



Proceedings of the Ninth Session of the Assam Legislative Assembly
assembled after the Third General Election under the Sovereign
Democratic Republican Constitution of India

The Assembly met in the Assembly Chamber, Shillong at 10 a.m. on
Wednesday, the 10th March, 1965

PRESENT

Shri DANDESWAR HAZARIKA, B.L., Deputy Speaker in the Chair,
seven Ministers, two Minister of State, three Deputy Ministers and fifty-seven
Members.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

STARRED QUESTIONS

(To which oral answers were given)

Re: Free Medical Aids to Tillers

Shri DEVENDRA NATH SARMA (Gauhati) asked :

*50. Will the Minister-in-charge of Health be pleased to state—

(a) Whether Government propose to extend free medical aid to
the actual tillers of the soil ?

(b) If so, whether any scheme has been drawn up to this effect ?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister, Health) replied :

50. (a) & (b)—At present all out-door treatment in the Government
Hospitals and Dispensaries are free for everybody. In addition, most
of the beds in the Government Hospitals are free where free treatment is
provided. It is also the Government intention to go on increasing the
numbers of dispensaries and hospital beds as and when funds permit.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH SARMA : Sir, are the existing dispen-
saries sufficient for giving relief and meeting the need of the suffering huma-
nity ?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE : Nobody denies that, Sir.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH SARMA : Whether more dispensaries
will be started to meet the need of the people ?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE : As and when funds permit. I have already replied to that question.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH SARMA : When funds are expected to be available ?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE : We are trying to make funds available as best as we can, budget provisions are already there before the hon. Members.

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla) : Sir, is it a fact that there are certain medicines which the outdoor patients have to purchase themselves after a prescription has been given by the doctor ?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE : Sir, that is not necessary. If sometime some patients instead of taking a prescription from the doctor of the dispensary, they themselves suggest to the doctor that such and such injection should be given to them or such and such medicines should be given to them, in that case naturally the doctors would ask them to purchase from the market. But so far as ordinary treatment for common diseases is concerned, it is expected that all medicines should be supplied by the dispensary free of cost.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER : His question was that sometimes the doctors themselves ask the patients to purchase medicine from outside, is that true ?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE : Sir, the other day in reply to a question I said that all types of medicines are not supplied by the Government. There is a list of medicines, those in the list only will be supplied by the dispensaries. We do not stock all varieties of medicines available in the market, either in the hospitals or in the dispensaries.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH SARMA : Sir, if at the time of cultivation the tiller of the soil or a cultivator falls ill, is it not the duty of the Government to give him the necessary proper medical treatment so that he can resume his cultivation ?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE : I have already replied, Sir, that not only the cultivators but everybody is expected to get free treatment in Government dispensaries. But the outdoor patients who can afford, they are required to pay only two annas at the beginning, that is on the first day.

Shri BISWADEV SARMA (Balipara) : May we know from the Minister, Sir, whether injections and patent medicines are given to the patients ?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE : Not always, Sir.

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS : Sir, so far as tillers or cultivators are concerned, will Government see that all medicines prescribed by the doctors are made available to them ?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE : That is the practice, Sir. It may be that occasionally there might be temporary shortage of one or two kinds of medicines, otherwise, as I have said, that is the usual practice.

Shri BISWADEV SARMA : May we know from the hon. Minister, Sir, why.....

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE : Not audible, Sir.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER : His question is why those medicines could not be given from the Civil Hospitals or Dispensaries in all cases ?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE : That is not possible, Sir, if the medicines are available as per list in the Hospitals or Dispensaries, they are supplied. But if there is any specific instance brought to my notice that doctor did not give the medicine though it was in the stock, then, I shall certainly look into it.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA (Jorhat) : May we know from the hon. Minister whether those medicines that are available are supplied to the people free of cost ? If so, may we know from the Minister what are those medicines that are generally available in the Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries ?

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER : He has already said that there is a list of such medicines.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA : Then, will the hon. Minister place that list on the Table of the House for the information of hon. Members ?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE : I shall place that list on the Table of the House, Sir, during the current Session.

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS : The Minister has said that in the case of poor patients all medicines available in the dispensaries are given to them. My question is that, when a doctor diagnosis a particular disease and if a medicine for that disease is not available in the dispensary, whether the patients are required to purchase that medicine from the market ?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE : Yes, Sir.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH SARMA : Whether Government propose to pay the price of those medicines to the cultivators which are not available in the dispensaries and are to be purchased from outside ?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE : No, Sir, outside the list I have mentioned earlier, Government do not propose to pay.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH SARMA : May we know, Sir, why the tillers of our country are denied the facilities which they require ?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE : Government do not make any distinction between tillers of the soil and others—a patient is a patient. One who requires treatment if he comes to the Government Dispensary he is expected to get treatment free of cost as I have already stated subject to the limitations mentioned.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I think what the hon. Member meant is that as in the case of Government servants and industrial concerns when their employees purchase medicines from the market, the cost thereof is reimbursed by the Government or the industries concerned, will Government do the same thing in the case of cultivators also ?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE: No, Sir, that is not possible.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH SARMA: May we know from the Minister the reason for making a distinction between Government servants and tillers of the soil who are the real masters of the land?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE: May I know, Sir, where a distinction has been made where contributions have not been made from the side of the employees to the Government? The question is not clear to me.

Dr. HOMESWAR DEB CHOUDHURY (Patacharkuchi): As it is not possible to supply patent medicines to all patients by any Government, will Government see that no patent medicine is supplied to any dispensary and only B. P. medicines are supplied to the Dispensaries?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE: That is a good suggestion, but I cannot say anything definitely in this regard.

Shri PULAKESHI SINGH (Sonai): May we know, Sir, what category of people fall under the category of indigent patients?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE: How does that question arise? I did not use that expression; if any other hon. Member used it, I don't know, he may give the answer.

Shri BISWADEV SARMA: Whether the medicines stocked in the Hospitals and Dispensaries cover all kinds of diseases?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE: I could not follow the question, Sir?

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is whether the medicines shown in the list can cure all kinds of diseases?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE: Certainly not, Sir. For example, cancer is a disease, there is no medicine for it in any of the Dispensaries. But so far as common diseases are concerned, the medicines are kept.

Shri PULAKESHI SINGH: When the Minister said that poor patients who cannot afford are given medicines free of cost, who are called "Indigent"—my question is proper and relevant. Now, what kind of people are determined to be indigent—what is the basis for determining that, whether on the basis of income or other things?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE: I have already said that everybody who comes to the Dispensaries is expected to be treated free and only those who can afford to pay only 2 annas at the beginning—that is not compulsory.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA: The Minister has said that when certain medicines are not available in the Hospitals the patients are to purchase from outside. Now if a man is not in a position to purchase medicines what will be his fate?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE: It is a hypothetical question.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Are outdoor patients charged for X-ray ?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE: I cannot say off-hand, but I think those who cannot afford are not charged. Of course, I cannot say definitely.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA: The hon. Minister said that those who cannot even afford to pay two annas have got to purchase those medicines which are not available in the Hospitals and Dispensaries. What provision has Government made for these patients ?

(Before any reply was given, Shri Pulakeshi Singh put the following question).

Shri PULAKESHI SINGH : Is it not a fact that in the absence of any prescribed definition for "indigent", such cases are decided on the whims of doctors ?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE: I do not know. It is a matter of opinion. We expect that doctors will not be so unkind.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA: What is the procedure generally followed by the Government in respect of supply of medicines to the district Civil Hospitals ?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE : The question is not understandable.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA : What is the agency through which medicines are supplied to the district Civil Hospitals ?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE : Does this question arise, Sir ?

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: If you are in a position to give the information you may do so. If not, you may ask for notice.

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE : I want notice.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH SARMA: The purpose of my question was this : the future of our country, more particularly of our State, depends on agriculture. If the agriculturists fall ill during the time of cultivation and do not get proper medical assistance, cultivation will be affected. Is it, therefore, not the duty of the Government to draw up a special scheme so that in time of need *i. e.*, cultivation, the agriculturists can be given special medical assistance from Government so that cultivation may not suffer?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE: No special scheme can be prepared for the tillers of the soil alone. All possible assistance is given to one and all.

Re: Conversion of the Gubha-Dimaria Bund at Nowgong and Kamrup Districts

Shri DEVENDRA NATH SARMA (Gauhati) asked :

*51. Will the Minister-in-charge of Public Works Department (Embankment and Drainage) be pleased to state whether Government propose to convert the Gubha-Dimaria Bund in Nowgong and Kamrup Districts into a road-cum-bund for the immense good of the people living in that area ?

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

51.—There is no such proposal with the Government at present.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH SARMA : Will the Government consider it in the next year ?

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : So far as the Embankment and Drainage Department is concerned, we will not be able to consider it.

Re : Construction of Nagarbera Inspection Bungalow at Nagarbera

Shri PRABIN KUMAR CHOUDHURY (Boko) asked :

*52. Will the Minister-in-charge of P.W.D. (R. and B.) be pleased to state—

(a) Whether it is a fact that construction of Nagarbera Inspection Bungalow at Nagarbera has been entrusted to the E. E., P.W.D., Goalpara ?

(b) Whether it is a fact that Nagarbera is under Gauhati Division ?

(c) If so, why the construction of the Bungalow is not entrusted to the Executive Engineer, Gauhati ?

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

52. (a) —Yes.

(b)—Nagarbera is partly under Gauhati Division and partly under Goalpara Division.

(c)—The Simlitola Nagarbera Road is under Goalpara Division and the Inspection Bungalow of Nagarbera is on the Simlitola Nagarbera Road. Hence, the construction of Inspection Bungalow at Nagarbera has been entrusted to Goalpara Division.

Re : Accommodation for Nurses in the Gauhati Medical College

Shri DEVENDRA NATH SARMA (Gauhati) asked :

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

(a) Whether there is acute scarcity of accommodation for the nurses of the Gauhati Medical College ?

(b) If so, what steps Government propose to take to remove this shortage of accommodation ?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister, Health) replied :

53. (a)—Yes.

(b)—Construction of an additional accommodation at a cost of Rs.2,18,500 is progressing.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH SARMA : May I know when this construction is expected to be completed ?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE : It will take another three to four months.

Shri TARAPADA BHATTACHARJEE (Katigora) : How many nurses will be accommodated in the new building ?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE : About a 100.

Shri BISWADEV SARMA (Balipara) : What is the present arrangement for nurses ?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE : They have been accommodated in some houses in a congested way.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH SARMA : Will the new building be sufficient to accommodate all the nurses of the Gauhati Medical College ?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE : Yes, Sir, when this building will be completed and with the present accommodation, the requirement will be mostly met.

Dr. HOMESWAR DEB CHOUDHURY (Patacharkuchi) : What is the total number of nurses in the Gauhati Medical College ?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE : At present about 129.

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla) : How many have been accommodated up till now ?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE : All those who are serving at present have been accommodated though they require more space.

Dr. HOMESWAR DEB CHOUDHURY: The Minister said that the new building will accommodate 100 nurses and at present there are 129 nurses. Then how are all going to be accommodated?

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: He has already said that other accommodation is also available.

Re: Castor Seed Crushing Centre at Dalu

Shri DEVENDRA NATH SARMA (Gauhati) asked :

*54. Will the Minister-in-charge of Industries be pleased to state—

(a) Whether it is a fact that the "Castor Seed Crushing Centre" at Dalu is not yet functioning?

(b) If so, the reasons therefor?

(c) The amount spent so far in purchasing machineries and payment of salaries to the staff?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Industries) replied :

54. (a)—Yes.

(b)—Garo Hills District Council could not give the Department a suitable plot of land for setting up the unit and hence the delay.

(c)—Rupees 41,844.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH SARMA: Will the Minister please state whether land has now been made available?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI: There is a plot of land available now?

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA (Jorhat): Since when the scheme has been taken up by Government?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI: April, 1961.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA: What is the reason for delay in implementation of the scheme?

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: He has already said—land.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA: What are the other factors?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI: No other factor, except land.

Shri SANTI RANJAN DAS GUPTA (Lumding): Will it be in the public sector or private sector ?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI: Public sector.

Shri NALINDRA SANGMA (Dainadubi, Reserved for Scheduled Tribes): May I know whether any other site has been selected ?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI: We faced a great deal of difficulty with regard to the selection of land. Originally we wanted to set up at Dalu. The place which was indicated by the District Council was 3 miles away from Dalu. Naturally that was most unsuitable. Then we asked the District Council to give us land at Dalu, there was a proposal by M. L. A., Mr. Momin that the project should be in the co-operative sector. The Chief Minister was approached and he asked the proposal to be examined. A pretty good time was lost in examining whether it should be in the co-operative sector. After some time it was found that there was no response from Mr. Momin. The result was that we were hanging for a long time. Ultimately we wanted the land back so that it might be set up in the public sector. Difficulty again arose with regard to land. Ultimately not finding land we wanted to go back to Tura. So we asked for land at Tura. There also there has been great difficulty in getting land. Very recently we have arranged a plot of land in Rongram Development Block. If further difficulties do not arise as a result of District Council's meanderings this land may be available and the project will go through.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH SARMA: Is the machinery, which is lying idle so long, in good order ?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI: It is supposed to be in good order.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA: What is the estimated cost of this project ?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI: For that a separate question will have to be put.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA: Are we getting any assistance from the Central Government to start this project ?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI: I am not aware of any Central assistance.

Shri BISWADEV SARMA (Balipara): Where the machinery is lying now ?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI: With the Department.

Shri SANTI RANJAN DAS GUPTA: Are castor seeds available locally ?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI: Yes, Sir.

Shri SANTI RANJAN DAS GUPTA: What will be the annual requirement of castor seeds for this project ?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI: For further details about the project, a separate question will be necessary.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA: Where these machineries are lying ?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI: I do not know ; it must be there.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH SARMA: What is the monthly recurring expenditure for this project which has not yet come up ?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI: The monthly recurring expenditure is not with me.

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla): Whether the machineries are put to action during all this period to ascertain whether these are in good condition ?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI: Sir, this is a matter of details.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA: What amount has already been spent for these machineries ?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI: All these questions are the substance of the project. I want notice for these.

Shri BISWADEV SARMA: Whether there is any project report ?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI: There must be a project report

Re: Scarcity and Shortage of Essential Commodities

Shri DEVENDRA NATH SARMA (Gauhati) asked :

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

- (a) Whether Government are aware that there is acute scarcity and shortage of most of the essential commodities ?
- (b) Whether as a result of this the prices have gone sky-high and the people are starving in the wake of the crisis ?
- (c) Whether as a result of this crisis the health of the general public and particularly of the young-folk and the coming generation has been exposed to grave health-hazards ?
- (d) Whether Government propose to take effective measures for at least the bare necessities of life, i.e., food ?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister, Supply) replied :

55. (a)—In the past few months mustard oil was in short supply in some districts. The position has since improved and it is available everywhere. Most of the other essential food-stuffs remained available throughout the whole year.

(b)—The price of mustard oil went high during the period from December, 1964 to middle of February, 1965. With the arrival of new crop to the market the price of mustard oil is coming down. The price of rice and sugar has been fixed under the Defence of India Rules and by and large remained steady. The price of pulses and other important food-articles ruled higher than what it was in the previous years due to rise in price in the producing States. There was no report of starvation from any where in the state.

(c)—Government do not think that the position is so serious as that.

(d)—All possible and necessary steps will be taken to make available essential food-articles to the people at reasonable prices.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH SARMA : Sir, the hon. Minister, Supply said that only the price of mustard seeds was high. Then will the Minister be pleased to state why the buffer stock which was created by the Government was not sufficient to meet the minimum demand of the people so far as mustard oil is concerned ?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA : Sir, in order to meet the emergency every year a buffer stock or reserved stock particularly of sugar and mustard oil, pulses and salt is created. This time when there was shortage of these essential commodities, we immediately released these mustard oil and pulses from our buffer stock. So I do not know what is the point raised by the hon. Mem^r. er.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH SARMA : Sir, my point is that a great scarcity of mustard oil prevailed throughout the State and sugar too. The Government has created buffer stock of essential commodities like mustard oil, sugar, etc. Why the Government did not release these essential commodities during the time of crisis to ease the situation ?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA : Sir, we started releasing these essential commodities from the buffer stock when there was scarcity in some places.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH SARMA : As a result of release of these commodities particularly mustard oil, was there any relief or the scarcity removed ?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA : Certainly there was some relief and the situation was definitely improved.

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla) : Sir, can the buffer stock created in a particular area cater to the needs of the population of that area ?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA : Sir, it can cater to the need for one month only. Because the buffer stock is created to meet the demand of the people for one month only.

Shri BISWADEV SARMA (Balipara): Sir, may I know whether any mustard oil is supplied to the Tea Gardens from the buffer stock ?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA: For this I want notice, Sir.

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister): Sir, many hon. Members have raised the question why the buffer stock was not big enough so as to be able to meet the scarcity. Sir, the difficulties are there. The hon. Members are aware that this scarcity is prevailing throughout India. West Bengal which is known as the biggest mustard oil consuming State, particularly Calcutta, is giving up consumption of mustard oil and is changing to ground-nut oil. Therefore, Sir, even if we wanted to bring mustard oil, it was not available. The mustard oil producing States also restricted export and as a matter of fact stopped export. Therefore, we could not create a bigger buffer stock to meet the entire requirement of our State.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA (Jorhat): Sir, what is the annual production of mustard seeds in this State ?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA: The annual mustard seed production of this State is not sufficient to meet the requirement of our State for the whole year. It can meet demand only for 6 months. For the exact figure I want notice.

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Agriculture): Sir, I can give this information. Our production of oil seeds was 55 thousand tons in the year 1963-64 which is about 40 to 45 per cent of our requirement. Sir, the bulk of it is again exported to other areas because there is no restriction in the movement of mustard seeds to West Bengal and to other adjoining areas like Manipur and Tripura.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH SARMA: Sir, if the mustard seeds produced in this State can go to other States, why our State cannot import mustard oil from other States ?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA: Sir, the hon. Chief Minister has just now said that the mustard oil producing States are also imposing restriction on export of mustard oil to other States.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH SARMA: Sir, may I know when this restriction order was imposed by the mustard oil producing States—before creating our buffer stock or after ?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA: I want notice for this.

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS: Sir, is it a fact that the mustard oil and pulses imported from outside the State have been found unfit for consumption ?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA: Sir, I want notice.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA: Sir, as the hon. Agriculture Minister has stated that this State is generally getting 55,000 tons of mustard oil annually which fails to meet the needs of 40 per cent of the total needs of the State, whether Government will take any measure to withdraw restriction imposed on the commodity just to meet the needs of the State instead of sending it outside the State ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister): Sir, I would like to make a statement on this. This was discussed in the State Chief Ministers' Conference from time to time. It was found that because of the restriction, a great scarcity was prevailing in the whole country and it is not only in the State as a whole, but even the District Officers started restricting movement of these commodities throughout the State. Therefore it has become an additional reason for this prevalence of scarcity throughout the country. So, the Government of India finally decided that there may be a restriction in the matter of cereal and also in grams to some extent. So far as other commodities are concerned like pulses, mustard oil and ground-nut oil, there should be no restriction in Assam because we do not produce enough of mustard oil. That is why we have imposed restriction. But after the revision of the Government of India's new policy we have to give up this restriction. That is true in case of pulses now.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH SARMA: Sir, the hon. Minister in his reply to Question (d) has stated that all possible steps will be taken so that essential commodities may be available at a reasonable price. May I know from the hon. Minister what are those steps taken ?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA: Sir, as I have already stated we had a buffer-stock every year and this year also we have a proposal to build up a buffer stock of these commodities sometime by the end of March. Sir, we have empowered the Deputy Commissioners and the Subdivisional Officers to fix up the prices of essential commodities under the Defence of India Rules and there are also the Vigilance Committees in all the districts even in the Gaon Sabha level and also in the Anchalik Panchayat level. Over and above that, there is the Voluntary Price Regulation Scheme in all areas, which is functioning satisfactorily in almost all the districts. I do not know whether there is any other district where it is not functioning and also we have decided to start check-gates in all the borders so that there may not be any smuggling. Sir, these are some of the main steps taken by us. Regarding the hoarding and profiteering, we have already appointed Special Magistrates and we have also instructed our Supply Staff to detect hoarding and profiteering cases. So far as I understand our Health Department is also examining a proposal for a Mobile Laboratory for checking adulteration of the food-stuff. These are the main steps taken by us and we have also strengthened the Enforcement Branch of the Supply Department to a great extent and we are also trying to further strengthen it.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH SARMA: Sir, may I know from the hon. Minister what is the quantity that will be built up in this year ?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA: Sir, for the exact figure I want notice.

