



**ASSAM
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
DEBATES**

OFFICIAL REPORT

**FIFTH SESSION OF THE ASSAM LEGISLATIVE
ASSEMBLY ASSEMBLED AFTER THE SECOND
GENERAL ELECTION UNDER THE SOVEREIGN
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN CONSTITUTION
OF INDIA**

BUDGET SESSION

VOL. I

No. 10

The 14th and 16th March 1959



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DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

1933

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

The Assembly met in the Assembly Chamber, Shillong, at 10 A.M. on Saturday, the 14th March, 1959.

P R E S E N T

Shri Dev Kanta Borooah, B.A., LL.B., Speaker in the Chair, Seven Ministers, four Deputy Ministers and sixty-eight Members.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

STARRED QUESTIONS

(To which oral answers were given)

M. A. Course in Bengali in Post-Graduate Classes of the Gauhati University

Shri GOPESH NAMASUDRA [Patharkandi (Reserved for Scheduled Castes)] asked :

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

- (a) Whether in Post-Graduate Classes of the Gauhati University there is M. A. course in Bengali Literature ?
- (b) Whether Government is aware that Bengali is the second Major Language of the State and it is very developed having a place amongst the developed languages of the world ?
- (c) If so, what is the difficulty in opening the M. A. Classes in Bengali at the Gauhati University ?
- (d) Will Government be pleased to take immediate steps for opening the M. A. course in Bengali Literature in the Gauhati University ?

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance, for Minister, Education) replied :

20. (a)—No.

(b)—Yes.

(c)—It is for the Academic Council of the Gauhati University to decide.

(d)—Does not arise.

Shri GOPESH NAMASUDRA [Patharkandi (Reserved for Scheduled Castes)] : Sir, in view of the fact that Government contribute a huge sum of money towards the Gauhati University Fund, will the Government recommend to the University that the M. A. course in Bengali is opened there ?

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED : The reply is already given that it is for the Academic Council of the Gauhati University to decide.

Shri BHUBAN CHANDRA PRADHANI (Golakganj) : May I know, Sir, how many different languages are there for M. A. course in the Gauhati University and what are those languages.

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED : I want notice of this question, Sir.

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

(To which answers were laid on the table)

Number of servants employed in the Bungalow of the Manager of the Bidyanagar Tea Estate

Shri BISWANATH UPADHYAYA (Patharkandi) asked :

55. Will the Minister, Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) Whether it is a fact that more than 35 (thirty five) servants had been employed in the bungalow of the Manager of the Bidyanagar Tea Estate before 25th September, 1958 ?

(b) If so, what was the work assigned to those workers ?

- (c) What is the area of the vegetable garden of the bungalow and what was the area before the year 1953 ?
- (d) Whether Government will be pleased to lay on the table the statement of annual expenditure in furnishing the bungalow, year by year, since 1949 to 1958 and repairing of the bungalow since 1945-58 ?
- (e) Whether Government will be pleased to lay on the table the list of the works of the said garden executed on contract basis since 1954 and the expenditure involved therein ?
- (f) What is the number of workers employed in the houses of the members of the staff ?
- (g) Whether it is a fact that labour force does not get medicines from the garden hospital and they have to purchase the same from the market for their treatment ?
- (h) What is the number of the Sirdars in the said garden ?
- (i) Whether Government are aware or have received reports to the effect that the payment has been shown in the books against the names of those workers who were absent ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Revenue) replied :

55. (a)—No.
- (b)—Does not arise.
- (c)—About one bigha and it was the same before 1953.
- (d)—A statement is laid on the Library Table.
(Please see Library Register No. s. 69)
- (e)—A statement is laid on the Library Table.
(Please see Library Register No. s. 69.)
- (f)—Ten workers, being the Paniwallas to the staff.
- (g)—No. The labourers get medicine from the garden hospital regularly.
- (h)—16 (sixteen).
- (i)—No.

Shri BISWANATH UPADHYAYA (Patharkandi): Sir, I find that many of the printed replies are incorrect.

Mr. SPEAKER: If the hon. Member is not satisfied with the replies he can give notice for half an hour's discussion under our rules.

Shri DIWJESH CHANDRA DEB SARMA (Digboi): মেনেজাৰব এতিয়া কিমান চাকৰ আছে ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Revenue): I want notice of this question, Sir.

Shri DIWJESH CHANDRA DEB SARMA: এতিয়া ৩৫ জন চাকৰ নাই বুলি কৈছে। সংখ্যা সম্বন্ধে অনুসন্ধান কৰাৰ সময়ত কিমান চাকৰ আছে সেইটো নজনা কৈয়ে নাই বুলি কৈছেন ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS: মেনেজাৰব বঙলাত ৩৫ জন চাকৰ আছে বুলি প্ৰশ্ন কৰিছে, কিন্তু নাই।

Shri BISWANATH UPADHYAYA: The replies are only bluffs.

Mr. SPEAKER: The hon. Member should not make disparaging remarks. If he is not satisfied with the replies to his questions, he may take advantage of the rule for having half an hour discussion on the same.

Sub-Registry Office, Sibsagar

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUA (Amguri) asked :

Will the Minister, Registration be pleased to state—

56. (a) Whether it is a fact that due to increase of Registration works at Sibsagar the Stipendiary Magistrate there has to discharge the works of the Sub-Registrar and as a consequence the litigant public have to suffer as their cases are always adjourned ?
- (b) What action is taken by Government to mitigate the difficulties of the litigant public ?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister, Registration) replied :

56. (a)—The Sub-Registry Office at Sibsagar is an *ex-officio* Sub-Registry Office. Government have no information of the sufferings of the litigant public.

(b)—Necessary action will be taken after making an enquiry.

Shri TANKESWAR CHETIA (Nazira): Sir, whether Government have received any complaint from the Sibsagar Bar Association regarding the dearth of Registrar to cope with the daily work of the Sibsagar Court ?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister, Registration): I have no information, Sir.

Shri RAMNATH DAS [Dergaon (Reserved for Scheduled Castes)]: Regarding (a), may I know from the hon. Minister whether enquiry about it has been made or will be made ?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA: It will be done soon.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA (Gauhati): Whether it is a fact that the District Magistrate or Sub-divisional Magistrate, who are magistrates of First Class power are *Ex-officio* Registrars ?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA: That may be the case.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA: Whether in Sibsagar the Subdivisional Magistrate is an *Ex-Officio* Sub-Registrar ?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA: I am sorry, cannot exactly reply to it, but he is a stipendiary Magistrate.

Requisition of grant No. 52 belonging to Barhat Tea Estate of Sibsagar Division

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri) asked:

57. Will the Minister, Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) Whether it is a fact that the landless people of the locality are demanding requisition of the grant No. 52, belonging to Barhat Tea Estate of Sibsagar Subdivision ?

(b) If so, why it is not yet requisitioned ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Revenue) replied :

57. (a)—No.

(b)—Does not arise.

Wages of the Labourers of the Bidyanagar Tea Estate

Shri BISWANATH UPADHYAYA (Patharkandi) asked:

58. Will the Minister, Revenue be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether it is a fact that the labourers of the Bidyanagar Tea Estate are not getting their wages regularly?
- (b) What is the reason of non-payment of their wages regularly?
- (c) What is the number of the labourers and their dependents who have neither land nor any other sources of income other than their wages?
- (d) Whether Government are aware that a large number of labourers faced starvation during the period in which the management failed to pay their wages ?
- (e) Whether Government are aware that some of these workers specially female workers fainted while working in the plantation because of starvation ?
- (f) Whether it is a fact that the Garden Panchayat approached the Manager to procure foodstuff on credit and to supply them the same to save labourers from starvation ?
- (g) Whether the Manager procured any foodstuff and supplied the same to the labourers ?
- (h) If not, why not ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister. Revenue) replied :

58. (a) & (b)—Payment of labour wages was made regularly upto 26th June, 1958. Difficulties arose from the month of July, 1958 due to the dock strike at Calcutta which caused delay to the clearance of tea fixed for sale as labour wages were to be paid from the sale proceeds of tea.

(c)—There are 272 labourers with 346 dependents who have no *khet* land. It is not known whether they or their dependents have any other source of income, besides wages.

(d)—No starvation case was brought to the notice of the management. The management was quite alive to the situation and arranged for supply of rice and atta to the needy labourers on credit.

(e)—No such case was reported to the management.

(f)—Panchayat approached Manager to arrange food-stuff on credit.

(g)—Yes.

(h)—Does not arise.

Shri DWIJESH CHANDRA DEB SARMA (Digboi): এতিয়া শ্ৰমিক সকলক নিয়ম মতে payment কৰা হৈছেনে?

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Revenue): হৈছে।

Shri DWIJESH CHANDRA DEB SARMA: শ্ৰমিকৰ বাবে কি পৰিমাণৰ খাদ্য সামগ্ৰীৰ (চাউল) আৱশ্যক আৰু চৰকাৰে কিমান সৰববাহ কৰিছে?

Shri HARESWAR DAS: I require notice of this question.

Point of order raised by Shri Birendra Kumar Das, M. L. A.

Shri BIRENDRA KUMAR DAS [Patacharkuchi (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)] : Sir, যোৱা কালি মোৰ এটা প্ৰশ্নৰ উত্তৰত মাননীয় মন্ত্ৰী শ্ৰীযুত দেবেশ্বৰ শৰ্মা ডাঙৰীয়াই কৈছিল যে বিৰোধী দলৰ কোনো এজন সদস্যই তেখেতক চিঠি দেখুৱাব নোৱাৰিলে। কিন্তু চিঠিখন দিবৰ কাৰণে মই আজি তেখেতক ইয়াত বিচাৰিও পোৱা নাই আৰু চেক্ৰেটাৰীয়েট অফিচত ও বিচাৰি পোৱা নাই। গতিকে এতিয়া চিঠিখন কাক দিম?

Mr. SPEAKER: What is the point of order? Rule 300 says, "A point of order shall relate to the interpretation or enforcement of these rules or such Articles of the Constitution as regulate the business of the House and shall raise a question which is within the cognizance of the Speaker." Rules also clearly say that a point of order is not a point of privilege. If the hon. Member wants a clarification on what happened yesterday from the hon. Minister, Education and Public Works Department who is not present here and I do not know whether he is in Shillong or not, I think, best thing would be to raise it when the Minister returns.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYA (Gauhati): Whether it will be a point of privilege—that is to be

considered ; because when the hon. Member yesterday said that he received a letter signed by the Minister himself the Minister said that it was generally the habit of some Members to make statements but when the subject-matter came before the House they were found absent. That is a clear aspersion. Now, the hon. Member has come with the original letter and the Minister who made that aspersion is not found not only in the House but in Shillong. Whether it is a question of privilege of the House ?

Mr. SPEAKER: This is a matter to which I will have to give consideration. I am not in a position to say off hand what the position would be. But it is difficult to rely on one's memory without the proceedings as reported. I do not think the Hon'ble Minister for Public Works Department denied that he received a letter. He said he may have received a letter, but he was not quite sure. Now that letter has been brought which is signed by the Hon'ble Minister. I shall forward to him and I suppose he will do the needful in this behalf.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA (Gauhati): The point is that the reply given by the Minister yesterday was in the negative, whereas the contents of the Minister's letter are in the affirmative. Which should we believe ?

Mr. SPEAKER: There is a misunderstanding. The reply was given by the Hon'ble Deputy Minister. But when it was brought to the notice of the Hon'ble Minister he said that he was not quite sure. Now that the letter has been placed before me I shall forward it to the Hon. Minister with request that he would do the needful.

This is evidently a case where the left hand did not know what the right hand did. (*Loud Laughter*).

The Assam Appropriation (No. 1) Bill, 1959

Mr. SPEAKER: We have to examine the Assam Appropriation (No. 1) Bill, 1959 and before that I have a message from the Governor.

"Under the provision of Article 207 (1) of the Constitution of India, I, Saiyid Fazl Ali, Governor of Assam, recommend the introduction in the Assam Legislative Assembly of the Assam Appropriation (No. 1) Bill, 1959."

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Bill has already been published in the Extraordinary Gazette. So I do not think I need take leave of the House to introduce it.

Mr. SPEAKER: As it is published in the Gazette the leave is not necessary.

There is another message from the Governor.

“Under the provision of Article 207 (3) of the Constitution of India, I, Saiyid Fazl Ali, Governor of Assam, recommend that the Assam Appropriation (No. I) Bill, 1959 be taken into consideration by the Assam Legislative Assembly.”

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that the Assam Appropriation (No. I) Bill, 1959 be taken into consideration.

Mr. SPEAKER: Motion moved is that the Assam Appropriation (No. I) Bill, 1959 be taken into consideration.

Shri TARUNSEN DEKA (Nalbari-West): Under Rule 154 of the Assembly Rules of Procedure, so far as my impression goes, there is scope for amendments here, subject to the approval of the Speaker. I think some amendments can be moved upon the Appropriation Bill, subject to the approval of the Speaker. So, Sir, when the scope of the amendment is here, I think, as a general procedure of Bills, in future the Appropriation Bill should be placed before the Members at least a few days ahead before discussion. Of course the hon. Minister-in-charge just now said that it has been published in the Extraordinary Gazette.

Mr. SPEAKER: If it is published in the Gazette then leave is not necessary.

Shri TARUNSEN DEKA: Regarding consideration, etc. of the Bill, so far as my impression goes, under Rule 77 of the Rules of Procedure at least two days notice is required to give amendments. If that be the fact I suggest that in future while the Appropriation Bill comes to the floor of the House it should be made available to the hon. Members of the House at least a few days ahead of the day on which the Bill is to be considered. I further suggest that when grants of this nature are placed before the House, at least to discuss the demands more days and hours should be allotted. I am just speaking about the supplementary grants,

Mr. SPEAKER: Appropriation Bill is a special matter therefore it is covered by special rules. So you will confine your observation only to the Appropriation Bill.

Shri TARUNSEN DEKA (Nalbari-West): It is relevant to the grants. So I am mentioning it, Grants No. 23,37,38,44 and 59 which have been placed here in the Bill and then the Supplementary grants No. 19,22,23 and 29. On the day of discussing these grants.....

Mr. SPEAKER: Grants are different. When you discuss the Appropriation Bill you discuss only the contents of the Bill.

Shri TARUNSEN DEKA: Grants as in the Appropriation Bill.

Mr SPEAKER: The Appropriation Bill is introduced only when the grants have been disposed of. Now how to utilise that money that is the function of the Appropriation Bill.

Shri TARUNSEN DEKA: Grants are passed. I do not speak about the passing of these grants, but I want to make general observation about these grants which your honour may kindly allow. Sir, in Grant No.23—charges on account of famine relief, some amount has been taken for test relief work in some of the hill districts and also for the border relief programme. My point is this, Sir that when some trouble is in the border naturally the money in those Grants or Heads should come from the Central Government and not from the State fund because.....

Mr. SPEAKER: What did the hon. Member do when the Supplementary budget was passed? This question should have been put at that time.

Shri TARUNSEN DEKA: On the day when the Supplementary Demands were discussed, most of the heads were guillotined as the time was very short. So when some items were not discussed, the Speaker may allow to have a discussion on these subjects now. Of course when there is a repetition, it can be stopped.

Mr. SPEAKER: As I said, so far as the Appropriation Bill is concerned, as the hon. Members know, it is a very

technical matter. Once the House has discussed particular items of demands and gave their verdict on them, there is hardly any scope for discussion of the Appropriation Bill and if the hon. Member wants to draw my attention to what I did in the first Budget Session when I allowed discussion on the Appropriation Bill, I did so because I found that the time allotted for discussion of the budget demands was very much too limited and therefore, a number of important items were guillotined and therefore, I permitted that. Both in terms of our rules as well as the parliamentary practice, the scope for discussion of the Appropriation Bill is very limited. In fact, both in the House of Commons and the Lok Sabha and almost all the Legislatures do hardly take two to three minutes to pass the Appropriation Bill. But in view of the special circumstances obtaining in our Assembly that the time allotted was short and the time table was prepared before I took charge of this august office, I thought it my duty to enable the hon. Members to discuss those items which have been guillotined for no fault of theirs but because the time was short. I also referred this question to the Speakers' Conference which discussed all these procedures in Jaipur. They said that although it was not usually done, but in view of the special circumstances, I was right in permitting the hon. Members to discuss the Appropriation Bill. In fact, in the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, Section 218 (5) and on the basis of which our rules have been framed, it is stated that "The Speaker may, in order to avoid repetition of debate, require members desiring to take part in discussion on an Appropriation Bill to give advance intimation of the specific points they intend to raise, and he may withhold permission for raising such of the points as in his opinion appear to be repetitions of the matters discussed on a demand for grant or as may not be of sufficient public importance." So unless something of public importance takes place between the passing of the Supplementary Demands and Appropriation Bill, there is hardly any scope for discussion on the Appropriation Bill and for which previous permission of the Speaker is necessary. I also find that I was not in the Chair when certain items were guillotined. Had it been brought to my notice earlier, I would have done something on this behalf. The hon. Member should have brought certain items which were guillotined to my notice so that I may open the door for discussion of the guillotined items. But in view of the fact that he did not take advantage of that situation, I am not in a position to allow him to do so now. But in future, when

there is an item which has been guillotined and if it is an item of public importance, of course this is a matter to be decided by the Speaker, then I will open the door as far as necessary for discussion of any matter in the Appropriation Bill. I hope that will suffice the hon. Member.

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Labour, etc.) : Without casting any aspersion to what you have said Sir, will it not create a precedent if this discussion is allowed? If this is allowed then the hon. Members in the Opposition will get a handle to concentrate discussion on some items so that all the other items might be left out and then later on say that these are matters of public importance and therefore, must be permitted to be raised later on at the time of passing of the Appropriation Bill thereby taking away the time of the House.

