the recent Cyclone situation which has occurred on the 6th March 1961, I went to point out that as an Addandum has been supplied to the honourable members and as the Honoureble Minister will speak on the subject just now, I think the adjournment motion of Shri Namasudra is out of order. I, therefore, rule the adjournment motion as out of order.

### Revenue Minister's Statement about the recent Cyclone situation in Assam.

**Shri HARESWAR DAS (Revenue Ministers):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to make a statement regarding the situation created by the recent Cyclone in the Districts of Cachar and Lakhimpur. There was a severe cyclone in Cachar in the afternoon of 5th March at about 3 P. M. and again at about 7 P. M. The cyclone belw from the side of Pakistan and passes over Tukergram, Chalchapara, Konakpur, Meherpur, Sonabanighatd then moved in a ziz-zag way over different parts of Soni Circle and then passed to Manipur. Approximately 4,000 families have suffered loss, 130 persons received injuries due to house collapse, 6 persons have lost their lives in different villages as noted below—  
 Saidpur, Sonai Circle—3 person,  
 Lakhipur (in Silchar Sub-Division)—1 person,  
 Panchgaon (in Halakandi Sub-Division)—1 person,  
 Basail (in Karimganj Sub-Division)=1 person.

In Karimganj Sub-Division about 400 houses were razed to the ground including several M. E. and L. P. School buildings. Fury of cyclone was very great in Badarpur area. Villages Sadarasi, Kanigram and Panigram about 4 miles from K. & J. Hills and Sibbari Refugee Colony were badly affected.

The Deputy Commissioner and Sub-Divisional Officer, Karimganj personally visited many affected villages and Circle S. D. Cs are moving and distributing gratuitous relief at the rate of Rs. 20/- per family. Many of the effected persons are however, reluctant to accept gratuitous relief and are demanding money and forest produce free of royalty for construction of their houses. The Deputy Commissioner wanted Rs. 5,000/- as gratuitous relief and Rs. 20,000/- as rehabilitation loan for the district, which has been sanctioned.

There was severe cyclone in Tinsukia area an the night of 6 March. About 100 families in Tinsukia and near about villages have suffered loss. Two children, (1 boy and 1 girl) were killed due to house collapse. Gratuitous relief at the rate of Rs. 30/- was distributed to 62 families. The Deputy Commissioner and the Sadar S. D. O. are moving in the affected area rendering relief and making assessment of the damage.

Detailel report of the extent of damage in both the districts is expected soon.



**Shrimati LILY SEN GUPTA (Lahawal)**: তিনিচুকীয়াত মানুহ মৰিছে বুলি কৈছে, মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে তেওঁলোকৰ নাম জানিব পাৰিছেনে।

**Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Revenue)**: These detailed reports are not available and they are expected soon. When they are received I will inform the House.

**Shri GOPEAH NAMASUDRA [Patharkandi (Reserved for Scheduled Costes)]**: কাছাড় জিলায় বন্যায় প্ৰপীড়িত পৰিবার দেৱ প্ৰত্যেক পৰিবার কে ২০ টাকা কৰে দেওয়া হয়েছে অথচ তিনসুকীয়াই প্ৰতি পৰিবারকে ৩০ টাকা কৰে দিয়েছেন--এই প্ৰাৰ্থক্যৰ কাৰণ কি ?

**Shri HARESWAR DAS: D.C.** সকলে যিদৰে জনায় সেইদৰেই দিয়া হয়।

**Shri RADHA KISHAN KHEMKA (Tinsukia)**: তিনিচুকীয়াত কিছুমান ডাঙ্গৰ ডাঙ্গৰ ইণ্ডাষ্ট্ৰি নষ্ট হোৱাটো হয়নে।

**Shri HARESWAR DAS**: তেনে খবৰ পোৱা নাই।

#### General Discussion of Budgets

**Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA (Gauhati)**: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to the Finance Minister for a fairly objective analysis of the situation which prevails in this State through his budget speech. He has very correctly said that so far as our State budget is concerned, it is difficult to appreciate it without reference to the all India picture because as he says, Assam's economy can hardly be reviewed in isolation when the State is a part of the Indian politico-economic entity. Therefore, when we approach the problem and try to discuss certain things, we shall have to bear in mind the politico-economic entity and situation in India as a whole. Here in we shall see that India to-day is confronted with a big crisis, as well as great possibilities. There is a great urge on the part of the people to go ahead in the path of progress and there is also a frantic effort on the part of the monopolist, indigenous as well as foreign, to reap the harvest at the cost of the people. The hirelings of the monopolists want to mislead the people only by showing a partial picture and as soon as a healthy criticism on basis policies is started, these hirelings want to sidetrack the main issue by bringing in extaneous matters like anti-Communist venom. But when we approach the problem we shall have to see not only the achievements but also the failures, not only the hopes but also the disasters. In that way, we can appreciate when Mr. Ahmed has shown the difficulties and when he has in his own way given us an idea as to how we can approach the problems that are confronting us. Here, Finance Minister, Mr. Ahmed had said last year. He had said, "the object we have set for ourselves is the task of raising the low standard of living and of opening out to the younger generation evenues of growth and advancement that will bring out the best in them and create the progress based on economic and social order". We should see whether this aspect, rather this promise, has a fulfilled even to a certain extend during the last one and we should see also whether "the



man-dower resources of the State" to use the words of the Finance Minister, have been used to the fullest extent or whether these human resources have been relegated to the background and extraneous elements are being encouraged at the cost of this human resource of the State. No amount of industry, no amount of undertaking can satisfy the needs of the people unless and until the people of the State, the people of the region be participants thereon. It is not plan which is made minus the people. The British Government when they were here, started very many things, for example, the Oil industry at Digboi, the Tea Estates, the collieries etc. All these were started by the Britishers before we got our independence. Yet can we say that the Britishers helped our economy and that they did not use our country to suit their own requirements of colonial exploitation and that they pushed this country ahead in path of socialism? Therefore simply because some industries have been started within the geographical entity of Assam that does not necessarily make the country an industrialised unless and until the people there are participants and beneficiaries and unless through those industries they can reap the harvest and can get some share of the fruits. Those who do not even employ their own chaprasis from among the local people, cannot say that simply because there have been some industries in Assam so that the people of Assam can see them will do well not to bluff the people any more.

Sir, if we look to the Indian economy we have seen throughout the entire country a great agitation that while on the one hand the tax on the shares of bonus of the capitalists and monopolists has been reduced by the Central Budget, a burden of Rs.60 crores has been imposed on common people by way of indirect taxation. The common people shall have to pay more for their tea, coffee, matches and what not. But so far as the monopolists are concerned, they have been given a reduction in the taxes on the profit bonus. So it shows which way the wind blows.

Therefore, this burden of the All India Budget will be there on the people of Assam also. The Finance Minister has taken immense pains to show that quite a number of things have been done in the past one decade. I quite appreciate when he says that the year 1960-61 is a memorable year: it marks the termination of a decade of planning for the economic development of the country, and therefore, it is only appropriate that we review the progress within this one decade and in view of this only it may be possible for us to get a proper appreciation of the Budget.

Now Sir, we must appreciate that certain things have been done in this country. I shall be blind if I do not appreciate the things that have been taking place, the undertakings that developed, the social services that have improved. So I categorically state that certain things have been done and good things indeed, that our people have got more amenities than they got during the British days or than they expected to get in the British regime. That is admitted. But as I said at the time of discussion on the Governor's Address, our approach should not be what it was in the past and what has been done in the present; our approach should be what is the necessity of the hour, what was possible to have been done at this time and what has actually been done. We shall see that certain things have not improved in comparison with ten years ago. Things have not improved to the extent they should have



improved or could have improved. Now, for improving things money is necessary, and therefore, I am not afraid of this colossal figure of Rs. 140,21,88,000 for our State. But let us remember one thing: what was the expenditure a decade ago, what were the moneys that were drawn from the people through Appropriation Acts in 1951? There were two Appropriation Acts in that year and the total of these two Acts was 14,46,51,764/- and so far as the revenue account of the current year is concerned, that is, 1960-61, after the Supplementary Budget which this House voted the other day, it is Rs. 73,28,62,408 taking the voted and charged items together. The Budget for 1961-62 as shown in Appendix C of the Finance Minister's speech is for Rs. 1,40,21,88,000 as I have said. From this we shall see that the burden on the people which was 14 crores in 1950-51 has come up to 140 crores in 1961-62 that is, ten times the burden on the people has increased in ten years. Have the people in general received ten times the benefit? If they have, then, it is all right. I may have improved my personal position in comparison with that of my brother: might be my brother is a school teacher getting Rs. 12 a month and I myself earning Rs. 200 a month; or might be my father was a constable earning Rs. 30 a month and I am drawing Rs. 3,000 a month: there may be instances of individual improvements but it does not indicate the improvement of the people at large. Therefore, we are to see whether in comparison with the burden on the people that has gone up by ten times, the amenities and social services have gone up too. If these have gone up then there is proper success but if not, then there is no proper success.