Shri GOURI SHANKAR ROY (Katlicherra): कितने दिनों मे हम स्वाभाविक अवस्था मे पहुँचने के लिये आशा कर सकते है ?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA: Sir, it is very difficult to say that the situation will improve now. We have been making correspondences with the Central Food Ministry as regards the allotment of more wheat to this State and recently I have received a reply to my D. O. letter where the Union Minister has categorically replied that the position as regards wheat is not going to improve before the end of March. It is of course a very good news to us that the strike of the Dock Workers in America is also

coming to an end. So far as the wheat is concerned I do not think that the condition will improve before the end of March. By the end of March more wheat may be coming and I think the position will improve but as regards mustard oil it is not coming through the normal trade channel because the price of this commodity is already high in the exporting States but along with the coming of the mustard seeds from available sources the price level of mustard oil will gradually go down and I hope the position of mustard oil will also improve soon.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA : Sir, may I know from the hon. Minister how many cases of profiteering and hoarding are detected and how many cases are pending up till now before the Court ?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA : Sir, I want notice for the exact figure.

Shri ROTHINDRA NATH SEN (Karimganj-North) : Sir, may I know from the hon. Minister whether any restriction has been imposed as regards the export of pulses and mustard oil ?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA : Sir, this has been already stated by our Chief Minister. Sir, so far as the other States are concerned there is a proposal for removing restriction. So far as the mustard seed and mustard oil are concerned we have not yet lifted the restriction imposed in our State and it is under examination and consideration.

Shri ROTHINDRA NATH SEN : Sir, which of the statements, one made by the Chief Minister and the other made by the Supply Minister, is to be taken as correct ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister) : Sir, in this matter the Supply Department is going slow, I think.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA : Sir, whether Government propose to procure mustard seed ?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA : Sir, there is no such proposal now.

Shri ABU NASAR Md. OHID (Rupohihat) : Sir, is it a fact that most of the commodities brought from outside the State are inferior in quality ?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA : Sir, I am not aware of it.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH SARMA : Sir, may I know from the hon. Minister whether the scarcity of sugar at present prevailing in some places of the State would be removed, and if so, when it is expected to be removed ?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA : Sir, I am glad to inform the hon. Members that special trains are running with a large number of wagons of sugar. One such train has already arrived at Gauhati and the other two trains are already on the way. To expedite movement of these trains we have taken up the matter with the railway authority. The shortage in sugar is not only confined to a particular area. The shortage is there in other places too. This is due the delay in wagon movement, due to the operational restrictions about which I have stated many times in this House. That difficulty is still there, but we are asking the Chief Director of Sugar and Vanaspati to allow us to have some more quantity of sugar from our Dergaon Sugar Mill. If the restriction on the movement of wagons is removed then I hope the sugar position will definitely improve within a short time.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA : May I know, Sir, from which agency the Government is getting its sugar ?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA : We are getting it from the producing States like U. P. and Bihar.

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS : Sir, after the removal of the inter-State restrictions on movement of foodstuffs-whether the position regarding import has improved ?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA : We expect, Sir, that it will be improving gradually, but it depends on the exporting States as to how they behave.

Dr. GHANASHYAM DAS (North Salmara, Reserved for Scheduled Castes) : Sir, may I know from the hon. Minister why the rice supplied at controlled rates are mixed up with paddy ?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA : Sir, that is altogether a different question.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH SARMA : Sir, I thank the hon. Minister-in-charge of Supply for taking so much troubles for removal of scarcity, but I am sorry to say that in spite of all these steps, scarcity still prevails. Why it is so ?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA : Sir, I can tell the hon. Members of this House that this scarcity of essential commodities, particularly sugar and the like, is more in the other States. We are still in a more comfortable position. I am proud to tell the hon. Members that sugar was in abundance till recently but due to this delay in the movement of wagons and due to operational restrictions we are in some difficulty.

Shri GOURI SHANKAR ROY : क्या मंत्री महोदय को यह मालूम है कि चीनी के अभाव के कारण लोग गुड़ की चाय पी रहे हैं ।

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA : गुड़की चाय तो बहुत से लोग पीते हैं ।

Shri PRABIN KUMAR CHOUDHURY (Boko) : In view of the prevailing scarcity of sugar in Assam, do Government not consider it desirable to bring more sugar from Dergaon Co-operative Sugar Mill ?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA : I have already stated that we are getting sugar from the Dergaon Sugar Mill. We are thankful to the Chief Director of Sugar and Vanaspati for allotting sugar to us from the Dergaon Sugar Mill. We have again asked the Chief Director of Sugar and Vanaspati to allow us to have some more sugar from the Dergaon Sugar Mill.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH SARMA : Sir, may I have a categorical reply from the Minister that the scarcity will be removed in respect of these essential commodities, and if so, when it can be removed ?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA : Sir, we are trying our best to remove the scarcity of all essential foodstuffs.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA : From the statement of the Minister-in-charge of Supply it appears that the scarcity is still there and that he expects that it will improve. Are we to understand from the statement of the Minister that the scarcity is still prevailing in the State ?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA: This is not an isolated phenomenon in this State. It is there in other States too.

Shri ROTHINDRA NATH SEN: Sir, the pride of the hon. Minister-in-charge of Supply is that the position as regards foodstuffs here is comfortable. Is it a fact that the other States are exporting these things to Assam at a higher rate keeping the price low in those States?

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You need not reply to that question.

Shri MAL CHANDRA PEGU [Majuli (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)]: Sir, whether the Minister is aware that there is scarcity of rice at Shillong for the last four or five days?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA: There is no such acute scarcity of rice. We are trying to have more and more rice from the other plains districts and we are going to build up a stock here on Government account and arrangements have already been made to continue the bringing up of rice from other districts.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH SARMA: Sir, may I know whether the Minister expects that there will be any scarcity in the near future?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA: Sir, that is a hypothetical question.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA: Sir, the Minister has stated that he is trying to remove scarcity. If there is no scarcity then why he is releasing these things from the Government stock?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA: Sir, so far as Shillong is concerned, the Co-operative Consumer's Store is also there. I think the hon. Members have seen in the papers that they have also made certain arrangements to bring more rice from different places of the plains districts.

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

(To which answers were laid on the table).

Re: Shortage of Food Stuff in Dibrugarh Subdivision

Shrimati LILY SEN GUPTA (Lahoal) asked:

31. (a) Whether it is a fact that Dibrugarh Subdivision is deficit in food stuff?

(b) If so, what is the actual requirement to fulfil its demand of food stuff?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister, Supply) replied:

31. (a)—Yes.

(b)—The approximate monthly requirements are as follows:—

(1) Rice	...	...	...	...	45,000 quintals.
(2) Wheat products	...	...	...	...	20,000 „
(3) Pulses	...	...	...	...	18,000 „
(4) Salt	...	...	...	...	15,000 „
(5) Sugar	..	...	...	...	7,000 „

Shri SANTI RANJAN DAS GUPTA (Lumding) : Sir, may I know from which source this data of 1,05,000 quintals has been collected ?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA : We have collected this information from the Deputy Commissioner, Lakhimpur.

Shri SANTI RANJAN DAS GUPTA : Does the Minister know that the daily requirement of the Tinsukia market alone is 250 wagons ?

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. Das Gupta, you are to put questions to elicit information only.

Re: Total debt of the State outstanding at the end of this Financial year

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri) asked :

32. Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state—

(a) The total debt of the State outstanding at the end of this financial year for:—

(i) Market loans ?

(ii) Reserve Bank of India and State Bank of India ?

(iii) Loans from the Central Government ?

(iv) Other Loans ?

(v) Unfunded Debt since 1962-63 ?

(b) Interest paid by the Government on account of debts since 1962-63 ?

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance) replied :

32. (a)—This financial year (*i. e.*, 1964-65) is not yet over and as such the actual total debt of the State as will stand at the close of this financial

year cannot be worked out at this stage. However, on the basis of revised estimate for 1964-65 the anticipated debt position as on 31st March 1965 is given below:—

(i) Rupees 8.90 crores.

(ii) Rupees 6.90 crores.

(iii) Rupees 114.11 crores.

(iv) Rupees 0.31 crores.

(v) The total amount of unfunded debt outstanding since 1962-63 is as follows:—

1962-63—Rs.5.35 crores.

1963-64—Rs.5.86 crores.

1964-65—Rs.6.39 crores. (As per revised estimate for 1964-65).

(b)—The amounts of interest paid since 1962-63 are indicated below:—

1962-63—Rs.1.48 crores.

1963-64—Rs.4.31 crores.

1964-65—Rs.4.70 crores. (As per revised estimate for 1964-65).

Shri SANTI RANJAN DAS GUPTA (Lumding): May I know from the hon. Finance Minister where this unfunded debt of Rs.6.39 crores (as per revised estimate for 1964-65), the amounts of 1962-63 and 1963-64 are also included or these amounts are separate?

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED: This is the position as appears from the revised estimate of 1964-65.

Calling Attention the News item in Ananda Bazar Patrika of 25th February 1965 under the Caption "Uttar Kamrup Police Lathi Charge."

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: There is a calling Attention Notice by Dr. Homeswar Deb Choudhury.

Dr. HOMESWAR DEB CHOUDHURY (Patacharkuchi):

মাননীয় উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মই এই দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ প্ৰস্তাৱটো সদনত ডাঙি ধৰিছো। যোৱা ২৬ ফেব্ৰুৱাৰী ১৯৬৫ চনৰ "আনন্দ বাজাৰ পত্ৰিকা"ত প্ৰকাশিত এই সংবাদটোৱে সদনৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰে। ইয়াত লিখিছে—

উত্তৰ কামৰূপে—পলিশেৰ লাঠি চার্জ ।

গোহাটি—২৪ ফেব্ৰুৱাৰী—

পি, টি, আইৰ এক সংবাদে বলা হইয়াছে যে বৰপেটাৰ এস, ডি, ও, আজ সকালে জানাইয়াছেন যে, বৰপেটাৰ নিকটে উত্তৰ কামৰূপে শিকার ভূমিতে সরকারী জমি দখল করার গত রবিবারে প্রায় তিনশত লোকের এক জনতাকে সরাইয়া দিতে পুলিশকে মৃদু লাঠি চালনা করিতে হয় ।

এস, ডি, ওর নিকট হইতে জানা যায় যে বেআইনীভাবে উহারা সরকারী জমি দখল করার পর সেখানে গৃহ নিৰ্মাণের চেষ্টা করে ।

এই সম্পর্কে ২৮ জনকে গ্রেপ্তার করা হইয়াছে বলিয়া জানা গিয়াছে

কামৰূপ আৰু ভূটানত পাহাৰৰ মাজত এই চিকাৰ ভূমি । ইয়াৰ পৰফালে বাঙাপানী কমলা বাজাৰ হাটলৈ বহু লোকৰ সমাগম হয় । ভূটান আৰু চীন ভাৰত যুদ্ধৰ আগতে টিবেটৰ পৰাও আহিছিল ; অসমৰ পৰাও যায় । ইয়াত অসম চৰকাৰ আৰু কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰৰ চোৰাংচোৱা ৰখা হৈছে । তথাপি এই চিকাৰ ভূমিত বে-আইনীভাবে কিছুমান লোকে মাটি দখল কৰিছে । এই লোকৰ সংখ্যা প্ৰথমতে প্ৰায় ৩০০ আৰু পাচত প্ৰায় দুহেজাৰ মান হৈছিল । আৰু এওঁ-লোক কমিউনিষ্ট পাৰ্টিৰ মানুহ আৰু কমিউনিষ্ট পাৰ্টিৰ নিচান উৰাইছিল । দেশৰ আজি অৱস্থা সংকটাপন্ন । এফালে পাকিস্থান, আনফালে চীন । এই অঞ্চলত এই দৰে কমিউনিষ্ট পাৰ্টিৰ মানুহৰ আন্দোলনে ওচৰতে থকা চান ক সহায় কৰা হৈছে আৰু মিছাতে মানুহৰ মাজত উত্তেজনাৰ সৃষ্টি কৰিছে । এই আন্দোলনৰ নেতাসকলে এই প্ৰৱেশকাৰী লোকসকলৰ প্ৰত্যেকখন হালৰ বাবে ১০ টকাকৈ লৈছে আৰু এইদৰে পাৰ্টিৰ কাৰণে টকা তুলিছে । নানা প্ৰৰোচনা দি সৰল গাঁৱলীয়া কিছুমানক বিভ্ৰান্ত কৰিছে । এই কথা সঁচানে মিছা চৰকাৰৰ পৰা বিবৃতিৰ আশাৰে এই দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ প্ৰস্তাৱটো সদনৰ মাননীয় সদস্যসকলৰ আগত ডাঙি ধৰিলো ।

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, on receipt of an information about the possibility of a large-scale planned encroachment into the North Kamrup Game Sanctuary in between the Agron Forest Village and Bhuyapara Forest Village, the Divisional Forest Officer, North Kamrup Division and the Subdivisional Police Officer, Barpeta went to the spot on 11th February, 1965. There was no encroachment that day but on the following day about 700 people led by Shri Robin Kalita and Shri Negro Boro and a few others (of the R. C. P. I.) came there for encroachment. About 200 to 300 of these people went inside the Reserve Boundary. The Subdivisional Police Officer and the Divisional Forest Officer persuaded them to leave the Reserve Forest and the Divisional Forest Officer told them that they should regard his verbal orders as a notice to vacate the Reserve immediately. They wanted to leave but the leaders in presence of the Divisional Forest Officer and the Subdivisional Police Officer prevented them from doing so.

On 13th February, 1965 the Divisional Forest Officer found that some more men had entered the Reserve and he had issued written notices

to the effect that unless the encroachers vacated the land by 15th February, 1965 they would be evicted forcibly. On 16th February 1965 the Divisional Forest Officer with the Subdivisional Police Officer and a Magistrate went to the spot and turned out the encroachers. But on 17th February 1965 they entered into the Reserve again. The Subdivisional Officer, the Subdivisional Police Officer the Divisional Forest Officer and the Sub-Deputy Collector (Misc.), Barpeta went there on 21st February 1965 and arrested the leaders Shri Robin Kalita, Shri Negro Boro and four others for abetting the encroachment. It was found that the encroachers numbering about 200 had raised some small thatched huts. They had also hoisted the R. C. P. I. red flags and they were armed with daos and lathis. The Subdivisional Officer asked them to vacate the land but instead of doing so they exhibited a threatening attitude and grew violent. The Subdivisional Officer then declared the assembly unlawful and asked them to disperse. On their refusal to do so the Subdivisional Officer commanded the Officer-in-charge, Barpeta Out-Post to disperse the riotous assembly by use of force, by resorting to mild lathi charge after due warning.

The police accordingly made a mild lathi-charge, arrested 28 persons dispersed the unlawful assembly and removed the encroachment. Cases, were registered against them under sections 148, 149, 447 and 427, I. P. C. The cases are now under investigation.

Statement by the Chief Minister on Continuous Observance of 'No Work Day' by the Members of the Assam Secretariat Service Association and Government stand thereon

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Under rule 55 of the Rules and Procedure of the Conduct of Assembly Business, the hon. Chief Minister will make a statement before the House.

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister): The House will recall that a few days ago, the question of the observance of "Continuous No Work Day" by members of the Secretariat Association was raised. On that occasion, it was considered that the situation was not ripe for a statement to be placed before the House. Since then, the members of the Secretariat other than the Under Secretaries who withdrew from the Association, have been on a strike from the 3rd of March. Today is the seventh day of the strike and the work of the Government and of this House has been very seriously and adversely affected. It will be appreciated by all hon. Members that our country and our State in particular, which is situated in a strategic corner are going through an emergency. The House is also aware that the implications of the Pay Committee's Report, as modified after consultation with this august House, would cost the State exchequer about five crores of rupees. This is a period of emergency and the maximum that the Government and the people could do in the face of a very deficit budget for their employees has been done. Nevertheless, the Government have indicated through the Finance Minister and my statements that any anomalies in the Pay Committee's Report whether pertaining to an individual or groups would be looked into and justice be done. Despite

these assurances and during this emergency, for a section of the employees to resort to action by doing no work whatsoever, amounts to holding the community to ransom and is unfortunate in the extreme. In the circumstances, the Government have no option, if they are to discharge their duties to this Assembly and the people in general, but to take action. In this regard it may be said that apart from the general position of the Government about correction of anomalies, the Chief Secretary had met the members of the Association more than once and indicated to them the Government views. Despite these efforts, for one reason or another, the Association seems to have set its mind on paralysing the administration during a period of emergency. In the circumstances, and after holding Government's hand for a number of days I met the representatives of the Association on the 8th March, 1965 and gave them a categorical written statement of the Government's position. It is regretted that the members of the Association appear to have rejected my direction that they return to work. In the circumstances, I have issued orders to the Chief Secretary to take appropriate action under the law and rules.

It is always painful for the Government to be compelled to take action against its own employees, but in the larger interest of the people, they have no option left and I would request, at this juncture, the support of the entire House and of the people of Assam in dealing with the situation created by the members of the Secretariat Association. I may in this connection inform the House that the Government have withdrawn their recognition from this Association.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, Moulana Abdul Munim Choudhury.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA (Jorhat): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, on a point of information.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Order, order. There can be no point of order. Mr. Abdul Munim Choudhury, please go on (Moulana Abdul Munim Choudhury, rose to speak)

Shri BISWADEB SARMA (Balipara): Sir, just for one point of information.

(Confusion)

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. We are not going to accept this statement and the proposed action of the Chief Minister. So, in protest we walk out.

(The Members of the United Opposition Front present excluding Shri Haladhar Uzir walked out of the House).

GENERAL DISCUSSION OF THE BUDGET

Moulana ABDUL MUNIM CHOUDHURY (Karimganj-South): মাননীয় উপাধ্যক্ষ মহাশয়, করিমগঞ্জ মহকুমায় বর্তমানে যে land settlement চলিতেছে—দ্রুত গতিতে সম্পন্ন করাইয়া অসহায় মধ্য বিত্তদের প্রাপ্য Compensation দেওয়ার ব্যবস্থা যত শীঘ্রই করা সম্ভবপর হয় ততই তাহাদের দুঃখ দৈন্যতা কিছু বাঘব হইবে। সেইজন্য আমি মাননীয় রাজস্ব মন্ত্রী মহোদয়কে অনুরোধ জানাইতেছি।

করিমগঞ্জ মহকুমায় রিকিউজি লতা নামে এক প্রকার লতা বন জঙ্গল এমন কি বসন্ত বাড়ীর আসে-পাশে জন্ম গ্রহণ করিয়াছে। উহা নাকি যাবতীয় শণ, বাঁশ, ফল, ফুলের বৃক্ষাদি ও নানা প্রকার শাকসব্জিকে সমূলে ধ্বংস করিয়া ফেলিতেছে। ইহার আশু প্রতিকারের জন্য মাননীয় Agriculture ও Forest Minister মহোদয়কে অনুরোধ জ্ঞাপন করিতেছি।

ভারতীয় মুসলমান চলা-ফেরা করার জন্য বিশেষ Passport প্রথা বা Citizenship কার্ডের ব্যবস্থা না থাকায় পুলিশের জুলুমে জন্মভূমি ত্যাগ করিতে বাধ্য হইতেছে। ইহার কোন আশু ব্যবস্থা না করিলে এই সম্প্রদায়ের লোক ভারত ভূমিতে টিকিয়া থাকা অসম্ভব হইয়া দাড়াইবে। ভূতপূর্ব প্রধান ছেনারেল কারীরাপা পূর্ব পাকিস্থান যফর থেকে কিরিয়া আসিয়া বিবৃতি দিয়াছিলেন যে বহু ভারতীয় মুসলমান আসাম ত্যাগ করিয়া পূর্ব পাকিস্থানে চলিয়া গিয়াছে। তাহাদের সংখ্যা রাজ্য সরকার বা ভারত সরকার আনাদিগকে জ্ঞাত করিবেন কি? অথচ এদিকে কোন পুলিশ কর্মচারীকে এই প্রকার জঘন্য কার্যকলাপের জন্য suspend বা শাস্তি প্রদান করা হয় নাই।

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: আপনার সময় শেষ হইয়া গিয়াছে।

মাননীয় উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, চতুর্থ পক্ষ বাষিকী পরিকল্পনার অন্তর্ভুক্ত করার জন্য কয়েকটি Suggestion আমি দিতে চাই।

(১) কালীগঞ্জ কাগাইল রাস্তায় কাকড়া নদীর উপর ও নীলাম বাজারের নিকটে দুইটি Bridge নির্মাণ করা।

(২) কালীগঞ্জ বাজারের নিকটস্থ রাস্তাগুলো —২—২ মাইল রাস্তা X পাকা করা।

(৩) কালীগঞ্জ বাজার ও নীলাম বাজারকে প্রচুর পরিমাণে Loan প্রদান করিয়া Model market এ পরিণত করা ও তথায় বৈদ্যুতিক আলো ও pure water supply এর ব্যবস্থা করা।

(৪) কতেপুর ও ব্রাহ্মণশাসনে দুইটি State Dispensary স্থাপন করা।

(৫) রাতাবিল private fishery কে প্রচুর পরিমাণে Subsidised grant ও সরকারী Fishery শনবিলকে বিশেষ পরিকল্পনার মাধ্যমে লক্ষাধিক মন মৎস্য উৎপাদনের উপযোগী করিয়া তোলা।

(৬) বিরাট দক্ষিণ করিমগঞ্জ এলাকায় বিভিন্ন প্রকার Mill স্থাপন করা। যথা Saw-mill, Rice mill, Flour mill, Sugar mill ও Paper mill ইত্যাদি ইত্যাদি পাটীকর সম্প্রদায় ও Bamboo mats তৈরিকারীদের জন্য worker-shed তৈরার রাখিয়া বেকার সমস্যার সমাধান করা।

(৭) কালীগঞ্জ গান্ধী স্মারক নিধিকে কেন্দ্র করিয়া Weaving Centre স্থাপন করা।

(৮) দক্ষিণ করিমগঞ্জ আঞ্চলিক পঞ্চায়তকে প্যাকেজ পোগ্রামের অন্তর্ভুক্ত করা।

(৯) দুইটি কলেজ এবং আরও পাঁচটি H. E. School, ১৫১২০ টি M. E. School এবং M. E. Madrassa, ৫০১৬০টি বুনিয়াদি L. P. School ও আরও P. W. D. Road ও Approach Road নিৰ্মাণ করা।

জয় হিন্দ।

Shri ENOWELL POHSHNA [Jowai, (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)]: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I must congratulate the Finance Minister for his Budget Speech and the Budget he has placed before the House. Taking the speech as a whole and considering the present position of the State as a whole I dare say that everything in the State is in progress. Strikes are in progress; developments are progressing; food shortages are progressing; shortage of doctors in progressing. Therefore, Sir, lest I may have to defy your order like one of my hon. Friend who has just done so, I will speak only on a few points.