Mr. SPEAKER : So far as I am concerned, I function on the basis that all Members of this House whether belonging to the Government Benches or the Opposition Benches have an inherent desire to see that there is adequate and proper discussion of the subjects brought before this House and I have full faith in the bonafide of every hon. Member of this House. I have no doubt that every Member whether he adores the Treasury Benches or the Opposition Benches will agree with me in having fair and adequate discussion on all the subjects and so far as the directions of the discussions in this House are concerned, it is entirely a matter for the Speaker to control. An in view of the fact that in this House we have built up a tradition of consulting the Business Advisory Committee in which the hon. Members of the Opposition are adequately and effectively represented, I don't think any problem will arise. But if owing to unforeseen circumstances an item has been left out and the Speaker thinks that the item is of public importance, only then will discussion on the Appropriation Bill be allowed. I suppose that takes care of the doubts that may have arose in the mind of the hon. Friend, Mr. Tripathi and I hope he need not worry about it all.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA (Gauhati) : I think it is better that we make ourselves clear on this point, Sir. As a matter of fact, it appears from what my Friend Shri Tripathi has said that he is not in favour of the Opposition concentrating only on a few issues in a particular session of the Assembly. But I think that would be a better procedure, because instead of going on lightly criticising all items numbering as many as 30

or so, if we select a few items in a particular session, I think Government cannot have any objection to that.

Mr. SPEAKER: So far as this matter is concerned, this was brought to the notice of the hon. Members of the Business Advisory Committee which opined that every item should not be discussed in a year. The House should discuss only certain items in this year and in the next year, other remaining items may be discussed. In fact, this was introduced also in the Lok Sabha. Certain items are left out when they would like to concentrate on some particular items. In that case this item will not be considered to have been given to the hon. Members of the Opposition who have committed to that position to use it as a handle to hold up the House to ransom. I have that much faith on every hon. Member of this House including the hon. Members of the Opposition.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA (Gauhati): So far as the time of this House is concerned and so far as the proper use of the time is concerned Sir, it is a matter with which both sides of the House are equally concerned and in that aspect of the matter, I think both sides of the House should give all the co-operation that is necessary to the Speaker. But the point that my Friend Shri Tripathi raised is this: that if this is allowed then the Opposition may use it as a handle for concentrating the discussions to a few items only.....(Shri K. P. Tripathi: Our position is of a defensive nature.....). Whatever that may be, I think this is a matter for mutual understanding. I think, so far as the time of this House is concerned, the line of mutual misunderstanding should be removed and a line of mutual understanding should be taken and so far as the allocation of hours or minutes on the different items is concerned, it will be better to leave the matter to the Business Advisory Committee to see and decide as to how many hours or how many minutes can be given to different items.

Mr. SPEAKER: That is what the Business Advisory Committee is trying to do.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA: Yes Sir, that was the procedure in past and there has not been much difficulty. Now, so far as this Appropriation Bill is concerned, our rules are also very clear and they are in keeping with the

rules of the Lok Sabha. Sir, if hon. Members will go through sub-rules 3, 4 and 5 of rule 154 they will find provision there for discussing matters of public importance or of administrative policy, etc. So, whereas there is scope for discussing the matters, there is also discretion of the Speaker to decide as to what matters are of public importance and or of administrative importance and whether time can be given and if so, to what extent? It may be considered whether a full day or some hours or only some minutes may be given for the Appropriation Bill. Therefore, if our discussions are only for academic value, then if we discuss this rule outside the House that will do no harm, that will save some precious minutes of the House.

Mr. SPEAKER: It may be held that since both the hon. Minister and the hon. Member have much academic distinction, therefore their discussions here may be more academic.

Now, I put the question. The question is that the Assam Appropriation (No.I) Bill, 1959, be taken into consideration.

(The question was adopted).

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance): Sir, I beg to move that the Assam Appropriation (No.I) Bill, 1959 be passed.

Mr. SPEAKER: The motion moved is that the Assam Appropriation (No.I) Bill, 1959 be passed.

(The Bill was passed).

General discussion of the Budget

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Saikhowa): Mr. Speaker Sir, I was speaking yesterday on the railways and the deplorable condition of the branch railways in the State of Assam. Sir, the hill section of our railways need improvement. The improvement of the hill section is not only necessary for the convenience of the people, but in my opinion, the necessity of improving this section is required for the defence of the country as well. Sir, similarly, the branch railway lines such as Simoluguri—Moran, Chaparmukh—Silghat, Tinsukia—Saikhowa and other branch railways of the State need the immediate attention of the Government of India. Sir, I would request the State Government also to find out ways

and means to improve road communications especially on the borders and under-developed areas of the State. For greater understanding between the people of the N. E. F. A. and this State, I would request the State Government to take up the matter of improving road communications towards N. E. F. A. No doubt Government have taken certain roads, but I find that the progress is slow. For example, I would like to refer to the Kakapathar—Namsai road towards Lohit Division and the Ramdhon—Jonai road towards Siang Division in N. E. F. A. I know that these roads were started some years back but the progress is so slow that it would not reach the target, even the target of earth work for several years to come. Therefore, Sir, I would request the State Government to find out ways and means to speed up progress of these roads.

Sir, I am glad that Government are inclined to uplift the backward people especially the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. We have seen tangible progress amongst the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. But Sir, the facilities extended to other backward class people seems to be too meagre. There is a certain section of people in Assam who are very backward—even more backward than the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Their interests were not adequately represented when special provisions were made in the Indian Constitution for their improvement. Sir, if we refer to the report of the Backward Classes Commission we will find the remarks of the Backward Classes Commission that there are certain people who are living a deplorably backward existence. Some sections of the people the Commission found to be living in sub-human existence. They called them as most backward and put a star against them. For this fact Sir, it is of urgent necessity that our Government should come forward to their rescue at least to the extent of giving adequate educational facilities to them if only to the extent given to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Sir, some time we find that some undesirable remarks are made by some people and such remarks come also from the lips of responsible persons regarding these other backward class people. Sir, in this connection I do not like to give my own opinion only. I would like to quote a few lines from the Report of the Backward Classes Commission, Vol. III, which is as follows:—
“There cannot be two opinions about the fact that communal representation has been solely responsible for the creation of Pakistan, but the backward classes as a whole cannot be said to be communal as they contain within themselves all religions and

all castes. Many people who do not believe in the real uplift of these backward classes advance the plea that it is a communal body and I am bold to say that if this view be properly analysed the very persons advancing this plea will be found to practise communalism in every sphere of their life". Sir, the reason of backwardness of different sections of people are different. One of the reasons I would like to refer to p. 72 of the third para of the same Report which is—"The history also tells us that all the so called Shudras, who are mostly now backward classes, were originally kept as socially low and were then debarred under law from getting any education under law so that they might not become conscious of their social backwardness and this social backwardness was further rooted in them by making them believe through religion that all this was the outcome of their past life and that they were destined to remain backward and hence remained contented with their low position." Sir, this is one of the factors for becoming and remaining backward most of the people of India in all spheres of life. Therefore it is my humble request to the Government that they should devise ways and means to bring up the people who have been left behind. The uplift of backward people in my opinion will strengthen the whole of India, and if we make them remain where they are, there might be a tendency which may lead to trouble of our national life. Sir, I do not like to speak on this subject for long and I would now like to speak a few words about my own district for a few minutes. Sir, proper justice has not been meted out to the people of my district. The people of my district feel that as the Central Government do not understand and appreciate the peculiar problem of the State, the State Government do not properly appreciate the peculiar problem of my district. I would like to point out the peculiar nature of problems of the district. There is no responsible person either in the permanent cadre or in other capacity in the Government who can effectively and properly focus the problem of the people of my district. You will find surprisingly enough in some interior places some people even now after the attainment of independence do not know about the transfer of power. We find a very superficial view about the problem of the district is maintained. Importance of the industries of the district is generally recognised, but the local people have become fish out of water. In different industries and trades you will find their condition has deteriorated. Further you will find the local people find very little scope in different trade and businesses and industries not to speak of private industries, but also in trade and industries partially controlled by the Government. Not to speak of

appointments in different departments under the Government of India, the people of my district also get little scope in different departments under the State Government also. If you take a random survey you will find the sad plight of the people of my district. I do not know whether there is any other Democratic country where such sad plight of the people is seen, when they claim to be the children of the soil of a particular region and yet they are to face such a sad plight. Sir, when Government undertake the responsibility for the welfare of each and every citizen, I do not think that the country as a whole can advance only by the advancement of one or two sections at the cost of others. There are different provisions in the Indian Constitution to protect the weaker sections of the people from exploitation. As the present measures to safeguard the weaker sections do not appear to be adequate I would suggest arrangements of safeguard by making it on a regional basis instead of the basis of caste or creed. Although it is unpleasant for me to say, I feel that I should bring it to the notice of the House so that Government give due consideration to these facts.

Sir, now, I would like to refer to matters pertaining to Education in the State. We heard a'out some clamour about the mushroom growth of High English Schools, Middle English Schools in certain localities. We find in certain areas the absence of such schools are strongly pronounced. Therefore I would suggest that Government should enunciate a clear cut policy for establishment of the High English, Middle English Schools. In my opinion, High English Schools should be allowed to grow at a distance of seven miles and Middle English School at a distance of about four miles. Where there are more schools within such a distance, attempts should be made for their amalgamation and where there is absence of schools in a big area but the number of students do not justify, attempts should be made to establish such schools in such area, because at the initial stage there may not be sufficient number of students, but gradually their number will increase. So for the equal development of all regions, I would request to take into consideration the population and the size of the locality in providing such High English, Middle English or Lower Primary Schools. If we insist on the formula of number of students only it may so happen that certain areas would be left behind and there will be clamour of negligence and discrimination. These allegations of discrimination will come in future if not now. Therefore I would request the Government to take initiative for establishment of such schools where such schools are necessary but not in existence.

Sir with regard to the framing of policies, Acts and Regulations, we are quite upto the mark but in implementation we find some departure. Those people—some local leaders who are vocal enough they are able to focus the attention with regard to their areas. When we could not have any person to focus our grievances in regard to the problems of certain areas, their grievances are hardly attended. Therefore, Sir, I would request to give importance so that our Acts, Rules and Regulations are given effect to thoroughly in all the areas equally and we need not wait for any representations to come from any area to attend to any grievances.

Sir, as I have already stated about the employment problems in different trades, similar conditions obtains in regard to the employment of our nationals in other Government of India job also. In different departments of the Government of India, the number of people deputed from the geographical boundary of this State seems to be very limited. For example, in the railways. The Railway Zone was created, and the people of this State had high hopes that candidate from within the geographical boundary of Assam would get preference in the matter of employment in the railway. I have grave doubt whether those high hopes have been fulfilled. Similarly also in other departments of the Government of India, the people of our State do not get sufficient opportunities for employment. There may be some idea that the people of Assam are not sufficiently qualified to fill up those posts. If any body harbour any such feeling, Sir, I beg humbly to differ with him. History will never substantiate any such idea. I am sure if suitable opportunities are thrown open to our young boys and girls, they will be able to prove their worth even in much wider spheres of administration not to speak only of the all India sphere of administration.

With these few words, Sir, I would request the Government to give proper consideration to the suggestions that I have put forward.

Mr. A. THANGLURA (Chief Parliamentary Secretary): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am really grateful to you for giving me this opportunity to speak a few words on the speech delivered the other day by the Finance Minister. Well, Sir, at the beginning of his speech the Finance Minister has mentioned that he has once again the honour and privilege of presenting the Annual Budget of the Assam Government after almost 20 years. Incidentally, this reminds me or takes me back to the years 1938-39 when the present Finance Minister had the privilege and distinction of becoming the Finance Minister. At that time, as I can well presume, the Congress ruling party

had to face a very strenuous time, out as the Congress was to counteract the designs of the mighty bureaucratic power that was then ruling the country. But even during that time also, I believe, our Finance Minister could give a very good account of himself and could acquit himself quite creditably of the great responsibility that was imposed on him at that time. Time has vastly changed since then. And yet now the Finance Minister has presented a surplus Budget before the House for which the ruling Congress Party has every reason to be proud of. The other day, my Friend Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya during the course of his observations about the Budget said that the Budget speech of the Finance Minister is merely a highly cultured and a well polished one. I am, afraid my Friend, as usual has been too modest in his remarks. To me apart from the fact that the speech is a highly cultured and well polished one, it is at the same time an inspiring and a comprehensive one touching upon practically all the important aspects of the country's needs. I think it is a very valuable one, and I feel sure that no reasonable persons will fail to be impressed and convinced that the speech is also rather very outspoken and frank one. When we examine the line of his approach to Third-Five Year Plan, we will see that there is no ulterior motive behind this speech. The Finance Minister has asked the advice and suggestion from the hon. Members of this House as to how we can approach the 3rd Five Year Plan. This is evidently the outcome of utter sincerity of purpose and great anxiety on the part of the Finance Minister to utilise the opportunity afforded to us all in the best possible manner. Sir, Shri Bhattacharyya has stated that this Budget is not at all different from the past Budgets. It is evidently the time for us all the members of the House to give him the best possible advice so that he the hon. Finance Minister may formulate his decisions in the best interest of the country.

Now, regarding the welfare activities, I feel the allocation of money for welfare activities of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes made in the Budget are very far sighted and diplomatic too. We have seen that Rs.50,000 has been allocated for the Welsh Mission Hospital at Shillong, Rs. 10,000 for one hospital at Lungleh, Rs.5,000 for another hospital at Aijal. Well, we cannot deny the fact that these Missionaries have done a lot of patriotic and humanitarian work all throughout the State. I must frankly admit that this kind of monetary help was never given before to the Shillong Welsh Mission Hospital. I, therefore, feel that the Scheduled Castes and

Scheduled Tribes have enough reasons to be grateful to the Finance Minister. So, after going through this the confidence of the people as a whole must have been immensely inspired. Again we have seen what sort of subsidies and what sort of help have been rendered to the Khasi and Jaintia Hills, Garo Hills, Lushai Hills and Mikir Hills which are practically the autonomous districts. As for the problems of Khasis living on the border, the cause has been practically championed by Rev. J.J.M. Nichols-Roy and the Government is also very much alive to the exigencies of the situation prevailing in those areas. But as I am a representative from the Lushai Hills, I should like to mention the situation prevailing there. I have seen that for the Lungleh Subdivision a good amount of commodities has already been sent by the Government for which I am deeply grateful. But in the meantime some more difficulties have been experienced there which could not be mentioned in the budget speech. The other day I happened to visit Aijal where the food situation is somewhat more acute and the problem therefore has become rather severe. I should like to mention that the price of rice was Rs.28 per maund at Aijal but before I left Aijal the price shot up to Rs.30 to 32 per maund. As our people are generally superstitious and as there has been so much bamboo flowering it has been stated that a real famine is forthcoming. We are already grateful to the Government for the subsidies and other help being extended to our district in the previous years and now I feel that some more such help will have to be rendered to obviate the difficulties of the people. As a famine is apprehended some villagers have begun to store rice and paddy in their own villages and are not bringing them to Aijal, which is the headquarters of the Mizo district, for sale. So, naturally as a result of that the people living at Aijal are in a very difficult position. I understand that a good number of fair price shops were opened in the United Khasi and Jaintia Hills and Garo Hills districts in the previous years, but no such shops have so far been opened at Aijal. So, I hope Government would consider this point and would try to take some steps in this direction in order to give some relief to the people. The other day the Deputy Commissioner of Mizo district told me that a good amount of rice was coming for Aijal, but it would be disposed of to the people at the rate of Rs.26 per maund. I should like to say that those people who are not hoarding money and have not much money may not be able to purchase rice at that exorbitant rate. When rice is selling at Rs.18 or 20 per maund in the Khasi Hills and Garo Hills I do not see any reason why the price of rice at Aijal should be fixed at Rs.26 and why it cannot be reduced.

I have just now mentioned about bamboo flowering in the Lushai Hills which has also affected the Mikir Hills and North Cachar Hills. Recently I have come across several places in the North Cachar Hills where bamboos are dying. But this bamboo flowering has not yet affected the Garo Hills. I do not know if that has affected any other places of the State. Any way I hope Government is quite alive to this situation.

Regarding Community Projects and Development Blocks I understand that altogether 64 blocks have already been opened in our State. A seminar was arranged a few months ago to cultivate a healthy relation between the officials and non-officials regarding the working of these Blocks. A very right step was taken by the Government in this respect. When Community projects and other development blocks are playing important role for the development of our people. I fully extend my gratitude to the Government for the necessary steps that have been taken with a view to ameliorating the condition of the tribal people. While we express our difficulties that are experienced in the tribal areas we cannot at the same time ignore the fact that some plains people every year suffer from the cruel treatment of nature, for instance, floods, erosion, etc. Government do render some sort of flood relief to the affected people to obviate their difficulties to some extent. Regarding flood control and irrigation, some steps have been taken by the Government and some schemes are under examination.

Incidentally I like to mention here what the Finance Minister has stated in his budget speech at page 31 he said. "The hon. Members, in the past, expressed the desire of placing budget provisions for the Tribal Areas Department separately in order that the House may get an opportunity to discuss the working of that Department. I have given my utmost consideration to the suggestion and I submit that, apart from the desirability of avoiding all such tendencies as are likely to create separatism, it is also not possible.....".

I fully appreciate the opinion expressed by the Hon'ble Finance Minister against placing a separate Budget for the Tribal Areas Department. A handful of people are doing propaganda, and a lot of rumour is afloat, that the Tribal Areas Department is going to be separated and some sort of Hill Ministry is going to be formed. I have had some headache regarding this in my own district. I am, therefore, glad that the Finance Minister has made the position clear. It will save a lot of my time as it would not be necessary for me to refute this kind of

propaganda personally. As the Finance Minister has correctly stated; if there is any discussion or any reference to expenditure in the Tribal Areas Department, the Minister-in-charge of the Tribal Areas Department may reply on behalf of the Minister-in-charge of the Department or in addition to him. Now, we are very fortunate in having a very capable and hardworking Tribal Minister, who has made a lot of sacrifice. We feel that our interests are perfectly safe in his hands and, therefore, the procedure suggested by the Finance Minister seems to be the most conducive one.