Now, Sir, we shall see that as the Finance Minister has said, the main purpose of our approach in this developing economy and in this Plan period should be the utilisation of our natural resources and also the man power resource. Therefore, so far as our Plans are concerned, they should develop from that angle and I again repeat that our Plans are bound to be within the framework of the Government of India's Plan and viewed from that angle we should see the progress made in the First Five Year Plan and the Second Five Year Plan. because we are now at the end of the Second Five Year Plan. Now, it was said, particularly by this Ministry at different times and in so many speeches and remarks that so far as the First Five Year Plan was concerned, it was almost nothing, that nothing much could be done at the time because the then administration did not understand the thing properly as if the entire wisdom is brought only by this Ministry! But I shall show that basically there is no difference between the First Five Year Plan and the Second Five Year Plan in Assam.

Now, the final outlay of the First Five Year Plan was 21.7 crores of rupees and the expenditure was 20.50 crores of rupees. That is, in the First Five Year Plan about 94.5 per cent of the total allocation was expended. In terms of money the surrender was 1.02 crores. In the Second Five Year Plan, I am told, the surrender will be to the tune of 10 crores or may be more because it has not been finalised. Even in spite of the frantic expenditure that has been made at the end of the Second Five Year Plan, the surrender will be ten times that of the First Five Year Plan and that too in spite of the experience that we have gathered during the First Plan and in spite of the so many intellectuals, technicians, etc., that we have imported from outside.



Now, let us see our national income and per capita income. Of course this national or per capita income is a very illusive thing. National income means the income of the nation as a whole and there the big capitalists also appear. For example, suppose four of us are travelling in the same car to Gauhati and I sit in the front seat and in the meantime I ate four oranges while the other three remain sitting without getting even a single piece of the oranges. After reaching Gauhati, I may say that the inmates of the car ate 4 oranges and so one orange would be the per capita share; but the three other gentlemen would say, 'yes, that may be so but we did not get even a slice of the oranges, we did not get a single drop of the juice even'. Therefore, I say, this per capita income is bogus unless it is evenly distributed. Now, it is said that the state national income in 1950-51 was 223.1 crores of rupees and up to 1955-56 it rose to 261.1 crores that is to say, there was a rise of 16.8 percent during the First Plan period and, of course, we lagged behind India as a whole where the rise was 18.4 percent; we lagged by 2 percent behind the All India rise. Now, during this period the per capita income in Assam taking 1948-49 prices as the base, rose from 243 in 1951-52 to 276 in 1955-56, that is there was a rise of 5.5 percent as against 11 percent taking the country as a whole, and our target was 20 percent.

So taking India as a whole we planned for 20 per cent but we attained only 11 per cent, and this neglected part of India went up only by 5½ per cent *i.e.*, we achieved. One-fourth of what we planned!

Now in other countries where they are ruled by the Communist gangsters, as our friend Mr. Tripathy would like to call them, there they make the plan and they fulfil and over fulfil it and where we lag behind.

The official statistics recorded an advance in agricultural production during the first plan period showing additional food grain production of about 2.31 lakh tons. An area of only 16.31 lakh acres covered by minor irrigation works.

Assam Government maintains no statistics regarding the unemployment problem in the State. Certain surveys are of course made but these surveys are neither accurate nor false nor can they give a true picture. But from the record that we get from the employment Exchanges we find that during the first plan period there were only 9,000 unemployed in the urban areas and 16,000 in the rural areas throughout the whole of Assam. Now, if my friend Shri Tripathi once goes to my friend, Shri Prabhat Narayan Choudhuri's constituency he will find that in his constituency alone there will be more than 16,000 unemployed. He need not go to 105 constituencies; one constituency will be sufficient to give an idea about the true picture. And those areas which are most populated and where rural unemployment is heaviest, my friend Shri Tripathi has carefully avoided from the operation of Employment Exchanges. It is said that Assamese people do not come forward even to be peon or chaprasis I may say that year before last thousands of people came to Gauhati and demanded jobs; not that they wanted white collar jobs. It is a slander against the young people of Assam that they want white collar jobs only. Those people who came to Gauhati in search of any job said that they were prepared to do any job and they wanted any kind of job; but there was no job. The then Deputy Commissioner of Kamrup Mr. Srivastava, who has



been made a Joint Secretary, and the Superintendent of Police were surrounded and they were in a quandary. I was called there and I appealed to the youngmen, well the Deputy Commissioner told me—as a matter of fact he told me—that he would arrange Employment Exchange in some important places at least Sub Employment Exchanges in Rangia, Nalbari, Hajo and Palasbari and immediately he would see that some temporary arrangement is made. I raised this matter and demanded to make some arrangement of recruitment of the people. Poor people came to Gauhati and wait there for days and weeks just to get their names registered, and yet we find that Government do not do it because they do not want that our people should be employed in any job anywhere.

Now Sir, coming to the Second Five Year plan, we find that an increase of 30.2 per cent in the national income was envisaged in the case of Assam when the All India objective was set at 35 per cent increase. This was because Assam was lagging far behind and therefore it was said that Assam should go forward and catch up with the rest of India. There should be the target and we find that the allotment under different broad heads in Assam during the Second Plan was also there. The Planning Commission originally approved of development expenditure of Rs. 57.93 crores for Assam under the Second Five Year Plan plus the provisions for certain central sector programmes outside the State Plans. But surprisingly enough due to very strong **tadbirs** of our strong Ministers this backward Assam instead of raising the original allocation of 57.93 crores got it reduced to 54.6 crores, and naturally there was reduction in the various sectors.

Not only that. We find that in some very vital sectors the reduction and the failure has been colossal. Let me take Agriculture first of all, because even now agriculture constitutes the major economy of the State so far as our national income is concerned. About 57 per cent of the state national income is derived from the agricultural sector and only 43 per cent from the industrial sector, and therefore let us take the Agricultural sector first. We envisaged as early as the first Five Year Plan—~~the~~ Planning Commission envisaged, that land reform should be completed. During the first plan period itself, the four legislations were passed, the Assam State Acquisition of Zemindary Act, the Assam Land Ceiling Act, Assam Adhiars' Act, and the amendment to Assam Tenancy Act. These were done during the first Plan itself. Now the Finance Minister said last year in his Budget speech that they had one task, *i. e.*, the implementation of these reforms. The Chief Minister the other day was very fair when he said that they have failed to implement it. He said with regard to Karimganj, but that is true for the whole Assam. So, the legislations which our previous administrators brought were not implemented by the present administrators, and I say purposely. This matter was raised again and again on the floor of the House and again and again evasive replies were given. During the current administrators' rule only one legislation for land reform was passed and that legislation was the Assam State Acquisition of lands belonging to Religious and Charitable Institutions of Public Nature passed in 1959; but that legislation has also not been implemented. In short, the *sine qua non* of the freedom and energy of the rural masses has not been fulfilled. There is no good talking about improved method of cultivation and all that unless and until we can give the peasants—the tillers—the land and also the confidence that he is the master of the land. Unless and until that comes, well, there is no good talking about improved method of cultivation



because we shall say that does not bring sufficient result. The land policy initiated by the State Government in its land Resolution of September, 1949 instead of making any effective provision for distribution of land to the landless made eviction the order of the day, and during the glorious regime of the present administrators—from the accounts that we get from different Government sources—we find that 60,000 landless people have been evicted from the land by the Governmental machinery, apart from the evictions made by the landlords. So, we find that this is the love and consideration of the present administrators towards the landless of Assam who contribute 57 per cent of our National economy. Then we find from the Government record itself that as the Director of Statistics has said that “the fact remains to-day that Assam’s agricultural base, its structure, size and efficiency can hardly provide the increased food supply for the growing population and adequate raw materials for the industrial base”. Even with the completion of the Second Plan only 19 per cent of the total crop area and that also in a very haphazard manner is served by irrigation as against 20 per cent in the All India Plan. Similarly, we find that the Third Plan is also lacking in this respect. The job assigned to the First could not be completed even in the Second Plan and yet we are thinking of a gigantic Third Plan. Of course we know that the Third Plan will entail a lot of new taxes. For example, taking India as a whole five hundred crores of rupees shall have to be paid in repayment of loan and interests on loan. For example, excepting about 17 crores of rupees the rest of the West German loan will have to be repaid for Rourkela and others. In our own budget estimate also a big amount of money will have to be paid in repayment of loans and interests.