Taking into consideration the development programmes in the State as a whole I would like to say that from the Defence point of view which relates to the southern side of Assam, the entire border area of the United Khasi and Jaintia Hills from Moheshkhola upto Sonapur is defenceless, taking into consideration that there is no good communication. I, therefore, request the Government to expedite the construction of border roads in this portion. Because as a man from the border area I use to travel and I found that in case there is any aggression on the part of Pakistan in the reserve forests we shall be defenceless.

Sir, coming to my second point, I would like to speak about trade relation. For the last 3 or 4 years there was much improvement in the trade relation with Pakistan. Our oranges were going to Pakistan through export system and our people got much relief by marketing their produces during the last 3 or 4 years. But recently, in this very moment there is a threatening of danger to this trade which has been going on very smoothly in this district and that in this year there are about Rs. 10 lakh worth of oranges which were exported from this district through Dawki area to Pakistan. But very recently the exporters and the traders have not received their payment from the State Bank of India and this has affected the growers also. And why I say like that, Sir, is because for the last three or four years there was close co-operation between the growers and traders of the border area and many times the traders took goods from the growers who are to wait for payment after the traders get payment of their bills from the Reserve Bank of India. Many of the traders of the Dawki area met me and this morning also some of them met me. According to the traders when the Reserve Bank of India does not honour the letters of credit and bills submitted by the traders, it means the violation of trade agreement. So far as my information goes about 5 lakhs of rupees still remain unpaid. I learn the traders are going to the Finance Minister for an interview in this respect. So I request the Government of India to honour the bills of the traders submitted to the State Bank of India. This is a serious thing that validity of the letters of credit has already expired and unless the validity of the credit is extended the bills will remain unpaid and the people will suffer for non-receipt of money.

Sir, coming to the implementation of the schemes by the Departments, I am sorry to tell you on the floor of the House that only this week I met the Tribal Areas Department Officers and I learnt that more than 4 lakhs of rupees have been sanctioned for test relief work in the United Khasi and

Jaintia Hills. When I came to the Department they told me that there were no schemes for the Jowai Subdivision. I went to the Deputy Commissioner and asked him what is the reason that there was no test relief scheme for Jowai Subdivision. He told me that according to him he was not supposed to submit the Jowai schemes to the Government, but according to the Government letter it was found that Jowai was also included in the United Khasi and Jaintia Hills and the Deputy Commissioner had to submit such schemes. I am afraid, Sir, if the sanction does not come in time the money sanctioned will be of no use and will have to be surrendered. There is a balance of Rs. 90,000 because some of the schemes submitted by the Deputy Commissioner are not in accordance with the test relief policy for sanction by the Government. About this balance of Rs. 90,000 he said, he received no information. I came myself to the Secretariat and submitted a scheme. Lest my Subdivision will be deprived of the grant I submitted the schemes to the Deputy Commissioner and yesterday I found that since February last when I met him last, the schemes have not been submitted to the Government upto yesterday. Therefore, Sir, it appears that there are Heads in the Districts who are not at all aware of the urgency and importance of Government policies. Test Relief Scheme means doing something for the distressed people, and now we are already coming to the close of the year.....

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALIAHMED (Minister, Finance): Just on a point of information, Sir, I would like to know whether any proposal of the Subdivisional Officer has been sent to the Deputy Commissioner for necessary action?

Shri ENOWELL POHSHNA : Yes, Sir, that was also sent long ago.

Now, Sir, we are coming to the close of the year and, if Government sticks to the rules, it will be sanctioned only to be surrendered. Therefore, I request Government to see that when Government appoints an officer of the rank of Deputy Commissioner at least he should be the man who is responsible for his work. I just like to point out something in the Synopsis of Discussion of the Autonomous Districts for the year 1965-66. There at page 6, in the last paragraph, they stated Mr. L. Hmar, Executive Member of the Council recalled the last discussion and observed that in spite of the recommendations of the Council, measures are not being taken in the North Cachar Hills. He strongly pleaded for giving portorage allowance to Government employees who go on tour. I would request the Finance Minister to look into this matter. May I ask why the porters are engaged without payment?

Coming to the Public Works Department, Sir, I would request the Minister-in-charge, Public Works Department to see at least that the Jowai Water Supply which has been started since the Second Five Year Plan is completed by now as it has already been stated in reply to my questions during the last Session that this project would be completed within March. I remember, Sir, when I met the Chief Minister about this Water Supply Project, the Chief Minister phoned up the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department for taking necessary steps for completing this Project. But, Sir, I am not happy with the progress of this Project.

Coming to the Medical side, I am very very glad to have a strong, healthy and good-hearted Medical Minister.

Shri TARAPADA BHATTACHARJEE (Katigora): Good-hearted ?

Shri ENOWELL POHSHNA: Yes, Sir. So far as I know, he is a good-hearted Minister. But, Sir, there is a shortage of doctors in my Subdivision. The Minister, Medical visited my Subdivision and the people there were very happy that he had visited our place, and I would request him in his old age to give his blessing to the patients by extending medical aids and doctors to them. I would also request him to devise ways and means and make a policy in the Medical Department to remove the shortage of doctors. To-day, we hear about the strike of the Secretariat, but long ago before the Secretariat staff made a strike, there was an indirect strike in the Medical Department also by the doctors who do not want to serve in it. So, Sir, there will be something wrong or defective in the policy of the Government in the Medical Department. That is why there is shortage of doctors in spite of increase of Medical Colleges.

Coming to Agriculture, Sir, I would request the Government to post one Agricultural Inspector for the border areas of the Jowai Subdivision and also to enquire and investigate why no action has been taken about the grievances of the Arecanut-grower's Association of this District. I know, Sir, from the Minister-in-charge, Tribal Areas that the Scheme submitted by the Agriculture Department to grant Rs.40,000 has been sanctioned. But although that amount has been sanctioned, still the Agriculture Department detracted from its scheme and that amount has to be surrendered.

Coming to the Education Department, Sir, we cannot deny the fact that in the field of education our State has progressively marched. But I would say something about my own Subdivision. With the establishment of Middle English Schools, people there became enthused about this. But the Deputy Inspector of Schools is not co-operating with the people. I have met the Director of Public Instruction for transferring that Deputy Inspector at once. And the Director of Public Instruction had already passed orders transferring that Deputy Inspector of Schools. But still, that Deputy Inspector of Schools is there. I think, the Minister, Education will enquire into this matter. Then I am coming to another point, Sir ; this is the same thing which I already stated two years ago on the floor of this House and that is regarding establishment of a College at Jowai. Sir, the Jowai Subdivision is growing in population, about 1 lakh people are there. The people in the rural areas also come to Jowai for study as it is very difficult for the people to come to Shillong for study because of high cost of living in Shillong. I, therefore, request the Finance Minister, who has been kind enough to visit Jowai during the last few months and where we made representation to him in this regard, to consider this matter very seriously and to see that Government pass orders at an early date so that a Government College is started there at Jowai. Sir, I have also moved the Education Minister about this. We do not press much for developmental schemes. Sir, industries are everywhere in the State of Assam and we have got no industries, still we do not grudge. But so far as education is concerned, I request the Government to give a special consideration for the establishment of a Government College at Jowai. If a College is established there, Sir, it will benefit not only the people of Jowai Subdivision but also the people of Mikir Hills, Lushai Hills and North Cachar Hills. Not only that, Sir, I dare say that Jowai has got its special attraction. For example, the Assam Training School that, was established by

the Seventh Day Adventists Mission is attended by students from Mizo Hills, North Cachar Hills, Garo Hills and Mikir Hills and I have hope that if a Government College is started at Jowai, many students will come from the surrounding districts.

Last of all Sir, before I take my seat, I come to Supply. Though I do not want to criticise the Minister of Supply, I want to mention only one point. I met several people from villages. They asked me, you M. L. As you are not doing anything in the Assembly. Sir, the distribution of sugar is made in Shillong, in Jowai and Gauhati and in other urban areas. But what about the rural areas? I tell the Supply Minister that unless sugar reaches the rural areas, there will always be shortage of sugar in the town of Shillong because the traders and even the non-traders of sugar are trying to stock sugar underground so that they may sell it in the rural areas at a higher price. Therefore, I want to suggest that Circles for distribution of sugar should be made in the rural areas of the district and also in the entire State of Assam because people in the rural areas have no time to leave their work in the field only to have one seer of sugar. This is the suggestion, which I think, is very very important.

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister, Supply) : Sir, sugar is distributed in the rural areas through Fair Price Shops.

Shri ENOWELL POHSHNA : No, Sir, it is being supplied to some other traders in the entire areas of Khasi and Jaintia Hills. So, Sir, it is a very important suggestion and if it is worked out then it will be good for the people. Sir, let sugar reach the rural areas first so that there will be no temptation for black-marketeers to hoard sugar in the town. In fine, Sir, I am very very glad that I have got this opportunity to speak on this Budget. I do hope, Sir, that although our State as a whole is passing through very difficult days—beyond Macmahon Line the Chinese are concentrating their forces and on the Pakistan side, the hon. Finance Minister said the other day, a hate campaign against India is continuing and to-day even the employees of Government in the Capital of the State of Assam are fighting against Government—I do not know what will be the future of our State, but I do hope that with the co-operation and good sense of the people and the spirit of unity as we are working here, we shall be able to make our State a progressive State from all points of view.

Before I resume my seat, Sir, I would repeat one word only for my Subdivision, that is, the establishment of a College at Jowai is my special request to the Finance Minister, the Education Minister and the Government. I request Government to consider this matter seriously.

Thank you, Sir.

Shri UPENDRA NATH SANATAN (Bogdung) : মাননীয়

উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মই বিভূ মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে সদনৰ আগত ডাঙি ধৰা বাজেটখন সমর্থন কৰিছো। পঞ্চায়ত সম্পর্কিত বাজেটত বহু টকা ধৰিছে ; তাৰ বাবে বিভূ মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ক ধন্যবাদ জনাইছো। পাচে, আমাৰ পঞ্চায়তৰ যেনে কাম হব লাগিছিল তাক তাৰ উন্নতি বা বিকাশৰ কাৰণে যেনেকুৱা আঁচনি লব লাগিছিল ঠিক

তেনেকুৱা হোৱা নাই। পঞ্চায়ত নিৰ্বাচনত এক বছৰ লাগিল। ইয়াৰ যিবিলাক সদস্য হৈছে—তেওঁলোকে কেনেকৈ ক'ত মেম্বাৰ হব পাৰে তাৰহে চিন্তা কৰিছে। কামলৈ তেওঁলোকৰ অৱসৰ নাই। তাৰোপৰি পঞ্চায়তৰ 'প্ৰেচিডেণ্ট'ৰ ক্ষমতা নাই। ব্লক দেভেলপমেণ্টৰ অফিচাৰৰ ক্ষমতা বেছি। এই বিষয়ত চৰকাৰে বহু টকা দিছে—এইবিলাক ভালকৈ চলিবলৈ হলে ভাল আঁচনি লাগে। তাৰ মাজত খাম-খেয়ালী হলে নহব। চৰকাৰে বাস্তৱ পথৰ কাৰণে বহু টকা দিছে কিন্তু পঞ্চায়তে কাম কৰিব পৰা নাই। এই বিষয়ে চৰকাৰে দৃষ্টি দিব লাগে। পঞ্চায়তৰ কৃষি গৱেষ্টীয় বা শিল্প সৰ্বক্ষীয় কোনো আঁচনি নাই। সেইবিলাক তেওঁলোকে লব লাগে। যিবিলাক আঁচনিৰে ৰাইজৰ মঙ্গল হয়, দেশৰ কল্যাণ হয়, সেই বিলাকৰ প্ৰতি তেওঁলোকৰ কোনো ধাউতি নাই। সেই কাৰণে মই চৰকাৰক অনুৰোধ কৰো যেন কৃষি শিল্পৰ উন্নয়নৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত ভাল আঁচনি লয়।

তাৰ পিচত শিক্ষা সম্পৰ্কত কওঁ যে, শিক্ষা ক্ষেত্ৰত বহুতো টকা খৰা হৈছে। কাৰ্য্য ক্ষেত্ৰত শিক্ষাৰ উন্নতি কোনো ঠাইত হৈছে আৰু কোনো ঠাইত একেবাৰেই হোৱা নাই। বিশেষকৈ চাহ বাগিচাৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত বিশেষ লেখত লব-লগীয়া। তাত যি দুই এখন এল. পি. স্কুল আছে তাৰ অৱস্থাও শোচনীয়। চাহ বনুৱা বিলাকৰ লৰা-ছোৱালীৰ শিক্ষাৰ কোনো সুবিধা নাই। চাহ বাগিচাৰ ১৬।১৭ লাখ মজদুৰৰ লৰা-ছোৱালীৰ শিক্ষাৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত অৱহেলা কৰি আহিছে। শিক্ষা ক্ষেত্ৰত সদায় দটা শ্ৰেণী হোৱা দেখা যায়। এটাই সদায়ে সা-সুবিধা পায় আৰু আনটো সদায় অৱহেলিত। এই শ্ৰেণী ভেদ উঠি যাব লাগে আৰু এই দ্বিতীয় শ্ৰেণীটোৱে প্ৰথম শ্ৰেণীটোৰ লগত সমান সা-সুবিধা পাব লাগে আৰু তাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগে, যাতে চাহ-বাগিচাৰ বনুৱা সম্প্ৰদায়ৰ লৰা-ছোৱালী সকলো ভাল নাগৰিক হব পাৰে, দায়িত্ব পূৰ্ণ চৰকাৰী পদ পাব পাৰে।

তাৰ পিচত, ডিব্ৰুগড়ৰ দুৱাৰস্থাৰ কথা। দেখা গৈছে এই মহকুমাটোক চৰকাৰে সকলোফালে অৱহেলা কৰিছে। ইয়াৰ বাস্তৱ, স্কুল আদিৰ অৱস্থা কোনো বৰমে উন্নত হোৱা নাই। চাপ্লাই বিভাগে জনসাধাৰণক কোনো বৰমে সা-সুবিধা দিব পৰা নাই। ডিব্ৰুগড় আনহাতে Industrial area। এই ক্ষেত্ৰতো চৰকাৰে অৱহেলা কৰিছে। দেখা গৈছে ৰাইজৰ মঙ্গলৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰে কাৰ্ণামৰ দিয়া নাই। তিনিচুকীয়াত এটা হাস্পতাল আছে—কিন্তু নাৰ্চট নাই। ৩০ মাইলৰ ভিতৰত মাত্ৰ এটা হাস্পতাল আছে যদিও তাতো কিন্তু সময়মতে ঔষধ পোৱা নাযায়। বৰ্তমান তিনিচুকীয়াখন এখন উদ্যোগিক কেন্দ্ৰস্থল হিচাবে পৰিগণিত হৈছে। ক্ৰমবৰ্দ্ধমান জনসংখ্যা আৰু এই ঠাইৰ বৈশিষ্ট্যৰ ওপৰত তিনিচুকীয়াখনক অতি দোনকালে চাব্-ডিভিজনলৈ ৰূপান্তৰিত কৰাতো অতি জৰুৰী।

এই ত্ৰিছ মাইলৰ ভিতৰত এফালে ডিব্ৰুগড় সিফালে নাহৰকাটীয়া তাৰ মাজতে আছে তিনিচুকীয়া। ইয়াত যিখন ডিম্পেন্সাৰি আছে তাত এগৰাকীও ট্ৰেইন্ড নাৰ্চ নাই। এনে অৱস্থাত ডিম্পেন্সাৰি খন আছে যে তাৰ অৱস্থা দেখিলেই দুঃখ লাগে। স্কুলৰ অৱস্থাও ডিব্ৰুগড় মহকুমা অতি দুঃখ লগা। আজি ৩।৪ বছৰৰ আগতে recognise কৰা স্কুলে আজি পৰ্য্যন্ত থ্ৰাণ্ট পোৱা নাই। ডিব্ৰুগড়ক শিক্ষা, চিকিৎসা আদি সকলো ক্ষেত্ৰতে চৰকাৰে অৱহেলা কৰি আছে। ডিব্ৰুগড়ক চৰকাৰে এনেকৈ কিয় অৱহেলা কৰিছে বুজি নাপাওঁ। ডিব্ৰুগড়ৰ পৰা কি চৰকাৰে টেক্স নাপায়? ডিব্ৰুগড় চাবডিভিজন জানো অসম চৰকাৰৰ অংশ নহয়? ডিব্ৰুগড়ক অৱহেলা কৰাটো সঁচাকৈয়ে অতি দুঃখৰ কথা। ডিব্ৰুগড় মহকুমাক ইমান অৱহেলত কৰিছে যে আনকি খাদ্য বস্তুৰ যোগানৰ অৱহেলাৰ কাৰণেও ডিব্ৰুগড়ে অতিপা।

কষ্ট ভোগ কৰিছে। Supply বিভাগে বিবিলাক ব্যৱস্থা কৰিছে সেইবোৰ ব্যৱস্থা ডিব্ৰুগড়ত প্ৰযোজ্য হোৱা নাই। ডিব্ৰুগড়ত Fair Price Shop দিছে হয়, কিন্তু সেই দোকানত চাউল নাই। Supply departmentত খবৰ কৰিলে কয় মান allot হোৱা নাই; booking হৈছে, আহি পোৱা নাই ইত্যাদি। সেই কাৰণে নই চৰকাৰক অনুৰোধ কৰে। যেন চৰকাৰে ডিব্ৰুগড়ৰ প্ৰতি সদয় দৃষ্টিৰে চায়।

উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, নই আৰু এটা কথা কব খোজো যে ডিব্ৰুগড় অঞ্চলত বিবিলাক বাস্তৱ পদূলি আছে তাৰ উন্নতিৰ বাবে যদিও টকা দিয়া হৈছে সেই টকা ক'ত খৰচ হৈছে বুজি পোৱা নাই। আজি ৪১৫ বছৰে এটাও বাস্তৱ কাম হোৱা নাই। ডিব্ৰুগড় দুৰ্ভাগীয়া মহকুমানেকি? ডিব্ৰুগড়ৰ ভিতৰত তিনিচুকীয়া এখন Industrial ঠাই। ডিব্ৰুগড় আৰু মাৰ্বেৰিটাৰ পৰা তিনিচুকীয়ালৈ ৪০।৫০ মাইল হব। সেই কাৰণে তিনিচুকীয়া খনক অতি সোনকালে Subdivision লৈ পৰিপত কৰা উচিত।

ইয়াকে কৈ নই বহিলো।

Shri OMEO KUMAR DAS (Dhekiajuli): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I had been listening to the general discussion on the Budget for the last few days. Some of the Members had already discussed about the financial situation of the State. My friend the Finance Minister who has been in-charge of Finance port-folio for the last 7 years has presented his 7th budget in this House. Sir, at the time, when he took up this port-folio in 1959-60 he gave us a fair indication about the financial situation which he was facing. He had mentioned in his Budget Speech in 1959-60 that there would be a surplus to the tune of Rs.87 lakhs and odd at the closing of the year but subsequently it was found that it was a *minus* opening balance and since then the nature of the opening balance had been a chronic *minus*. Sir, during these years he had taken many measures of taxation, agricultural income-tax rates had been revised, sales-tax rates had been revised, rate for Motor Vehicle tax had been revised according to the recommendations of the Masani Committee, the urban immovable property had been taxed and the local rates had also been increased and consumption of electricity has also been brought under taxation. Sir, I am glad that he has not come up with any new proposal for taxation this year. I can understand him why he has not put forward any new proposal for taxation. Probably he feels that due to rising prices of food and other essential commodities and taxation measures the country has been put under a great strain, specially the middle and poor classes are being hard hit. That is why, he has not come up with any new proposal for taxation. Sir, he has however expected that some way will be found out to get back the road-tax of which this State has been deprived as a result of the Supreme Court Judgment. He expects that he would find a way to re-impose this Road-tax. As regards Road-tax I do not think that it will be advisable to re-impose the Road-tax because it may hurt the economy of the Tea Industry. Sir, wherever I go, the Tea Industry complains about this Road-tax and I also feel that it may hurt the economy of the Tea Industry. Sir, the Finance Minister in his Budget Speech suggested that he would like to set up a small committee of eminent economists, administrators and non-official representatives to review the present structure and level of taxation of the State and Local Bodies, to assess and advise on the incidence of the structure and level of taxation on the people of different classes with particular reference

to conditions in other States and to suggest improvements in the present level and system of taxation and new no-tax measures. Sir, it is a good suggestion and we agree to it because we hope that some way might be found out. The other day during the debate on the Governor's Address I submitted some of the findings of the random sample survey which was conducted in some of the districts of Assam and the findings of this survey revealed that a large number of cultivators are economically backward and their family budget is a deficit budget. Only 9 per cent in some of the districts are having economic holdings and the remaining are living under chronic deficit budgets. Sir, I quoted the figures for the district of Nowgong which I took as a representative district for other districts of Assam, and I need not go into the figures. We had already invested a sufficient amount nearly more than 200 crores of rupees in these three Five Year Plans and it is time, Sir, to evaluate how we have benefited these persons who have to undergo a deficit budget.