Regarding firing on the border, I would like to mention some little difficulties we have had to face. Some time in November, the Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Ingty, the Assistant Conservator of Forests, Mr. Goswami, and myself happened to visit all the border areas of the Lushai Hills that are close to Burma as well as to the Chittagong Hills Tracts. We covered 335 miles on foot. In course of our touring we did not see any infiltration from the Burma side. But so far as the border areas with Pakistan in the Chittagong Hills Tracts are concerned, I feel that some steps have to be taken. The Pakistanis have got a police outpost and also a forest beat house on the mouth of Tengakhal, where Pakistani merchants come to buy the forest produce of the Mizo district which is taken there by our people by boats. We have got neither any outpost nor any forest beat house nearby. The Pakistani traders, therefore, dictate their terms as the forest produce cannot be taken back. This is a river of no return. Once the produce is taken there they have to be disposed of at whatever price is offered. Moreover, that portion of the Mizo district is rich in forest produce like timber, cane, etc. Due to lack of any Police outpost or beat house nearby our forest produce is pilfered by Pakistani intruders. So, in that area we are practically at the mercy of Pakistanis.

Then, Sir, the people living in that border are mostly Chakmas, who are nomadic in nature. For them partition has no meaning. To-day they will come over to the Mizo district and another day they will go back to the Chittagong Hills Tracts. So, they commit all sorts of mischief and nuisance. We cannot do anything now because we have got no outpost. It is really high time to see that something is done. A good outpost should, therefore, be opened there immediately.

Then, Sir, as has already been stated by many hon. Members, a lot of inconvenience and difficulties are experienced

by the people living in the borders. As these have been very well elaborated by our venerable Member Rev. Nichols-Roy, I do not like the time of the House by reiterating them. At Baghmara in Garo Hills also, I know people are facing similar difficulties. While we have got difficulties from Pakistanis, it is strange that we are facing some sort of difficulties from our close neighbours Tripura and Manipur, where we have got a lot of Mizo people. The Tripura administration have set up a police outpost near the Kawrthah village facing Tripura, which falls in my constituency, and Manipur has set up an outpost near Tipaimukh, which also falls in my constituency. These outposts have created a lot of inconvenience and difficulties for our people and they have hampered the free movement and contact with people living on the other side of the border. This has created dissatisfaction among the leaders of the Mizo Union and also the people in general. I think an enquiry should be made in this matter.

Sir, I do not like to take any more time of the House. I am really grateful to the Finance Minister for the surplus Budget which he has presented to the House. Though the speech has been dubbed as something egoistic and cunning by Mr. Bhattacharyya.....

Shri GAURI SANKAR BHATTACHARYYA (Gauhati): I did not charge the Finance Minister with egoism. All that I said was that the speech was rather a criticism of the Budget than an introduction of it.

Mr. A. THANGLURA (Chief Parliamentary Secretary): My memory is rather sharp and I remember what he said. Any way, Sir, I fully acknowledge my appreciation of the Budget. With these words, I resume my seat.

Shri TARUN SEN DEKA (Nalbari-West): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the speech which the Hon. Finance Minister delivered in the House in presentation of the Budget shows a surplus budget but to me it has not brought anything new to the people. This budget has not given any indication for the solution of the huge problem of unemployment, which according to own admission of the Minister there are about 85,000 unemployed persons in our State, but so far as I know, there are about 3 lakhs of unemployed. This is a serious problem, but in the budget speech no solution for this has been given.

Regarding other problems of the State, the most vital problems are land, agriculture and industries. So far as land

goes from the Minister's speech nothing effective has been heard. Regarding land reform there is mention about a resolution of Nagpur Congress Session and only the statements of enactment of Adhiar Act, Land Ceiling Act, etc. but there is no promise of land reform. I feel that these Acts are required proper amendments according to the requirement of giving safeguard to the interest of landless tillers, otherwise, these enactments will be of no use. As a matter of fact, the Ceiling Act has been enacted long before but there is no safeguard for occupiers of land. Government should bring in an amendment to this bill for this purpose or should bring a new bill.

Regarding the Adhiar Act about which sufficient has been discussed there is no proper and adequate protection to the real adhiars and the result is in unprecedented scale of forceful evictions throughout the length and breadth of Assam, from Dhubri to Sadia, in spite of the fact that we have been repeatedly bringing the same to the notice of the Government but no action has been taken as yet by the Government. Is it because the bureaucrats have no feeling or sympathy for the poor tillers and adhiars? Nothing has been done in regard to land reform to serve the real purpose of giving benefit to the real tillers of land.

Sir, it is said that a bill has been prepared and about to be presented before the House regarding Hindu Religious Endowment Properties. So far as my information goes, this bill will not be for the protection of the real tillers of the soil because this bill made no reference to the rights and privileges of occupants of land. If our Government is interested on land reform it is their duty to bring the Hindu Religious Endowment Bill they should have in it the provision for the protection of the rights and interests of the poor tillers, the real landless people, who are in occupation of the land.

Furthermore, the Government issued orders to tea garden owners that surplus lands in tea gardens should be released by them for settlement with real cultivators to help in the grow more faod compaign and to give adequate work to the landless tillers. But nothing tangible appears to have been done in this regard.

Sir, the land reform policy of this Government is nothing but words of jugglery. Let me cite an instance, under the name of land reform, the present Government, the Chief Minister and other Ministers at Gauhati and its suberb areas are taking

some lands for themselves. In this connection, I would refer to a letter to the Editor to the "Shillong Observer", which was published on 28th February, 1959. It has been written by one Shri Purna Rajvanshi. He complains that our Ministers are going down and taking their lands. If that is the type of land reform, I do not know where it will end.

Regarding agriculture, what has been said in the speech is about a huge sums of money spent on this account, and various activities undertaken and the expectation that there would be tremendous change in the agriculture, but so far as I know for the last 12 years, after we attained independence no important change has been done for agriculture, although new Directorate or Secretariat have been created and new methods have been adjoined to it.

In respect of industries, Sir, it has been mentioned by the Finance Minister that as the Central Government is not sympathetic to us so it is not possible on our part to start with major industries in our State. Of course, his admission is frank, but this frank admission is not sufficient because besides the Central Government this Government has its own responsibility towards industrialisation of this State. We have just demands to the Central Government to make allotments of funds for the development of industries in this State, but in spite of this, we have our own responsibility. Our Government can undertake medium and small industries.

Sir, the other day, I visited the Umtru Hydro Electric Project and gathered information that out of 8,400 k. w. of electricity produced there, only 2,400 or 2,600 k. w. is used and the remaining energy goes waste. This is really a heavy loss to the State. In spite of the fact that two years have already been elapsed since the completion of the Umtru project, but within these two years why Government cannot bring forward some plans to utilize the electric forces. Only to light some streets or light some houses is not enough unless we can utilise the electric forces in our industries. It is no doubt true that the Government have set up some electric installations in different parts of the State. But only installation of some electric establishments here and there will not do any good or will bring little good if we cannot utilize the electric forces in furtherance of our industries. So I give a warning to the Government that they should thing out proper plan so that these electric forces should be properly utilised for expansion of industries in the State.

Regarding Education, I should like to say that though something has been said about Education, there is no new plan which Government have taken up after Independence. The same old method of the per-independence days is still continued. There has been no fundamental change in our educational policy. The policy now followed is not for the development of the State. Only to give some money to some institutions or to appoint some teachers or to establish some institutions is not adequate enough in the educational sphere if we cannot bring about a fundamental change in the system. When Government is saying about more education they are not coming forward to exempt from sale tax on books and other instruments which are used in our educational institutions. I am surprised when there is a surplus budget, why books for students are not exempted from sales tax ?

Shri BISWADEV SARMA (Deputy Minister, Labour, etc): Text books are exempted from sales tax.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA (Gauhati): The hon. Member only said books.

Shri TARUNSEN DEKA (Nalbari-West): Sir, no initiative or self-help from the local people can be gathered by the Government and for that reason the main aims and objects of N. E. S. Block have been frustrated. Only to establish some institutions, to construct some roads or to excavate some tanks or to establish some schools in backward areas with Government money is not the aim and object of N.E.S. Block and Community Project. Unless we create initiative in our people and bring about a fundamental change in their economic and social outlook, as reported in the Balwantray Committee's report, no such thing will bring real good to our people. As I said the question of these N.E.S. Blocks and Community Project has been side-tracked by our Government. So I say proper attention should be given to this.

Regarding Flood Control, Irrigation and P.W.D. these department have proved total failure. Of course here and there some roads and embankments were constructed, but those roads were left in complete for years together or left in my area half-completed or not maintained at all. For example, the Nalbari-Bahjanani Road, Bihampur-Belsa-Barnibari Road, Chamata-Rampur Road, Tihu-Haribhag Road, etc., all these roads are left incomplete and without any maintenance at all. Not only in my area, I have gathered report from other areas also that

almost all P.W.D. roads in those areas were either half completed or not completed. I do not understand what is the utility of making a jugglery of figures that every year we are constructing so many roads. Similarly the flood control policy of this Government which was initiated a few years ago has met with total failure. In spite of spending a huge sum of money Government totally failed to safe guard the people from flood trouble. One point has been referred to that the Central Government, who promised 8 crores to the State Government are now agreeable only to give 3 crores and for that the Finance Minister has expressed regret. But I do not understand why this important fact has been revealed to us only yesterday, why it was kept hidden or kept secret so long? If the demand from Assam has not been met by the Central Government why not the State Government invited our people to stand solidly behind them and compel the Central Government like Oil Refinery movement so that more money could be obtained from them? The procedure taken by our Government in this respect is too bureaucratic. Only they have revealed the fact on the flood of the Assembly yesterday, they have not approached the people not they have given due pressure to the Central Government. The Finance Minister may express some sort of regret or inability that such and such work they are unable to do due to the refusal of the Central Government to give more money, but I should make him understand that only expression of words or figures will not be sufficient unless the Government come with bold step to solve the problem. I have not seen anything but routine in the long report of him. Nobody did care to know who was the Revenue or Finance Minister twenty years ago and who is the present Revenue or Finance Minister to day. Nobody from the common masses care to know that. All that they care to know is whether they are exempted from the heavy burden of sales tax, whether they are exempted from the heavy burden of land revenue, heavy burden of poverty and hunger. From the people's necessity I think that it is a routine budget. This type of budget is placed every year. There is nothing new except the changes of some figures here and there. So this is not a people's budget, it is a routine budget. I have seen within the period of 12 years that Government has failed to solve the big or major problems of the people. Though they have sought some excuses, some unreasonable excuses I should say that these excuses will not bring any good either to the Government or to the people. People want real solution of their problem which Government failed to do.

Mr. SPEAKER: I hope the hon. Member will be brief.

Shri TARUNSEN DEKA (Nalbari-West): So, I think this Government is not bold enough to solve the urgent problems of the people. It is very much disappointing not only to us here in the House but also to the people when after the placing of the Budget of the people when the people set this in the paper generally they remarked "It is not our budget and it cannot bring any good to us".

Shrimati LILY SEN GUPTA (Lahowal): মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মাননীয় বিত্ত মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ৰ ভাষণত নতুনৰূপ আৰু নিৰ্ণূনতাৰ মাধ্যমত ভবিষ্যত পৰিকল্পনাৰ স্বস্পষ্ট আভাস দেখিবলৈ পাই মই তেখেতৰ শলাগ লৈছো। মোৰ আশা আছিল যে, অন্যান্য বিভাগৰ লগত মানি পুৰাই বনুৱা বিভাগেও বাজেটত শোভা পাব, দুখৰ বিষয় বনুৱাৰ কথা উল্লেখ কৰা দেখা নোপালো। অবশ্যে তেখেতে নিবনুৱা সমস্যাৰ কথাত যথেষ্ট উদ্বেগ প্ৰকাশ কৰিছে; আৰু কাছাডৰৰ চাহ বাগিছা বন্ধ কৰি বনুৱাক অন্য কামত নিয়োজিত কৰিবলৈ ইচ্ছা প্ৰকাশ কৰিছে।

গতিকে এই বিষয়ে মই দুখাবমান নকৈ নোৱাৰো। আজি অনা-অৰ্থনৈতিক কাছাডৰ চাহ বাগিছাত বনুৱাসকলে যি শোচনীয় অবস্থাৰ সন্মুখীন হৈছে, সেই কথা এই সদনৰ সকলো সদস্যই উপলব্ধি কৰিছে। চাহ বাগিছা বন্ধ কৰি নিবনুৱা সমস্যাৰ সংখ্যা বৃদ্ধি কৰাত মই মান্তি হব নোৱাৰো আৰু বন্ধ কৰাৰ কাৰণে নেদেখো। আজি অন্য শিল্পত অংশ গ্ৰহণ কৰিবলৈ পাৰ্গত লোক নেথাকিব পাৰে, কিন্তু চাহ শিল্পত অংশ গ্ৰহণ কৰিব পৰা সকলো প্ৰকাৰৰ শিক্ষা থকা লোক যথেষ্ট আছে, কেবল চৰকাৰে সহায় কৰিলেই এই বাগিছাবিলাক নতুনকৈ গা কৰি উঠিব পাৰিব। মোৰ বোধেৰে কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰ আৰু পশ্চিম বঙ্গ চৰকাৰ আমাৰ চাহৰ পৰা যথেষ্ট লাভবান হয়। মই আমাৰ ৰাজ্যিক আৰু চৰকাৰক অনুৰোধ কৰো যে, কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰৰ পৰা এই অৰ্থে সকলো সহায় লয় যেন। নহলে যি সকল বনুৱা সেই বাগিছা বন্ধ হলে নিবনুৱা হব তেওঁলোকৰ সকলো গায়িত্ৰ চৰকাৰে অবশ্যই বহন কৰিব লাগিব।

"বনুৱাৰ কাৰ্য্যস্থলি পৰিবৰ্ত্তন হব লাগে," বিত্ত মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে কোৱামতে মই ও একমত, চাহ বাগিছা বঢ়া নাই কিন্তু জন সংখ্যা যথেষ্ট বৃদ্ধি পাইছে সঁচা। কিন্তু মই চৰকাৰক শুধিব খোজো যে, এই সকল লোকে বাগিচাৰ বাহিৰে কাম কাম কৰিবলৈ কিবা প্ৰশিক্ষনৰ ব্যৱস্থা চৰকাৰে ইমানদিনে কৰিছেনে? আজি কেইটা বনুৱা লৰাই প্ৰশিক্ষণ পাইছে, আৰু কোন কোন শিল্পৰ বাবে—মই ক'ব নোৱাৰো। ওচৰতে যি ডিগবয় তেল কোম্পানী আছে তাত জানো কোনো বনুৱাই প্ৰশিক্ষণ পাবৰ সুবিধা পাইছে? আজি বাগিছাতে এনে একো একো জন লোক আছে যি সকলে দীৰ্ঘ দিন ধৰি ফাৰ্জীৰীতে কাম কৰি থকাৰ ফলত, ফিটাৰ, ফোৰমেন বা ইঞ্জিনীয়াৰ নথকাকৈয়ে ফেৰ্ৰী, তলৰ মেচিন, আদি চলাই নিয়ে। তেওঁলোকক কোম্পানীয়েও ফাঁকি দিয়ে। আজি ভাগ টকাও সিহঁতে নেপায়, কাৰণ তেওঁলোকৰ কোনো ডিপ্লোমা নাই ডিগ্ৰী নাই। কিন্তু মই ডাঠি কব পাৰো এওঁলোকৰ হাতে—কামে সুদীৰ্ঘ অভিজ্ঞতা থকা বাবে কোনো শক্তিত ফিটাৰ ফৰমেণ্টতকৈ কম পাৰ্গত এওঁলোক নহয়। গতিকে এই সকল লোককো চৰকাৰে ডিপ্লোমা আদিৰ ব্যৱস্থাৰ বাবে প্ৰশিক্ষণৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰা উচিত। আজ আমাৰ দেশত বহুতো শিল্প প্ৰতিষ্ঠা হোৱাৰ আচনি আছে, আৰু বহুতো হব ধৰিছে। চৰকাৰে কৈছে যে, এই শিল্প সমূহত চাকৰী দিবলৈ উপযুক্ত স্থানীয় লোকৰ অভাৱ। আনহাতে সদায় এটা কথা আমি ক'ব ধৰিছো যে শিল্পত আমাৰ স্থানীয় লোকে কাম নেপায় কিয় বাহিৰা লোকে কাম পায়? অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মই ভাবি নেপাও ইয়াৰ সাৰ্থকতা কত? এই উৎকট নিবনুৱা সমস্যাত আমাৰ এই আক্ষেপ বা বিলাপ মাত্ৰই কি ফল হব পাৰে? আজি আমি দলে দলে কি বনুৱা কি গাঁওলীয়া, স্ত্ৰী পুৰুষক আগভুক্ত শিল্প বিলাকত ভাগ লবলৈ প্ৰশিক্ষণ লবলৈ পঠিয়াবলৈ প্ৰস্তুত হৈছেনে? কিন্তু তেনে প্ৰস্তুতিৰ কোনো আভাস মই নেদেখো। মানুহ যদি গঢ়িব পৰা নেযায় তেন্তে শিল্প প্ৰতিষ্ঠাৰ সাৰ্থকতা কত? আনহাতে সময় ইমান উকলি গৈছে যে, শিল্প প্ৰতিষ্ঠান নকৰিলে আমাৰ

অর্থনৈতিক মান উন্নতি হোৱাত যথেষ্ট বাধা পৰি আছে। গতিকে এই বিষয়ে মই চৰকাৰৰ গভীৰ মনোযোগ আৰু তৎপৰতা আশা কৰো।

আজি বনুৱা লৰাছোৱালীৰ প্ৰাথমিক শিক্ষাৰ ব্যৱস্থাও বৰ শোচনীয়। কোম্পানীয়ে নামত এখন স্কুল সাজি দিছে, তাত যেনে শিক্ষাৰ ব্যৱস্থা, তেনে দ্ৰব্য সামগ্ৰী অভাৱ। চৰকাৰী তদন্তৰ একো ব্যৱস্থা নাই। মই আশা কৰো চৰকাৰে অতি শীঘ্ৰে এই স্কুল বিলাক হাতত লব। আৰু বনুৱা প্ৰধান অঞ্চলত যি বিলাক Middle English, High English স্কুল আছে সেই স্কুল বিলাকত জনসংখ্যাৰ অনুপাতে চৰকাৰী আচুতীয়া সাহায্য চৰকাৰে দিয়া বিশেষ প্ৰয়োজন।