We find that in spite of huge expenditure incurred for chemical and other manuring and all fan fares regarding the popularisation of improved methods of production, the average yield per acre during the Second Plan period did not show any increase. Food production in 1957-58 came down to 1598.4 thousand tons thereby reverting almost to the 1959-60 the production level could reach only 1642.2 thousand tons and because of fair weather this year probably the production will go a little higher up. But one thing remains true that even after these Plans we are subjected to the vagaries of nature and agriculture even to-day remains a gamble in rains. That is the position of agriculture in our State! In spite of the improved method of cultivation which is called Japanese method of cultivation and in spite of the double-crop system which is on the one hand encouraged by the Agriculture Department and on the other discouraged, so to say, by the Supply Department, through procurement policy which is not very sympathetic towards Ahu crop, we find that the average yield per acre during the Second Plan did not show any remarkable improvement. This is the position of agriculture! At this stage I do not want to go into the details as we shall discuss it in details when the demand of that Department comes.

Coming to the Co-operative front, we find that due to the growth of a co-operatives sugar mill at Deagaon certain growers’ cooperative in and around Deagaon have developed. Of course there are scope for improvement but even then we find that because there is a co-operative sugar mill where certain growers’ co-operatives have developed there. If some more co-operative enterprises could have been encouraged by the Government, perhaps some more growers’ co-operatives would have developed in the State. Now, whatever may be the profession of the Planning and Industries Minister the practice is that the Industries Department do not support the



co-operative movement in the State. I shall discuss this point in greater detail at the time when the Industries Department demand comes up. Sir, the result is that so far as the vast masses of the people, particularly those in the countryside are concerned, the index of parity of the price received and paid by the farmers is against interest of the farmers. Without going into details I can only submit that the peasantry has to pay more for the goods they purchase than they receive from the sale of agricultural produce, and that will be apparent from the figures for 1951 to 1959. We find that in the six major heads under Agriculture where the Second Plan allotment was Rs. 14.20 crores. That is to say, a gap of Rs. 1.62 crores will be left in the Agriculture sector alone. In the First Plan our gap in the whole plan was less than this.

The total outlay for Industries and Mining in the Second Plan was Rs. 5.13 crores and the total expenditure expected in this Plan is only Rs. 4.09 crores. Here also we find that more than a crore of rupees out of 5 crores of rupees will not be spent in industries and mining. The empaasis laid in the Second Plan was for industrialisation but from the total outlay it will be seen that 9 per cent of the total expenditure was allotted for industrialisation. Out of this 9 per cent which is a paltry allocation, some 20 per cent could not be spent, as per official version. Now, I think the reality will be still worse. Then the administrative report of the Director of Industries, Government of Assam, says in page 1 that "from the first plan period onwards, while other States made sizable progress in the direction of industrial development, Assam remained backward with a net industrial income of Rs. 9.47 crores in 1957-58 against Rs. 505.50 crores in Bombay, Rs. 281.87 crores in West Bengal, Rs. 153.65 crores in Bihar and Rs. 25.78 in Orissa." That shows that we are lagging behind Orissa also. This is what the Official report says. The Finance Minister has said that our State has immense Hydro power potential and its by probably 40 per cent of the All India potential. Now, whether it is 40 per cent or 80 per cent it is useless unless and until it harnessed. That there is industrial potential in Assam is a tourism. It is not necessary that a patriot should be brought to say so.

Even Mr. Hayley, i. c. s., when he was in Assam, said that hydro power is the future of Assam and he made all the "chakras" and such other things. We have heard about "Hayley chakra," now we are hearing about "Tripathy chakra," but the chakra will be the "Sudarshan Chakra" against the people unless and until they are harnessed to the service of the people. That is the point.

Now, Sir, we find therefore, that in spite of this great power potential, the consumption of power in Assam is the lowest in India, Without going into the details, we can rest here at present so far as this point is concerned.

Now, coming to the manufacturing industries, excluding tea. We find that all these manufacturing industries are in the private sector. My Friend Mr. Tripathy will be very happy about it; but even here in the private sector, which is also very negligible in comparison with the rest of India by the end of the 2nd Plan, all the industries together will employ only 8,632 persons. Unless the industries develop, whether in the co-operative or in the private sector which Mr. Tripathy loves most, by the end of the 2nd 5-Year Plan, has got employing



capacity of only 8,632 persons and of course wherefrom they will come, the less said the better. The total capital here in this sector will be only Rs. 4.72 crores whereas in West Bengal about 5r lakhs of people are employed there and the capital is Rs. 218 crore. That is the comparative position here between West Bengal and Assam. The total labour force of Assam in 1959 was believed to be somewhere like 4.57 lakhs and of this, 4.48 lakhs are rural and 1.9 lakhs urban. Although the State national income and per capita income rose during the 2nd Plan period, the real wages of the workers cannot be said to have gone up during this period because we have seen that the prices are soaring higher up. On the other hand, profits of the employers have risen. Workers have become more indebted and industrial housing scheme has become a flop and the workers cannot draw the benefit of this. During the 2nd Plan period, unemployment increased in tea industry alone to the tune of 66,000 people. In tea industry alone, the Minister will confront the problem of 66,000 unemployed hands. The working class is also placed with another difficulty. Working class cannot have its future unless and until they are organised and many of us are here only on the basis of the strength of the organised working class. Now, unfortunately, many leaders use the workers a ladders for coming to power. I have said this from figures. One of our Ministers and one Deputy Minister happen to be labour leaders but what is the position of the labour organisation? In 1956-57, that is to say the year prior to their assumption of office, the number of registered trade unions was 149. Out of this, 88 submitted returns and from the returns of the 88, we find that the total registered membership of these 88 unions was 1,75,364. In 1959-60, the total registered membership of trade unions has gone down to 79,525 and at present, the labour fore is estimated to be 5,85,000. So instead of increasing the membership of registered trade unions, it has gone down. When the Minister who became a Minister using the labour as ladder is in charge of the Indertris as well as the Labour Department, this is naturally so because he is not only the Minister of Labour, he is also the Minister of Industry and after all when the Labour Minister is also the Industry Minister, we can very well understand how the labour is used or utilised.

Sir, the cost of living index of the general working class in Guahati in 1958 was higher, from 18 and to 25 persons when compared to 1955 and now Sir, what we see is that the price of commodities are going up. The main problem before us today is that if the prices go higher up, the people who depend on fixed salaries who have got a few repees' increase in the form of dearness allowance or pay will be put to a greater deal of trouble as whatever is given by one hand is taken away by the other hand "একহাতে দাও বোঝা শূন্য করে নাও অন্য হাতে" Indirect taxes are imposed on them and blackmarketers and monopolists have gone on raising the prices. The result is that the common people are placed to the extreme hardship. That is the position today.

It is said that we have been given a lot of social services, health services and so on and educational services more than the rest of India. When these are said, why should we forget that we are one of the



most backward of the Indian States? In the 19th Century, Turkey used to be called the sick man of Europe. At present, in 1961, Assam is the sick man of India and here our health services, our educational services—all these things are in a very deplorable condition and if the good effort of the missionaries in Lushai Hills or in some other area—if that would have been omitted, then it would have been found in practice that Assam is one of the most backward among the Indian State in many sphere. I do not want to go to details; only one thing I would say: that our professed national aim is that there must be one doctor for every 2,000 of population. Of course we have at present one doctor for every 4,744 people not even 50 per cent of the need and yet will it be wise to say that there should be further reduction in social services? The neighbouring State of West Bengal has got one doctor for every 1,486 of population. In welfare measure, Sir, the total grant was Rs. 10.4 crores and during the 2nd 5-Year Plan period, out of this, only Rs. 6.83 crores are estimated to be spent, thus leaving a gap of Rs. 3.57 crores as unspent. Our State Government have sympathies towards the backward and tribal people and it is really astounding that out of a grant of Rs. 9.50 crores, they are expected to spend only Rs. 6.40 crores, i. e., only about 60 per cent of the total grant. Simply allocation of sums will not do.

Coming to labour welfare measures we find that out of a total grant of Rs. 35.38 lakhs, the estimated expenditure by the end of the Plan period will be only Rs. 14.071 akhs. That means 60 per cent will remain unspent and only 40 per cent will be spent. That is the position so far as welfare measures are concerned.

Now I will come to the end of my speech by showing what the position is with regard to our income—revenue. So far as the expenditure is concerned, I leave it for detailed discussion later. Only to certain points of revenue. I beg to draw attention of the House.