Sir, I must thank the hon. Finance Minister for the book he has supplied us. The Study of the Achievements under Third Five Year Plan. But I would have been happy if a further Evaluation Report had been given to us because we must know where we are with regard to economic benefit derived by the people; after investment of so much money whether these cultivators, who are about 82 per cent in our country and who live in the villages, have advanced economically; whether they have been able to meet the deficit in their family budgets? Sir, we have not the figures for our State. But some figures have been published by the Planning Commission itself. The figures indicate a devastating tale and I hope my friend the Finance Minister, the Planning Minister and the other Ministers would not feel hurt if I bring these figures in the debate. Sir, it is not with any attitude of criticism, it is not with the attitude of condemning them or not with any sense of throwing blame on them that I bring up these figures. The figures supplied by the Planning Commission are that 10 per cent of the population earned about 25 paise and the next above these 10 per cent are earning about 35 paise every day. That is the figure supplied by the Planning Commission and we can take it that it includes the State of Assam and if that is so then how can we say that we are advancing towards the socialistic pattern of society? Nearly 9 crores of people out of 45 crores have to live in this State. Sir, I submit with all humility that I can command that our progress has not been in a way to remove the poverty of these 20 per cent of the people. Sir, there has been a feeling in this House that we must have industrialisation and rapid industrialisation and, Sir, I have to submit that I am not against industrialisation. But I have doubts whether it would be conducive for us at present. Sir, in the previous Budget Speech our Finance Minister gave us a figure of unemployment within the tea-gardens which was about 66,000 persons. Out of these 66,000 persons 31,000 persons are from Cachar and he mentioned about measures he had taken. He mentioned about incentives in his Budget Speech given for taking surplus labour from Cachar to the deficit gardens in Upper Assam. But these measures were not successful and why? Because these people are unwilling to move. They have been rooted to the soil. In the State Review of the Second Plan, I find that after the second plan the total number of unemployed persons were about 1 lakh 17,000 and out of this 1 lakh 7 thousand are in the rural sector. Of course it does not include the under employed people in the rural areas. That is why I have been urging on this House to give more emphasis on the rural industries.

Sir some of my friends have been taking the Agricultural Department into task in that they have not been able to raise the agricultural productivity. Sir, raising agricultural productivity in a country like ours is a herculean task. Sir, the other day an English Economic Observer mentioned that the building of a steel mill or an oil refinery in India is a child's play in comparison to the raising of agricultural productivity in India. In this context, Sir, I want to tell my friends that they should not expect that with the increased production of fertilisers, with tonnes of fertilisers, increase in productivity would follow. There are many factors in between, and that is why I ask—we have to transform the traditional mind of the people and it is a great difficult task ; Sir, who has been put in-charge for this transformation at the village level ? He is the village level worker. He goes there with a traditional mind in English garb and is not able to transform the traditional practices of the people. Productivity increase is a difficult task in a country like ours. There is relation between social and economic conditions. We should not forget that. During the debate on the Governor's Address I stated in the House that in our plan there must be sociological research. It may be said that in a country like ours sociological research is a luxury ; but I do not think so. Unless we can give an answer to the question what we should do to change the social attitude, to change the social values, how can we increase the productivity ? In reply to this question lies the solution of our problem. That is why we have been urging that we should proceed in a way taking the sociological factors into consideration and find what are the factors hampering the productivity in our country.

We have built up many industrial plants and our Finance Minister in his Budget Speech for the year 1962-63 stated that he hoped that with the establishment of major projects the face of Assam would change. I do not need to quote his exact words from the speech, but these were the words. He mentioned that we were passing through critical years before "economic take off". He gave us a fair indication of the financial difficulties. The other day I was listening to his reply to a question on the debt position. He had mentioned that the amount of debt is about 59.50 crores of rupees. Of course one point was not clear to me and I would expect him to clarify whether this includes the loan of 3 crores that was floated some years ago. In the printed reply I find that it was 2.80 crores. I want him to clarify this position. With this financial situation we are proceeding towards the 4th plan. He hoped that by the end of the third plan Assam's face would change and there would be plenty and affluence in the country ; but his hopes were belied. That is why I have been urging that we should find out why we have not been able to succeed in improving our economic condition. It is no use telling us that the Agricultural Department has failed, it is no use telling us that there has been a population increase and that the required quantity of food has not been produced. We must see, we must find a way out about increasing the productivity. Sir, we are passing through very critical years. China is looking with an aggressive attitude. We have to take up the challenge of China the ideological challenge of China, and I would ask my friends in an attitude of self-analysis if we are prepared to meet this ideological challenge of China. Are we proceeding towards a socialistic pattern of society ? Whether these plans have brought about equality or whether these plans are widening the gulf between the poorer and the upper classes. These are the questions I would like the House to consider. Sir, we should not lose hope, we should be earnest about the 4th plan and try to see as to how we can recover our financial position, how we can recover the economy of the country. Before I conclude I would

make an appeal to the Government with all humility that I can command to take to austerity and I ask the Ministers themselves show examples of austerity. I hope I will not be misunderstood unless we can show example of austerity we will not be able to prepare the country for austerity 1947 had been a critical year. Power was being transferred. At time Government took the Services into confidence so that the machinery for administration can be kept going on but I find today the machinery has been failing. The patriotic urge is lacking to day and I feel, people are raising the standard of living without producing anything. Higher standard of living has become the order of the day. Our educational policy has not been such as to create an attitude for manual labour. That is why, we need re-thinking. With these words I resume my seat.

Shri ZAHIRUL ISLAM (Mankachar) : মাননীয় উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, বিত্ত মন্ত্রী মহোদয় ১৯৬৫-৬৬ সালের বাজেট উপস্থাপিত করেছেন এবং অন্যান্য বারের মত এবার ও সেই ঘাটতি বাজেটের পুনরাবৃত্তি। বছরের শেষে closing balance বা ঘাটতির পরিমাণ দেখানো হয়েছে ৩'২৫ কোটি টাকা। তার সঙ্গে যোগ হবে Pay scale revision এর ফলে যে আরো ৫ কোটি টাকা অতিরিক্ত ব্যয় হবে এবং Reserve Bank of India থেকে Ways and means advance হিচাবে যে ২'৯০ কোটি টাকা নেওয়া হবে। Pay scale revision এর ফলে আনুমানিক যে ৫ কোটি টাকা ধরা হয়েছে—সেটা পরবর্তী সময়ে Supplementary demand দ্বারা পাশ করিয়ে নেওয়ার প্রস্তাব করা হয়েছে। মোট কথা, আগামী বছরের বাজেটে মোটামুটি ১১ কোটি টাকা ঘাটতি থাকবে। প্রতি বছরেই ঘাটতি বাজেটের দ্বারা জনসাধারণকে সামলাতে হয়। এই ঘাটতি বাজেট 'ক্রমিক ডিজিজের' মত আমাদের পেয়ে বসেছে। এর থেকে রেহাই পাওয়া প্রয়োজন। তবে কিছুটা আশার কথা এই যে ঘাটতি পূরণের জন্য বিত্ত মন্ত্রী মহোদয় দয়া করে নতুন করে প্রস্তাব করেন নাই। সেই জন্য বিত্ত মন্ত্রী মহোদয়কে নিশ্চয়ই ধন্যবাদ জানাব।

বিত্ত মন্ত্রী তাঁর ভাষণে এই ঘাটতি সম্বন্ধে ব্যবস্থার জন্য eminent economist, administrator ও non-official representatives নিয়ে একটি small committee গঠনের প্রস্তাব করেছেন। এই কমিটি জনসাধারণের ট্যাক্স বহনের ক্ষমতা এবং রাজ্যের আর্থিক অবস্থার উন্নতির জন্য বিবেচনা করে সরকারের কাছে পরামর্শ দিবেন। এবং সরকার সেই কমিটির পরামর্শ মত কাজ করবেন। আমরা এখানে আশা করবো কর তাঁর বহনে অক্ষম সাধারণ মানুষের উপর যেন নতুন কোনো করের বোঝা চাপিয়ে দেওয়া না হয়। অথবা ব্যয় সঙ্কোচ করতে গিয়ে যেন পরিকল্পিত কাজ ব্যাহত করা না হয়। সেই কথা এই ঘাটতির চাপ যেন কিছুতেই জনসাধারণের উপর ফেলানো না হয়।

বিত্ত মন্ত্রী মহোদয় তাঁর ভাষণে নাগা হিলে মাননীয় মুখ্য মন্ত্রী শ্রীচালিহা মহোদয়ের কাজের প্রশংসা করেছেন। মুখ্য মন্ত্রী মহোদয় তাঁর স্বাস্থ্যের বিনিময়ে যে ভাবে সাহস, ধৈর্য, কঠোর শ্রম ও বুদ্ধিমত্তার সঙ্গে Peace Mission এর সদস্য হিসাবে বৈরী নাগাদের দীর্ঘ দিনের শত্রুতার অবসান ঘটেনোর জন্য কাজ করে চলেছেন তার জন্য সত্যি আমরা তাঁর কাছে কৃতজ্ঞ। এই প্রসঙ্গে, Sir, আমি সবিনয়ে একটি কথা উল্লেখ করতে চাই—সেটা হল Assam Secretariat, প্রায় হাজারখানেক কর্মচারী গত ৩রা মার্চ থেকে পালন করা No Work Day

প্রসঙ্গ । বৈরী নাগা সমস্যার সমাধানে মুখ্য মন্ত্রী যে দরদ ও সহানুভূতি নিয়ে কাজ করে চলেছেন—আমরা আশা করবো সেই দরদ ও সহানুভূতি নিয়ে তিনি তাঁর নিজের কর্মচারীদের বেলাতেও আপোষের হাত বাড়িয়ে দিবেন । নাগা সমস্যার চাইতে সেক্রেটারিয়েটের সমস্যা নিশ্চয়ই জটিল ও কঠিন নয় । কাজেই আমার বিশ্বাস, মুখ্য মন্ত্রীর একটি সহানুভূতি থাকলে আলোচনার মাধ্যমে এই সমস্যার সমাধান হতে পারে । তাই মুখ্য মন্ত্রী ও বিত্ত মন্ত্রীর নিকট আমার আবেদন তাঁরা সহানুভূতি সহকারে আলোচনার মাধ্যমে এই সমস্যার সমাধানে অগ্রণী হবেন ।

Sir, আপনারা জানেন যারা রাজ্যের ভিতর কি শিক্ষা, কি যোগাযোগ, রাস্তা ঘাটের ব্যবস্থা, কি স্বাস্থ্য ব্যবস্থা, সর্ব বিষয়ে মানকাচার ও দক্ষিণ শালমার অঞ্চল সর্বাপেক্ষা পিছনে পরা । বিত্ত মন্ত্রী তাঁর ভাষণে বলেছেন ; "It is an accepted policy of the Government to bring about balanced development by removing regional disparities. Hill areas and backward pockets in the plains districts thus deserve special consideration in the matter of development. Adequate provision for economic upliftment, betterment of border roads and internal communications, expansion of educational facilities for the students of backward areas have been proposed under different schemes."

Sir, কাগজে এবং বক্তৃতায় আমরা Backward area র উন্নতির কথা শুনি । একি শুধু কাগজেই সীমাবদ্ধ থাকবে, না প্রকৃতই Backward area র উন্নতির জন্য কিছু করা হবে ? আমরা দেখছি—প্রকৃত প্রস্তাবে এই সমস্ত পিছনে পরা অঞ্চলের উন্নতির জন্য আজ পর্যন্ত কোনো ব্যবস্থাই সরকার হাতে নেন নাই । শিক্ষার কথা ধরুন । সারা রাজ্যের ভিতর ধুবড়ী মহকুমার দক্ষিণ পাড়ে অশিক্ষিত লোকের সংখ্যা সর্বাধিক । এই অঞ্চলে শতকরা ৯৫ জন লোক অক্ষর জ্ঞান শূন্য । গত ১৭ বছরে মাত্র একটি হাই স্কুল এখানে সরকারের কৃপাদৃষ্টি পেয়েছে । এই হাই স্কুল নিয়ে মানকাচার সমষ্টিতে প্রায় লক্ষাধিক লোকের মাঝে মাত্র তিনটি হাই স্কুল । M.E., M.V. ও L.P. স্কুলের সংখ্যাও নগন্য । সরকারের পৃষ্ঠপোষকতার অভাবে নূতন করে স্কুল গঠনের কোনো স্বযোগেই জনসাধারণ পায় নাই ।

Sir, রাস্তা, ঘাট, ব্রিজ আদির অবস্থাও তেমনি শোচনীয় । এই বিস্তৃত অঞ্চল জুড়ে আজ পর্যন্ত একটি All weather road ও সরকার তৈরী করেন নাই । Hallidaygunj-Mankachar road মাত্র ১৩ মাইল—১৯৬০ সালে এই রাস্তার কাজ আরম্ভ হয়েছে । মাত্র ১৩ মাইলের এই রাস্তা আজ ৫ বছরেও সম্পূর্ণ হল না । সরকার টাকা মঞ্জুর করতে প্রতিবারই বিলম্ব করেন—ফলে কাজ স্তব্ধ হয় এমন সময়ে—যখন বর্ষা আসার সময় হয়ে পড়ে । কালো নদীর পুল—দীর্ঘ দিনের দাবী । আজ পর্যন্ত তা হাতে লওয়া হয় নাই ।

Sir, চিকিৎসার ব্যবস্থাও চমৎকার । সুখচর থেকে দক্ষিণ শালমার পর্যন্ত ১৪ মাইলের ভিতর প্রায় পঞ্চাশ হাজার লোকের জন্য স্বাধীনতার ১৭ বছর পরেও কোনো ডাক্তারখানার ব্যবস্থা করা হলো না । মানকাচর ডিস্পেন্সারী জেলার ভিতর একটি পুরাতন ডিস্পেন্সারী । এই ডিস্পেন্সারীতে patient এর চিকিৎসার

জন্য indoor bed এবং M.B.B.S. ডাক্তারের নিয়োগ—জনসাধারণের দীর্ঘ দিনে দাবী। আজ পর্যন্ত সরকার এ বিষয়ে নিরুত্তর। Sir, সাদুল্যাবাদী Subsidised dispensary র জন্ম আগে হয়েছিল আজ প্রায় ২০ বছর আগে হয়েছিল। গত ৪৫ বছর থেকে এখানে কোন ডাক্তার নেই। ৩০১৪০ হাজার লোককে যে ডাক্তারখানা service দিতে পারে—যাদের ভিতর ট্রাইবেল লোকের সংখ্যাও নগন্য নয়—এই ডিস্পেন্সারীকে State Dispensary তে Convert করার আজ পর্যন্ত কোনো সরকারী প্রচেষ্টা নাই।

Sir, সরকারের নীতি পিছনে পড়া অঞ্চলকে বিশেষ সুবিধা দানের দ্বারা উন্নত অঞ্চলের পর্যায়ে নিয়ে আসা। এই কাণ্ডজে-নীতি আর কতদিন চালানো হবে? পিছনে পড়া অঞ্চলকে পিছনে রাখার ব্যবস্থার দ্বারা আঞ্চলিক বৈষম্য বৃদ্ধিই পাবে। তাতে দেশের বৃহত্তর স্বার্থের ক্ষতি হতে পারে। সরকারকে বিশেষ ভাবে অনুরোধ করবো—যাতে এই সমস্ত Backward areasর উন্নতির জন্য সরকার কাজ করেন।

Sir, শুনে হয়তো অবাক হবেন—মানকাচার অঞ্চলের কর্মচারীরা বছরে ৪৫টা ফসল করেন। মানকাচার আঞ্চলিক পঞ্চায়তের ভিতর ৮টা গাঁও সভা প্রায় ৫০ হাজার বিঘা মাটি জলে ডুবে যাওয়ায় এবারে এই এলাকার চাষীরা মাথায় হাত দিয়ে বসেছেন। কালো নদীর জল গায়াবিল অঞ্চলে ঢুকে এই অঞ্চলে যে প্লাবন করেছে এখনো সেই জল বার করবার কোনো ব্যবস্থা হয় নাই। ফলে হাজার হাজার চাষী আজ দুর্ভিক্ষের সম্মুখীন। সরকারকে আবেদন করেও কোনো ফল হয় নি। এখনো এই অঞ্চলে নৌকায় চলাচল করতে হয়। খাদ্য উৎপাদন বৃদ্ধির কথা আমরা অনেক শুনি। বিরাট একটা অঞ্চলকে অসহায় অব্যবস্থায় রেখে খাদ্য উৎপাদন বৃদ্ধি কেমন করে সম্ভব তা সত্যিই আমার বোধগম্য নয়। সরকারকে অনুরোধ করবো—দ্রুত এই জল নিষ্কাশণের ব্যবস্থা করে খাদ্য উৎপাদনে সহায়তা করণ ও দরিদ্র চাষীকে দুর্ভিক্ষের হাত থেকে রক্ষা করণ।

এই বলেই আমি আমার বক্তব্য সমাপ্ত করলাম।

Shri LILA KANTA BORAH (Kaliabor): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I congratulate the Finance Minister for the long speech he has delivered on the floor of this House. I think, Sir, this is the longest speech on the budget ever delivered on the floor of this House. He has dealt with almost all the salient features of administration of this State. He has given detailed pictures of working of various departments of the State from which the hon. Members will get a clear idea regarding the activities of these departments. Sir, the hon. Finance Minister has presented this House with a deficit budget to the tune of Rs.3.25 lakhs. Sir, for a poor State like Assam, this deficit is really a very heavy one. But though there is such a big deficit, the hon. Finance Minister is not resorting to any fresh taxation proposal for which he deserves congratulation. However, he has decided to set up a small Committee with a view to assess and advise the Government on the incidence of the structure and level of taxation on the people of different classes of the State with particular reference to conditions in other States as well as Local Bodies and also to suggest improvement in the present level and system of taxation and new no-tax resources. I think, Sir, as all the avenues of taxable capacity of the people are exhausted, it is necessary for the Government to see whether other resources can be available so that the Government can

go ahead with its developmental activities. But it will be also a wrong policy to levy fresh taxes often and on from the people. So, we are glad that our Finance Minister is going to set up a Committee of eminent economists, administrators and non-official representatives to find out some solution in the matter of taxation. Sir, he has also decided to effect economy in different spheres of administration and also put a stop to wastage in the administration. This is also what has been suggested by different Members in the House from time to time. But we are sorry, so long no effective steps have been taken. We are glad that the Finance Minister has decided this time to take such measures for effecting economy in the Administration. Sir, Assam is a very poor and backward State. Sources of income at her disposal are so very limited that she is not in a position to go ahead with the developmental work in the State.