উন্নয়নৰ ফালে যদি চাৰু বনুৱাৰ একে অবস্থা। যি বিলাক জাতীয় সম্প্ৰসাৰণ খণ্ড চৰকাৰে পাতিছে, তাত জন সংখ্যাৰ গণনা কৰিলে দেখিব, বনুৱা আৰু গাঁৱলীয়া ৰাইজৰ সংখ্যা প্ৰায় সমান। আজি এই সম্প্ৰসাৰণ খণ্ড বিলাকত, শিক্ষা, স্বাস্থ্য, কৃষি, পশুপালন আদি সকলো ব্যৱস্থা চৰকাৰে ৰাইজৰ সুবিধাৰ কাৰণে দিছে। কিন্তু বৰ দুখৰ বিষয় ইয়াত বনুৱাই কোনো এটা অংশ পোৱা নাই। কিয় এনে পাৰ্থক্যত মই বুজি নেপাওঁ। কোনো এজন চৰকাৰী কৰ্মচাৰীয়ে এই বনুৱা সকলৰ সামাজিক শিক্ষা বোলক, কৃষি বোলক কোনো বিষয়ত এদিন বাগিচাত গৈ কিবা এঘৰ কয় বলি মই স্বব নোৱাৰো। আজি এই বনুৱাই কোম্পানীত চাকৰী কৰাৰ বাবেই চৰকাৰৰ পৰা আতৰাই বাখিব কিয়? আৰ্থিক সহায় নিদিয়ক কিন্তু সামাজিক শিক্ষা আদিতো তেওঁলোকৰ সতি সন্ততিয়ে পোৱা উচিত।

আজি State Welfare Board গঠন কৰি সমাজৰ উন্নতিৰ হকে বহুতো আঁচনি লৈছে। মই জানোযে শ্ৰীমতীদুৰ্গাবাই দেশমুখে সকলো ৰাইজৰ লগত বনুৱাৰ শিশুসকলৰ কাৰণে মহিলা সকলৰ কাৰণে আঁচনি লৈছে কিন্তু ইয়াত কামত সেই বিলাক প্ৰয়োজ্য হোৱা নাই বুলি মই ভাবো। কেই বাটাও স্কিম পঠিওৱা হৈছিল, সহায় পৰামৰ্শ পোৱা দ্ৰুত থাকক প্ৰাপ্তি সংবাদে পোৱা নেযায়। এই Welfare Department ৰ কাম অতি ধীৰ গতিত চলিছে। ইমান টকা খৰছ কৰাৰ সাৰ্থকতা মই দেখা নাই। কোনো প্ৰচাৰ নাই, চেষ্টা নাই, ৰাইজৰ লগত সহযোগ নাই এনে এটা অন্তঃসাব শূণ্য বৰ্ডে ৰাইজৰ কি কল্যাণ সাধিব? গতিকে মই চৰকাৰক অনুৰোধ কৰো যে, আজি তিবোতা সকলৰ উন্নতিৰ কাৰণে, সমাজৰ উন্নতিৰ কাৰণে গঠন কৰা এনে সুন্দৰ প্ৰচেষ্টা বা আঁচনি কি দোষত এনে নিস্তেজ হৈ পৰিছে তাৰ কাৰণ অনুসন্ধান কৰি অতি শীঘ্ৰে ইয়াক সবল আৰু কৰ্মমুখী কৰি তুলিব, নতুবা অথলে টকা খৰছ কৰাৰ কোনো সাৰ্থকতা মই নেদেখো।

আজি বনুৱাৰ অর্থনৈতিক অৱস্থাও বৰ বেয়া। এজনৰ চাকৰিৰ ওপৰত ৪ জনে খাবলগীয়া হোৱাত অসমৰ এই উৎকট খাদ্য সমস্যাৰ সময়ত, চৰামুলাৰ সময়ত, সিহঁতে পৰিশ্ৰমানুযায়ী কি পুষ্টিকৰ খাদ্য খাবলৈ পায়? তাত খাবলৈকে নুজবে। যেতিয়া এওলোকৰ হাজীৰা বঢ়াই দিবৰ বাবে নিম্নতম মজুৰীৰ বৃটীয়া চুক্তি হৈছিল, সেই সময়ত কোম্পানীৰ প্ৰতিনিধিয়ে কৈছিল যে, বনুৱাৰ বাবে খৰি, শুকান চাহ পাত আদি দিব। কিন্তু আজি তেওঁলোকৰ সেই প্ৰতিশ্ৰুতি পৰিপূৰ্ণ ভাবে বন্ধা নকৰাত বনুৱাই বৰ দুঃখ পাইছে, গতিকে মই বনুৱাৰ মজুৰী বঢ়াই দিবলৈ চৰকাৰক অনুৰোধ জনাও।

চাহ বাগিচাত বনুৱাৰ চাউল, দাইল, আদি কৰি তেওঁলোকৰ নিত্য প্ৰয়োজনীয় খাদ্যবস্তু অন্যান্য বয় বস্তুৰ লগতে ঘৰদুৱাৰ আদিৰ কাম, যোগান ধৰাৰ কাম, ঠিকাদাৰ সকলেহে কৰে। ফলত ব্যবসায়ৰ লাভলৈ চাওঁতে বনুৱাই প্ৰায়ে বেয়া চাউল, তুঁহ মিহলি আটা খাবলৈ পায়, আপত্তি দৰ্শাৰ গলে সুবিধাত পালে কোম্পানীয়ে আপত্তি কৰা জনক নাহেঁকে

চাকৰিৰ পৰা বৰ্খাস্ত কৰি দিয়ে এনে দৃষ্টান্তৰ অভাৱ নাই। গতিকে সমবায় পদ্ধতিত ভাগে ভাগে গঠন কৰিলে বনুৱাৰ বহুতো টকা থাকি যাব, আৰু অসমত ই এটা বিৰাট কাম, শৰ্কট আধিক সংৰক্ষণ হ'ব। মই কেইবাটাও সংগঠন কৰিছো, কিন্তু ইয়াতো দেখা যায় সমবায় অফিছাৰ সকলে সুকলি মননেৰে যোগ দিবলৈ অলপ সঙ্কোচ কৰে। আনহাতে সমবায়ৰ এই ক্ষত অগ্রগতিত এই কম সংখ্যক অফিছাৰে সময়ও কৰিব নোৱাৰে কাৰণে তেওঁলোকক দোষ দিব মই নোৱাৰো। মই আশা কৰো চৰকাৰে কেবল বনুৱাৰ কাৰণে এজন বিশেষ অফিছাৰ নিযুক্ত কৰিব।

আজি হিন্দুস্থান মজদুৰ সেৱক সংঘই বনুৱা কল্যান বহুতো কাম কৰিছে। আজি বনুৱা লৰাই এই সংঘৰ পৰা পঢ়িবলৈ বৃত্তিও পাইছে। কিন্তু এই অনুষ্ঠানক চৰকাৰে ইমান কম টকা ধাৰ্য্য কৰে যে এই সংঘ আৰু সংঘৰ অন্তত্বুক্ত অন্য বেচৰকাৰী অনুষ্ঠানে কৰা স্কিম বিলাক কাৰ্য্যকৰী কৰি তোলাত বহুতো পলম হয়। এই স্কিম বিলাকৰ লগত চৰকাৰী সহায়ৰ বা আঁচনিৰ সমন্বয় হৈছেনে নাই বা কি শুদ্ধবণী ভুল হৈছে নে এই কথা এবছৰেও অনুষ্ঠানে জানিবৰ কোনো উপায় নাই। কোনো আদান প্রদান এওঁলোকে নকৰে। এই অৱস্থা আজি প্ৰত্যেক বিভাগতেই আমি দেখা পাওঁ। মই নাম কব নোখোঁজো কিছুমান বিভাগে সমাজ সেৱী কৰ্মীগকলক সদায় সন্দেহৰ চকুৰে চাই তেওঁলোকক কাম কাজত গুৰু দিব নুখুজে। এই যদি অৱস্থা হয় তেন্তে কি অন্তৰেৰে সমাজ সেৱী কৰ্মী সকলে সমাজ সেৱাত আগবাঢ়িব। চৰকাৰে নিশ্চয় জানে যে, এই স্কিম আদি কৰা, সংগঠন কৰা বৰ সহজ নহয়, ইয়াৰ বাবে কৰ্মীসকলে যথেষ্ট বষ্ট স্বীকাৰ কৰে, কিন্তু যেতিয়া এই সকলো প্ৰচেষ্টা চৰকাৰে পাতলাই দিয়ে তেতিয়া তেওঁলোক নিৰাশ হৈ পৰে, এবাৰ অনুষ্ঠান ধ্বংস হলে তাৰ পৰিণাম বৰ বেয়া হয়। চৰকাৰে ইয়াৰ প্ৰতিবিধান কৰিব বুলি মোৰ বিশ্বাস।

আজি *Ex-tea Garden Labourers* সকলৰ অৱস্থা কি? ক'তো স্থান নাই। চৰকাৰী ভাবে শিক্ষা, স্বাস্থ্য, জাৰিকা, আলি পদূলিৰ সা-স্ববিধা তেওঁলোকে পাব পৰা নাই। এওঁলোকে শিক্ষাত, বৃত্তিত, সকলো প্ৰকাৰে পিছপৰি আছে। দৃষ্টান্ত হিচাবে মই চৈখুৱা, ধলা, আদিত এই বান বিশ্বস্ত বিশ্বস্ত বনুৱাৰ অৱস্থা চৰকাৰে তদন্ত কৰিবলৈ মই অনুৰোধ কৰো। মই মিজৰ সমষ্টিৰ কথা ইয়াত উল্লেখ কৰিবলৈ ইচ্ছা কৰা নাই, তথাপি দুটা মান কথা নকলে অন্যা্য হ'ব। আজি ডিছপেনছাৰীৰ অভাৱত ৰাইজৰ দুৰৱস্থাই কুলাই পাঁচিয়ে নৰবা হৈছে। ডাক্তাৰতো নায়েই ডাক্তাৰীৰ আভাষ পোৱা এজন কাম্পাউণ্ডৰ বা ৰাই একোৱে নাই। গাওঁতো পানী নাই, স্কুলতো কন্ কন্ শিশুৱে পানী নেপায়। দুই বছৰ গাওঁলীয়া ৰাইজৰ কাৰণে ডেভেলপ্‌মেণ্ট বৰ্ডৰ তৰফৰ পৰা দিয়া টকা স্কুলত দিবলৈ বাধ্য হৈছে, আৰু মই জনাত আমাৰ ডিফ্ৰণ্ডৰ সকলো সদস্যৰ সমষ্টিৰ পানীৰ বাবে একে অৱস্থা। এইবোৰ দুখ সহিব নোৱাৰি সমাজকল্যাণ বৰ্ডক কত নিবেদন আবেদন, স্কিম আদি স্বাস্থ্য শিশুকল্যানৰ কাৰণে দিলো কিন্তু কোনো খবৰ নাই। এই সকলো বিলাকলৈ চাই মোৰ এটা ভাব হৈছে যে, বনুৱাৰ কাৰণে বনুৱা বিভাগবোৰৰ বাহিৰে অন্য বিভাগে অলপো চিন্তা নকৰে। আৰু বনুৱা বিভাগৰ লগত অন্য বিভাগৰ কোনো সমন্বয় বা সম্বন্ধ নাই, আচুতিয়া এক শাস্কীত বনুৱা বিভাগক পেলাই থোৱা এই ভাব অনতি পলমে দূৰ কৰি সকলো বিভাগে সমন্বয় আৰু সংযোগ বন্ধা কৰিব বুলি মই চৰকাৰক গভীৰ ভাৱে অনুৰোধ কৰো নতুবা ভবিষ্যতে ইয়াে এটা সঙ্কটৰ কাৰণ হ'ব বুলি মোৰ সন্দেহ হৈছে। অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, বনুৱাৰ সৰ্ব্বতো কল্যাণৰ বাবে এইখিনি কে মোৰ বক্তব্যৰ সামৰণি মাৰিলো। মৰাৰ আগতে *Ex-teagarden* বনুৱা সকলৰ মাত্ৰ এটা অনুষ্ঠানে অসম সেৱা সমিতিক যথেষ্ট অৰ্থ সাহায্য আজি দিবৰ বাবে অনুৰোধ কৰি সামৰণি মাৰিলো।

Shri NANDA KISHORE SHINHA (Sonai) :

মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, বিত্ত মন্ত্রী এই সভায় যে উদ্ধৃত বাজেট পেশ করিয়াছেন তাহার জন্য আমার আন্তরিক ধন্যবাদ জানাইতেছি। এই বাজেট সমালোচনা পুস্তকে আমার কর্তব্য হিসাবে প্রথমই কাছাড়ের অর্থনৈতিক এবং অন্যান্য সমস্যাবলীর উল্লেখ করার প্রয়োজন বোধ করিতেছি।

ভারত বিভাগের পূর্বে এই প্রদেশে আসাম ও সুরমা উপত্যকার মধ্যে একটা বৈষম্যের ভাব স্ফুট ছিল। তখনও সুরমা উপত্যকার মধ্যে কাছাড় অবহেলিত ছিল। দেশ বিভাগের পর গিলেট চলিয়া গেলেও কাছাড় বর্তমানে পূর্বের চেয়ে বেশী অবহেলিত হইতেছে বলিয়া আমরা মনে করি। শ্রদ্ধেয় শ্রীমানাথ শর্মা রেলওয়ে সড়কে বলিতে গিয়া আসামের প্রতি কেন্দ্রীয় সরকারের বৈমাত্রেয় মনোভাবের কথা উল্লেখ করিয়াছেন। আমরাও ইহার সত্যতা উপলব্ধি করি। তবে ইহাও সত্য যে আসাম সরকারও কাছাড়ের প্রতি এই একই প্রকার বৈমাত্রেয় মনোভাব পোষণ করেন। কাছাড়ের প্রত্যেক জনসাধারণ ইহা মর্মে মর্মে উপলব্ধি করে। ইহা মোচন করা অত্যন্ত প্রয়োজন। আমি অনুরোধ করি রাজ্য সরকার ইহার মূল কারণ অনুসন্ধান করিয়া অচিরেই ইহা প্রতিকারের ব্যথা বধ ব্যবস্থা যেন গ্রহণ করেন। গতবৎসর শিলচরে অনুষ্ঠিত আসাম প্রাদেশিক কংগ্রেস অধিবেশনে— যে অধিবেশনে এই রাজ্যের কর্নধার (মন্ত্রী) গণ উপস্থিত ছিলেন—কাছাড় এবং পার্শ্ববর্তী এলাকা নিয়া একটা Economic zone করার প্রস্তাব গৃহীত হয়। কিন্তু আজ পর্যন্তও সরকার ইহার প্রতি কোন গুরুত্ব দিতেছেন না, ইহা অত্যন্ত পরিতাপের বিষয়। কাছাড় একটা সমস্যা বহুল জিলা। কৃষি জীবিকা অর্জনের একমাত্র উপায় কিন্তু বেকার সমস্যা এত প্রকট রূপ ধারণ করিয়াছে যাহার জন্য অর্থনৈতিক কাঠামো একেবারে স্বসিয়া পরার অবস্থায় আসিয়াছে। বিত্ত মন্ত্রী তাহার বক্তৃতায় স্বীকার করিয়াছেন যে কেবলমাত্র শুমিকদের মধ্যেই আসামভাষীতে শতকরা ৯ জন এবং একমাত্র কাছাড়ই শতকরা ১৪.৬ জন শুমিক বেকার। তদুপরি শতকরা ৪০ জন কৃষক ভূমিহীন। যাহাদের ভূমি আছে তাহাদের মধ্যে জমিদারদের সংখ্যা নগন্য। এবং ২-৩-৪ কেদার ভূমির মালিকই মিরাসদার। এই অবস্থায় বেকার সমস্যার রূপ কি হইতে পারে সরকারের বিবেচনা করিয়া দেখা উচিত। চাকরীর বাহিরে এই সমস্ত বেকার জনসমাজকে নানা প্রকার শিক্ষার ব্যবস্থা করিয়া বাচার সুযোগ করিয়া না দিলে গনবিক্ষোভ দেখা দেওয়ার খুবই সম্ভাবনা। এই উদ্দেশ্যে কাছাড়ে একটা মেডিকেল কলেজ স্থাপনের দাবী বহুদিন হইতেই চলিয়া আসিতেছে। উক্ত কলেজ স্থাপিত হইলে ত্রিপুরা ও মনিপুর ও মিজো জেলারও উপকৃত হইবে। গোহাটিতে আসামের দ্বিতীয় মেডিকেল কলেজ করার প্রস্তাবে বর্তমান বাজেটে কিছু টাকার ব্যবস্থা করা হইয়াছে দেখিলাম। গোহাটিতে অনুরূপ সংস্থার বিরোধী আমি নই। কিন্তু কাছাড় জেলার অনুরূপ সংস্থার দাবী মানিয়া না লইলে কখনই কাছাড় বাসী সুখী বা খুশী হইতে পারেনা। কাছাড় এবং আসামভাষীর জনসাধারণের মধ্যে যে বৈষম্য মূলক মনোভাব বিদ্যমান তাহা দূর করনের জন্যই গত বদরপরি উপনির্বাচনে মুখ্যমন্ত্রী চলিহাকে আমন্ত্রণ করা হয়। কিন্তু আজ পর্যন্তও সেই মনোভাব অপরিবর্তিত আছে দেখিয়া আমরা অত্যন্ত দুঃখিত। আশা করি এই ভাবধারা দূর করনে সরকার তৎপর হইবেন এবং কাছাড়ে একটা মেডিকেল কলেজ স্থাপনের ব্যবস্থা গ্রহণ করিবেন।

খাদ্য সমস্যা ও বন্যা নিরোধ সম্পর্কে আমার বক্তব্য হইতেছে—একেই কাছাড় সর্বপ্রকার উন্নয়ন মূলক কাজের সুযোগ সবিধা পাইতেছে না তদুপরি ভগাবানও যেন আমাদের প্রতি বিক্রপ। গত অক্টোবর মাসে অসময়ে কাছাড়ের একটা বৃহত্তর অংশ বন্যায় ক্রটিগ্রস্ত