Firstly, let us come to Statement A, The actuals for 1959-60 with regard to taxes on motor vehicles was Rs.65,42,000. In the Budget estimates for 1960-61 it was Rs. 69,61,000 and in the revised estimate it was Rs. 67,83,000. Now in the present estimates it remains almost stagnant, almost the same. Everybody knows that there has been a terrible increase in number of vehicles. I remember that in Gauhati alone in 1957 it was nearabout 3,000 and now it has come to 5,000 or so or as far as the registered vehicles is concerned. How is it that taxes on vehicles are remaining stagnant? The reason is that there is a great deal of evasion and those officers who detect evasion cases are transferred by telegraphic orders. Last year the District Transport officer detected some cases involving some very respectable and honourable persons. The result was that he was telegraphically transferred from Gauhati. That is not only the case at Gauhati, that as the case in many other places as well.

In Sales-tax also, we have seen a decrease. For example, whereas the Budget estimates for 1960-61 had it at Rs 2,64,71,000 the revised



estimates had it at Rs. 259,66,000. Here also there is a lot of evasion and you can see who these people are—those people who have been given tax reduction.

In Industries and Supplies, in Sericulture and Weaving the Budget estimates for 1960-61 showed it at Rs. 10 lakhs, now it has been estimated at Rs. 3 lakhs. It is a terrible decrease. In Miscellaneous departments, the revised budget estimates for 1960-61 was Rs. 8.86 lakhs, now it has been brought down to Rs. 5.42 lakhs. In receipts from Road Transport scheme, which was supposed to be one of our most profit giving schemes, The actuals of 1959-60 was Rs. 49.07 lakhs, in 1960-61 we estimated Rs. 41 lakhs, and when we revised, it came down to Rs. 40 lakhs. Now we are asked to expect that it would be raised by Rs. 5 lakhs, I do not know if the trend continues whether and how there will be increase by Rs. 5 lakhs.

**Mr. SPEAKER :** How much more time will you require ?

**Shri GAURISHANKAR BHATTCHARYYA (Gauhati) :** Only 2 minutes more, Sir.

From the Central Government head we find that we are depending more on the Central Government than before. In 1960-61 it was Rs. 7 crores 74 lakhs, and in 1961-62 the estimates are for Rs. 11 crores 70 lakhs, i. e., we are going to beg from the Central Government Rs. 4 crores more.

In Loans from Central Government we got Rs. 9 crores in 1960-61 we are going to beg from them Rs. 3 crores more. In respect of other Loans also we are going from Rs. 25 lakhs in 1960-61 to Rs. 115 lakhs in the coming year. The result is that this Government is going to depend more and more on loans, grants, etc. from the Central Government more loans from the Central Government, i. e. more burden through indirect taxes as part of the Central Budget and less burdening on the beg bourgeoisie, the capitalists and monopolists. That is the reality of the financial approaches of this Government. Now, you cannot have a Peoples' Plan, you cannot have a peoples programme, you cannot have Peoples' participation in the implementation of this programme if in this way you go on giving concession to the black marketeers, monopolists and adulterators. There were as many as 301 items of adulteration out of 624 for the food items and who are now having the grip over our economy. Unless and until through the Budget and also through the different branches of developmental work of the Government you give special concession to the people, you will not raise the standard of living of the people' you will not strengthen the people.

With these few words, Sir. I close my observations.

**Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Kamalpur)** মাননীয়  
 অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আমাৰ বিভূমন্ত্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়াই ১৯৬১-৬২ চনৰ কাৰণে যি বাজেট  
 Estimate প্রস্তুত কৰিছে, মই তাক সমৰ্থন কৰি কেইটামান কথা কবলৈ আগবাঢ়িছো  
 মহোদয়, আমাৰ দ্বিতীয় পঞ্চবাৰ্ষিক পৰিকল্পনা শেষ হও হও হ'ল, এতিয়া  
 তৃতীয় পৰিকল্পনাৰ কাৰ্যসূচী মতেও অমতিপলমে কাম আৰম্ভকৰিব লাগিব



আমাৰ ভট্টাচাৰ্য ডাঙৰীয়াই কৈ গৈছে যে আমাৰ এই দুটাকৈ পঞ্চবাৰ্ষিক পৰিকল্পনা হৈ গল কিন্তু আমাৰ জনসাধাৰণৰ অৰ্থনৈতিক অবস্থাৰ কোনো উন্নতি নহল। মোৰ বোধেৰে এই কথা ঠিক নহয়। কিয়নো আমাৰ দেশৰ পঞ্চবাৰ্ষিক পৰিকল্পনাৰ পূৰ্বেৰ বিশেষকৈ আমাৰ অসমৰ যিটো পৰিস্থিতি আছিল, আজি এই দুটা পৰিকল্পনাৰ শেষত সেই অবস্থাৰ পৰিবৰ্তন হৈছে। অবশ্যে সেই ফালৰ পৰা আমাৰ সৰ্বসাধাৰণ বাইজে যি ধৰণে সা-সুবিধা লব লাগিছিল সেই ধৰণে লব পৰা নাই, সেইটো কথা আজি জনসাধাৰণে বিচাৰে খাবলৈ ভাত, পিন্ধিবলৈ কাপোৰ আৰু থাকিবলৈ ঘৰ। এয়ে হল তেওলোকৰ নিম্নতম প্ৰয়োজন আমাৰ দ্বিতীয় পঞ্চবাৰ্ষিক পৰিকল্পনাৰ আমোলত যি আচনি লোৱা হৈছিল, সেই আচনিৰ জৰিয়তে আমাৰ সৰ্বনিম্ন প্ৰয়োজনীয় বস্তুৰ যাতে আমাৰ দেশত ভাল ব্যবস্থা হয়, সেই ক্ষেত্ৰত আমাৰ যি প্ৰচেষ্টা সি সৰ্ব্বতো ভাবে সফল্য মণ্ডিত নহলেও কিছু পৰিমাণে হৈছে বুলি কব পাৰো, যদিও জনসাধাৰণে আশানুৰূপ ফল পোৱা নাই।

তেখেতে জনমুখী আয় (percapita income) আৰু জাতীয় আয় (National Income) উলিয়াই বাইজক মাত্ৰ ভুৱা দিছে বুলি কৈছে। কিন্তু আমাৰ এই পৰিকল্পনা বিলাকত আমি যিমান টকা খৰচ কৰিছো আৰু যিমান বিলাক আমাৰ উন্নয়নৰ কাম হৈছে বা উৎপাদন হৈছে তাৰ পৰাই আমাৰ Percapita Income আৰু National Income উলিয়াব বাহিৰে আমাৰ আন কোনো উপায় নাই। পৰিকল্পনাৰ জৰিয়তে দেশ খম অৰ্থনৈতিক অবস্থাত কিমান অগ্ৰগতি লাভ কৰিলে তাক দেখিবৰ বাবে এই per capita আৰু National incomeৰ বাহিৰে এতিয়ালৈকে কোনো আন মাপকাঠি বা yard stick ওলোৱা নাই। এইটো অৱশ্যে সঠিক কথা যে অৰ্থনৈতিক পৰিমাণত যি জনমুখী আয়ৰ হিচাব পোৱা যায় দেশৰ প্ৰতিজন মানুহৰ ব্যক্তিগত আয় কেতিয়াত সেই পৰিমাণৰ নহয়। ইয়াৰ মাজতে যিবিলাক আচনি লোৱা হৈছিল, চৰকাৰে সেইমতে বিভিন্ন শিতাগত যি টকা খৰিছে সেইটো জনসাধাৰণৰ উন্নয়ন কামৰ কাৰণে লোৱা হলেও জনসাধাৰণে মাজত সমান ভাবে বিতৰণ কৰাত অলপ বেমেজালী হৈছে। এতিয়া তৃতীয় পৰিকল্পনাৰ কাৰণে আমাৰ খচৰৰ আচনি প্ৰস্তুত কৰা হৈছে। মই এটা কথা কৰ বিচাৰিছো যে এই পৰিকল্পনা বিলাকৰ ফলত অসমৰ অবস্থা অনুপাত ক্ৰমে উন্নত যে হৈছে তাক ধৰিব নোৱাৰে আৰু এটা কথা ভাবি চাব লাগিব যে অসমৰ সমস্যা বিলাক চৰকাৰে সৰ্বভাৰতীয় ক্ষেত্ৰত চাব লগীয়া হৈছে। সেই কাৰণে আমাৰ কাৰণে যিবিলাক সমস্যা আছে আৰু পৰিকল্পনাত আজি আমাৰ আচনি বিলাকত মোটামোটাকৈ লগা শিতানত যিবিলাক টকা ধৰা হৈছে, এই টকাৰ ভিতৰতে খাপ খুৱাই আমাৰ জনসাধাৰণৰ নিম্নতম প্ৰয়োজন বিলাকলৈ চোকা দৃষ্টি ৰাখি আমাৰ আচনিৰ মাজেদিয়েই আমাৰ জনসাধাৰণক যাতে আগবঢ়াই নিব পাৰো তাৰ চেষ্টা কৰিব লাগিব। অসমৰ স্কুলীয়া সমস্যা বিলাকলৈ চকু ৰাখি আমাৰ পৰিকল্পনাৰ আচনি প্ৰস্তুত কৰিব লাগিব।