Adjournment

The House then adjourned for lunch till 2 P. M.

(After Lunch)

Point of Order Re: the setting up of a Committee to go into the question of anomalies raised by the All Assam Ministerial Services' Association and the Assam Secretariat Service Association

Shri BISWADEV SARMA (Balipara): Sir, I raise a point of order to the Chief Minister, which is of public importance. Sir, yesterday the Chief Minister was pleased to meet the deputationists of the All Assam Ministerial Association and he was also pleased to assure that a Committee would be set up to go into the question of anomalies and grievances of the employees. I want to know from the Chief Minister whether that Committee will go into the question of anomalies of the Secretariat Association and if so, Sir, this can be informed to the Secretariat Services Association. **Mr. SPEAKER:** I cannot compel him. But if he is pleased, he may do so.

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister): I met the deputationists of the All Assam Ministerial Officers' Association. One of their suggestions was that for the removal of the anomalies it will be better to appoint a committee. What I suggested was that for looking into the anomalies, we have a Cell in the Finance Department. I told them that it may be a good idea to associate a few persons from the respective Services for sorting out the anomalies.

If that is done, it will have to be done in the case of all Services. The whole idea is that there should not be any anomalies. We have a Cell in the Finance Department to look into all these matters and in order to do the job in a better way, it may be a good idea to associate some representatives of the Association. Anomalies in respect of Ministerial officers may be sorted out in consultation with some of their representatives. If that is done in the case of one Service, we shall have to follow the same in the case of other Services.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA (Jorhat): Sir, whether the Government have already decided to constitute that Committee, I mean the Review Committee?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA: I have already explained. What exists today is a special Cell in the Finance Department which goes into all these questions of anomalies and for working of that Cell satisfactorily

what I suggested yesterday was that while that Cell consider the anomalies of a particular Service, some members from that Service will be associated. It was their idea of the All Assam Ministerial Association Officers' and I welcomed that idea. If that is done in the case of any Service that will be done in the case of other Services.

General Discussion of the Budget

Shri LILA KANTA BORAH: Sir, Assam being poor, she is not in a position to take advantage of the pace of development that is going on in other parts of the country. It is unfortunate that the Central Government and the Planning Commission have made obligatory on the part of the State Governments that a definite percentage of share will have to be contributed from the States'. Sir, our resources to qualify it to get contribution from the Central pool. Sir, this is possible only on the part of States which are rich but this is not possible for a poor State like Assam. Sir, if this policy is maintained irrespective of developed or under-developed condition of a State, in that case, only the rich will become richer and the poor will become poorer. So, Sir, I think, this policy of State's contribution should be changed, especially in respect of States like Assam. It is best known that Assam is not only poor but she is also situated in a very strategic position. She is very backward and her economic development is very negligible. Sir, I would, therefore, urge upon the members of the Finance Commission to take into consideration this backwardness and the strategic position of our State as well as the regional imbalance to which this part of the country has been subjected to so long that their policy in respect of contribution of shares is not made obligatory. Sir, we are really sorry that not a single heavy industry has been set up in this part of the country. A poor State can go ahead in respect of development only if there is industrialisation. We are sorry to find that not a single big venture worth the name in public sector so far has been started by the Central Government in this part of the country though there is much scope for the same.

If the State is not industrialised we will not be able to take advantage of development in various spheres. It has got to be industrialised. Now, we find that our State cannot contribute from its own resources for any kind of industrial development. At the same time, big business concerns are not coming forward due to transport bottle-neck and strategic position of the State. We, therefore, see little chance of Assam being industrialised for a long time to come. If it remains in this way, then the main economy of the State will be agrarian, which means that the question of employment of the educated unemployed will become more and more difficult and the economic condition of the poor people will go from bad to worse. Hence, Sir, I would urge upon the Central Government to consider these economic difficulties of this poor State and exempt us from the contribution which is necessary to get advantage of Central resources. I hope this will be done and the State of Assam will receive its proper share for developmental activities.

Sir, we are glad that the Agriculture Department has made some progress in recent years. Sir, in the district of Nowgong, I have seen some work has been done in the Panchayat level also. I think the activities of the Agriculture Officer there needs appreciation. He has made some progress and we find the officers of that Department are to some extent active there. We have also seen that Panchayats at the Gaon Sabha level and Anchalik level are also taking up some agricultural work. They are doing demonstration work to attract people to improved method of cultivation. In this

connection, I would like to state that I met one cultivator in a village in Kachamari Mouza of Nowgong district, who spoke highly about the utility of fertiliser supplied by Government. He told me that one of his neighbours who took to cultivation at a much later time got better results due to application of fertiliser in his plot. He told me that his neighbour began to plough his land when he himself had already transplanted his sali paddy. But the other man by using fertiliser got an yield of 16 maunds in a bigha whereas he got only 4 maunds. He has learnt the difference between application and non-application of fertiliser. What is needed is propaganda so that people may take to improved methods of cultivation. In this respect, Sir, I find some work has been done by the Agriculture Department there.

Then, Sir, this year as we had sufficient water in the fields the yield was quite promising. If we can irrigate our fields we will get better yield even without application of fertilisers. Of course, with fertilisers the yield would be much more. The Agriculture Department should lay more stress on irrigating the fields. All sources of irrigation should be tapped so that cultivators get sufficient water at the time of cultivation.

Then, Sir, the question of flood control has assumed more importance in our State which is visited annually by floods. I would not like to go into details, but I would like to bring to the notice of the Government the erosion which is going on near Deosur which is by the side of the National Highway, between miles 114 to 116 from Gauhati. There we find that Brahmaputra has come to within a furlong of the National Highway. The National Highway at that point is in danger of being washed away. Like Palasbari there will be no other alternative route to divert the National Highway at this point. On the other side there is Mikir Hills. At the same time water from the Brahmaputra will pass through paddy fields, from Jakhalabandha to Misa and then flow into Kolong. If the National Highway at this point is not protected the defence of the country will suffer a great set-back. Something must be done by Government very soon. I am, of course, a layman and do not know how far dredging would help. However, I think to divert the course of the river dredging is the only immediate measure. I hope Government will take up this matter seriously and take effective steps to protect the National Highway and thus prevent a national calamity.

Sir, I would like to speak on another point, and that is regarding a river valley project. Since we became members of this House in 1952, we have heard loud talks the about Kopili Valley Project. We heard that this project was going to materialise very soon. We were also told that this project had been given a place in the 3rd Five Year Plan and that preliminary work would begin during the 3rd Plan period. But, Sir, the 3rd Plan period is going to be over soon.

(At this stage Mr. Speaker vacated the Chair and the Deputy Speaker occupied it).

Even now we have not seen the Government taking any steps regarding this only river valley project in the State of Assam. But now we heard rumours that this river valley project is not going to materialise. We do not

know why. I am sure that Government have not taken any survey of any other river in Assam which can be converted into a multipurpose river valley project. Kopili is the only river in the State which can be converted into a multipurpose river valley project as its survey has been done since long. I hope Government will enlighten this House regarding the position of this river valley project... ..

(Bell rang)

Sir, we are very glad to see that the Jail Department has taken some schemes for the improvement of the Jails in the way of jail reforms. We are glad to see that the scheme for an Open-air Agricultural-cum-Industrial Colony is progressing in the Jorhat Jail. This is, Sir, a move in the right direction for the betterment of the prisoners. Sir, the prisoners for some mental weakness may have committed crimes but after all they are human beings and it is the duty of the Government to see that their bad habits are removed from them and they should be given sufficient scope for betterment in respect of their mental faculties. I am very glad that some reforms are being taken up by the Government in the Jorhat Jail and I hope similar steps will be taken in other jails also for the betterment of the prisoners in the near future.

Sir, I am very glad that the Finance Minister has given an opportunity to the hon. Members for knowing the internal working of the Finance Department and I hope that the various Departments of the Government will also try to do their work efficiently so that the economic condition of the people can be improved. Sir, the backwardness of our State is well-known to all but in spite of that, we are sorry that we have not been able to march ahead in respect of industrialisation or in respect of improved methods of cultivation.

Again, Sir, regarding the supply position in the State I would like to speak a few words. Much has been said in this regard. We have been told by the Government that the sugar position and also the position regarding pulses are satisfactory. But, Sir, we are sorry that we cannot see that sugar position in the State has improved. Of course with regard to mustard oil with the coming of new mustard seeds, the position has improved but so far as sugar and pulses are concerned, the position is far from satisfactory.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Your time is up, Mr. Borah.

Shri LILA KANTA BORAH: I hope, Sir, that the Government will see that these difficulties in respect of food grains and other necessities of the people can be removed very soon. At the same time I must say a word regarding the discrimination which is being made by the Government between the urban people and the rural people. I must say, Sir, that the rural people are being neglected in this respect. Sufficient quantity of sugar is available in the town areas but so far as the villages are concerned, they are to strive hard, they have to walk a mile or two in order to get an ounce of sugar. This should not be there. I hope Government will see that the village people also get the same benefits as the town people.

Thank you, Sir.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The hon. Member from Nazira.

Shri TANKESWAR CHETIA (Nazira): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I must thank the hon. Finance Minister for presenting the Budget and explaining the financial position of the State. I agree with him that our resources are not all satisfactory for which we should urge upon the Government of India to give us liberal help so that this frontier State of ours will prosper in all respects. While asking for grants from the Centre, we should try to find out ways and means to improve our own resources and cut down unnecessary expenditure. It is high time for us to effect economy especially by cutting down unnecessary and avoidable expenditure. In this connection, it has been complained that many officers in the capital are furnished with luxuries whereas in the villages even the children going to school are not getting their essential things. Such cases should be dispassionately judged and unnecessary expenditure should be cut down. A considerable amount is being spent in making various tours by the officers at all levels. Some tours are of course reasonable provided they produce good results. From experience it is seen that some tours cannot serve the people properly, instead they only involve avoidable expenditure. All such unnecessary tours should be reduced to the minimum and effective steps should be taken so that the people can be served properly and the grievances redressed timely, because, delayed administration is a danger. "Justice delayed is justice denied". So to make the administration effective regular attendance to their duties by the officers at all levels should be observed. When these officers are away from headquarters on tours for long periods there is nobody to look to the files and consequently the people suffer. So this aspect of the matter also should be carefully examined, and, Government should lay down rules so that tours can be undertaken only when it is absolutely necessary. When tours are undertaken there should be an assessment made to see whether such tours produce any good results.

Now I want to refer to the problems of education in the State. Sir, in the field of education expenditure has gone as high as Rs.12 crores out of the total income, yet we have a lot of things to do. From the statistics published by the Government of Assam in 1963 one will find that percentage of literacy is only 27.4 per cent for the whole of Assam. So this is really a very disturbing picture. Sir, we are living in a democratic country and democracy functions only when the people are literate. There has been a complaint that education is taking a lion's share of the budget; but if we are to make our country efficient and truly democratic, we must be prepared to spend enough money in the field of education so that people are made responsible citizens. In this regard, Sir, I do not like to criticize the budget. It will be sufficient if I just refer to the Presidential Address delivered by the Education Minister, Assam, Shri Dev Kant Borooah in the 13th Session of the All India Conference held at Indore. Sir, he has nicely dealt with the problems and different aspects of education in our State and in our country as a whole. If these things are materialised in our present Budget then I must thank the Finance Minister very much; if not, I am sorry, Sir, I should be allowed to request the Finance Minister to be more liberal to make further sums available under this head.

Now, Sir, in the field of Secondary Education there are lots of anomalies in respect of expansion and in respect of quality. Sir, when we are all one for quality, we also expect some expansion. But on scrutiny it is found that expansion and quality cannot go hand in hand, especially in the underdeveloped areas. From our experience we know that schools are cropping up in the areas where people are enlightened, but in the backward areas, there

is no required number of schools. In the year 1958 Government have undertaken a survey to find out the areas where school should be encouraged, but I am extremely sorry to say that the result has not been published and as a result you will find very unhappy competition going on in the advanced areas which has far-reaching consequences on the quality of education. I would, however, explain this point a little further. Sir, according to the Government's principle, High Schools should have a certain number of enrolments and a certain number of teachers. If standard of education is to be raised, then there must follow a scientific assessment at the time of promotion examination and the teachers must be prepared to do hard work. If a student is detained in a school, he can easily find way to a Venture School which is being encouraged by interested persons to the serious detriment of the existing institutions. So, Sir, I should like to suggest that Government should have a definite policy. The Government have laid down the rules, regulations and other conditions for giving recognition to a school. But in practice I find that these rules and regulations are not strictly followed at the time of granting recognition to the High Schools. These schools get recognition according to political pressure or in other words, these schools are being encouraged by people who are in the good book of Government and as a result the best schools are being neglected or have not been able to progress in the way they should. The fact remains that unhealthy competition is being allowed. From the report of the Inspector of Schools, Upper Assam Circle, it will be evident that the existing High Schools are facing a crisis, perhaps the teachers are facing retrenchment because of the falling standard of enrolment. There is no policy, nothing of the sort to inquire into whether the existing schools are having low enrolment because of good standard and the new schools are getting more enrolments because of no standard. Sir, this unhealthy competition is being allowed for reasons best known to these promoters. There should be strict principles which should be laid down and the same should be rigidly followed. Sir, for efficient teaching, we must have good teachers and for good teachers there should be good emoluments. It is very encouraging to learn that the Government have offered good emoluments to the teachers. This is a very healthy sign. Now the question is whether the teachers are getting their emoluments regularly or not. It should also be taken into consideration. During the last two years the power of renewal of grants-in-aid to different Aided High Schools has been delegated to the Inspectors of Schools. And accordingly, the Inspector of Schools, Upper Assam Circle, in 1964 issued the first renewal orders on 22nd April, 1964. This order reached the Schools in the same month and the Bills were submitted in that very month. But there was delay for four months, *i.e.*, from March to June, and the second, and the third renewal orders were issued on 28th August, 1964 and 10th February, 1965 respectively. During these months the teachers did not get their pay. From out of the fees collection the teachers could not be paid. The rate of 60 per cent out of gross fee income fixed by the Government is only an estimated figure like the revenue collection of the Government. Because, in the rural areas the students cannot pay their fees regularly. There are always arrears. According to Government 60 per cent of the fees collected must be paid to the teachers in the shape of salary. Since the Government grants are issued very irregularly the teachers cannot be paid regularly. So, Sir, the teachers are not getting their pay regularly. One order was issued for 9 months on 28th August, 1964 and the final order was issued for 3 months, on 10th February, 1965. Sir, this is the state of affairs. On many occasions grants

sanctioned to the institutions are not regularly paid. Sir, during the British days grants were issued at a time for 3 years but our present Government is issuing orders for one year in three instalments like insurance premium. Sir, is it a happy state of affairs?

Sir, as regards the confirmation of the teachers in service, I would like to say that teachers should be confirmed after serving for two years and this should be the normal procedure. Generally the Managing Committee decides to confirm a teacher after serving for two years. But in this respect there is no response from the side of the Inspectors. When the views of the Managing Committee as regards confirmation of the teachers are submitted to the Inspectors, they come up with an order that such and such teachers will not be required because they are in excess and they should be retrenched. Sir, is it wise to retrench a teacher when he completes some years of continuous service in an institution? As I have already stated, the orders for grants-in-aid are generally issued most irregularly and sometimes after 3 months from the beginning of the School Session or the financial year, and the Inspectorate also comes up with an order for reducing the aid in proportion to the reduction in the Staff as the enrolment does not justify their entertainment according to the Circular No.117, dated October, 1957. What will be the position of the Managing Committee then? The Managing Committee will then fall in a dilemma. If it is so, how an institution can run? Sir it may be better on the part of the Government to enquire how many teachers will be retrenched and what amount will be granted and how this school will function at the beginning of the School Session, so that the excess teachers may be informed of this decision in good time. Government should see that the teachers are confirmed and security of their services is assured. It is also the duty of the Government to see that education should expand effectively.

Sir, nothing tangible has so far been done in our State for the education of our girls. It is very sad, Sir, the hon. Minister is aware that for some time past the post of the Assistant Director of Public Instruction in-charge of Women's Education in our State has been lying vacant, and till today no attempt has been made to fill up the post. The Union Minister of Education Shri Chagla has recently announced in Parliament that the present imbalance between boys' and girls' education should go. I hope our Government should also rise up to this occasion to remove this glaring disparity.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Your time is up.

Shri DULAL CHANDRA BARUA (Jorhat): Sir, may I request the hon. Finance Minister through you to ask the Minister-in-charge to be present in the House? Sir, this has been observed on many occasions that when important discussion goes on, many Ministers remain absent from the House.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Yes, the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs will take a note about it.

Shri TARAPADA BHATTACHARJEE (Katigara): Sir, the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs is also absent.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: He is absent for the time being.

Mr. Chetia, your time is up.

Shri TANKESWAR CHETIA: Sir, with these few words, I resume my seat.

Shri NALINDRA SANGMA (Dainadubi Reserved for Scheduled Tribes): Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am not going to discuss the Budget Speech or the Budget itself. But I would like to speak about the execution of works by certain departments in Garo Hills. Now, let me come first to the Agriculture Department.

That in recent years many Garo Jhummers have started wet paddy cultivation in the hills. They have opened irrigation dong, constructed bunds and reclaimed arable lands for wet paddy cultivation.

That the Government is helping them by giving subsidies from the Minor Irrigation Schemes. But most of the deserving poor people are not getting such help due to some rules and procedures laid down by the Government. According to the present rules and procedures the individual cultivators are not entitled to get the subsidy from the Minor Irrigation Schemes. The subsidy is given only for groups of cultivators, comprising eight or more families in each group occupying a compact area fit for the cultivation. But it is very difficult to get such compact areas in the hills. The people use to reclaim the small strips of valleys and dales along the hill streams individually. So, I request the Government to relax the rules in the hills and give subsidies from the Minor Irrigation Schemes to the deserving individual cultivators also.

Regarding the Public Works Department I want to point out that the road from Dudnoi to Nongalbibra is very risky. There are many old and weak culverts and bridges. At present, many trucks are running through this road with heavy loads and there is every chance of mishap. So the repair works should be done immediately. Further, it is also seen that the new roads taken up by the Public Works Department are being kept in suspense for a pretty long time due to lack of funds.

The half-done roads like Mendipathar-Songsak road and the Rongjeng-Nongchram road may be taken up immediately.

Regarding the godown of the Mendipather Primary Marketing Co-operative Society Ltd., once again I want to bring to the notice of the Government that although the construction of the godown was completed in the year 1961, the Public Works Department, Goalpara Division, has not handed over the building to the Co-operative Society till now. Hence the Marketing Co-operative Society could not function for the last four years.

Now coming to the Forest Department, once again, I request the Government to establish a separate Divisional Forest Office for Garo Hills proper at Tura. It was found that some of the Forest officers serving in Garo Hills District are maltreating and harassing unnecessarily the local people, especially the Forest villagers, which I do not like to state in detail but I suggest that a proper enquiry be made. I have already given the details to the Minister concerned.

As for cottage industries in Garo Hills, almost all the schemes exist only in name, and no work is being done. One Umbrella-making Training and Production Centre at Dudnoi under grant No. 26 C (iv) is within Goalpara District. This centre was opened and being maintained till now

with the Sixth Schedule (Part A) areas grant. The Centre actually should be located within the Garo Hills. But for some reason or other, it was located at Dudnoi which is within the Goalpara District. The Tribal boys of Garo Hills are not getting any benefit from this institute although it was actually meant for them. So the Centre should be located in its proper place preferably at Mendipathar if not at Dainadubi.

Sir, it has become a regular practice on the part of the Departments to locate the Departmental headquarters in the plains although a particular Department was meant for both the plains and the neighbouring Hill Districts. If we pass through the town of Goalpara, we will come across several signboards bearing the names of the Departments for Garo Hills and Goalpara, such as—

- (i) Divisional Forest Office, Garo Hills;
- (ii) Embankment and Drainage Department, Garo Hills-Goalpara Division;
- (iii) Public Health Engineering Department, Garo Hills-Goalpara Division;
- (iv) Social Education Officer, Garo Hills-Goalpara Circle.