হইয়াছে। যে সকল অঞ্চলে বন্যা হইয়াছিল সেইসব অঞ্চলের কাছাড়ের granary বলা চলে। চলিত মাসের ৩১৪ তারিখও মাত্র দুই দিনের বৃষ্টিতে সুনাইও রুক্মিনী নদীর পার্শ্ববর্তী অঞ্চল বন্যাবিধ্বস্ত হয়। ইহার কারণ অনুসন্ধান বিহিত ব্যবস্থা অবলম্বন করিতে সরকারকে অনুরোধ করি। কৃষি মন্ত্রী এইসব বন্যাবিধ্বস্ত অঞ্চল পরিদর্শন করিয়া সম্ভাব্যের দোকান খোলার আশ্বাস দিয়াছিলেন। কিন্তু যৎসামান্য কৃষিখন ও Test Relief দিয়াই শেষ করা হয়। এইসব অঞ্চলে যথাযথ ব্যবস্থা অবলম্বনের জন্য সরকারকে অনুরোধ করি।

কাছাড়ে বৃহত্তর কোন শিল্প গড়ার কোন পরিকল্পনা এখনও গ্রহণ করা হয় নাই। বদরপুরে পুনর্বাসন বিভাগের সাহায্যে একটি সিমেন্ট ফ্যাক্টরী করা হইবে বলিয়া মুখ্যমন্ত্রী শ্রীচালাহা আশ্বাস দিয়াছিলেন। কিন্তু উহারও কোন লক্ষণ পরিলক্ষিত হইতেছে না। কাছাড়ে কিছু না পাওয়ার জন্য আমরা দুঃখিত নিশ্চয়ই, কিন্তু নেতৃস্থানীয় ব্যক্তিদের ভূয়া আশ্বাসের জন্য আমরা আরো বেশ দুঃখিত। এই সব ভূয়া আশ্বাসের জন্য আমাদের মত কর্মীবৃন্দকে জনসাধারণের নিকট কৈফিয়ৎ দিতে হয়। ভবিষ্যতে এই প্রকার ভূয়া আশ্বাস দিয়া আমাদের বিপদগ্রস্ত না করিতে আমি নেতৃবৃন্দকে অনুরোধ করি।

শিক্ষা প্রতিষ্ঠান সমূহে Non-recurring grant দেওয়া কালে যে অসামর্থ্য পরিলক্ষিত হইতেছে তাহা মোটেই বাঞ্ছনীয় নয়। যে সমস্ত শিক্ষা প্রতিষ্ঠান অত্যন্ত অনুন্নত এলাকার বিদ্যমান তাহাদের প্রতি কোন দৃষ্টিই দেওয়া হইতেছে না। ভবিষ্যতে ইহা যাহাতে না হয় আশা করি সরকার দৃষ্টি রাখিবেন। শ্রীকোনা কারিগরি শিক্ষা প্রতিষ্ঠান হইতে অকারণে কয়েকটি বিভাগ তুলিয়া লওয়া হইয়াছে। ইহার পিছনে কি যুক্তি থাকিতে পারে, আমরা খুঁজিয়া পাই না। কাছাড় এবং মিজো জেলায় বনজ সম্পদ কাজে লাগানোর প্রয়োজনে বেত-শিক্ষা বিভাগের অত্যন্ত প্রয়োজন। অথচ সেই বিভাগও তুলিয়া লওয়া হইয়াছে।

খাদি বোর্ডের মাধ্যমে যে সব অল্প চরকা বিলি করা হয় তাহা জন্মাবধি তাঁত শিল্পে অভ্যস্ত যেমন নাথ বা মণিপুরী সম্প্রদায়ের কাণ্ডকেই দেওয়া হয় নাই। ইহার জন্য নাকি, অগেনাইজাররাই দায়ী। কুটির শিল্পের মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ের কাছাড় সফর কালীন এই বিষয়ে আপত্তি জানান হয় কিন্তু আজ পর্যন্ত তাহার কোনো প্রতিকার হয় নাই।

মণিপুর ও লুসাই পাহাড়ের পাদদেশে আমার নিব্বাচন চক্রের একটি বৃহৎ অংশ ফরেস্ট রিজার্ভে অবস্থিত। এই সব অঞ্চলের অধিবাসীদের চিকিৎসা অথবা রাস্তাঘাটের কোন স্বেচছাই নাই। মণিয়ারখাল হইতে চেকের চাম এবং সিংগার-হাওর হইতে কালীর হাওর এই দুইটা রাস্তার অবিলম্বে উন্নয়নের ব্যবস্থা করা হোক। এই দুইটা রাস্তাই Self-help scheme এ অনেক দর তৈয়ারী হইয়া আছে। সোনাই চরতেহর চেকের চামে Forest villagers দের জন্য একটি হাসপাতাল প্রতিষ্ঠা করা নিতান্ত প্রয়োজন। (ফরেস্ট মন্ত্রী ডাক্তারের অভাব)। এম, বি, বি, এস, ডাক্তারের অভাব থাকিতে পারে কিন্তু এল, এম, পি, ডাক্তার আমাদের মতে সহ্য আছে। তাহাদেরকে দিয়াই আপাততঃ কাজ চালান যাইতে পারে। ডিব্রুগড় মেডিকেল কলেজ হইতে যখন বেশী সংখ্যক ডাক্তার বাহির করা সম্ভব হইতেছে না সেইজন্যই কাছাড়ে দ্বিতীয় মেডিকেল কলেজের দাবী আরো যুক্তিযুক্ত। অনুন্নত সম্প্রদায়ের উন্নয়নের জন্য নানা পরিকল্পনা যাতে প্রায় ১৮৭ লক্ষ টাকার খরচ বর্তমান বাজেটে ধরা হইয়াছে। কিন্তু অনুন্নত সম্প্রদায় বলিতে আসাম সরকার কেবলমাত্র তপশীল ও পার্বত্য জাতিদেরই বলিয়া থাকেন। অন্যদায় অনুন্নত সম্প্রদায়ের প্রতি নজর দেওয়া কর্তব্যবোধ করেন না। গত ১১ই মার্চ আমাদের প্রধান মন্ত্রী বোম্বাইতে বক্তৃতাকালে অবৈতনিক শিক্ষা ব্যবস্থা প্রচলনের চিন্তা করা হইতেছে

বলিয়া ঘোষণা করণ। আমাদের এই স্থানে সেই সব চিন্তা ধারাও দূরের কথা বরং গত বৎসর এই সব সম্প্রদায়ের ছাত্রদের জন্য যে কয়েকটা বৃত্তির ব্যবস্থা ছিল, উপরি সাহায্যত দূরের কথা বর্তমান বৎসরে সেই সব বৃত্তিও তুলিয়া দেওয়া হইয়াছে। Merit scholarship এর বেলায়ও এই সব অনুনুত সম্প্রদায়ের ছেলেদেরকে না দিয়া অন্য সম্প্রদায়ের অনুপযুক্ত ছেলেদেরকে দেওয়া হইয়াছে। দৃষ্টান্ত স্বরূপ বলিতে পারি Merit এ স্থান পাওয়া সত্ত্বেও লক্ষ্মী নরিচ কলেজ শিক্ষার্থী একটি মণিপুরী ছেলেকে বৃত্তি না দিয়া অন্যদেরকে দেওয়া হইয়াছে। অন্যান্য বৃত্তির বেলায়, কি চাকরীর বেলায় কি চাকর, প্রয়োজনের বেলায় এই প্রকারের বই দৃষ্টান্ত বিদ্যমান। কাছাড়ের বেলায় পার্বত্য সম্প্রদায় ভুক্ত লোকেরাও অবহেলিত। কেন্দ্রীয় সরকার হইতে under article 275 মতে প্রচুর অর্থ আমাদের রাজ্য সরকার পাইয়া থাকেন। কিন্তু এই টাকার অংশ হইতেও উক্ত সম্প্রদায় সম্পূর্ণ বঞ্চিত। উপরন্তু যেখানে ৫০ হাজারেরও অধিক এই সম্প্রদায়ের অধিবাসী অবস্থিত সেখানে সরকারী গণনায় মাত্র ৭ হাজার ধরা হইয়াছে। গত বৎসর হইতে আমরা আপত্তি করায় মুখ্য মন্ত্রী ইহার আশু প্রতিকারের আশ্বাস দেন। এবং tribal area এর মন্ত্রীকে বিহিত ব্যবস্থা গ্রহণের নির্দেশ দেন। কিন্তু অত্যন্ত দুঃখের সহিত বলিতে হইতেছে যে গতকল্য শ্রী চাংমাকে উক্ত বিষয় সম্পর্কে জিজ্ঞাসা করিলে তিনি আগামী census এর পূর্বে কিছু করা সম্ভব নয় বলিয়াই জবাব দেন। কাজেই যে কোনো সম্প্রদায়ের লোকই হোক একমাত্র কাছাড়বাসী বলিয়াই তাহারা অবহেলিত। এই বলিয়াই আমাদিগকে বরিয়ানিতে হইবে এবং প্রতিকারের পথও বোধ হয় আমাদিগকেই করিতে হইবে।

যাতায়তের অসুবিধার কথা বলিয়া লাভ নাই। প্রায় ২৭।। লক্ষ টাকা ব্যয়ে বরাক নদীর উপর যে সেতু করার কথা ছিল উহাও জানিনা কোন অজ্ঞাত কারণে নদীর দুই দিকে কিছু কাজ করার পর স্থগিত রাখা হইয়াছে। উহা দৃষ্টে জনসাধারণ স্ববভাবতই নিক্ষেপ্ত প্রদর্শন করিতেছি। কোন অসুবিধা থাকিলে কাজ আরম্ভ না করিলেই ভাল হইত। সরকারের প্রতিনিধি হিসাবে জনসাধারণের নিকট কৈফিয়ৎ দিতে আমাদিগকেই অসুবিধা ভোগ করিতে হয়। ইহা ছাড়াও সোনাই, কক্ষিপানী এবং আশ্রাঘাটের সেতু হওয়ার কোন লক্ষণই দেখি না। গত ৩ বৎসর যাবৎ এই সব সেতুর খরচ বাবৎ বাজেটে শুধু হিসাব ধরা হয় ইহাই দেখিয়া আসিতেছি। এইবারও এই ৩টা পুলের প্রত্যেকটির জন্য work in progress এ ৫০ হাজার টাকা করিয়া দেখান হইয়াছে। কিন্তু সেই সব স্থানে এই খরচের চিহ্ন মাত্র নাই তবে এই টাকাগুলি কোথায় খরচ হইতেছে? সোনাই থানার অন্যান্য অনুনুত এলাকায় আরো গড়কের প্রয়োজন। আম সোনাই থানাবাসীদের তরফ হইতে মতিনগর হইতে ভূবনতীর্থ (প্রায় ৪।। মাইল) ও কচুদরম হইতে হাতিরখাল এবং কাজিডহর (প্রায় ১০ মাইল) এই দুইটা রাস্তা P. W. D. কর্তৃক অবিলম্বে গ্রহণের জন্য অনুরোধ করি।

উপসংহারে আমি এই সংসদে একটি কথা না বলিয়া পারিতেছি। শিলচর Subdivisional Development Board এর সভায় ধলাই বাম-নিত্যানন্দ হাইস্কুলকে Higher Secondary School এ পরিণত করার এক প্রস্তাব গ্রহণ করা হইয়াছিল। এবং গত বৎসর এই সম্বন্ধে অনুসন্ধান করিলে জানা যায় যে কাছাড়ের মাত্র একটি অর্থাৎ পাথারকান্দি হাইস্কুলকে উক্ত বৎসর এই সাহায্য দেওয়া হইবে। এবং পরের বৎসরে অর্থাৎ বর্তমান বৎসরে বাম-নিত্যানন্দ হাইস্কুলকে এই সুযোগ দেওয়া হইবে কিন্তু কোন স্কুলকেই আজ পর্যন্ত এতদ ব্যাপারে সাহায্য করা হয় নাই দেখিয়া আশ্চর্য হইয়াছি। যাহাই হোক আশা করি সরকার এইদিকে সহানুভূতি শীল দৃষ্টি নিয়া বিবেচনা করিবেন। এবং অবিলম্বেই ধলাই স্কুলকে Higher Secondary School এ পরিণত করার ব্যবস্থা নিবেন।

Shri BIRENDRA KUMAR DAS (Patacharkuchi) : মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আমাৰ বিত্ত মন্ত্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়াই ১৯৫৯-৬০ চনৰ কাৰণে যিখন বাজেট দাঙি ধৰিছে, দেখাত সেইখন বাহি বাজেট আৰু নতুনকৈ কৰ ফাটল লগোৱাও দেখা নাযায়; আৰু তেখেতৰ ভাষণটো সেই একে কথাই উল্লেখ কৰিছে।

আমাৰ জনসাধাৰণে এই বাহি বাজেট দেখি নিশ্চয় সাময়িক আনন্দ পান, কিন্তু ৰাজ্যৰ বা জনসাধাৰণৰ স্থায়ী উন্নতি আৰু উপকাৰৰ বিনিময়ে এই অস্থায়ী বাহিৰ আনন্দই কিমান দিনলৈ তেওঁলোকৰ পৰিপূৰ্ণ সাধন কৰিব মই ক' নোৱাৰো। কিয়নো জনসাধাৰণৰ যিবিলাক বৰ্ত্তমান উৎকট সমস্যা তাৰ সমাধানৰ কোনো প্ৰকৃত আঁচনিয়েই এই বাজেটত দেখা নাই। আগলৈ আৰু আগন্তুক খাদ্য-বস্ত্ৰৰ সংস্থান নকৰি ২০ টকা বুকুত ৰাখি গাঁচি ৰাখাই আনন্দ নহয়, বৰ্ত্তমান বাজেটৰ অবস্থাও সেই একেধৰণৰ।

আমাৰ বৰ্ত্তমান উদ্দেশ্য হ'ল আমাৰ ৰাজ্যক কৃষি আৰু উদ্যোগৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত উন্নত কৰি সৰ্বসাধাৰণৰ নিজস্বীকৃত অবস্থা দূৰ কৰি সকলোৰে প্ৰকৃত-আয় বঢ়াই সৰ্বাঙ্গীন জীৱনৰ মানদণ্ড উন্নত কৰা। এই মৰ্শে কোনো আঁচনি বাজেটত দেখা নাযায়। ইয়াৰ উপৰিও বৰ্ত্তমান উদ্ভৱ হৈ থকা সমস্যা বিলাকৰ সমাধানৰ কোনো পথ বাজেটত নাই। এইকাৰণে এই বাজেটখন আমাৰ জন সাধাৰণৰ বাজেট নহয় বুলি মই ভাবো। আৰু বাহি বাজেট হৈছে বুলি জনসাধাৰণৰ আনন্দ কৰাৰ কাৰণে ইয়াত অকনো নাই।

খাদ্য বস্ত্ৰৰ মূল্য দিনে দিনে বাঢ়িছে গৈছে। লগে লগে এই বাজেটৰ পৰিনাম হিচাবে জনসাধাৰণৰ আৰ্থিক অবস্থা টনকীয়া হওক চাৰি ক্ৰমে বেয়াহে হৈ যাব। জনসাধাৰণে বাহি বাজেট দেখি আনন্দ কৰাতকৈ দুখ হে কৰিবৰ যথেষ্ট ইঙ্গিত বাজেটত আছে বুলি মই ভাবো। সেই কাৰণেই মই ক'ব খুজিছো যে এই খন জনসাধাৰণৰ বাজেট নহয়। এই বাজেটৰ ফল স্বৰূপে জনসাধাৰণ নিৰাশ আৰু হতাশ হ'ব লাগিব।

মই ব'ব দেখে ক'বলগীয়া হৈছে যে কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰে অসমৰ নায্য দাবী আমাৰ যি প্ৰাপ্য তাক নিদি, তাৰ পৰা বঞ্চিত কৰি অসমৰ উন্নয়নৰ কামত এই ইচ্ছাকৃত বাধা দি আহিছে; বৃটিছ যুগটো সেই একে অবস্থা আৰু আজি স্বাধীন হৈ জাতীয় কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰে সেই একে অৱমাননাৰ চকুৰে চাই অহাটো দুখৰ আৰু লাভৰ কথা। ৰাজ্যিক চৰকাৰৰ অপাবদৰ্শিতাই ইয়াৰ কাৰণ নহয় নে?