এই ক্ষেত্ৰত আমি আমাৰ খেতিয়ক বাইজক যাতে অৰ্থনৈতিক উন্নতি পথত আগবঢ়াই নিব পাৰো সেইটোত আমি চোকা নজৰ ৰাখিব লাগিব।

আজি আমাৰ পুধান সমস্যা হৈছে খাদ্য। এই খাদ্য বিষয়ত স্বাৰলম্বী হবলৈ পুখম পঞ্চবাৰ্ষিকী পৰিকল্পনাত যি প্ৰচেষ্টা কৰা হৈছিল সেই প্ৰচেষ্টাত কিছু পৰিমাণে সফল হৈছিল কিন্তু ২য় পৰিকল্পনাৰ কালত সেই স্বাৰলম্বীতা আকৌ নোহোৱা হৈ পৰিল। ইয়াৰ ওপৰতে অৱশ্যে আমাৰ দেশত সমানে হৈ থকা প্ৰাকৃতিক দুৰ্যোগ আছে আৰু অসমৰ বাহিৰৰ পৰা অহা অসখ্য ভাহিফুৰা আৰু ভাগ্যান্বেষণৰ বাবে অহা লোকেও খাদ্যৰ ওপৰত হেচা দিছে। আজি আমি খাদ্য বিষয়ত স্বাৰলম্বী হবলৈ অকল খেতিয়কৰ ওপৰতে নিৰ্ভৰ কৰিলে নহব। এই বিষয়ত কৃষি বিভাগ অধিক তৎপৰ হব লাগে আৰু আমদানিৰ পৰিমাণ ক্ৰমাৎ কমাই আনিব লাগে যাতে তাৰ কিছু পৰিমাণ বস্তু আমাৰ ইয়াৰ খেতিয়কেও



উৎপাদন কৰিব পাৰে আৰু বাহিবলৈ ওলাই যোৱা টকাৰ এটা অংশ আমাৰ খেতিয়কেও পায়। আমাৰ ব্যৱসায়ৰ এটা অংশ যদি ইয়াত বৈ যায় তেনেহলেহে আমাৰ বাহিৰে তাৰ পৰা পুৰাত উপকাৰ পাব। এই উৎপাদন বিষয়ত সহায় কৰিবলৈ জলসিঞ্চনত বিশেষ গুৰুত্ব দিব লাগিব। মাটি খেতিয়কৰ উপযোগী কৰিবলৈ খাল খান্দি পানী অনাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগে। আমাৰ দেশত পানী যোগানৰ ওপৰতে কৃষি উৎপাদন নিৰ্ভৰ কৰে।

মই আৰু আটা কথা কওঁ যে আমাৰ দেশত শতকৰা ৮৫ জন মানুহে অকল খেতিৰ ওপৰত নিৰ্ভৰ কৰে। কিন্তু একেটা মানুহেই গোটেই পৰিয়ালটো খেতিৰ উৎপাদনৰ পৰা পুহিব নোৱাৰে। সেই কাৰণে আমাৰ যিবোৰ ঘৰুৱা শিল্প আছে, যেনে—তাঁত শাল, কমাৰ শাল, কহাঁৰ শাল আৰু বাঁহ বেতৰ কামবোৰ উন্নত কৰিবৰ কাৰণে বিশেষ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগে যাতে পৰিয়ালৰ বাকীবোৰ মানুহে সেইবোৰ কাম কৰি পৰিয়ালৰ ভৱণ-পোষণত সহায় কৰিব পাৰে। ইয়াৰ দ্বাৰা পৰিয়ালৰ লগতে দেশৰো আয় বৃদ্ধি পাব। অকল মজলুময়ী কামে দেশৰ অৱস্থা ভাল নকৰে। আমাৰ দেশত বাস্তা, স্কুল ডাঙৰখানা আদি জনহিতকৰ কাম কিছু হৈছে। কিন্তু এই উন্নয়নমূলক কামবিলাকৰ পৰা আমাৰ জনসাধাৰণৰ জীৱনৰ ব্যয় বাঢ়িছে, পৰিবেশে বাধ্য কৰিছে। কিন্তু এই বৃদ্ধিত ব্যয়ৰ লগতে যদি আয় নাবাঢ়ে তেন্তে মানুহৰ অভাৱৰ মাত্ৰা বাঢ়ি যায় আৰু পৰিণামত অসন্তুষ্টি আৰু ব্যৰ্থতাই ঠাই পায়। এতেকে জনসাধাৰণক উৎপাদন বৃদ্ধিৰ বাবে সজাগ কৰিব লাগিব। আমাৰ বিত্তমন্ত্ৰীয়ে ঘাটী পৰা ঘাজেট এখন দাঙি ৰাখিছে আৰু সেই ঘাটী পূৰণৰ বাবে petrol আৰু diesel ৰ ওপৰত কৰ লগাইছে। এই শিনিতে মই কব খোজো যে এই ঘাটী পূৰণৰ বাবে আমাৰ দেশৰ পৰা বাহিবলৈ যোৱা কিছুমান বস্তু, যিবিলাকত কোনো কৰ-কাটল লগোৱা নাই সেইবোৰৰ ওপৰত কৰ লগাব লাগে। তেনে বস্তুৰ ভিতৰত পৰে চুপাৰী। এই চুপাৰী অসমৰ পৰা যথেষ্ট পৰিমাণে বাহিবলৈ যায়। অসমৰ ভিতৰত এই চুপাৰী বিক্ৰী নহয় আৰু এই কৰ আমৰ ভিতৰত বিক্ৰী হোৱা চুপাৰীৰ কথা মই কোৱা নাই। অকল চিলঙৰ পৰাই বছৰি ১২ হেজাৰ মৌণতকৈ বেচি অসমৰ বাহিবলৈ যায় আৰু ৰেপাৰী সৰুলে ইয়াৰ পৰা যথেষ্ট লাভ কৰে। গতিকে এই চুপাৰীৰ ওপৰত টকাত এক পয়ছা হিচাপে বা মৌণত একটকাকৈ কৰ ধাৰ্য কৰিলেও ঘাটী পূৰণত বহুত সহায় হব। সেই দৰেই মৰাপাট অসমৰ বাহিবলৈ যায় আৰু তাৰ ওপৰতো যদি ধুবুৰী পাব হলেই মৌণত অন্ততঃ আঠ অনা কৰ ধাৰ্য কৰে তেনেহলে বহু টকা পোৱা হব এই কৰ ধুবুৰী custom office ৰ পৰা আদায় কৰ সহজ হয়। আৰু এটা কৰ ধাৰ্য কৰিব পাৰে অৱশ্যে সেইটো indirect tax হব সেইটো হৈছে কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰে যেনেকৈ বেল ভাৰাৰ ওপৰত কৰ লগায়। সেইদৰেই অসমৰ চৰকাৰেও বাচ ভাৰাৰ ওপৰত টকাত এক নয়া পয়ছা হিচাপে কৰ লগাব পাৰে আৰু তাৰ পৰাও ঘাটী পূৰণত যথেষ্ট সহায় হব। চৰকাৰী হিচাপমতে দৈনিক ২৫ হেজাৰ যাত্ৰী অহা যোৱা কৰে আৰু টকাত এক নয়া পয়ছা হিচাপে হলেও বহু টকা আয় কৰিব পৰা হব। এই দৰে আয় কৰি চৰকাৰে আনহাতে দুখীয়া কৃষকৰ খাজনা মাফ বা বেহাই দি সহায় কৰিব পাৰে। বিশেষকৈ un-economic holding যিবিলাক সেইবোৰৰ খাজনা মাফ দিব পাৰে। বৰ্তমান সমাজত মানুহৰ চখ বাঢ়ি গৈছে। গতিকে চখৰ ওপৰত কৰ বঢ়ায় দি দেখায়া খেতিয়কক সজাগ কৰা নিতান্ত আৱশ্যক। আমাৰ খেতিয়কৰ অৱস্থা দিনক দিনে বেয়া হৈ গৈছে। গৃহস্থী বিভাজনৰ ফলত খেতিৰ মাটিও সৰু সৰু খণ্ডত পৰিণত হৈছে আৰু সি অৰ্থনৈতিক ফালৰ পৰা লাভজনক নোহোৱা হৈ পৰিছে। মাটিৰ খাজনা দিবলৈ মানুহৰ সামথ্য নোহোৱা হৈছে। গতিকে মাটিৰ ৰাজহ বঢ়াব নোৱাৰে আৰু যাতে কোনো প্ৰকাৰে মাটিৰ খাজনা নবঢ়ায় তাৰ বাবে অনুৰোধ কৰো। বৰং লাভজনক নোহোৱা মাটিৰ বাবে বিশেষকৈ পাকৃতিক দয়োগত জ্বৰলা হোৱা লোকক মাটিৰ খাজনা বেহাই দিব লাগে। চেটোলমেণ্টৰ পিচু মণ্ডলৰ হিচাব