All these are located at Goalpara although they are meant for Garo Hills. So I would like to request the Government that at least the headquarters of certain Departments should be located in Garo Hills for implementation of the works efficiently.

Sir, before I resume my seat I want to speak a few words about the sufferings of the refugees especially at the Maria Camps. The Government is kind enough to give them shelter, food and clothing. But as they are living in camps for a pretty long time, like birds in the cage, their morale is going down now. In their present condition, they are liabilities to the Government and unless serious action is taken to improve their economic condition, I am afraid that they may be compelled to develop an anti-social tendency.

With these words, Sir, I resume my seat.

Shri BISHNU LAL UPADHYAYA (Gohpur) : মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মাননীয় বিত্ত মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে ১৯৬৫-৬৬ চনৰ কাৰণে যি বাজেট ডাঙি ধৰিছে, তাৰ কাৰণে তেখেতক ধন্যবাদ দিছো। বিশেষকৈ নানা কৰ কাটলৰ বোজা লৈ থকা বাইজৰ ওপৰত পুনৰ কৰ ধাৰ্য নকৰা কাৰণে তেখেত আমাৰ ধন্যবাদৰ পাত্ৰ।

আজি ভালেমান দিনৰ পৰা খাদ্য বস্তুৰ জুই-চাই দাম হৈছে। ইয়াৰ উপৰিও বজাৰত বস্তুৰ কৃত্ৰিম অভাৱ। এইটো ঠিক কৰিব নোৱাৰিলে নানা সমস্যাই দেখা দিব। এই কথাৰ গুৰুত্ব কিমান বেছি তাক বিত্ত মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ৰ ভাষণৰ দ্বিতীয় অধ্যায়ত প্ৰকাশ কৰিছে। বৰ্তমান কি ব্যৱস্থা লৈছে তেখেতে তাৰো আভাস দিছে।

মহোদয়, খাদ্য বস্তুর দাম কমান্বলৈ হলে তাৰ উৎপাদন বৃদ্ধি কৰিব লাগিব আৰু উৎপাদন বৃদ্ধি কৰিবলৈ উন্নত ধৰণৰ খেতি কৰিবই লাগিব। এই কাৰণে উন্নত ধৰণৰ খেতি আৰু মাটিৰ ভাৰ গাওঁ পঞ্চায়ত আৰু আঞ্চলিক পঞ্চায়তক দিব লাগে; যাতে বাইজে এই ব্যৱস্থা সোনকালে আৰু স্কুলমে গ্ৰহণ কৰিব পাৰে। তেনে ব্যৱস্থা কৰিলে মোৰ বোধেৰে আমি সোনকালে সফলতা লাভ কৰিম।

আমি মন কৰিব লগা কথা হৈছে আমাৰ মাটিৰ পৰিমাণ বৰ তাকৰ। এই ক্ষেত্ৰতে বাইজে যাতে এটা আন্দোলনৰ জৰিয়তে আগবাঢ়িব পাৰে, তালৈ লক্ষ্য কৰাটোত আমাৰ দায়িত্ব আছে। আমি সকলোৱে মিলি বাইজৰ অভাৱ দূৰ কৰি উন্নত ধৰণে খেতি কৰোৱাৰ ব্যৱস্থা গ্ৰহণ কৰিব পাৰিলে আমাৰ দেশ খাদ্য বিষয়ে স্বাৱলম্বী হব পাৰিম। তেনে কৰিলে আমাৰ দেশৰ অভাৱো দূৰ হব।

বস্তুর অভাৱৰ আন এটা কাৰণ হৈছে বান পানী। এই বান পানীত আমাৰ হাজাৰ হাজাৰ মৌন খাদ্য বস্তু বছৰে বছৰে নষ্ট হৈছে। আমাৰ চলিত পঞ্চ বাৰ্ষিক পৰিকল্পনাত বান নিয়ন্ত্ৰণৰ আঁচনি ৫ কোটি টকা ধৰা হৈছে। কিন্তু এই টকাৰে আমাৰ সমস্যা সমাধান কৰাৰ আশা মই নেদেখো। কাৰণ এই টকা পুৰণি মথাউৰিৰ মেৰামতিতই যাব। নতুন কাম কৰিবলৈ টকাই নোজোৰে। গতিকে কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰৰ পৰা চতুৰ্থ পাঁচ বছৰীয়া পৰিকল্পনাত যাতে পৰ্যাপ্ত টকাৰ ব্যৱস্থা হয়, তাৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰে চেষ্টা কৰিব লাগে।

আমাৰ গহপুৰ, কলাবাৰী, ডুবিয়া, কলংপুৰ আদি ঠাই ধান চাউলৰ উদ্ভূত অঞ্চল। কিন্তু যোৱা বাৰ ব্ৰহ্মপুত্ৰৰ বানপানীৰ কাৰণে সেই অঞ্চলৰ অৱস্থা শোচনীয় হয়। চৰকাৰে সোনকালে ১,৪০০'০০ টকা পৰিমাণৰ ধান ধাৰলৈ বিলাই দিয়াত সংকট দূৰ হব। মৰনৈ কুকুৰজান হ'ল বান্ধি ব্ৰহ্মপুত্ৰ মথাউৰি গমিৰি জাহাজ ঘাটলৈ নি সম্পূৰ্ণ কৰিব পাৰিলেহে সংকট দূৰ হব বুলি মই আশা কৰো।

এই অঞ্চলৰ কাৰণে প্ৰথম পৰিকল্পনাত লোৱা ব্ৰহ্মপুত্ৰৰ মথাউৰি অসম্পূৰ্ণ হৈ আছে। দ্বিতীয় আৰু তৃতীয় পৰিকল্পনাৰ কালছোৱাতো তাৰ কাম নহল। বান্ধটো পিচলাপৰাৰ পৰা খাটবলৈ নি বন্ধ থাকিল। বছৰি এই অঞ্চলত ৮০ হাজাৰ বিঘা মাটিৰ খেতি নষ্ট হয়। এই সম্পৰ্কত কেন্দ্ৰীয় উপমন্ত্রী শ্ৰীযুত ভাগৱতী দেৱেও E. & D. কৰ্তৃপক্ষৰ চোকা দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰিছিল। কিন্তু আজিলৈকে তাৰ কাম নহল। আশা কৰো চতুৰ্থ পৰিকল্পনাত যেন এই আঁচনি গমিৰি লৈকে লোৱা হয় আৰু মৰনৈৰ দুয়ো পাৰে যেন বন্ধা হয়। মই শুনি স্মৃথী হৈছো যে চৰকাৰে এই বছৰ কেইখন মান ডাঙৰ ডাঙৰ দলং নিৰ্মাণ কৰিছে। এনেকুৱা প্ৰধান প্ৰধান দলং কিছুমানৰ আমাৰ আৰু প্ৰয়োজন আছে। জীয়াভৰলীৰ চকী ঘাটত পকা দলং এখনৰ কাৰণে তেজপুৰ জিলা কংগ্ৰেছ আৰু বাইজৰ দ্বাৰা বছৰে চৰকাৰৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰা হৈছে। এই দলং নিৰ্মাণ হলে, ১৮ মাইল বাস্তা চমু হব আৰু বাইজৰ আৰু চৰকাৰৰ দুয়োৰে সময়, পৰিশ্ৰম আৰু ধনৰ বাহি হব।

উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আমাৰ দেশৰ পৰা জৰুৰী অৱস্থাৰ এতিয়াও দূৰ হোৱা নাই। ব'মডিলা, চাৰিদুৱাৰ, শালনি, তেজপুৰ আদিৰ যি গুৰুত্ব ১৯৬২ চনত আছিল সেই গুৰুত্ব এতিয়াও বিদ্যমান। এনে অৱস্থাত ইয়াৰ চাৰিও ফালৰ

বাতায়তব স্ববিধার্থে বাস্তা-ঘাট, দলং আদিৰ স্বব্যৱস্থা সময়ৰ আগ ভাগতে কৰিব লাগে। উত্তৰ ট্ৰাঙ্ক ব'ডৰ তেজপুৰৰ পৰা উত্তৰ লক্ষীমপুৰ বাস্তাৰ আৰু তেজপুৰৰ পৰা বালিপাৰালৈ ১৪ মাইল বাস্তাত মিলিটেৰী আৰু অন্যান্য যান-বাহন ইমান বেছি যে, ইয়াত সেইখিনি অতিক্ৰম কৰোতে প্ৰায় এঘণ্টা সময় লাগে। যদি জীয়াভৰলীৰ চকী ঘাটৰ ওপৰত এই-দলং নিৰ্মাণ হয়, এই Conjestion কম হব। এই নৰ্মে আমাৰ চৰকাৰে কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰৰ পৰা আৰু অধিক-প্ৰতিবন্ধা শিতানৰ পৰা হলেও-মঞ্জুৰী আদায় কৰিবৰ কাৰণে চেষ্টা চলাব লাগে।

আমাৰ দেশত বহু পৰিমাণৰ ভূমিহীন লোক আছে যিসকলৰ জীৱন ধাৰণৰ উপায় মাত্ৰ খেতি। এনে ভূমিহীন খেতিয়ক সকলে মাটি নোপোৱাতো বৰ দুখৰ কথা হৈ পৰিছে। আনহাতে আনি মাটি পাম ক'ব পৰা? বহুত V. G. R. আৰু P.G.R. বহুত ভূমিহীন মানুহক আগতে খুলি দিয়া হৈছে। ইয়াৰ পৰাও বেলেগ সময়ৰ উত্তৰ হব। ইয়াৰ ফলত মানুহৰ গৰু-মহৰ কাৰণে চৰণীয়া পথাৰৰ অভাৱ হব। আনফালে বন জংঘলৰ পৰা মাটি দিলে বন জংঘল দেশত যি পৰিমাণত লাগে সিমান নাই। ভূমি সমস্যা সমাধানৰ পথো এই ফালে মুকলি নহয়। এনে অৱস্থাত ভূমি সমস্যাৰ সমাধান পথত চাহ বাগিচা বিলাকৰ অতি-বিক্ত ভূমি অধিগ্ৰহণ কৰি গৰাখহনীয়া, বান বিশ্বস্ত আৰু অন্য প্ৰকাৰে ক্ষতিগ্ৰস্ত হোৱা ভূমিহীন লোকৰ মাজত বিতৰণ কৰি দিব লাগে।

তাৰ পিচত চৰকাৰে অতি সোনকালে মজলীয়া শিল্পবিলাক নিজৰ হাতলৈ আনিব লাগে। তাৰ ভিতৰত ধান কল, তেল কল প্ৰধান। এইবিলাক চৰকাৰে সমবায় ভেটিত প্ৰতিষ্ঠা কৰি চৰকাৰৰ নিয়ন্ত্ৰণত চলাই দেশৰ ভেজাল আৰু কৃত্ৰিম সমবায় দূৰ কৰিব পাৰিব। কেই মাহ মানৰ আগতে ১ মৌন ধানৰ পৰা ২৬ মৌন চাউল Milling কৰি দিব লাগিব বুলি চৰকাৰে যি ঘোষণা কৰিলে, তাৰ ফলত মিল মালিক সকলে তাৰ প্ৰতিবাদ কল্পে ১২।১৪ দিন মিল বন্ধ কৰি ৰাখিলে। তেতিয়া চাউলৰ অনাটন হৈছিল। কিন্তু বৰগাওঁ ক'অপাৰেটিভ ধান আৰু তেল কলে, দিনে নিশাই কল চলাই, টাউন, মিলিটেৰী আৰু চাহ বাগানত দিও, কিছু অংশ ডিব্ৰুগড় আদিলৈ পঠাব পাৰিলে। এই সমবায় কলটো খকাৰ কাৰণে এই সাময়িক অনাটন পূৰণ কৰিব পৰা হ'ল আৰু সেই সময়ত মালিকৰ স্বহৰ মিলবিলাক বন্ধ আছিল। এইদৰে অন্যান্য জিলাতো চৰকাৰৰ যদি এনে মিল থাকিলহেঁতেন তেন্তে এনে কৃত্ৰিম অভাৱ নহলহেঁতেন।

তাৰ পিচত কওঁ-উত্তৰ পাৰে বঙাপাৰাৰ পৰা উত্তৰ লক্ষীমপুৰলৈকে বেল পথ সংযোগ কৰাৰ ফলত বহুত মানুহৰ মাটি-বাৰী গ'ল আৰু তাৰ ফলত ভূমিহীন হৈ পৰিছে। এফালে দেশৰ উন্নতি কৰোতে আনফালে কিছুমান মানুহ যিবিলাক খেতিয়ক, মাটিহীন হৈ সৰ্ব্বশ্ৰান্ত হৈ পৰিছে। যিবিলাক মানুহৰ মাটি বেলপথৰ কাৰণে আৰু মথাউৰি আদি বান্ধিবৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰে ললে-তেওঁলোকে এতিয়াও ক্ষতিপূৰণ পোৱা নাই। যি অলপ অচৰপ পাইছে, তেওঁ লোকেও শতকৰা ২০ বা ১৫ হৈ পাইছে। আমি জনাত এই ভাব বেলৰ কৰ্তৃপক্ষই ৰাজ্যিক চৰকাৰক দিছে। আশা কৰোঁ আমাৰ চৰকাৰে মাটিৰ মূল্য নিৰূপণ কৰি, এই মানুহ-বিলাকক উপযুক্ত ক্ষতি পূৰণ অহা তিনি চাৰি মাহৰ ভিতৰতে দি শেষ কৰিব। এই বিষয়ে মই আমাৰ ৰাজহ মন্ত্ৰীৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰোঁ।

উফলাগড়ৰ পৰা পানপুৰলৈ ভিতৰৰা বাস্তাত প্ৰাইভেট বাচ চলি আছিল-- ইয়াৰ দূৰত্ব ৭০ মাইল। এই লাইনৰ চাৰি খন বাচ মালিকৰ তিৰিাজনেই Permit surrender কৰিছে। এতিয়া এই বাস্তাত মাত্ৰ এখন বাচ চলাচল

কৰে। বাস্তৱ বাচৰ কাৰণে মানুহ লৰা-ভিবোতালৈ বৈ থাকে কিন্তু অনিয়মিত আৰু নিৰ্ভৰযোগ্য নোহোৱাৰ কাৰণে মানুহ বৈ বৈ ঘূৰি যাব লগা হয়। এই বিষয়ে D. C. ৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰা হৈছে, R. T. Board ৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰা হৈছে আৰু মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ৰো দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰা হৈছে। এই বাস্তৱত Private বাচৰ মালিক সকলে বাচ চলাবলৈ ইচ্ছা নকৰে। এতিয়া তেলৰ দাম বাঢ়িছে; চৰকাৰৰ টেক্স বাঢ়িছে, তাৰ উপৰি ড্ৰাইভাৰ, হেণ্ডিমেণৰ দৰমহা বাঢ়িছে গতিকে তেওঁলোকৰ ব্যৱসায় লাভজনক নহয়। সেই কাৰণে বাইজে দাবী কৰিছে যেন এই বাস্তৱত চৰকাৰী বাচ চলায়। চৰকাৰে এই বাস্তৱটোত বাচ চলাবলৈ ললেহে বাইজৰ যাতায়তৰ সুবিধা আৰু চৰকাৰৰো লাভ হ'ব। মই ইমানকৈ কৈ শেষ কৰিলো।

Shri CHANOO KHERIA (Morongi): মাননীয় উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মাননীয় বিত্ত মন্ত্রী ডাঙৰীয়াই যি বাজেট ডাঙি ধৰিলে তাৰ বাবে ধন্যবাদ জনাই দু-আঘাৰ মান কবলৈ উঠিলো। মই খেতিৰ বিষয়ে কওঁ। আমি খেতি একে পদ্ধতিৰেই কৰি আছো। আমি প্ৰত্যেক বাবেই চৰকাৰৰ পৰা আশ্বাস পাওঁ দেশত খেতি ভাল হৈছে বুলি কিন্তু প্ৰত্যেক বছৰে অভাৱ পাই থাকে। বহুত মানুহে কিন্তু বছৰে কিছু দিন এসাজ খাবলৈ পায় আৰু এসাজ খাবলৈ নাপায়। ন ধান ওলোৱাতহে মানুহ বন্ধা পৰিল। আমাৰ খেতিৰ ওপৰত খুব জোৰ দিব লাগিব। যুদ্ধৰ সময়ত যেনেকৈ সকলো কাম খৰতকীয়াকৈ কৰা হয় আমাৰ খাদ্য সমস্যাটোও সেইদৰেই চাব লাগিব। বৰ্ত্তমানে Industry সম্পূৰ্ণৰূপে হৈছে আৰু মানুহৰ মনো Industry ৰ ফালে ঢাল খাইছে। গুৱাহাটীৰ ওচৰৰ মাটি Industrial মাটি হৈ পৰিল। গতিকে খেতি মাটি কমিহে গৈছে, বঢ়া নাই। তদুপৰি আজি-কালি লবালুবিয়ে খেতি এৰি আন ব্যৱসায় লবলৈ ধৰিছে। সেই কাৰণে খেতিৰ অৱস্থা বেয়া হৈ গৈছে। তদুপৰি আমাৰ মানুহে গৰু-গাহৰি, মহ আদি ৰখি নাথাকে। মানুহে খেতি পথাৰত জেওঁৰা দিয়ে যদিও গৰু-মহ সোমাই খেতি নষ্ট কৰে। গতিকে গাওঁ পঞ্চায়তৰ জৰিয়তে গৰু-মহৰ উপদ্ৰৱ বন্ধ কৰাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব নোৱাৰি নে?