যোৱা প্ৰথম পাঁচবছৰীয়া পৰিকল্পনা গ'ল, দ্বিতীয় পাঁচবছৰীয়া পৰিকল্পনাবো প্ৰায় তিনিবছৰ সমাপ্ত হ'ল, অন্যান্য ৰাজ্যত জয় জয়-ময়ময়-সকলোতে ডাঙৰ ডাঙৰ River Valley Project হৈছে, বৃহৎ উদ্যোগ গঢ়ি উঠিছে। কিন্তু অসমত আজিলৈ উমক্ৰম সেই নামমাত্ৰ প্ৰজেক্টটোৰ বাহিৰে একো বৃহৎ উদ্যোগ বা River Valley Project গঢ়ি উঠা নাই। যদি পঞ্চ বাৰ্ষিক পৰিকল্পনা কাৰ্য্যকৰী হ'লহেতেন আজি অসমৰ জনসাধাৰণৰ আৰ্থিক অবস্থাৰ উন্নতিও হ'লহেতেন। গতিকে এইক্ষেত্ৰত দেখা যায় যে পঞ্চবাৰ্ষিক পৰিকল্পনাত অসম চৰকাৰৰ সকলো চেপ্টাই ব্যৰ্থ।

আমাৰ ভাৰ্তাচাৰ্য্য ডাঙৰীয়াই সিদিনা সদনত কৈ গৈছে যে আমাৰ অসমত যদি বৰাক, বেকী আৰু মানাহ এই তিনিখন নদীও এই পৰিকল্পনাৰ ভিতৰত নিয়ন্ত্ৰণ কৰিলেহেতেন তেন্তে আজি জনসাধাৰণৰ বহুবকমে আৰ্থিক উন্নতি হ'লহেতেন, এতিয়া তৃতীয় ৫ বছৰীয়া পৰিকল্পনাৰ আঁচনি লোৱাৰ সময় হৈছে। অসম চৰকাৰে অন্ততঃ এই কেইটা River Valley Project তৃতীয় পৰিকল্পনাত হলেও লবলৈ কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰক জোৰ দিব লাগে—উন্নতিৰ কাৰণে সমূহীয়া চেপ্টা অপৰিসিহাৰ্য্য। আমি এই কামত চৰকাৰক সকলোবকমে সহায় কৰিবলৈ সদায় প্ৰস্তুত আছো।

তেল শোধনাগাৰ সম্বন্ধে মই কওঁ যে এই সদনৰ সকলো সদস্য ঐক্য বদ্ধ হৈ দুবাৰে কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰক দাবী জনোৱা হ'ল যে অসমৰ বুকুৰ তেজ্জেৰে অসমকে স্বাস্থ্যবান কৰিবলৈ তেলশোধনাগাৰ অসমত পাতিব লাগে। কিন্তু তেওলোকে অগ্রাহ্য কৰি বাবউনীত শোধনাগাৰ পতা থিৰাং কৰিলে। যেতিয়া জনসাধাৰণে প্ৰত্যক্ষ ভাবে দাবী জনালে তেতিয়াহে শোধনাগাৰ অসমতো এটা সৰুকৈ পাতিবলৈ মান্তি হ'ল।

এতিয়া আকৌ নতুন ফন্দি এটা বাহিৰ কৰিছে Site Selection. সকলোৱে আহি আমিনগাঁও, কোকৰাঝাৰ, শিলঘাট, গৌহাটী, বঙীয়া আদি চাই আজিলৈ Site Selection গ্ৰেই নহ'ল। এতিয়া জনসাধাৰণৰ ভয় হৈছে যে অসমত উপযুক্ত ঠাই মেপাই আকৌ বাবউনীতে আবস্ত কৰিব। জনসাধাৰণৰ কথা হ'ল শোধনাগাৰ অসমৰ যিকোনো ঠাইতে হওক—কোকৰাঝাৰ, শিলঘাট, আমিনগাঁও বা গৌহাটী—ইয়াত কাৰো আপত্তি নাই। এই কথা অসম চৰকাৰে স্পষ্টকৈ কিয় ক'ব পৰা নাই। কিয় অসম চৰকাৰ নিবলয় হৈ বহি আছে? জনসাধাৰণে কি ধৰি ল'ব যে অসম চৰকাৰৰ উদ্দেশ্য কেৱল কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰক তুলি কৰি নিজৰ অস্তিত্ব বজাই ৰখা? অসম চৰকাৰ কি জনসাধাৰণৰ চৰকাৰ নহয়?

আমি দেখিছো Embankment and Drainage ৰ কাৰণে যদি বিশেষ ব্যৱস্থা কৰা নহয় তেন্তে জনসাধাৰণৰ বিশেষ ক্ষতি হ'ব। এইবিলাক যদি ঠিকমতে নহয় খাদ্য উৎপাদন আৰু কৃষিৰ উন্নতি হ'ব কেনেকৈ? এই টকাৰ কাৰণে অসম চৰকাৰে কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰক টানি দাবী জনাব লাগে। বিত্ত মন্ত্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়াৰ ভাষণত দেখিবলৈ পাইছো যে তাৰ কাৰণে অসমৰ ভাগত পাব লগা অংশৰ টকা দিয়া নাই। ইতিপৰে ৮ কোটি টকা দিবলৈ ইচ্ছা কৰিছিল কিন্তু এতিয়া ৩ কোটি টকাহে কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰে দিব। যদি সেয়ে হয় তেন্তে মই চৰকাৰৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰো যাতে অসম চৰকাৰে এই টকা অন্য কাৰণে যৎপৰনাস্তি চেষ্টা কৰে।

Adjournment

The Assembly was then adjourned for lunch time 2 P.M.

(After Lunch)

Shri BIRENDRA KUMAR DAS [Patacharkuchi (Reserved for Scheruled Tribes)] :

মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মই আগতে কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰে আমাৰ ৰাজ্য চৰকাৰৰ ন্যায্য প্ৰাপ্তৰ এটা অংশ নিদিয়াৰ কথা উল্লেখ কৰিছিলো। এই প্ৰসঙ্গতে মই এই কথাও ক'ব খুজিছো যে, অসমত উৎপন্ন হোৱা পেট্ৰলিয়াম আৰু তাৰ লগতে উৎপন্ন হোৱা 'বাই প্ৰদাক্ট' বিলাকৰ 'ইনকম টেক্স' আৰু 'একচাইজ ডিউটি' সম্পূৰ্ণ কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰে লৈ যায় আৰু তাৰ কোনো অংশ এতিয়ালৈকে অসম চৰকাৰক দিয়া নাই আৰু এইটো অসম চৰকাৰ তথা অসমীয়া বাইজৰ প্ৰতি যোৰ অন্যায্য কৰা হৈছে। সেই কাৰণে মই অসম চৰকাৰক কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰিবৰ কাৰণে অনুৰোধ জনাও যেন 'পেট্ৰলিয়াম প্ৰদাক্ট' আৰু 'একচাইজ ডিউটি'ৰ উচিত অংশ যেন অনতি পলমে অসম চৰকাৰে পায়।

ইয়াৰ পিচত, বিত্ত মন্ত্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়াই তেখেতৰ ৰাজেট ভাষণত 'Transport bottle neck' ৰ কথা উল্লেখ কৰিছে আৰু এই প্ৰসঙ্গত তেখেতে গোৱালপাৰা আৰু গাৰোপাহাৰলৈ আৰু আনফালে লিঙ্গ লাইনটো উত্তৰ লক্ষীমপুৰলৈকে নৰচোৱাৰ কাৰণে দুখ প্ৰকাশ কৰিছে। মই কওঁ কেৱল দুখ প্ৰকাশ কৰি বহি থাকিলে নহয়—এই বিষয়ে কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰক অসমৰ জনসাধাৰণৰ সংস্বৰদ্ধ দাবী হিচাবে—আমাৰ চৰকাৰে দাবী জনাব লাগে যাতে অচিৰে আগতে উল্লেখ কৰা অঞ্চলবিলাকলৈ এই সংযোগ সত্ৰ বৃদ্ধি হয়। এইবিলাক ঠাই জনজাতীয় লোকৰে ভৰা আৰু এতিয়াও অতিকৈ

পিচপৰা আজি যেতিয়া পৰ্বত আৰু ভৈয়ামৰ সংযোগ সাধন কৰিবলৈ চৰকাৰ দৃঢ় প্ৰতিজ্ঞ, তেনেস্থলত এই বেল পথৰ সংযোগ কাৰ্য্যই, এই কামত সহায় থাকিব। গোৱালপাৰাৰ পৰা গোৰোপাহাৰ আৰু আনহাতে উত্তৰ লক্ষীমপুৰলৈ 'বেল লাইন' খোলা চৰকাৰৰ একান্ত কৰ্তব্য বুলি মই বিবেচনা কৰো। আপুনি নিশ্চয় জানে—আজি উত্তৰ লক্ষীমপুৰৰ অৱস্থা এনে যে, এই মহকুমাটো যেন অসমৰ অন্যান্য কোনো অংশৰ লগত সম্পৰ্ক নাই। ইয়াৰ বাহিৰেও যিখন উত্তৰ পূব সীমান্ত বেল আছে— তাৰো অৱস্থা শোচনীয়। অসমত যেতিয়া ভাৰতৰ বেল লাইন ৰাষ্ট্ৰীয় কৰণৰ পিচত এক ইঞ্চি পৰিমাণো বেলৰ লাইন বচোৱা হোৱা নাই—তেনেস্থলত চলিত উত্তৰপূব সীমান্ত বেল খনৰ দুৰবস্থাৰ কোনো যুক্তি নাই। সময় মতে অহাবোৱা নহয়; গৰু গাৰীৰ দৰে ঘটং মটং কৰি গতি লয়। উদাহৰণ স্বৰূপে—বঙীয়া-তেজপুৰ লাইনত চলা গাৰী খনৰ কথা কওঁ। আনফালে মেইন লাইনতো টিহ আৰু নলবাৰী আদি ষ্টেশ্বনত মেইল গাৰী নথমাই। এই কাৰ্য্যৰ দ্বাৰা সেই অঞ্চলৰ জনসাধাৰণ ৰাইজৰ বিশেষ অসুবিধা হৈছে। কাৰণ তাৰপৰা ৰাইজৰ যাতায়াতৰ কাৰণে কোনো transport নাই। উপযুক্ত সংখ্যক 'বাচ' নাই আৰু যি দুই এখন আছে সিও over passenger হৈ চলিব লগাৰ কাৰণে ৰাইজৰ অসুবিধা হৈছে। মোৰ বিশ্বাস উত্তৰ ট্ৰাঙ্ক 'বড'টো জাতীয়কৰণ কৰি তাৰ পৰিবহন ব্যৱস্থা চৰকাৰে লৈ উপযুক্ত পৰিমাণেৰে চৰকাৰী বাচ দিলে ৰাইজৰ সুবিধা হব। আশা কৰো আমাৰ চৰকাৰে এই বিষয়ে চকু দিব।

তাৰ পিচত শিক্ষাৰ বিষয়ে মই কিছু কওঁ। অসম যে শিক্ষা বিষয়ত পিচ পৰা এই কথা আপোনালোকে সকলোৱে জানে। শিক্ষা বিষয়ত যদি আমাৰ জনসাধাৰণক চৰকাৰে আগুৱাই নিব নোৱাৰে তেন্তে আমাৰ গণতন্ত্ৰৰ মূল্য নাই বুলি কব লাগিব। আজি আমাৰ জনসাধাৰণে ভোট দিওঁতে মাত্ৰ ছবি চাই ভোটৰ বাৰ্চত কাগজ পেলায় নাইবা মুখীয়াল কোনো লোকৰ প্ৰচাৰ ৰাণীত ভোট দিয়ে, কাৰণ আমাৰ মানুহ ইমান নিৰক্ষৰ যে নাম এটাও পঢ়িব নোজানে। এই মানুহবিলাকৰ শিক্ষা দীক্ষা নহলে আমাৰ দেশৰ উন্নতি কেনেকৈ হব? সেই কাৰণে চৰকাৰক মই শিক্ষা বিষয়ত জেৰ দিবলৈ দাবী জনাও।

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, এজন পূৰ্ববৰ্ত্তী বক্তাই কৈ গৈছে যে ৰাজ্যৰ প্ৰতি ৭ (সাত) মাইলত একো একোখন হাই স্কুল হব লাগে। মই কওঁ যে, এইটো মাইলৰ হিচাপত নহয় ইয়াৰ আচল উদ্দেশ্য শিক্ষা-বিস্তাৰ আৰু স্কুল এক মাইলতেই হওক বা দুমাইলতেই হওক সেই কোনো ঠাইতেই হওক আমাৰ পিচপৰা নিৰক্ষৰ জনসাধাৰণে যাতে শিক্ষাৰ পোহৰাপায় সেইটোতেই জেৰ দিব লাগে। এই প্ৰসঙ্গতে মই এই কথা কওঁ যে পিচপৰা অঞ্চল বিলাকত যিবিলাক মাইলৰ অথবা হাইস্কুল স্থাপিত হৈছে—সেইবিলাকৰ পৰিপূৰ্ত্তিৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰে উপযুক্ত পৰিমাণৰ গ্ৰাণ্ট মঞ্জুৰ কৰিব লাগে। কাৰ্য্যক্ষেত্ৰত দেখা যায় যে গ্ৰাণ্টৰ বেলাত ঠিক বিতৰণ হোৱা নাই। কম-বেচি বহুক্ষেত্ৰত চকুত পৰে সকলো অনুষ্ঠানে যাতে ঠিক মতে সমভাবে গ্ৰাণ্ট পায় তাৰ কাৰণে যেন চৰকাৰে চকু দিয়ে।

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আমি ভাবিছিলো যে দ্বিতীয় পাৰকল্পনাত আমাৰ লৰা ছোৱালী বিলাকে সম্পূৰ্ণ বিনা মাচুলে শিক্ষা লাভ কৰিবলৈ পাব, কিন্তু সি আজিও হৈ নুঠিল। আশা কৰো চৰকাৰে সকলো স্তৰতে মাচুল মাফ কৰি দিব নোৱাৰিলেও আমাৰ লৰা ছোৱালীক দ্বিতীয় পৰিকল্পনাৰ অন্তৰ্গতে অন্ততঃ হাইস্কুল সমাপ্তিলৈকে মাচুল মাফ দিব বুলি আশা কৰিলো। ট্ৰাইবেল আৰু অনুসূচীত জাতিৰ লৰা ছোৱালীৰ দৰেই অন্যান্য সম্প্ৰদায়ৰ লৰা ছোৱালী বিলাকৰো অন্ততঃ মোটক খাপলৈকে শিক্ষা যাতে বিনা মাচুলে পায় তাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিবলৈও চৰকাৰক দাবী জনাও। ইয়াৰ পিচত গৌহাটী স্কুল বৰ্ডৰ বিষয়ে এই কথাই কওঁ যে এই বৰ্ডৰ অধীনত ব্ৰহ্মপুত্ৰৰ উত্তৰ পাৰ আৰু দক্ষিণ পাৰ সোমাই আছে।

উত্তৰ আৰু দক্ষিণ পাৰ দুয়োটা মিলি এটা বিৰাট এলেকা হয় আৰু ইয়াৰ পৰিচালনা এটা স্কুলবৰ্ডৰ ওপৰত নিৰ্ভৰ কৰা উচিত নহয়। কাৰ্জেই ব্ৰহ্মপুত্ৰৰ উত্তৰ অঞ্চলৰ কাৰণে এটা আৰু দক্ষিণ পাৰৰ কাৰণে আন এটা—সৰ্বমুঠ দুটা বেলেগ স্কুলবৰ্ড গঠিত হোৱা নিতান্ত দৰ্কাৰ। আশা কৰো চৰকাৰে এই বিষয়ে অনুতিপলমে ব্যৱস্থা অবলম্বন কৰিব।

আজি আমাৰ ৰাইজৰ অভিমত যে তেওলোকৰ লৰাছোৱালীক বিনা মাচুলে শিক্ষা দিয়া উচিত যেহেতু তেওলোকৰ আৰ্থিক অৱস্থা বেয়া। মোৰ কথা হৈছে যে যদি চৰকাৰে ছাত্ৰ-ছাত্ৰী সকলক মাচুল মুক্ত দিব নোৱাৰে অথবা বৃত্তি ও দিহা নোৱাৰে তেন্তে ধন হিচাপেও সাহায্য দিয়াত ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগে যাতে আমাৰ ছাত্ৰ-ছাত্ৰী সকলে স্কুল-কলেজত উচ্চ শিক্ষা লাভ কৰাৰ সুবিধা পাব পাৰে। সেই ছাত্ৰ-ছাত্ৰী বোৰক সাহায্য দিবৰ কাৰণে যদি কোনো স্কুল বা কলেজে ধন লবলৈ বিচাৰে সেই বোৰকো ধন দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগে। আৰু এটা কথা যে জনজাতি স্কুলৰ শিক্ষক সকলে চৰকাৰৰ Model Scale পাবলৈ হলে অন্ততঃ ৬০ জন ছাত্ৰ-ছাত্ৰী স্কুলৰ হব লাগিব বুলি যিটো নিয়ম কৰিছে তাৰফলত বহুত স্কুলে এই সুবিধা ভোগ কৰিব পৰা নাই গতিকে মই চৰকাৰক অনুৰোধ কৰো যাতে জনজাতি স্কুলৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত এই নিয়ম ৰেহাই দি ৬০ জন ছাত্ৰ ছাত্ৰীতকৈ কম হলেও Model Scale দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থাকৰিব লাগে। মোৰ সমষ্টিৰ বহুত L. P., M. E., M. V. আৰু H. E. স্কুলৰ ঘৰ ভাগি যোৱাত নতুনকৈ টিনৰ ঘৰ কৰিবৰ বাবে কাঠৰ ফ্ৰেম কৰিছে। কিন্তু টিনৰ অভাৱত ফ্ৰেম পচি নষ্ট হৈ গৈছে। তাৰোপৰি জনজাতীয় অঞ্চলৰ L. P., M. E., M.V. আৰু H. E. স্কুল আদি যি venture স্কুল আছে তাক সোনকালে চৰকাৰে লৈ জনজাতীয় অঞ্চলত শিক্ষাৰ বিস্তাৰ কৰিব লাগে।

যিবিলাক স্কুল বান পানীয়ে নষ্ট কৰিলে সেই বোৰক flood damage grant দিয়া হয়। D. P. I. ৰ পৰা এই গ্ৰান্ট এইবেলিও দিয়া হব বুলি A. D. P. I. এ আমাক জনাইছিল আৰু লিষ্ট যুজিছিল কিন্তু গ্ৰান্ট দিয়া হব নে নাই আমি এতিয়াও জনা নাই। যদি মঞ্জুৰী দিয়া নহয় তেন্তে লিষ্ট খোজাৰ অৰ্থ কি ?