বা forecast মতে গাওঁৰ unit rate বাঢ়াৰ নালাগে আৰু জৰীপৰ কাৰণে খাজনা বাঢ়িব নালাগে। এই সম্পৰ্কে চৰকাৰে বিবেচনা কৰিব বুলি আশা ৰাখিলো।

ভূমি নীতিৰ সমালোচনা কৰি কোনো কোনো সদস্যই কৈছে যে চৰকাৰে কেৱল উচ্ছেদতেই আৰম্ভ আছে। এইটো সঁচা নহয়। আমাৰ ভূমি সমস্যা দিনক দিনে জটিল হৈ আহিছে আৰু তাৰ লগে লগে ভূমিহীনৰ সমস্যা প্ৰবলৰূপে ৰাঢ়ি আহিছে। এই সমস্যা আজি সমাধান কৰিব পাৰিব লাগিব আৰু ভূমিহীনক মাটি দিব পাৰিলেহে আমাৰ আচল সমস্যা সমাধান হ'ব। এই সদনত পুতি অধিবেষণতেই গৰাখহনীয়া, বানপানী বিধ্বস্ত লোক সকলক মাটি দি পুনৰ্ভসতি দিব লাগে বুলি কৈ অহা হৈছে। এই ক্ষেত্ৰত দেখা যায় এহাতে ভূমিৰ অভাৱত মানুহৰ হাঁহাকাৰি আৰু আনহাতে বে-আইনী ভাবে বহু সংখ্যক লোক মাটি বেদখল কৰি আছে। এইবিলাক মাটি চৰকাৰে বেদখলৰ পৰা মুক্ত কৰিব লাগিব আৰু ভূমিহীন খেতিয়কক দিব লাগে অতি সোনকালে নিগাজী ভাবে তেওঁলোকক বহুৱাব লাগে। আধিয়াৰ আইন আৰু পুজাস্বত্ব আইনৰ প্ৰবৰ্তনত বহুত লোক নতুন সমস্যাৰ সমুখীন হ'ব লগাত পৰিছে। আধিয়াৰ আইন প্ৰবৰ্তন হ'ব লাগে আৰু আধিয়াৰ সকলৰ ন্যায্য প্ৰাপ্য সংৰক্ষণ কৰিব লাগে। লগতে আধি দিওতা সকলৰো অধিকাৰ আৰু স্বাৰ্থ সংৰক্ষণ কৰিব লাগে। বিধবা, অকামিলা হোৱা, নাৱালক, ঘৰৰ পৰা আতৰত থাকিব লগা হোৱা তথাৰূপিত মাটিৰ মালিক সকলৰ মাজে ১০।১৫ বিবা মাটি থাকে আৰু তাকে আধি দি কোনোমতে চলে। কিন্তু আজি এনে এটা সমস্যাই দেখা দিছে যে আধিয়াৰ সকলে মাটিৰ মালিকক বিৰুদ্ধে মোকদ্দমা কৰিবৰো উপায় নাই আৰু মাটিৰ মালিকক কেৱল খাজনা দিয়া আৰু ক্ৰোক খোৱা অধিকাৰহে থাকে। পুজাস্বত্ব আইনমতে অধিকাৰ পোৱা বায়ত সকলে খাজনা নিদিয়ৈ আৰু একে সমস্যাৰ সৃষ্টি কৰে। চৰকাৰে মাটিখিনি অধিগ্ৰহণ কৰি মালিকক ক্ষতিপূৰণ দি মাটি বায়তৰ মাজত বিতৰণ কৰিব লাগে। আধিয়াৰ আইনৰো সংশোধনৰ আৱশ্যক হৈছে। আধি দি মাটিৰ মালিকে মালিকি স্বত্ব হেৰুৱাব নালাগে। এটা সমস্যা সমাধানৰ বাবে আন এটা সমস্যাৰ সৃষ্টি কৰিব নালাগে। Ceiling Act ৰ প্ৰবৰ্তনৰ পৰা যি অধিক পৰিমাণৰ অতিৰিক্ত মাটি পোৱা হ'ব তেওঁবিলাকৰ পৰা সেই মাটি চৰকাৰে অধিগ্ৰহণ কৰি ভূমিহীনক দিব লাগে। সেই বুলি মই আধিয়াৰ বায়তক উচ্ছেদ কৰিবলৈ কোৱা নাই; আধিয়াৰ স্বত্ব বাবদ আৰু সেইমতে তেওঁবিলাকক ভূমিহীন বুলি পৰিগণিত হওক। আজিৰ ভূমি সমস্যা সমাধান ক্ষেত্ৰত মাটি থকা, অতিৰিক্ত মাটি থকা মানুহ আৰু মাটি কম থকা আৰু একেবাৰে নথকা মানুহৰ অৱস্থাৰ ফালে চিন্তা কৰিব লগীয়া হৈছে। আধিয়াৰ আৰু আধি দিওতা মাটিৰ মালিক দুয়োপক্ষৰ স্বাৰ্থ সংৰক্ষণ কৰিব লাগে।

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, চৰকাৰী কৰ্মচাৰী আদিৰ ভ্ৰমণ বানচৰ পৰাও কিছু বাহি কৰিব পাৰি। এই 'টি, এ,' ক্ষেত্ৰত দেখা যায়, কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰ T. A. ৰ নিৰিখ আৰু ৰাজ্যিক চৰকাৰৰ নিৰিখ একে নহয়। ৰাজ্যিক চৰকাৰৰ T. A. ৰ নিৰিখ যদি কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰৰ নিৰিখতৈ অনা যায় তেন্তে মোৰ ৱিন্সাস ৰাজ্যিক চৰকাৰৰ বহুত বাহি হ'ব। কাৰণ T. A. শিতানত মিনিষ্টাৰৰ পৰা সকলো খাপৰ চৰকাৰী কৰ্মচাৰীৰ কাৰণে বহু টকা খৰচ হয় আৰু বহু কৰ্মচাৰীয়ে T. A. ৰ কাৰণেই ভ্ৰমণ বেচি কৰে। আমি জানো যে, T. A. কেতিয়াও income নহয়, আৰু ইয়াক ভ্ৰমণৰ জোখাবেহে দিব লাগে। এই বিষয়ে চৰকাৰে চিন্তা চাব বুলি আশা কৰিলো।

তাৰ পিচত, চমুকৈ হলেও শিক্ষা সম্বন্ধে কিছু ক'ব খুজিছো কাৰণ সময় নাটনি। এই শিক্ষা শিতানত এই বছৰ ৮ কোটি ৭ লাখ টকা ধৰা হৈছে