এই প্ৰসঙ্গত পশু চিকিৎসা সম্পৰ্কে দু-আঘাৰ মান কৰ খোজো। আমি মানুহৰ কাৰণে indoor patient ৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিছো। কিন্তু গৰু-মহ আদি হাস্পিতালত ৰখাৰ ব্যৱস্থা হোৱা নাই। তিনি চাৰি মাইল দূৰৰ পৰা লেণ্ডেৰা গৰু, খুৰা ফটা গৰু Dispensary লৈ অনা নিয়া কৰোতে বেমাৰ ভাল হোৱাতকৈ বেমাৰ বাঢ়ে হে। গতিকে মানুহৰ বেমাৰ হলে যেনেকৈ indoor patient কৰি ৰাখে তেনে ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব নোৱাৰিনে? সেই কাৰণে মই কওঁ dispensary বিলাক hospital লৈ পৰিৱৰ্ত্তন কৰিব লাগে। এই ধৰণৰ নানা কাৰণ মিলি আমাৰ খেতি আৰু উৎপাদনৰ অৱস্থা বেয়া হৈ গৈছে। গতিকে খেতি কেনেকৈ বাঢ়িব পাৰে আৰু কৃষকক সহায় কৰিব পাৰি সেইটোহে চাবলগীয়া কথা। খেতিৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত এনেকৈ চিমা-তেতেলা গতিত চলি থাকিলে এদিন দেখিব আমাৰ দেশত খাদ্য বস্তু একেবাৰে নাইকিয়া হৈ গ'ল। য'ত পানীৰ অভাৱ তাত পানী যোগানৰ ব্যৱস্থা হ'ব লাগে আৰু য'ত বান পানীয়ে উৎপীড়ন কৰে তাত বান পানী নিয়ন্ত্ৰণ কৰাৰ ব্যৱস্থা হ'ব লাগে। খেতিৰ উন্নতিৰ বিষয়ে এইবিলাক কথাৰে বিশেষকৈ চাব লাগিব। মোৰ সময় অতি কম—সেই কাৰণে ইমানকৈ কৈ সামৰিলো।

Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA (Thowra): উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আমাৰ
 বিভূত মন্ত্ৰীয়ে অতি কষ্ট কৰি যিটো বাজেট বজুতা সদনত ডাঙি ধৰিছে তাত গোটেই
 খিনি কথা স্পষ্টকৈ দেখুৱা বাবে তেখেতক ধন্যবাদ জনাইছো। এইখিনিতে মই
 এটা কথা কওঁ যে সিদিনা ৰাজ্য পালৰ ভাষণ প্ৰসঙ্গত মুখ্য মন্ত্ৰীয়ে National
 integration বন্ধাৰ্থে আহ্বান কৰিছিল। দেশৰ বৰ্ত্তমান সঙ্কটাপন্ন অৱস্থাত
 জাতীয় সংহতি আৰু ঐক্যৰ বিশেষ প্ৰয়োজন। এই ঐক্য আমাৰ ভিতৰতো হব
 লাগিব আৰু চৰকাৰৰো হব লাগিব। আমি সকলো কথা জাতীয় সংহতি আৰু
 ঐক্যৰ প্ৰতি লক্ষ্য ৰাখি বাস্তৱ দৃষ্টি ভঙ্গিৰে চাব লাগে। গতিকে আঁচনি
 সমূহৰ কামত চৰকাৰে আন্তৰিকতাৰে আগবাঢ়িব লাগিব কিন্তু দেখা গৈছে কাৰ্য্য ক্ষেত্ৰত
 সেইটো হোৱা নাই। চাহ বাগিচাৰ মাটি অধিগ্ৰহণ আইন ১৯৪৮ চনতে গৃহীত
 হ'ল। এতিয়া ১৯৬৫ চন পালেহি আৰু এই ১৬-১৭ বছৰেও ডিব্ৰুগড় আৰু
 কাছাৰ জিলাৰ বহুত মাটি অধিগ্ৰহণ কৰিবলৈ বাকী থাকিল। প্ৰথমতে কথা
 আছিল যে চাহ বাগিচাৰ কামত নহা গোটেই মাটি লব। কিন্তু মুখ্য মন্ত্ৰীয়ে
 এটা Ratio উলিয়ালে আৰু সেই Ratio মতেই অধিগ্ৰহণ কৰা ব্যৱস্থা
 কৰিলে। সেই মতেই ১৯৫১ চনতে দিবৈ বাগিচাৰ ১,৭০০ বিঘা মাটি অধিগ্ৰহণ
 কৰিলে। কিন্তু আজিও বিতৰণ কৰা নহল। সেইদৰেই চিলিং আইন প্ৰয়োগ
 কৰা হ'ল যোৱা ১৯৬৪ চনৰ পহিলা এপ্ৰিলৰ পৰা। সেই আইনৰ যোগেদি
 প্ৰায় ৬ লাখ বিঘা মাটি পালেহেঁ তেন। কিন্তু এতিয়াও ১ লাখ বিঘা কৰা
 হোৱা নাই। সেই দৰেই ১৯৫০ চনৰে পৰা পুনৰ সংস্থাপনৰ কথা চলি আছে।
 কিন্তু তথাপিও ব্ৰহ্মপুত্ৰৰ গৰাখহনীয়াত গৃহহীন লোকৰ পুনৰ সংস্থাপনৰ ব্যৱস্থা
 শতকৰা ৫০ ভাগো নহল। কাছাৰত বৰাক নদীয়ে গৃহহীন কৰা লোকৰ পুনৰ
 সংস্থাপনৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰা নহল। তাৰোপৰি বহুতো উপনদী আৰু নদীয়ে মাটিহীন
 কৰা লোকৰো সংস্থাপন নহল। ইয়াৰোপৰি পাকিস্থানী শৰণাগতৰ পুনৰ সংস্থাপন
 ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগে। অৰ্থে প্ৰৱেশকাৰীক বহিষ্কাৰ কৰিব লাগে। এই কাম-
 বোৰ আন্তৰিকতাৰে কৰা নাই বাবেই চিমা-তেতেলা হৈ পৰি আছে। তেওঁলোকে
 বৰ্ত্তমান দেখা গৈছে যে ধনী সকল আৰু ধনী হৈ যাব লাগিছে। তেওঁলোকে
 ক'ব পৰা ধন পাইছে? দেখা গৈছে এই ধনী শ্ৰেণীটোৰ বহুতেই গত
 ১৯৫০ চনৰ পৰা চাহ বাগিচা কিনিছে ইখনৰ পিচত সিখন অথচ চৰকাৰক
 কয় তেওঁলোকৰ ব্যৱসায়ৰ অৱস্থা ভাল নহয় বাবে Road tax দিব পৰা নাই।
 আনকি কৰ্মচাৰীক দৰমহা দিবলৈকে টকা নাই বুলি কয়। ডিব্ৰুগড়ৰ পৰা
 নগাঁৱলৈকে আৰু উত্তৰ পাৰে তেজপুৰৰ ধনীসকলে ইখনৰ পিচত সিখন বাগিচা
 কিনিছে আৰু চৰকাৰৰ কৰ দিব নোৱাৰে। চাহ বৰ্ডৰ পৰাও ৫ কোটি টকা
 লৈছে। সেই টকা ক'ত খটাইছে? সেই মানুহবোৰক চৰকাৰে কিয় ধন
 ধাৰে দিছে? দেখা গৈছে চৰকাৰেও ধনীকহে সহায় কৰে।
 বৰৈয়া আৰু মেজেঙাত দুটা Labour Welfare Training Centre খুলিলে
 পুৰুষ আৰু মহিলাৰ বাবে। নটা Community Development Centre খুলিলে
 অসমৰ বিভিন্ন ঠাইত। মই জানিব খোজো এই কেইটা ১৯৬১-৬৪ চনৰ
 ভিতৰত খোলা নে তাৰ আগতে খোলা? মই কওঁ বৰৈয়া আৰু মেজেঙাত
 কাম ১৯৬১ চনৰ বহু আগতেই হোৱা—তেনেস্থলত ১৯৬১ চনৰ পৰা ১৯৬৪ চনৰ
 achievement নে? ৭৪ পৃষ্ঠাত কৈছে যে স্থানীয় মানুহক চাকৰি দিবৰ
 বাবে Trade Union এ Employer সকলক জোৰ দিছে। এইটো
 সঁচাকৈয়ে যদি হয় ভাল কথা। কিন্তু Employment Exchange অত তদন্ত
 কৰকচোন, Employer সকলে কি সহায় কৰিছে? Welfare Centre হয়
 Planত ২৫ টা। কিন্তু এয় Plan গ'ল আজিও ৯টা Centre পৰিপূৰ্ণ হৈ
 নুঠিল।

এই বকমে ৰাজহ বিভাগৰ কামো দেখিছো। আজি আধিয়াৰ আইন পাচ হোৱাৰ কিমান দিন হৈ গ'ল—কিন্তু আজিলৈ কোনো কাম নহ'ল।

আমাৰ শিৱসাগৰৰ দিখৌ মুখৰ S. D. O. আৰু কৃষি মন্ত্ৰীয়ে সেই অঞ্চলৰ ৰাইজৰ অৱস্থা দেখি আহিছিল। কৃষি মন্ত্ৰীয়ে টেলিগ্ৰাম কৰিলে যে মাটি অতি সোনকালে দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগে। এক সপ্তাহত কৰি দিম বুলি S.D.O. অই গাত ললে; আজিকোপতি সেই বিশ্বস্ত লোকসকলৰ পুনৰসংস্থানৰ কাৰণে মাটি দিয়া নাই। কথা হ'ল মুখ্য মন্ত্ৰী শিৱসাগৰৰ—গতিকে কাম এনেয়ে হৈ থাকিব (হাঁহি)।

১৯৬২ চনতে কমিছ্যনে award দিছে আৰু সেইমতে যিবিলাক আলি ললে, তাৰ কিছুমান আলিত আজিলৈকে Administrative sanction দিয়া নাই। এনে ভাবে দেখিছো সকলোতে কেবোণ আছে।

সেই হিচাবে য'ৰ দুৱাৰৰ বিষয়ে ক'ব লাগিলে— P.W.D. ৰ য'ৰ সোনকালে হয়; পুলিচৰ, মেডিকেলৰ বা কৃষি বিভাগৰ য'ৰত পলম হয় (হাঁহি)।

মই এনেয়ে সমালোচনা নকৰো কিন্তু বিনা কাৰণত পলম হলে ব'ৰ দুখ লাগে —

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI [Minister of State, (R.&B., P.W.D.):] বিভাগৰ য'ৰ হয়, অন্য বিভাগৰ য'ৰ administrative sanction নাযায়—এই কথাটো কেনেকৈ কলে? গণতন্ত্ৰৰ কাম ব'ৰ লেহেম।

Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA: একোটা কামত ৪।৫ বছৰ লাগিছে— অথচ সেই কাম এবছৰত হয়। গণতন্ত্ৰৰ দোহাই দি তেনেকৈ কলে কাম হয়নে?

একোটা অফিচাৰ Retire হৈ গ'ল; তেওঁৰ পেঞ্চন মঞ্জুৰ হওঁতে তিনি বছৰৰ পৰা পাঁচ বছৰ সময় লয়—ছাত্ৰক বৃত্তি দিয়ে, সেই বৃত্তিৰ টকা সময়মতে নাপায়। ১৯৬৪-৬৫ চনৰ বৃত্তি এতিয়াও পোৱা নাই। Forest ৰ যিবিলাক ১৯৬১ চনত গাওঁ পঞ্চায়তে লোৱাৰ কথা আছিল সি এতিয়াও নহল। এটা কাম পঞ্চায়ত Department এ কৰিবলৈ ললে, Forest এ বাধা দিয়ে, Forest এ কৰিলে পঞ্চায়তে বাধা দিয়ে—ই কেনে ধৰণৰ কথা? এই বিভাগবোৰ একে চৰকাৰৰ তলতে নহয় জানো? ইয়াৰ মানে হ'ল আমাৰ বিভাগ সমূহৰ Co-ordination ৰ অভাৱ; অন্তৰৰ Co-ordination নাই।

কৃষি বিভাগত Commissioner of Production Organisation হোৱাত মই ব'ৰ সুখ পাইছো। Implementation অৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত তেনে ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব নোৱাৰি নে?

তৃতীয় কথা কৃষি। এই কথা ঠিক যে Rural Economyৰ development হ'ব লাগে। কিন্তু কিছুমানক অফিচত চাকৰি দিলেই Economy নহয়। শ্ৰীঅমিয় কুমাৰ দাস ডাঙৰীয়াই কৈছে যে যিবিলাকে উদ্যোগত কাম কৰিছে তেওঁলোকৰ কৰিলে যোৱাৰ কাম নাই। যিবিলাকে কৃষিৰ কাম কৰিছে তেওঁলোকে অন্য-ফালে যাৰ নোৱাৰে। সেইবিলাকে কৃষি কৰি জীৱন নিৰ্ব্বাহ কৰিব।

দেখা যায়, আগতে Block আৰু পঞ্চায়তৰ সুকীয়া বাজেট আছিল কিন্তু এতিয়া Block বাজেট, agriculture বাজেট পঞ্চায়তক grant হিচাবে দিছে। Procedure যেনেকৈ হওক—মূল টকা বন্ধিত হোৱা নাই বৰং কৃষি বিভাগৰ দায়িত্বহে কিছু পাতলাইছে কিন্তু পঞ্চায়তৰ অন্তৰ্গত যেনে দৰে সেই কাম পৰিপূৰ্ণ কৰিবৰ বাবে Technical বিষয়া আদিক আনিছিল তেনে দৰে দিয়া হোৱা নাই। Equipment ও দিয়া নাই—

পঞ্চায়তৰ ওপৰত বহু কথাই চৰকাৰে এৰি দিছে যদিও সেইবিলাক হোৱা নাই। গাঁৱৰ মানুহ বিলাক বৰ দুখীয়া, অৱস্থাহীন। এবাৰ এইটো, ইবাৰ সেইটো কৰিব লাগে বুলি মানুহবিলাকক puzzle কৰি তুলিছে। Field Management, Blood Bank, Labour Belt আদি নানা আঁচনি। আকৌ কয় সমৰায় কৰিব লাগে। আটাইবিলাকৰ ভিতৰত কোনটো কেনেকৈ কৰিব লাগে তাৰ উপযুক্ত কোনো নিৰ্দেশ তেওঁলোকক দিয়া হোৱা নাই—সেই কাৰণে মই এই পৰামৰ্শ দিব খুজিছো যে, কৃষি উৎপাদনৰ দায়িত্ব কৃষিবিভাগ বা পঞ্চায়তে লওক। যেতিয়া বিভাগবিলাক আছে—তেওঁলোকে পঞ্চায়ত বুলি যি যন্ত কৰিছে তাত জোৰ দিয়ক আৰু 'ফিল্ড মেনেজমেন্ট' কমিটিৰ জৰিয়তে কৰক। যিবিলাক মানুহে অধিক উৎপাদন কৰিছে তেওঁলোকৰ নামবিলাক ছপা কৰি উলিয়াই দিয়ক। Sample Survey কেইবা ঠাইতো কৰক।

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Agriculture): মই মাননীয় সদস্যক জনাওঁ যে, সেইবিলাক যেই কোনো প্লটত কৰা নহয়; Sample plot লৈহে কৰা হয়।

Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA: যেই কি নহওক, মানুহে মাটি পোৱা নাই—মাত্ৰ কাগজে পত্ৰেহে পাইছে। কৃষি বিভাগৰ কাম ভাল হোৱা নাই। সমৰায়ৰ যোগেদি বিশেষ কাম হৈ উঠা নাই। Supply আৰু মাৰ্কেটিং এই বিষয়তো সমৰায় কৰক। উপযুক্ত বজাবৰ অভাৱৰ কাৰণে গাঁৱৰ মানুহৰ উৎপাদিত দ্ৰব্য সকলোৰে দাম কমি আহিছে। এইবিলাকৰ বজাবৰ সুবিধা চৰকাৰে কৰি দিয়ক।

সেই কাৰণে মই কওঁ কৃষি বিভাগে উৎপাদন ক্ষেত্ৰ লওক। চৰকাৰী ডাঙৰ ডাঙৰ কম্পাউণ্ডৰ ঘৰ বিলাকত, স্কুল অনুস্থানৰ কম্পাউণ্ডত থকা মাটি বিলাকতো শাক-পাচলি কৰাৰ ব্যৱস্থা,—সেই সকলে, যি সকলে ঘৰ লৈ আছে—কৰিব লাগে বুলি ওপৰৰ পৰা নিৰ্দেশ দিব লাগে। এম, এল, এ ; মিনিষ্টাৰ, অফিচাৰ সকলোৱে এই কাম কৰি আদৰ্শ ডাঙি ধৰিব লাগে। তেতিয়া হলে উৎপাদন কাৰ্য্যত আমি আগবাঢ়িব পাৰিম। ছাত্ৰ সকলেও অন্ততঃ ১০ জোপা জলকীয়া বা বেঙেনা গছ বোৱক। ইয়াকে কৈ মোৰ বক্তব্য সামৰিলো।

Shri TAJUDDIN AHMED (Tarabari): মাননীয় উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, বাজেট প্ৰসঙ্গত বিত্ত মন্ত্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়াই যি ভাষণ সদনত ডাঙি ধৰিছে, তাৰ বাবে ধন্যবাদ জনাইছো। তেখেতে অহা বছৰৰ কাৰণে ঘাটি বাজেট ডাঙি ধৰিছে আৰু এই ঘাটি ক'ৰ পৰা পূৰণ কৰিব তাৰ কোনো পৰিকল্পনা সমিধান নাই। আশা কৰো, এই ঘাটি বাজেট পূৰণৰ ব্যৱস্থাত যেন কৰ তাৰৰ বোজাত পঙ্গু হৈ যোৱা আমাৰ নিচলা খেতিয়ক সকল নপৰে আৰু এই ঘাটি বাহিবৰ পৰা পূৰণ হয়। বাজেট ঘাটি হৈছে সঁচা, সেই হিচাবে যেন কাম কৰাৰ দায়িত্ব কমি নাযায়।

আগৰ ঘাটি পূৰণ নানা কৰ কাটল আৰু নানা উপায়ে কৰিছে যদিও সেই ব্যয়ৰ তুলনাত ৰাজ্যৰ কাম হোৱা নাই। তাৰ কাৰণ হৈছে, আমাৰ ৰাজ্যত যিমান টকা খৰচ হৈছে—তাৰ ভিতৰত বহু পৰিমাণৰ অৰ্থ ব্যয় অযথা হৈছে। খৰচ কৰিব নলগীয়া ঠাইত কিছুমান অফিচাৰ বা কৰ্মচাৰীয়ে খৰচ কৰিছে অথচ তাৰ পৰা কোনো কাম হোৱা নাই আৰু হব বুলিও আশা কৰা নাযায়। অথচ whims ৰ ওপৰত খৰচ কৰিছে যেন অনুমান হয়। এইবিলাক কৰিব লাগেনে নানাগে তাৰ কাৰণে বিবেচনা কৰিবলৈ Economy Committee হৈছে। কমিটিয়ে দিয়া পৰামৰ্শ মতে কাম হব। সেই দৰে হলে, কিছু কাম হব; নহলে অযথা খৰচ চলি থাকিব—কামো নহব।

মই আশা কৰোঁ Economy Committee ৰ বিপট সোনকালে দাখিল হব আৰু তাত হিচাব মতে হয়তো কিছু টকা বাহি হব। নহলে অযথা খৰচ চলি থাকিব আৰু মানুহে নতুন নতুন কৰ দিব লাগিব। আমাৰ বৰ্ত্তমানে সকলো কামেই আঁচনি বিহীন হিচাবে হৈ আছে। যি টকা খৰচ হৈছে—তাৰ পৰা উপকাৰ পোৱা নাই। আমাৰ ৰাজ্যত গড়কাপ্তানী বিভাগত কত টকা খৰচ কৰিছে। আমাৰ ৰাস্তা বৃদ্ধি কৰিবৰ বাবে আৰু টকাৰ প্ৰয়োজন, সেইটো মই স্বীকাৰ কৰোঁ—কিন্তু আঁচনিবিহীন কাম কৰাৰ কাৰণে যি টকা খৰচ কৰা হৈছে তাৰ পৰা কোনো উপকাৰ পোৱা নাই। গতিকে কামলৈ চাই আমি ইমান টকাৰ সদ-ব্যৱহাৰ কৰিছো বুলি কব নোৱাৰো। আমাৰ ৰাস্তাৰ কাম আঁৰু কৰিব লাগে আহিন-কাতি মহীয়া কিন্তু কাম হাতত লয় বাৰিষাৰ সময়ত। সেই কাৰণে বাৰিষাৰ সময়ত ৰাস্তাত যি মাটি পেলোৱা হয় সেইবিলাক পানীয়ে উটাই নিয়ে। এইবোৰ অযথা খৰচ।

শিক্ষা বিভাগতো আঁচনি মতে কাম হোৱা নাই। কিছুমান ঠাইত অলপ ঠাইৰ ভিতৰতে কেবাখনো স্কুল আছে আৰু কিছুমানত কোনো স্কুলেই নাই। সেই কাৰণে ৰাইজে এই বিভাগত টকা খৰচ কৰিছে বুলি অনুভৱ কৰিব পৰা নাই। টকা ঠিকমতে খৰচ হোৱা নাই।

স্বাস্থ্য বিভাগতো কোনো আঁচনি নাই। চৰকাৰে ভালেমান ডাল্লৰখানা পাতিছে কিন্তু বহুত ডাল্লৰখানাত ডাল্লৰেই নাই। গতিকে জনস্বাস্থ্যৰ কাৰণে টকা খৰচ কৰিছে যদিও মানুহে তাৰ উপকাৰ অনুভৱ কৰিব পৰা নাই।

কৃষি বিভাগৰ দ্বাৰা আমাৰ ৰাজ্যত কোনো প্ৰকাৰে খেতিৰ বৃদ্ধি হোৱা নাই। বান নিয়ন্ত্ৰণ অৱশ্যে কৃষি বিভাগৰ ভিতৰত নপৰে। বান নিয়ন্ত্ৰণ বিভাগে অৱশ্যে কিছু কাম কৰিছে কিন্তু কৃষি বিভাগে একো কাম কৰিব পৰা নাই। এতিয়া Judiciary আৰু Executive বেলেগ হৈছে—গতিকে S. D. O. (Executive) সকলকে অধিক শস্য উৎপাদনৰ কামত লগাব পৰা যাব বুলি মই ভাবো। বৰ্ত্তমান এই বিভাগত যি টকা খৰচ কৰা হৈছে সেইটো অযথা লোকচান হৈছে। আমাৰ ৰাজ্যৰ ডেকা লৰাৰ কাম কাজৰ অভাৱ। সেই কাৰণে গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টে এই ডেকা সকলক লৈ এটা Land Army Force তৈয়াৰ কৰি শস্য বৃদ্ধিৰ কামত লগাব পাৰে। মই চৰকাৰক টকাৰ সদ্ব্যৱহাৰ কৰিবৰ কাৰণে অনুৰোধ জনালো।

দুৰ্নীতিৰ কাৰণে আমাৰ বহুত টকা লোকচান হৈছে। দুৰ্নীতি নিবাৰণ বিভাগ এটা চৰকাৰে কৰিছে—এই বিভাগটোৰ দ্বাৰা যাতে দুৰ্নীতি নিবাৰণ কৰি টকা লোকচান হবলৈ নিদিয় তাৰ বাবে চৰকাৰক অনুৰোধ জনালো। খৰচ