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, কৃষি আমাৰ দেশৰ প্ৰধান সম্পদ আৰু আমাৰ সৰহ সংখ্যক লোকে এই কৃষিৰ ওপৰতে জীৱন যাপন কৰে। যদি আজি আমাৰ এই কৃষক সকলৰ উন্নতি সাধন কৰি তেওলোকক স্বাবলম্বী কৰিব নোৱাৰি, তেন্তে আমাৰ দেশত সমাজ তাত্ত্বিক সমাজ প্ৰতিস্থা কেতিয়াও হব নোৱাৰে। সেই কাৰণে আমাৰ কৃষকৰ উন্নতিৰ বাবে চৰকাৰে যথা বিহিত ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগে। বিত্ত মন্ত্ৰীয়ে যদিও কৈছে যে কৃষকৰ উন্নতিৰ কাৰণে চীন দেশৰ প্ৰণালী, জাপানী, প্ৰণালী অবলম্বন কৰা হব আৰু বৰো খেতি প্ৰচলন কৰা হব আৰু কৃষি ধান আদি দি সাহায্য কৰা হব। কিন্তু মোৰ বোধেৰে এই বিলাক ব্যৱস্থা কৰাৰ লগতে এই বোৰ যাতে হাতে কামে কৰা হয় তাৰ বাবেহে চকু দিব লাগে। আমাৰ যি বিলাক Agriculture Demonstrator আৰু গ্ৰাম সেৱক তেওঁলোকে গাঁৱে গাঁৱে বক্তৃতাহে দি ফুৰে—কেনেকৈ চীন দেশৰ প্ৰণালীৰে খেতি কৰিব লাগে বা double crop, triple crop কৰিব লাগে সেইটো দেখুৱাই নিদিয়। মই আশা কৰো হাতে-কামে কৰি দেখুৱাই দিব লাগে।

কৃষিৰ উন্নতিৰ কাৰণে যেনেকৈ Irrigation দৰকাৰ ঠিক সেইদৰেই বানপানী নিয়ন্ত্ৰনৰো বৰ আৱশ্যক। কিন্তু বানপানী নিয়ন্ত্ৰনৰ কোনো ব্যৱস্থা কৰা হোৱা নাই। মোৰ সমষ্টিৰ মৰা পাণলদিয়া, লাউদিঙিজান, বৰদিয়া, টিহু আদি নৈৰ বানপানী আৰু গৰা খহানীয়া বন্ধ কৰা নাই। শিংবা নদীৰ পৰা দীঘলীলৈ Irrigation canal কৰিবৰ কাৰণে ৰাইজে দৰ্গাস্ত দিছে। কিন্তু কি ব্যৱস্থা কৰা হৈছে তাৰ সমিধান ৰাইজে আজিও পোৱা নাই। আশা কৰো অচিৰে কাৰ্য্যকৰী ব্যৱস্থা গ্ৰহণ কৰিব। যোৱা ৪-৫ বছৰে ৰাইজে চৰকাৰক অনুৰোধ কৰি আহিছে যে লাউদিঙিজানৰ মথাউৰি দুয়োপাৰে হব লাগে কিন্তু

আজিলৈকে চৰকাৰে কিয় কাম দিয়া নাই কব নোৱাৰে। এই কথাউৰিটো কৰোতে ২০-২৫ হেজাৰ টকা খৰচ হ'ব কিন্তু ইয়াৰ পৰা বহুত বাইজৰ উপকাৰ হ'ব। বানপানী আৰু গৰাখহনীয়াৰ পৰা যথেষ্ট মাটিও নষ্ট হৈছে আৰু খেতিও নষ্ট হৈছে। ইয়াৰ প্ৰতি-কাৰ কৰাৰ বাবে মই চৰকাৰক আহ্বান কৰিছোঁ।

P.W.D. বিভাগক Public Waste Department বুলিহে কব লাগে। এই বিভাগটো দুৰ্গীতিৰে পৰিপূৰ্ণ। যিবিলাক ঠিকাদাৰ তেওঁলোকে টেণ্ডাৰ দিয়াৰ আগতেই কাম পাৰ বুলি গম পায় আৰু কামৰ আধাআধি কৰেই। এনেকৈ কাম হলে টেণ্ডাৰ বিচৰাৰ কোনো অৰ্থ নাই। Gravelling যিমান কৰিব লাগে তাকো আধৰুৱা কৰিয়েই এৰে—জালাহ অঞ্চল বাস্তব ১১, ১২, ১৩, ১৪ মাইলত ৩৬০ বাকচ পাথৰ দিব লাগিছিল, কিন্তু মাত্ৰ ১৯০ বাকচ পাথৰ দিয়েই পাল মাৰিলে। এই কথা মুখ্য মন্ত্ৰী, গৰকাংশনী মন্ত্ৰী আৰু কংগ্ৰেছ সভাপতিক জনোৱা হ'ল, কিন্তু কোনো প্ৰতিকাৰ নহ'ল, তেনেহলে দুৰ্গীতি কেনেকৈ দূৰ হ'ব? বামাখাটাৰ ওচৰত নাড়ীহাণাৰ দলং তৈয়াৰ কৰাৰ পিচতেই ভাৰ্গি গ'ল কিন্তু এতিয়াও মেৰামতি কৰা হোৱা নাই। জালাহৰ দলঙৰ খটা পুতি কাম আৰম্ভ কৰিয়েই এৰি দিলে। এনেবোৰ আধৰুৱা কামত বাইজৰ টকা অনৰ্থক নষ্ট কৰা হৈছে। আলি বন্ধাৰ বিষয়ত কোনো নতুন পৰিকল্পনাই হাতত লোৱা নাই আৰু যিবিলাক পুৰণি কাম পৰি আছে তাকো সম্পূৰ্ণ কৰিবৰ বাবে ব্যৱস্থা কৰা হোৱা নাই। মোৰ সমষ্টিৰ এতিয়াও অসম্পূৰ্ণ হৈ থকা বাস্তাবোৰ হৈছে,—জালাহ কুমৰিকাটা, (অসম্পূৰ্ণ জালাহৰ পৰা বৰবৰীলৈ) বামাখাটা-কৰ্দেঙৰি, আঠিয়া-বাৰী-গোলবিল-হজুৱা (আঠিয়াবাৰীৰ পৰা ওদালবাৰী নলবাৰী) ডুগ্ৰাপাৰা, টিছ—শোলমাৰা (টিছৰ পৰা মাথিবাহালৈ) ইত্যাদি। নাৰিভাঙ্গা -টিছ বাস্তব এচোৱাৰ alignment লৈ কাজিয়া হৈ আছে, কিন্তু চৰকাৰে এতিয়াও কোনো মীমাংসা কৰা নাই। তাৰ দ্বাৰা জনসাধাৰণৰ যথেষ্ট ক্ষতি হৈছে। গতিকে final alignment কৰি টিছ-হাৰিভাঙ্গা বাস্তব কাম সম্পূৰ্ণ কৰিবলৈ মই গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টক অনুৰোধ কৰিলো। তাৰ উপৰি মাটিৰ সমস্যা আটাইতকৈ ডাঙৰ সমস্যা। এই সমস্যা সমাধান কৰিবৰ বাবে চৰকাৰ বাধ্য হৈছে—তাৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰে Ceiling Act আৰু Adhian Protection Act কৰিছে যদিও এইবিলাকৰ দ্বাৰা মাটিৰ সমস্যা সমাধান হ'ব নোৱাৰে। Adhian Protection Act ৰ defective হৈছে, ইয়াত বিধবা, নাৰালক বা কম মাটি থকা সকলৰ বাবে কোনো বিশেষ ব্যৱস্থা কৰা হোৱা নাই। কিন্তু এই লোক সকলৰ বাবে চৰকাৰে নিশ্চয় এটা সুব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগিব।

টাইবেল বুক আৰু বেৰ্ট বোৰ সংৰক্ষণৰ বাবে চৰকাৰৰ ফালৰ পৰা কোনো ব্যৱস্থা কৰা হোৱা নাই। বেদখল চলিয়েই আছে

Mr. SPEAKER: You have already spoken for 25 minutes. So I have called the name of Shri Mohanada Bora.

Shri MOHANANDA BORA (North Lakhimpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, at the outset I thank the Finance Minister for presenting a surplus Budget and for kindly admitting the achievement of our administration. Sir, what our Independence meant to us and to the Father of the Nation—Gandhiji—was decentralisation of power and with a view to attain this end we committed to organise all villages under the Panchayat system. I am happy that the Panchayat system of a reformed nature is coming very soon. Sir, many of my Friends

have discussed regarding the border problem and the Naga problem in the Governor's address. I do not want to deal with these problems but deal with the food problem. When we go to the food problem naturally several Departments come under this head. The Veterinary Department, the Community Project Department, the Agriculture Department and other Departments come under the food head. Sir, in the Budget Speech our Finance Minister has rightly asserted that if we are to help in the development of Assam and India our aims always must be to advance effectively on the food and agricultural front. But Sir, though we have done many things and though we have produced many speeches in this august House regarding the food and agricultural problems, yet the result of agricultural development is not up to the mark. Sir, we are proceeding much further than the society can go. A permanent system of society cannot be obliterated by a stroke of pen, or by passing of legislation in this Assembly or by giving some lectures here. Sir, our people are generally agriculturists and are doing what they can do according to the original methods. We are not able to prescribe them just the next improvement. But we are going further. We are trying to utilise mechanised cultivations but we are not trying to have an alternative of our natural plough which is made from a piece of wood. If this continues, I fear whether there will be anything from which a plough can be made for our cultivators. We are producing some iron ploughs but these ploughs cannot be used by cultivators of wet paddy cultivation which is the main cultivation of Assam. In this way we are going to fertilizers, and chemical fertilizers, etc., but what do we see if we pass by the North and South Trunk Roads. We see a huge amount of cowdung which is being wasted. This is our position. We are not able to organise the people even to use this cheap cowdung and the debris of every house. So I say that our Department is going a step further living aside the next alternative in which we should concentrate. So Sir, I think we have not been able to make any remarkable progress in this front upto now. Sir, I have read the Nalagarh Committee Report and the report of the Estimate Committee also and we have seen that in the Nalagarh Committee Report it is suggested that the Agriculture Department should be one of the main Departments of Government but yet our Agriculture Department remains in the same place as before. No real organisation is made except appointing one or two high officials in Shillong or in some headquarters. So Sir, I suggest that Government should rise up in this matter and try their utmost to enthuse our people

and especially to enthrone the educated people to take up agriculture and it is the duty even of the Education Department to create the agricultural bias amongst our educated people. Now-a-days, we see that our educated people do not want to go to the field and do not want to cultivate. Even in the Agricultural College, Agricultural Graduates are produced who even do not know the ordinary agricultural method of our people and so when they are appointed as officers, they cannot serve the immediate need of the people. They go further to scientific lines but the illiterate people cannot follow the scientific lines unless these are shown to them. So Sir, I think that the Agriculture Department should be made one of the main Departments. Assam is an agricultural country but being an agricultural country we are also always begging for food from the Centre. In the Budget speech, the Finance Minister has stated that last year about 36,000 tons of rice and some more tons of wheat were brought to our State. Sir, I have seen the condition of this wheat. Generally, our rural people are not accustomed to using wheat products and so oftentimes these products go elsewhere. So Sir, I hope our Government will try the utmost to make more production of rice. Now there are many schemes in our country regarding production of more paddy. We have taken up more and more schemes but we have not come to the natural view point of the cultivators. I think Government has proposed introducing the Japanese method of cultivation but may I know how many acres have been brought under this system of cultivation? If we can teach our agriculturists only how to clean the weeds and grass from their paddy fields at least once a year then I think the production will be increased by 20 per cent if not more. So Sir, I think it will be better to try our utmost to give more attention to the production of paddy and at least in Assam if we can make all our arable lands to grow different kinds of paddy—Aus and Sali paddy then our State, though it may not be surplus, it will be at least self-sufficient in food so that we need not go to other States or to India for helping us with rice. Now Sir, I have seen that there are so many jute development schemes in our State, but what was the result of these jute development schemes? I think one East Bengal immigrant family can produce more jute in certain area than what a development Inspector or jute development organiser can do. Sir, I have seen that these development officers in some areas go to the bazar and purchase jute seeds which even the ordinary cultivator would not use, that is why these jute development schemes failed. So I think that it will be better to concentrate on one or two schemes to produce more rice and paddy for the benefit of our country.

Then Sir, I will now come to another point, that is the Embankment and Drainage Department. Sir, this Department also has a very important role to play in the matter of food production in the State. But in our State we take very little care and attention to this Department. In the Budget speech of the Finance Minister it is said that the Centre has turned down our demand which was for Rs.5.91 crores and reduced it to only Rs.3.23 crores but afterwards after our Chief Minister's intervention a sum of Rs.4.42 crores was granted for this year. Sir, I think we should exert more energy and pay more attention to this Department if we want more production of rice and paddy because Assam is a paddy growing State, this Irrigation and Flood Control Department, as I have already said, plays a major part in this food production programme. So Sir, I think this Government should try to get more grant from Centre for this Department. Sir, I have heard yesterday or the day before during the Question hour there was a question regarding this Embankment and Drainage Department and the reply was that no new schemes can be taken up unless some emergency arises. Sir, we have seen in some places specially in the North Lakhimpur Subdivision during the last two or three years after the framing of the Second Five Year Plan there are three or four rivers which became very turbulent and devastated large portions of heavy paddy producing areas. I have been trying for the last two years to include some embankment schemes in this subdivision somehow to save the cultivators and to save their paddy fields but no action has been taken up to this day after a lapse of two years. Therefore, I think this Government should try to get more money for this Department.

Shri LALIT KUMAR DOLEY (Parliamentary Secretary): What are the names of these rivers, please ?

Shri MOHANANDA BORA (North Lakhimpur): The names of these new rivers causing heavy damage are Sessa, Daspang, Gabharu, Sandini, Kakoi, Jiadhal, Nonoi, etc., in North Lakhimpur Sub-division.

Now Sir, I want to come to the Model Farms. Our Government.....

Mr. SPEAKER: The hon. Member will have to be brief,

Shri MOHANANDA BORA: In that case Sir, I will drop the Model Farms and will speak on land reforms. Sir,

land reform is another important matter with regard to this food production programme. Sir, from the papers we have seen that our Government, at least the State of Assam has far advanced in land revenue laws than any other States in India. In land laws we have gone much forward, but in practice we are not so much forward. As I have said, our Adhjar Act, Ceiling Act are sufficiently forward move of our State regarding land reforms but we have seen that in actual practice we are not so advanced. We have seen that our Land Revenue Department is still the same as it was in the British days. Our Mandals and Kanungoes are still there in the same unique position. In some places, specially in the temporarily settled areas we have seen how people are harassed for nothing. In some places in these temporarily settled areas which have not been traversed the people had to pay their revenue to some Revenue Officers as well as tents and not to the Government exchequer. Sir, during the year 1947 or 1948 when our ex-Chief Minister Shri Bishnuram Medhi was the then Revenue Minister he went to our subdivision and there are hundreds of Panchayat President who told him that there are hundreds of acres of land without any patta given to them and the revenue was realised by some individuals. At that the Minister challenged that that was not true and the Panchayat President accepted the challenge and accordingly requested the Minister to provide some staff which was immediately allowed by the Minister with the result that the revenue from that area of one mauza has been increased by more than 10,000. Sir, this is the position not only in my subdivision but also in Tezpur subdivision. I was told that in the hill-side areas of Tezpur subdivision there are vast areas of land without patta and the revenue thereof was realised by some revenue officers or some individuals who have taken possession of land by force from the weaker section of the people. So Sir, I say that our Revenue Department has not changed from what it was during the British days. So we should progress in practice more than we progress in laws. Sir, I can give many examples in certain areas of my subdivision some land were demarcated by boundaries between Deuris and Miris and it is running for 20 years. During these 20 years the Simul tree which was the boundary, is no longer there and could not be ascertained. These Miri and Deori people are quarrelling and spending thousands of rupees after litigation. This is one simple example. I can cite hundreds of examples like this in my Subdivision. We should give practical demonstration of what we say. Simply by passing some Acts and Laws we cannot bring about land reforms in the State. So Government should enforce these rules and follow in practice what they say.

I now come to co-operative farming system. Government had a resolution on land reform. I support this resolution. I am one with this resolution, but this resolution should be followed in practice and it should not remain in paper and in word as is the case with other land reform measures.

Now, I come to the Education Department. Sir, Education Department concerns with a very large number of people. Here we find that the system of inspecting the schools is very unsatisfactory. Practically there is no inspection. In the case of Lower Primary Schools we have in my subdivision near about 500 Lower Primary Schools. There are 9 Officers—1 Deputy Inspector, 1 Additional Deputy Inspector, 3 or 4 Sub-Inspectors and 4 Assistant Sub-Inspectors. Before 1947 there was 1 Deputy Inspector and 1 Sub-Inspector and there were 200 Lower Primary Schools and these two officers used to inspect almost every school once every year. Now the number of schools have risen $2\frac{1}{2}$ times and the inspection staff have increased by $4\frac{1}{2}$ times. Yet there is no regular inspection. It is a small example in one Subdivision. In other subdivisions it may be better, I do not know. Coming to the Account side, we find sufficient grants have been given to Aided Schools and Colleges, but the accounts are not being audited since many years, and some from 1950-51. (*A Voice—Yes*) I think it is not being audited. May be in a very few cases it has been done. In the Budget of 1958-59, we find the following grants to Local Bodies and Education Institutions. Grant Nos. 38, 57.—Miscellaneous Contribution—p. 509 on account of Local Bodies—rupees 8 lakhs 36 thousands and 3 hundreds; Grant Nos. 17.-37.—Education.....
Non-Government Schools 47 lakhs. Government Secondary Schools 34 lakhs 80 thousands and something; Grants for Special Schools 5 lakhs 84 thousands; Local Boards.....

Regarding these grants I think there is no audit. Generally the Examiner of Local Accounts is to examine these accounts, but what I have learnt is that since 1954 there is no Examiner of Local Accounts permanently appointed. An Officer was deputed for training to be appointed as the Examiner of Local Accounts. He was taken in as Financial Adviser in the Education Department. What I have seen in my subdivision, I can say there are 18 or 19 High English Schools, I think the accounts of some were not audited since 1950-51. These institutions have got enough grants since after earthquake. How and who spend these grants nobody

knows. I happen to be the President of several High Schools, even I could not get the accounts audited for the schools of which I am the President. We have seen, Sir, these aided institutions have now become a source of corruption. So I request the Government to seriously think over the matter and strengthen the audit section, so that these institutions may be audited regularly every year. There was a recommendation in the Public Accounts Committee Report, dated the 7th March 1958 to the effect that in the matter of grants to the Local Bodies Government should see whether the Local Bodies properly utilise all the grants and while making subsequent grants it should be seen that grants previously sanctioned have been properly utilised. The Local Bodies should be frequently inspected by the Commissioner and in case of Middle English, High English Schools and other aided institutions all these things should be inspected by the Officers of Education Department. That was the recommendation of the Public Accounts Committee, but I think Government have not taken note of this recommendation. I request the Government to take note of it and try to strengthen the audit department, so that these aided institutions run better.