তাৰ ভিতৰতে ৪৮ লাখ ৯৯ হেজাৰ 'টেকনিকেল' শিক্ষাৰ কাৰণে ধৰা হৈছে। এই ক্ষেত্ৰত, মই এই কথাই জোৰ দিব খুজিছো যে, শিক্ষাৰ প্ৰসাৰ হৈছে সঁচা কিন্তু শিক্ষাৰ মান কমিছে। আমাৰ প্ৰাথমিক শিক্ষা ক্ষেত্ৰত দুৰ্য্যোগ ঘটিছে আৰু ইয়াৰ সমাধান অন্যত পন্থা দিব লাগিব। কাৰণ ৬ বছৰৰ পৰা ১১ বছৰ লৈকে লৰা-ছোৱালীৰ বাধ্যতামূলক শিক্ষা দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা চলিছে এই ক্ষেত্ৰত প্ৰাইমেৰী স্কুলবিলাকত কমকৈও দুজন শিক্ষক দিব লাগে। এতিয়া এজন শিক্ষকৰ দ্বাৰা স্কুল চলিছে আৰু এজন শিক্ষকৰ দ্বাৰাই এখন স্কুল চলিব নোৱাৰে আৰু এই সমেৰ্মে মই কৈছোৱেই যে, অন্ততঃ দুজনকৈ শিক্ষক হোৱা দৰ্কাৰ। তেতিয়া হলে ইয়াৰ মান বাঢ়িব এজনীয়া শিক্ষক থকা স্কুলত অন্ততঃ দুজন শিক্ষক দিব লাগে আৰু তাকে বৰিব নোৱাৰিলে ওচৰা ওচৰি স্কুল বিলাক লগ লগাই কেন্দ্ৰীয় স্কুল কৰিব লাগে আৰু সৰু সৰু স্কুল বিলাকত কেবল 'ক' মান আৰু 'খ' মান বাখিব লাগে প্ৰথম, দ্বিতীয় আৰু তৃতীয় শ্ৰেণীবোৰ আৰু কেন্দ্ৰীয় ঠাইত ৪।৫ জন শিক্ষকৰে কেন্দ্ৰীয় স্কুল পাতিব লাগে আৰু ই শিক্ষাৰ মান যথেষ্ট বঢ়াব। তাৰ লগে লগে সংস্কৃত শিক্ষা ক্ষেত্ৰত দেখা যায় যে সংস্কৃত শিক্ষা লাহে লাহে অৱহেলিত হৈ আহিছে আৰু এইদৰে চলিলে আৰু অতি কম সময়ৰ ভিতৰত ই লোপ পাব গৈ। এই ক্ষেত্ৰত, সংস্কৃত উপাধিকাৰী যিবিলাক অধ্যাপক আছে—তেওঁলোকৰ অবস্থা দুখ লগা, তেওঁবিলাকক উৎসাহ উদগনাত সহায় কৰিলেহে শিক্ষা প্ৰচাৰত সহায় হ'ব। এই ক্ষেত্ৰত দেখা যায় নিবনুৱা সমস্যা সম্পৰ্কে আমাৰ চৰকাৰে যি ব্যৱস্থা গ্ৰহণ কৰিছে তাৰ দ্বাৰা আমাৰ ক্ৰমবৰ্দ্ধমান নিবনুৱা সমস্যাৰ সমাধান হোৱা নাই। বৰ্তমান আমাৰ দেশত কেইটামান বৃহৎ উদ্যোগ স্থাপনৰ ব্যৱস্থা হৈছে কিন্তু তাত আমাৰ খলুৱা লোকে অংশ পোৱা নাই, নিয়োগো পোৱা নাই। সাধাৰণতে কোৱা হয় আমাৰ ৰাজ্যত কাৰিকৰী শিক্ষা পোৱা লোক নাই। কিন্তু চৰকাৰে এনে প্ৰশিক্ষণৰ কোনো ব্যৱস্থাও লোৱা নাই। ব্যৱসায়ী বা শিল্পপতি সকলে যি উদ্যোগ স্থাপন কৰিছে তাত আমাৰ খলুৱামানুহে চাকৰী পোৱা নাই। সেইদৰে কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰৰ বিভাগ যেনে বেল, ডাক-তাঁৰ, কেন্দ্ৰীয় কৰ বিভাগ, কেন্দ্ৰীয় শুক্ৰবিভাগ, বীমা, এ, জি, অফিচৰ কাম, ইত্যাদিত আমাৰ মানুহে চাকৰী নাপায়। এই সম্পৰ্কে চৰকাৰে মনোযোগ দিব লাগে আৰু ব্যৱস্থা লব লাগে।

কাৰখানাত শিক্ষানবীশ হিচাবে কাম শিক্ষাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগে আৰু যি উদ্যোগ আহিব বা আহিছে তাত আমাৰ ডেকাসকলক উদ্যোগত প্ৰশিক্ষণ দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা থাকিব লাগে।

সমৰায় পদ্ধতিত তৰি-তৰকাৰীৰ খেতি আদি কৰিবৰ বাবে কৃষি আৰু সমৰায় বিভাগে সক্ৰিয় ব্যৱস্থা লব লাগে। এইবিলাকৰ জৰিয়তে আমি কিছু মানুহক উপকাৰ কৰিব পাৰো। কিন্তু ইয়াৰ উন্নতিৰ কাৰণে কোনো প্ৰচেষ্টা চলোৱা নাই। এই সম্পৰ্কত Small Committee গৌৰী শাস্ত্ৰী আদি কৰি 'স্কিম' দিয়া হৈছিল যদিও তাৰ কাৰ্য্যকৰী কৰা নহল। মই চৰকাৰক অনুৰোধ জনাও যেন সংস্কৃত শিক্ষাৰ উন্নতিৰ হকে বিহিত ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব।

আৰু এটা কথা P.W.D. সম্পৰ্কত শ্ৰীযুক্ত ভট্টাচাৰ্য্য ডাঙৰীয়াই কৈছেই— আৰু ময়ো কও যে বহু পৰিমাণৰ টকা ব্যয় কৰিব নোৱাৰাৰ হেতু যাতে Sur-render কৰা নহয়। দেখা যায় যে, বছৰি বহু পৰিমাণৰ টকা খৰচ কৰিব নোৱাৰাত Lapse হয়। P. W. D. ৰ Building programme ত Cement আৰু লোহাৰ অভাৱৰ কাৰণে কামবিলাক অগ্ৰসৰ হ'ব পৰা নাই।

(সময়ৰ সংকেত)



আশা কৰো এইফালে চৰকাৰে ননোয়োগ দিব, যেন—এইবিলাক জনহিতকৰ P.W.D. ৰ কাম বিলাক বন্ধ নহয়, আৰু টকা ও যাতে surrender নহয়।

**Mr. Speaker :** Your time is up.

**Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Saikhowa) :** Mr Speaker Sir, I thank the Finance Minister for his Budget speech. To me it appears that he has disclosed the achievements and failures as well as the difficulties of the Government in his speech. Sir, the Finance Minister has pointed out the low *per capita* income in Assam during the last year. He said that in 1958-59 the *per capita* income of Assam was 276 while it has declined to 271 this year. One of the reasons for this decline has been given as the failure of crops due to famine and other natural calamities. Sir, while we discuss about the *per capita* income, I find that the vast majority of our people are actually living below the *per capita* income. Speaking on this point Sir, I would like to divide the people of Assam into three categories, namely, the first category, those who are indigenous people of the State, whether living in the hills or the plains the second category, those who have made Assam their hearth and home and who do not have any other home or interest outside Assam and the third category, those who are living here but who have alternative hearths and homes in another State also. So, dividing the people of Assam in this way if we analyse the *per capita* income we will find and that the *per capita* income of the people who are indigenous whether they live in the plains or in the hills is really very low. Again if we take the people who have made Assam their hearth and home and if we calculate them we will find that the *per capita* income of this category of the people also is very low. If we take both the first group we find their *per capita* income much lower. Our L. P. School teachers are earning Rs. 50- or so per month. Taking the average of 5 members in a family, the income would be per month at Rs. 10 per head, that means the *per capita* income will be 120 or even less. In this way Sir, we find that even our L. P. School teachers who are well to do person in the villagers comparatively are also living below the minimum *per capita* income. Now you can imagine what will be the fate of the people in the villages. The *per capita* income of the L. P. School teachers is below even 100 it number of family 15 per cent the *per capita* income of the people in the villages, the people who have no land or with inadequate land will be really deplorable. Sir, while we have been planning it is our intention to bring up those people who have been in the lower standard of living, and who are still in the lower stages of life. Our goal also is the socialistic pattern of society. Sir, I feel that along with our planning we should also take into consideration the people who are down trodden and see how they are benefited by our plans and by our economic activities. Our intention is not that we shall build pyramid of our economic structure. It is our duty to see whether we are going in right direction or not. If we are not going in that direction it is up to the Government to rectify the policy. Of course Sir, I do not say that Government has not achieved success. Government is trying hard and finding that the *per capita* income in India has increased, in Assam also there has been some



increase in the last ten years but, I said earlier, if we analyse the case of those who are living on the margin of the average or below the average, we will find that this matter regarding improvement of the economic life of our down trodden people needs to be considered very seriously.