অনুপাতে আমাৰ ৰাজ্যত কোনো কাম হোৱা নাই। আমাৰ যিবিলাক ডাঙৰ ডাঙৰ অফিচাৰ আছে তেওঁলোকৰ তলতীয়া অফিচাৰে কোনো কথা নুশুনে। দৰমহা অনুপাতে অফিচাৰৰ পৰা কাম পোৱা নাযায়। অফিচাৰ সকলৰ মাজত Co-ordination আৰু Co-operation নাই। গতিকে খৰচ কৰা টকা অনুপাতে কাম পোৱা নাই। কামৰ গতিও বৰ লেহেম। সেই কাৰণেও বহুত টকা লোকচান হৈছে। উদাহৰণ স্বৰূপে কওঁ আমাৰ বৰপেটাৰ Sub-Jail খন আজি ১২ বছৰেও সম্পূৰ্ণ হৈ নুঠিল। জেইল বন্ধা হৈছে বুলি সদনত বহুত দিন আগেয়ে স্বীকাৰ কৰা হৈছে কিন্তু ইমান দিনে হৈ উঠা নাই। ঘৰ আৰম্ভ কৰি সময়মতে শেষ নকৰিলে বহুত টকা লোকচান হয়। সেই কাৰণে কৈছে চৰকাৰৰ কাম লেহেম হোৱাৰ কাৰণে অসংখ্য টকা লোকচান হৈছে।

আমাৰ অসমত মানুহবোৰ আকৌ মাটিৰ ফালে ঢাল খাইছে। সকলোকে এতিয়া মাটিৰ দৰকাৰ হৈছে—গৰাখহনীয়া মানুহক মাটি লাগে, শৰণাগতক মাটি লাগে, আনকি খেতি নকৰা মানুহকো মাটিৰ দৰকাৰ হৈছে। কিন্তু মাটি হৈছে সীমাবদ্ধ আৰু মানুহ অসংখ্য। গতিকে সকলোকে মাটিৰে জোৰাৰ নোৱাৰি। সেই কাৰণে কিছুমান মানুহক অন্যফালে ঢাল খুৱাব লাগিব নহলে অসুবিধা হব। আমাৰ বৰপেটাৰ মানুহবোৰ খেতিয়ক আৰু শিল্পৰ ফালে নেযায়। গতিকে শিল্পৰ ফালে যাবলৈ সুবিধা দিলেহে হয়তো যাব। কিন্তু তাত এটা Industrial Training Institute হোৱাৰ কথা আছিল। আজিলৈকে নহল। তাত হব লগা Industrial Training Institute টো বৰ্তমান গুৱাহাটীত চলি আছে। নিকৰ্পায় হৈ মানুহ বোৰ খেতিতে লাগি আছে।

বান পানী নিয়ন্ত্ৰণৰ পৰা বৰপেটাত অসুবিধাও নোহোৱা নহয়। প্ৰথম কথা হৈছে কাম সময়মতে নকৰে। মথাউৰিৰ কাম খৰালিতে কৰিব লাগে। বাৰিষা আৰম্ভ হোৱাৰ কাৰণে বান নিয়ন্ত্ৰণৰ কোনো কৃতকাৰ্য্য হব পৰা নাই। দ্বিতীয় কথা হৈছে যিবোৰ মানুহৰ মাটি মথাউৰিৰ বাবে লৈ লৈছে, সেই মানুহবোৰক ক্ষতিপূৰণ দিয়া হোৱা নাই বা দিওঁতে বহুত পলম হয়। ক্ষতি পূৰণৰ টকা নোপোৱা বাবে সেই মানুহবোৰে ঠিকাদাৰৰ কামতো বাধা দিয়ে আৰু মজদুৰসকলক মাটি কাটিবলৈ নিদিয়। এইদৰে বাধা হোৱাৰ বাবে সময়মতে মথাউৰি হৈ নুঠে আৰু বান পানী নিয়ন্ত্ৰণৰ কামতো বাধা জন্মে। মানুহবোৰে সেইদৰে বাধা দিওঁতে তেওঁলোকক বুজাবলৈ বৰ টান কাৰণ তেওঁলোকৰ মাটি নিলে অখচ টকাও পোৱা নাই।

চৰকাৰৰ যি টকা বাকী পৰি আছে খাজানা আদিৰ বাবদ সেই টকা সেইদৰেই থাকিব, আদায় নহব। সেই কাৰণে চৰকাৰে স্পষ্ট ব্যৱস্থা লব লাগে; হয় বেহাই দিব লাগে নহয় আদায় কৰিব লাগে। বয়-বস্তু ক্ৰোক দি বা মাটি-বাৰী নিলাম দি হলেও বাকী টকা আদায় কৰিব লাগে। যেতিয়া গম পায় যে, অমুক মৌজা-দাৰে ইমান টকা দিব পৰা নাই বা নিদিয়াটকৈয়ে আছে তেতিয়া আন এজনেও দিবলৈ মন নকৰে। দিব পৰা অৱস্থা হলেও মন নকৰে। হয়তো সিজনৰ মৌজাৰ অৱস্থা বেয়া বা বানপানী বা অন্য কাৰণত খেতি-বাতি নোহোৱাত খাজানা আদায় কৰিব পৰা নাই। তথাপি এজনৰ অজুহাত দেখুৱাই আনবোৰেও খাজনাৰ টকা নিদিয়। সেইদৰেই মীন মহলৰ টকাও ঠিকাদাৰ সকলে নিদিয়া হৈছে। কাৰবাৰ মীন মহল হয়তো বালি পৰি বাম হৈ যোৱাৰ বাবে লোকচান হোৱাত দিব পৰা নাই। তাৰে আলম লৈ আন এজনে লাভ কৰা স্বত্বেও চৰকাৰক দিব

লগা টকা দিয়া নাই। সেই দৰেই ফৰেষ্টৰ কপ লোৱা সকলে চৰকাৰক টকা দিয়া নাই। এইদৰে যদি বাকী পৰি যায় তেনে হলে চৰকাৰে হয় মাফ দিব লাগে নহয় যি কোনো উপায়ে আদায় কৰিব লাগে।

সময় মতে যদি চৰকাৰে এই বিলাক আদায় কৰাৰ ব্যৱস্থা নকৰে, এই বাকী বছৰে বছৰে বাঢ়ি যাব। তেতিয়া নতুন সমস্যাৰ উদ্ভৱ হ'ব। সেই কাৰণে যদি কোনো ঠাইত আদায় কৰাৰ হক নাই তেন্তে তাত বেহাই দিব লাগে।

তাৰ পিচত পঞ্চায়তৰ হিচাবৰ অলপ কথা কম। পঞ্চায়তে লোৱা আঁচনি বোৰত মই খুৰি দেখিছোঁ, তাত যিবিলাক টকা খৰচ হৈছে তাৰ খৰচৰ শতকৰা ২৫ ভাগ কম হলেও বহুত হ'লহেঁতেন। তাৰ দ্বাৰা মাত্ৰ কিছুমান মানুহক নতুনকৈ চাকৰিহে দিয়া হৈছে। আমি বহুতো আলোচনা কৰিছিলো কিন্তু একো লাভ নহল। পঞ্চায়তৰ টকাৰে চাকৰীয়ালক দৰমহা আৰু Allowance দিওঁতেই টকা শেষ হয়। লোকেলবোৰ্ডৰ আমোলত যি কাম হৈছিল তাৰ আধাও যদি হ'লহেঁতেন বাইজৰ মহৎ উপকাৰ হ'লহেঁতেন। কিন্তু আজি ইমান টকা খৰচ কৰা হৈছে, তাৰ কোনো কাম হোৱা নাই। অৱশ্যে মই পঞ্চায়ত উঠাই দিবলৈ নকওঁ। কিন্তু পঞ্চায়তৰ প্ৰতি চোকা নজৰ দিব লগা হৈছে। তাত বহুত খুটি-নাটি আছে। সেই বিলাক সংস্কাৰ কৰিব লাগে।

তাত বহুতো কৰ্মচাৰী আছে, যেনে গ্ৰাম সেৱক, গ্ৰাম সেৱিকা বহুত আছে কিন্তু তেওঁলোকৰ কাম নাই। তেওঁলোকে খেতি কেনেকৈ কৰে নাজানে। গাঁৱৰ মানুহে Block Development Officer বা গ্ৰাম সেৱক গলে কয়: খেতি কেনেকৈ কৰিব লাগে, আমাক দেখুৱক। তেওঁলোকৰ অসমততা দেখি গাঁৱৰ মানুহে ঠাট্টা কৰে। গ্ৰাম সেৱকৰো সেই অৱস্থা। গতিকে এইবোৰ কাম নোহোৱা গ্ৰাম সেৱক। মই কওঁ তেনে আঁচনি নিশ্চয় ভুল। মই আগেয়েও কৈছো যে গ্ৰাম সেৱক আৰু চেক্ৰেটৰী একেজনেই হ'ব লাগে আৰু দুই তিনিখন পঞ্চায়তৰ মাজত এজনহে দিব লাগে; তেনে কৰিলে এফালে কাম হ'ব আৰু আনফালে টকাৰ সং ব্যৱহাৰ হ'ব।

মই জনাত বৰ্তমান আৰু বেছি আঁচনি আৰু টকা পঞ্চায়তক দিবলৈ যো-যা কৰিছে। আনকি গড়কাপ্তানি বিভাগৰ বাস্তা নিৰ্মাণ কৰাৰ টকাও দিব ওলাইছে। মই কওঁ এনেয়ে এই খিনিতে বক্ষা নাই আকৌ সেই টকাও দিলে বাইজৰ সৰ্বনাশ হ'ব (হাৰ্ছি)। যি টকা দিয়া হৈছে তাকেই লাৰিচাৰি খাওক (হাৰ্ছি) আৰু টকা দিলে ধনেন্মূলে যাব। আজি আমি খাজানাৰ টকা, লোকেলবেট দি যি টকা দিছো পঞ্চায়তত তাৰেই কাম হোৱা নাই; তাতে আকৌ খাজানা তোলাৰ ভাৱ পঞ্চায়তক দিলে গোটেইখিনি এনেয়ে যাব।

মোৰ প্ৰধান কথা হ'ল, যিখিনি বৰ্তমান দিয়া হৈছে তাকেই লাৰিচাৰি খাওক। আৰু বেচিকৈ খোৱাৰ সুবিধা দিব নালাগে। সেই কাৰণে যাতে এই বিলাকৰ ভাৱ তেওঁলোকক দিয়া নহয়। মোৰ বিশ্বাস আছে আমাৰ মানুহেই বাস্তাৰ মাথাউৰিৰ কামবোৰ কৰিব পাৰে কিন্তু তেওঁলোকে এই নতুন কাম বোৰ বুজি নাপায়। কিছুমান পাঠশালাৰ শিক্ষকো পঞ্চায়তত আছিল। শিক্ষকতাও কৰিছিল, ভালই আছিল। এই শিক্ষকবোৰক পঞ্চায়তৰ পৰা বাহিৰ কৰি সকলোৰে ক্ষতি কৰা হৈছে। এতিয়া শিক্ষক সকল মেম্বাৰৰ পৰা বাহিৰ হৈছে আৰু কিছুমান দুৰ্দান্ত মানুহ তাৰ মেম্বাৰ

হৈছে। তেনেস্বত, তেওঁলোকক বেছি কামৰ ভাৰ দিলে সৰ্বনাশ হব। পঞ্চায়তত যি কাম আৰু টকা বৰ্তমান দিয়া হৈছে সেয়ে যথেষ্ট আৰু দিলে মূল্য হাতাহাতি হৈ যাব। যি টকা দিয়া হৈছে তাৰেই কোনো কাম হোৱা নাই।

পঞ্চায়তৰ Audit ও তথৈবচ। লোকেসবোৰ্ডক ইয়াৰ আধা টকা দিলেও বহু কাম হ'লহেঁতেন। দুৰ্নীতি পৰায়ণ যিবিলাক মানুহ আছে তাক ধৰিবলৈ C.I.D. লগাব লাগে।

ইয়াকে কৈ মই সানৰণি মাৰিলো।

***Shri SIBA PRASAD SARMA (Mangaldai):** মাননীয় উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আমাৰ বিত্তমন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে সদনত অহা বছৰৰ বাবে যি বাজেট উত্থাপন কৰিছে, তাৰ বাবে তেখেত আমাৰ ধন্যবাদৰ পাত্ৰ।

যোৱা কেইদিন ধৰি সদনত এই বিষয়ে আলোচনা হৈছে; তাত আমাৰ সদস্য সকলে বিভিন্ন বিষয়ে পৰামৰ্শ আদি আগবঢ়াই তেখেতক ধন্যবাদ জ্ঞাপন কৰিছে।

সঁচাকৈ দেশত আজি খাদ্যৰ নাটনি। এনেয়ে চাবিওফালে হাহাকাৰৰ সৃষ্টি হৈছে তেনেস্বত, নতুনকৈ বাইজৰ ওপৰত কৰ-কাটলৰ হেঁচা নিদিয়াকৈ আমাৰ অফিচাৰ সকলকো কিছু বেছি দৰমহা দিয়াত বাইজ সঁচাকৈ সন্তুষ্ট হৈছে।

মই আশা ৰাখো যে বৰ্তমান যি ঘাটি হৈছে, সেই টকা কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰৰ পৰা আনি বাইজৰ যি হব লগীয়া আঁচনি তাক অটুট ৰখাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰে। আজি খাদ্য সম্পৰ্কে সকলোৱে সনালোচনা কৰিছে। কিছুমানে কৈছে খাদ্য যিভাৱে উৎপাদন হব লাগিছিল সেইদৰে হোৱা নাই; কিছুমানে কৈছে জনসংখ্যা বৃদ্ধিৰ কাৰণে; কিছুমানে কৈছে কৃত্ৰিম অভাৱ বেপাৰী সকলে কৰিছে। জনসংখ্যা যে বাঢ়িছে সেইটো সচা; কিন্তু সেইদৰে খেতি কৰিছে যদিও খেতি নানান কাৰণত নষ্ট হৈছে; বানপানী, শস্যৰ অপকাৰী পোক আদিয়ে ধ্বংস কৰিছে—ইত্যাদি কাৰণত বা যি কোনো কাৰণত শস্য নষ্ট হৈ আহিছে। যোৱা বছৰ খেতি ভাল হৈছে; তাৰ পৰা অনুমান কৰিব পাৰি যে, এই বছৰ ধান চাউলৰ অভাৱ নহব। তাৰ পাচত দেখা যায় আজি উঠি অহা লৰা বিলাকৰ ভিতৰত খেতি-বাতি কৰাৰ মনোভাৱ কমি আহিছে আৰু খেতি বাতিৰ পুৰণি পদ্ধতি আজিও চলি আছে। খেতিৰ প্ৰণালী উন্নত কৰিবৰ কাৰণে, যিবিলাকে ট্ৰেক্টৰ আদিৰ সহায় বিচাৰে তেওঁ-লোকক চৰকাৰে সহায় দিব লাগে। এইদৰে কৰিলে অধিক শস্য উৎপাদন হব আৰু খাদ্য সমস্যাক সমাধান হব।

তাৰ পিচত বান নিয়ন্ত্ৰণ। এই ক্ষেত্ৰত বহুতো আগবঢ়া পৰিকল্পিত হৈছে। আমাৰ বহু মাটি আছে যিবিলাক সংস্কাৰ কৰিলে উপযুক্ত খেতিৰ মাটি হব পাৰে আৰু সেই বিলাকৰ সংস্কাৰ সাধন হলে অধিক শস্য উৎপাদন কৰি খাদ্য সমস্যাক সমাধান কৰিব পৰা হব বুলি মোৰ বিশ্বাস। আৰু এটা কাৰণ হৈছে আমাৰ ৰাজ্যত শিল্প উদ্যোগ বিলাক গঠিত হৈছে যদিও আমাৰ খলুৱা শিক্ষিত ডেকা সকলে তাত কাম পোৱা নাই। আনহাতে আমাৰ গাঁৱলীয়া মানুহ বিলাকে হাজিৰা কাম কৰি অৰ্থ উপাৰ্জন কৰিবলৈ বেয়া পায়। ইয়াৰ ফলত উন্নয়ন মূলক আঁচনিৰ অন্তৰ্গত যিবিলাক কাম হৈছে তাৰ পয়চা আমাৰ মানুহে পোৱা নাই। সেই পইচা বাহিৰা

মানুহে লৈ গৈছে। আমাৰ মানুহৰ আখিক অৱস্থা দিনক দিনে বেয়াৰ ফালে চাল লৈছে। তাৰোপৰি আমাৰ মানুহে চেনি আদি যিবিলাক বস্তু আগতে ব্যৱহাৰ নকৰিছিল, সেই বিলাক ব্যৱহাৰ কৰিবলৈ লৈছে। এই বিলাক বস্তু সাধাৰণতে বাহিৰৰ পৰা আহে আৰু সেই বিলাক আমাৰ ইয়াত উৎপাদন নহয় আমাৰ মানুহে কুহিয়াৰ খেতিও কৰিবলৈ এৰি দিছে। গুৱৰ ঠাইত চেনি ব্যৱহাৰ কৰিছে। মানুহে এই বিলাকলৈ মন দিব লাগে। আজি আমি ধান-চাউলৰ লগতে চেনি, গুৰ, মিঠাতেলৰ অভাৱ আৰু অনাটন দেখিছো। এতিয়া আমাৰ মানুহে। এই বিলাক উৎপাদন কৰিবলৈ মন মেলা দেখা গৈছে। আজি মানুহে এটাৰ ঠাইত দুটা খেতি কৰিবলৈ ইচ্ছা প্ৰকাশ কৰিছে। এই মৰ্শে খেতিয়ক সকলে গাৰ, কঠিয়া আদি চৰকাৰৰ পৰা ঠিক মতে যোগান পালে আৰু উন্নত পদ্ধতিৰে কৰিব পাৰিলে খাদ্য সমস্যাৰ সমাধান হব।

মই ED বিভাগৰ কামৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰক ধন্যবাদ জনাওঁ। যোৱা দুবছৰৰ ভিতৰত মঙ্গলদৈত যি খিনি মথাউৰি বান্ধিলে, তাৰ ফলত চাৰিটা মৌজাৰ উপকাৰ হৈছে। টংলালৈকে যিটো কাম প্ৰথম পৰ্যায়ত কৰিব লাগিছিল, সেইটোৰ বাহিৰে দ্বিতীয় পৰ্যায়ত যিটো কৰিব লাগিছিল, সেইটো বন্ধ হৈ আছে। এই কাম পূৰ্ণ কৰি দিলে ৰাইজৰ উপকাৰ হয়। মথাউৰি বান্ধিলে মানুহে মাটি যাৰ কাৰণে ভয় কৰে আৰু তেওঁলোকৰ ক্ষতিও হয়। সেই কাৰণে এই ক্ষেত্ৰত ক্ষতিপূৰণৰ ভাল ব্যৱস্থা হলে ৰাইজৰ উপকাৰ হয়। আকৌ যিবিলাক একচনীয়া মাটি সেই বিলাক এতিয়াও ম্যাডি নোহোৱাৰ কাৰণে মাটিৰ ক্ষতিপূৰণ নাপায়; সেই বিলাকৰ কাৰণেও যেন ক্ষতিপূৰণ দিয়া হয়। তাৰ লগে লগে ভূমিহীন বিলাকেও যাতে খেতিৰ মাটি পায় তাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগে। ব্ৰহ্মপুত্ৰৰ দাঁতিয়েদি আজিও মথাউৰি নহল; ইয়াৰ ফলত দৰং জিলাৰ বহু অপকাৰ হৈছে আৰু নগাওঁ মহকুমাতো হৈছে। ইয়াৰ ফলত পনুৱা সকলৰ বাসস্থান চৰ বিলাক ভাঙি গৈছে। বঙাৰাটিৰ পৰা খাৰুপতীয়ালৈকে এটা মথাউৰি কৰিব লাগে। ক'লাপানী নদীৰ পাৰত মথাউৰি বান্ধিলে ধান খেতি বেছি কৰিব পৰা হব।

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: আপোনাক আৰু কিমান সময় লাগে ?

Shri SIBA PRASAD SARMA কিছু সময় লাগিব।

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: আপুনি কালিলৈ কব।

Adjournment

The Assembly then adjourned till 10 A.M. on Thursday, the 11th March, 1965.

Shillong,
The 6th November, 1965. }

R. C. CHAUDHURI,
Secretary,
Assam Legislative Assembly.