Sir, Assam is placed geographically in a peculiar position. Unless we can solve the problems of the Assam, unless we can treat Assam as an economic unit within India, I think we might find difficulties in many things. Unless we can remove the transport bottleneck with the rest of India and unless we can make Assam economically self-sufficient we might find difficulties. Why I am telling you like this Sir, because in Assam we depend on import for most of our consumer goods including food except rice and vegetables. We import almost every thing that we consume or use from outside. The khaddar that I now wear also comes from outside, except the Endi chadur. So Sir, I think it is time for all of us to think deeply about our economic position, it is time to think seriously for the down trodden indigenous people of Assam with sympathy. We find that even after completion of 2nd Five Year Plan we could not improve the condition of landless cultivators. They do not get employment also. Of course one can say that there is a road which has been constructed and that road will benefit those people also. Those people living with half stomach or to live with one meal a day, those people will say 'well' we prefer to walk through the mended fields provided we got sufficient food to eat. These people will not be interested in the developmental activities on our different projects unless they get food even in our community Development projects we find Sir, those people who are well-to-do, who have got sufficient land are being benefited. The landless people are not benefited. If we try to find avenues of employment in different industries and of her concerns, Sir, there also we find they are not employed. Employment opportunity to indigenous landless people are practically closed.

Sir, we have got great many problems in the State, and to solve those problems I feel that the Central Government should come forward to rescue. The Finance Minister has rightly pointed out at page 17 the difficulties that this Government, are facing in getting due shares of the income of the State. He has pointed out about the total denial of share from the Excise duty, from the Crude Oil and from the Export Duty from Tea. The crude oil is the product of Assam and so also tea. It might be Sir that the Oil and mineral resources are central subjects, but that does not mean that the people of this State should be deprived of the benefit. Sir we have been deprived of adequate share of the Excise Duty on Tea, we have been deprived of adequate share of Income Tax also on tea and other industries only because the head offices are located at Calcutta or these offices are registered at Calcutta. Sir, when we have got problems in the State when we have been facing with difficulties, I think the Central Government should consider the matter seriously and should not go to the provisions of the Constitution alone. They should realise the proper need of the State. They should have proper sympathy to the problems of the State and should allocate sufficient money for us. This wealth are our wealth, wealth of this State, I mean the economic unit of Assam. So unless



we get sufficient share on those wealth Sir it will be difficult for us to improve the lots of our people by making proper plans. Therefore, Sir, I hope that Central Government will consider our affairs deeply and will remove these barriers that are standing on our way in getting more allocations.

Sir, in this connection I would like to speak a few words about the other backward classes. The investment for the improvement of the backward Classes are investment in man. While we invest something in man I do not think that there should be any objection from any quarter. The allocation made in the Third Five Year Plan for the Other Backward classes is very low. The amount recommended was about 5 crores of rupees but that has been cut down to one crore only. It might be Sir that due to the objections raised in certain quarters our officials might have been influenced and they have written a line in the draft plan due to the pressure of the leaders of other backward classes they have got no other way but to make a provision here. Sir I would like to point out that those persons including the Leader of the Opposition who spoke on the Governor's speech that the amount going to be invested should not be objected. The amounts are not high. We have given concession to industries to Ply wood factories which would amount to more than 10 lakhs of rupees a year and the amount spent for those people, i.e., the other backward classes is less than that amount, whereas that amount will benefit large number of our people and so there should not be any objection. Of course while we distribute this benefit to the backward classes we should give preference to those who are really needy, who are lagging behind more. That is also the policy of the Government and the Government also is doing accordingly.

Sir, I hope the Government will also consider the education facilities in the backward areas. We find that there are M. E. Schools here and there receiving no Government Aid. There are some places where there is no M. E. School within a radius of 10 miles. The M. E. Schools whose enrolment is below 60 are not getting any Government aid. If I am correct, Government was considering of giving aid to M. E. School in backward areas with enrolment of 40. I do not know how far it has been implemented. But I know that a large number of schools having an enrolment of over 40 and below 60 and situated in backward areas where there is no other school within a radius of at least 5 miles are not getting any aid. Similarly Sir, there are High Schools having no other High Schools within a radius of 7 miles, and according to Government policy also the schools situated in backward areas with an enrolment of 150 will be given Government aid. But there are large number of schools who are not getting any aid only due to some technical difficulties, i.e., the permission for opening of Class VII and VIII was not obtained and so they are not getting aid. I may point out that in spite of repeated application to the Inspector for granting permission no response was received, but when the Schools have been built up to Class X or when students are appearing in Matriculation examination, these schools are suffering for want to Government aid. In this way Sir, I find that the policy of spreading education in backward areas need reconsideration.



Sir, about technical education I like to point out that technical institutions are of great necessity in our State. I find even in industrial belt, *i.e.*, in Lakhimpur District there is not a single technical institution although there was assurance in this House some 3 years ago, on a resolution moved by me. Unless there is facility for technical education in the industrial area how the people of those areas will get the benefit of employment in the industries.

(The bell rang)

With these few words Sir, I thank you for the time given to me for participating in this debate.

**Dr. GHANASHYAM DAS** [North Salmara (Reserved for Scheduled Castes)] Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir I thank the Finance Minister for kindly placing before us an exhaustive Budget report showing various plans and programmes laid down therein for the general welfare of the State. I want to raise some points by way of suggestions so that Government may kindly give attention to those points.

Coming to the Medical department, the subject which I was pursuing, I want to express my opinion that my impression is not very happy. This being the last Budget Session I want to express frankly some points so that the Government can consider those points. Recently when I was travelling throughout the State I visited many places and received complaints from all quarters about scarcity of drugs I was told that a purchase committee has been set up at Shillong, and as a result many of the dispensaries are going without medicines. In some cases the drugs supplied were found to be spurious. I can cite an example, in the Medical College there was a complaint made by the Principal that while *Atropine* was being administered it had no action and so it was sent for chemical analysis and found that it was not genuine drug. After going through the list of the companies and firms to whom orders were placed, I was surprised to see that there are some unreliable firms' and moreover the rate had been accepted without ascertaining the reliability of the firm, size and quality of the articles.

If we scrutinise the list we will find that there are companies which are not dealing with the genuine drugs. Sir, I do not understand how we can accept a rate of Rs. 5 five-per thousand of vitamin tablets. In some cases I got complaints that some hospital was forced to take those drugs, though they have surplus stock. It seems that one company is monopolising.

**Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA** (Minister, Medical) : Can the hon. Member give the name of the company ?

**Dr. GHANASHYAM DAS** : Yes, East India Pharmaceutical Company. In some cases drugs are not available in Calcutta Central Medical Stores even then orders are placed with the stores in Calcutta. Tincture, liquid and Sodi-bicarbonate were available in Calcutta but these were ordered to a firm in Madras. This means unusual delay



in gelling the drug. Sir, I do not like to dilate upon this matter but it is a very important matter and Government should immediately take steps. My suggestion is that if the Government can start a medical store of its own then we can make a lot of money and the medicines also will be readily available. Sir, we are trying to extent medical facilities and we are expanding the dispensaries, but all these things will be useless unless drugs can be regularly procured. If the Government starts a medical store then many private reliable and reported companies will come forward to supply medicine. We should not depend upon the Central Medical Store in Calcutta because sometime they supply very old drugs of doubtful potency. Sir, the population is increasing and the diseases are also deasines but about 5 per cent of the total population are suffering from nutritance diseases. What is the use of having such a population where the 50 percent of these suffers from atritince diseases. It is a National loss. So, Sir, something should be done to improve the health of the people through health propaganda.

So far as the health propaganda is concerned, the machinery is there but the officers do not take interest. Sir preventive is better than cure. We should try to impart health education to our people. Recently we requested the Government to participate in the health exhibition but they did not take any interest. Sir, there are large number of cases of leprosy and T. B. It is said that 5 million people suffer from T. B. that means 1.3 per cent of the total population suffer from T. B. In Gauhati alone there are as many as 2,000 T. B. patients and sometime some of them seen lying in the verandah of some houses or in the railway platform, as in hostels. But uptil now no clinic has been started to treat these patients. It is a very serious problem and we should pay serious attention to this. I do not like to say more about the Medical Department although, being a medical man, I have many things to say. Government should make proper arrangement for the treatment of T. B and leprosy patients and this a adopt Central measures.

Coming to the education department, Sir, I want to say that I am not very happy about this department. In Goalpara district there are complaints that many schools—both M.E. and H.E. schools are not being inspected. As a result these schools have not been given any aid. Sir, in Car area there are many schools, where the Inspector finds it difficult to visit, which have not been inspected. So far as the Inspectorate in Lower Assam is concerned, there are complaints from the teachers. He is not found in his headquarters in the first week of the month.

**Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER :** Dr. Das, can you finish your speech within five minutes?

**Dr. GHANASHYAM DAS [North Salmara (Reserved for Scheduled Castes)] :** No, Sir, I can continue tomorrow.

**Mr. Deputy SPEAKER :** Alright.

#### Adjournment

The Assembly was then adjourned till 10 A. M. Saturday, the 11th March, 1961.

R. N. BARUA,  
Secretary, Legislative  
Assembly, Assam.