Mr. SPEAKER: Your time is up.

Shri MOHANANDA BORA (North Lakhimpur): I have to speak about communication. Sir, the people of my Sub-division are greatly inconvenienced due to lack of proper communication facilities. In my subdivision up till now, *i.e.*, upto 1957 there was no regular communication system. I am glad Government was pleased to nationalise the route upto North Lakhimpur in January 1957. From that time some buses, although it is insufficient have been placed on the road, but we have seen the passengers do not find accommodation, particularly in Dholpur and Narayanpur, those thickly populated areas, often time people go to the station but they do not get tickets, they have to return home. In Dholpur, Sir, I myself had to be detained for three days, because I could not get accommodation in the buses. I wrote to the Transport Minister about this. Sir, if that is the case with an M. L. A. of the locality, you can imagine what is the condition of the people! When we write to the Transport Department, the reply is given that for want of sufficient passengers they cannot increase the number of buses. But what we have seen? Practically hundreds of people are detained. They do not get seat in the buses. So, Sir, I hope Government will give more buses on this line.

Over and above this, I have certain other matters which I want to place before the House. In the previous session of this House in the year 1958 we pressed our Government to complete the Dikrong Bridge. The river Dikrong is a erratic river and during the rainy seasons, it becomes very turbulent and crossing over this river becomes a great problem. However, Government tried its level best, procured all requisite materials and the bridge over this river has been completed this year. But what will be the advantage of this bridge being completed unless the approach roads are completed? These approach roads are not yet completed and I am afraid with the present rate of progress, these approach roads will remain incomplete even during this rainy season also. It is understood the Company to whom construction work has been entrusted, will open it at the end of March. If the approach roads will remain incomplete till then, I am sure, the public will have to suffer for another year. Then again, the Buroi Bridge which is also another very important bridge was begun long ago by Messrs. Gammon & Co. But we have learnt that for want of materials they have not been able to set the plates. This is the position of the North Trunk Road. Our Friends on the Opposition side have pressed the Government to nationalise this road. I also think that it is high time that the Government should try to nationalise this road.

Then I would like to speak a few words about the Railway out-agency.

Mr. SPEAKER: The hon. Member's time is up. He may take another chance to discuss these matters when the Demands will be discussed.

Shri MOHANANDA BORA (North Lakhimpur): I will only take two minutes.

Mr. SPEAKER: As the hon. Member is the only Member of the subdivision who has taken part in the Budget discussions, I grant him permission to speak for two minutes more.

Shri MOHANANDA BORA: The Railway out-agency has been now extended up to Biswanath-Charali, about 64 miles from North Lakhimpur. Now, what is the position of the people of North Lakhimpur for booking a parcel or some such things outside North Lakhimpur? There is no other means of transport. State Transport buses only book passenger's luggages. On the other hand the Steamer service

from Badati to Subanasri is also not regular. This is not known when we can book an article to outside place by the steamer. I therefore say regarding essential commodities to be sent to outside North Lakhimpur, we are already cut-off not only from the places outside the State but even from the districts within this State. I therefore request the Transport Minister to exert his best influences so that the out-agency may be extended from Biswanath-Charali to North Lakhimpur and regular supply of essential commodities may be ensured.

I feel the Finance Minister has presented a very good Budget before the House which is also surplus. I hope Government will take note of the facts I have stated and the suggestions given in this House and try their level best to make good of them.

Rev. J. J. M. NICHOLS-ROY [Cherrapunji (Reserved for Schedule Tribes)] : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I shall not speak much but a few words only on matters relating to my district specially border area. Before I do so, I must congratulate the Finance Minister for the Budget he has presented to this House which is a surplus Budget. I fully appreciate his publishing the little Booklets, Appendix A and Appendix C which very clearly give the condition of the finance of this State.

Now this is a surplus Budget. From the Consolidated Fund we are spending Rs.42 crores, 11 lakhs, 65 thousands and under the Consolidated Fund the revenue is Rs. 42 crores, 58 lakhs, 10 thousands. So we have surplus of Rs. 46 lakhs. 45 thousands. The revenue side may be more than the estimated amount. During the current year revenue increased a great deal. From the speech of the Finance Minister it appears that the surplus will be 1 crore, 12 lakhs as shown in paragraph 8 at page 7 of the Finance Minister's speech.

Now turning to the Head of Revenue of the United Khasi-Jaintia Hills, I am surprised to find that only Rs. 4 thousands and 1 hundred is estimated from the land revenue and Rs. 3 thousands from the Sales Tax. It appears to me that some receipts from these heads must have been taken to the General Account. It appears that the method of the Finance Department is to estimate the revenue less than what is really expected from revenue side. This is supposed to be the safe way of budgeting. At the same time it has the defect in not giving enough money for even very necessary and important things.

Now the people in the border areas are in dire distress. The Government have money to help these miserable people.

I therefore want to make some suggestions to the Government for future guidance because it is very important to help these border people in proper time and in proper manner.

There should be proper planning as to how to render help to the deserving ones in the border area villages. No work is available save a very few Test Relief Works given by Government in very few villages. Thousands of people are in a famine stricken condition. They need to be helped, they need financial assistance for regeneration of orange grove and other cash crops, for development of agriculture, etc. The Government of India and the Assam Government have sanctioned some money for this purpose this year but the next year, it is stated, that bigger programme will be sent to the Government of India for approval and for sanction. This is found in the speech of the Governor. For these things there should be proper planning how this help should be rendered to all deserving people of the border area villages. Unless this is done there will be again dis-satisfaction and the people who ought to get help will not get help at all. It is not the desire of the Government to be partial, to give help to some leaving others. But it is the desire of the Government to help every man and woman who is really deserving. Moreover, it is stated in the Governor's Address that this bigger programme would include also the special road programme for linking up the main marketing centres of the border areas with the road system of the State. This promise gives hope to the people. It gives me hope that the border people will see better days and will be relieved of their distress, but this hope will be frustrated if there be no proper planning. Another point I want to impress upon the Government is the implementation of schemes at the proper time. We found in the past schemes to give help to the people were not implemented in time. So, there should be proper study of the situation and accordingly help should be given in proper time.

The special road programme envisaged in the recommendation of the Border Area Committee which will link up the main marketing centres of the border areas with the road system should be undertaken immediately. In this connection I turn the attention of the P. W. D. to this facts in their construction of the important roads leading to the border area. I name these main roads which have not yet been completed after about 6 or 7 years. The Mawsmal-Shella road. Two or three main bridges have not been completed. It is doubtful

whether they will be completed even in this calendar year. Can not the P. W. D. put their push on the work of this road? This road is jeepable only in dry season. In the summer season it is not even jeepable in all the length of the road. I feel much distressed that so much delay has been caused. Moreover, this road is not wide enough in many places for trucks and buses to carry goods from the villages of the border of that area. Jeep transportation is expensive to carry goods. Hurry up! Hurry up! is the cry of the people who are in trouble. Therefore, it is necessary that P. W. D. should give a push on the work of this road. Otherwise money amounting to many lakhs of rupees is not considered to be properly utilised. Another main road is the Mawphlang-Balat road. This road should have been completed last year or at least this year. This has not been completed yet.

Then, Sir, there are some important roads which are links to quicken the traffic of border produce. These roads are recommended by the Border Area Committee. These are the roads which should be taken up by the Public Works Department during the coming year and be included in that "bigger programme" to be put up to the Government of India for approval. The roads are—

- (i) The Mawmihthied-Mawsahew road;
- (ii) The Mawmluh-Mawshamok road;
- (iii) The Pongtung-Lakhat Bazar road;
- (iv) The Pynursla-Umniuh and Nongjri road.

Now, I want to turn the attention of the Public Works Department Minister to another very important matter which has been put at page 174 under the Executive Division M. B. Road in the Public Works Departments (Roads and Buildings Wing) Budget. The two items are: (1) Construction of a Rest House at Shella—under column 'Work in Progress'—a sum of Rs.9,000 has been put in, and in column 'Amount of Estimate' a sum of Rs.24,500 has been put in. (2) Jeepable road from Shella village to Shella Bazar—Work in Progress—Rs.20,000 have been entered, and in column Amount of Estimate it is stated to be Rs.50,000. As far as I know these works have not yet been started. Therefore, this matter should be examined by the Public Works Department. If the work has not yet been started then why should it be said that the work is in progress now?

Now, Sir, I want to speak a few words on Industry. In Assam we have Cottage Industries, Medium Industries and Major Industries. Only the tea gardens may be called major industries. The Co-operative Sugar Mill may also be major industry. The medium industries as termed by the hon. Finance Minister are few and they do not get very much encouragement from the Government. There are Fruit Preservation and Canning concerns which have existed for many years. I think the Government should try to help these concerns financially instead of inviting other concerns from outside to compete with the indigenous industries. We in Assam have to struggle to preserve our indigenous interest and not be so liberal as to make our people lose their individuality and be lost altogether in the financial struggle. It is the duty of the Assam Government to keep alive the indigenous concerns and try to make them stand on their own feet. For some time, the Assam Government would not allow the other non-indigenous concerns to take the industries of Assam. This is only natural for the Assam Government to feel like that at least until the time that we are able to stand on our feet. It is a natural feeling to have a sense of self-preservation. Every race, every State have some kind of self-preservation. I would request the present Assam Government to kindly keep in mind that the people of Assam do not want to lose altogether in their struggle in the industrial world. As we are still small, we shall need protection from the Government. I believe this Congress Government will take stock of the feeling of the people, and protect them from being wiped out by bigger concerns from outside.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to speak a little on the Boundary dispute between Pakistan and this district of ours. I understand that now the survey of the boundary is going on. I have been informed that the Indian Khasi land has gone a great deal to Pakistan by this survey. Why? Because it is stated that in order to claim the land there must be documentary evidence given and when our people fail to give any documentary evidence, possession is not taken as evidence, though the possession has been for many many years, may be 50, 60, or 70 years, yet it is not taken as documentary evidence. Therefore, we are at a great disadvantage. The fact of the matter is that here in the Khasi Hills we did not, and do not, pay any land revenue. Therefore, there is no Thak map to distinguish possession of each man. In the border areas also, there is no map except the map made by the Government of India. But the fact

remains that hundreds of square miles of land all along the border were in the possession of the people in the Khasi Hills. Now they have lost vast area of land. When the English Company came to Chatak during the reign of Warren Hastings, they found that the Khasis possessed all that land between the hills and the Surma river and they wrote to the Ruler in Bengal what to do. Somehow or other a compromise was made between our Khasi people and that Government. The Britishers made a map and asked the Khasi people to move up further towards the hill. The map was beautifully drawn moving the boundary further towards our hills. Our people at that time did not know English, Bengali or Urdu. They thought that since the Britishers had made this beautiful map, which was delivered to them, they moved further. When India became independent that map was produced before Mr. Redcliffe, who was fixing the boundary between India and Pakistan. It was then found that there was no signature in the map and so it became null and void. Then, Sir, the Deputy Commissioners of Sylhet and Khasi Hills used to fix the boundaries on the border. They were both Britishers and their aim was to get revenue. The Khasis did not pay land revenue. So, they wanted to get all the plains land which was cultivable to the Sylhet District. So, maps were drawn to take all that cultivable and rich land to Sylhet district. The result was that almost 300 sq. miles of the plains land of the Khasis went under the Sylhet district. Now, whatever land the Khasis have in the plains area, they hold only by possession and utilisation. But utilisation and possession for so many years are not going to be taken into account in the dispute between India and Pakistan. So, we are undone; we shall lose a large amount of land. But I submit that since there is no Thak map in the Khasi Hills because the people did not pay land revenue, in finally demarcating the boundary this fact should be taken seriously into consideration and the land which belong to our people and which has been possessed by them for many many years should not be given to Pakistan. The Government have declared that not an inch of land belonging to India will be given to Pakistan, but we do not understand how the land which has been possessed by people for a long long time can be given to Pakistan. I request Government to seriously consider this matter at the time of final negotiation with Pakistan. They should look at this matter from the standpoint of the people living all along the border.

I am also given to understand that in the Dawki area, the boundary has been taken to be the Piyon river. But

Piyan river has changed its course and has now come right upto the bottom of the hills in some places. A lot of land which belong to the Khasis will go to Pakistan if the Piyan river is going to be taken as the boundary, as it is now. Piyan river as it existed at the time the map was drawn should be taken as the boundary. I submit this fact should be borne in mind at the time of final demarcation of boundary with Pakistan. If this is not done, we in the Khasi and Jaintia Hills will lose and a large amount of land will go to Pakistan. I hope Government will seriously consider this point and will try to solve the problem somehow without sacrificing our vital interest.

This is all I would like to say now.

Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA (Thowra) : মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মই আমাৰ বিত্ত মন্ত্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়াক তেখেতৰ বাজেট বজুতাৰ কাৰণে শলাগ জনাইছো আৰু তেখেতক ধন্যবাদ দিছো, কাৰণ এইবাৰ তেখেতৰ ভাষণত কেইটামান কথা নকৈ উল্লেখ কৰিছে। সেইকেইটাৰ ভিতৰত এটা কথা তেখেতে কৈছে যে এইবাৰ যাতে বাজেটৰ আঁচনি কাৰ্য্যকৰী কৰাত অৰ্থৰ যোগান সময়ত হয় তাৰ বাবে বিত্ত-বিভাগ সজাগ থাকিব। সেই বিষয়ে তেখেত দৃঢ় হৈছে। বাজেটখন Surplus হোৱাৰ কাৰণেও তেখেতক শলাগ জনাইছো।

তেখেতে বাজেটত আমাৰ খাদ্য আদি আঁচনি বিলাকত আমাৰ অৰ্থৰ যোগাযোগ আৰু পৰিমাণ পুংখানুপুংখকৰূপে দেখুৱাই দিছে। ইয়াৰ উপৰিও Budget Estimate ৰ Appendix C ৰ সহায়ত আমাক বাজেটখন বুজিবলৈ সুবিধা দিছে। মই এই কাৰণেই তেখেতৰ শলাগ লৈছোঁ আৰু অলপ বুজাকৈ দিলে আৰু শলাগ ললোহেতেন। (হাঁহি) যেনে তেখেতৰ বাজেটত এটা কথা বিচাৰি নেপালো যে যোৱা বছৰ আমাৰ বাজেটত যিখিনি বাহি হৈছে সেই টকাৰ কিমান টকা খৰচ হৈছে আৰু লগতে আমাৰ বাজাৰ উন্নয়ন আদিৰ কামৰ কাৰণে নিয়োগ কৰা কৰ্মচাৰীৰ খৰচ আৰু প্ৰকৃত উন্নয়নৰ খৰচেৰে এটা শতকৰা হিচাব বিষয় উন্নিয়ালে বেচি ভাল পালোহেতেন। যেনে ইমান per cent for construction of buildings, ইমান per cent Development works, এনেকৈ ইমান per cent for Salary of officers, etc., etc., দিলে ভাল হলহেতেন। মই আশা কৰো অহাবছৰৰ বাজেটত আমাৰ বিত্তমন্ত্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়াই এইবিলাক কথা দিবলৈ যত্ন কৰিব। এই বছৰ তেখেতে দিব নোৱাৰে যদি কেনেকৈ ৩১ মাৰ্চ পৰ্য্যন্ত আয়-ব্যয়ৰ তালিকা জানিব পাৰিছে?

ইয়াৰ পিচত মই আৰু এটা কথা কওঁ, কমা কৰিব, এইবাৰ মন্ত্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়াই যি ভাষণ দিছে সেই ভাষণতকৈ ভবিষ্যতে যি ভাষণ দিব সি যেন আৰু দৃঢ় হয় আৰু “নতে নজ বা, পুৰণি হলে চ অঁৰা” যেন নহয়। এই কথা মই এই কাৰণেই কৈছো, আৰু সাধাৰণতে আমি ইয়াকেই পাওঁ যে, তেখেত সকলে যি বিবৃতি মুখেৰে দিয়ে— কাষত তাৰ হয় বিপৰীত। তাৰ পিচত দ্বিতীয় পৰিকল্পনা সৰ্ব্বমুঠ page 8 ত কৈছে—

১৯৫৬-৫৭ চনত কেন্দ্ৰৰ অংশ (Share) ইমান আৰু ৰাজ্যৰ অংশ (Share) ইমান— সেইদৰে ১৯৫৭-৫৮, ১৯৫৮-৫৯ আৰু ১৯৫৯-৬০ চনৰ কথা কৈছে। কেন্দ্ৰই টকা Pruning কৰাৰ যি per centage মঞ্জুৰী কৰিছিল, সেই টকাও নোপোৱাৰ

কাৰণ কি? পিচত কিয় পোৱা নাযায়—তাৰ কৈফিয়ত দিয়া নাই। আমাক কৈফিয়ত লাগে। কিয়নো আমি ইয়াত লৰাৰ ধেমালী কৰিবলৈ অহা নাই— (*loud laughter*).

মোৰ বিশ্বাস এই কাৰ্য্যত নিশ্চয় কিবা কেৰণ আছে—যি কেৰণ, ব্যাখ্যা কৰা হলে কিজানি ধৰা পৰিবহঁতেন। মোৰ মতেৰে বিয়েই ভাব ভিতৰত নিাহত নাথাকক ব্যাখ্যা কৰা উচিত।

ইয়াৰ পাচত মই কওঁ—প্ৰথমতে আমি বাজেট পাচ কৰিলো। কিন্তু 'বিভাজত' বাজেট কেতিয়া, কোনে পাচ কৰিছে?

দ্বিতীয়তে—**Savings** কৰ পৰা আহিল? ইমান বিলাক চৰকাৰী বিভাগ আছে— তাৰ অফিচাৰ আছে দেশত মাল বস্ত্ৰৰ জুইচাই দাম—তেনেস্থলতো এই বিলাক **Saving** কৰ পৰা হৈছে? দাম বেচি যেতিয়া **deficit** হে হব লাগে। ইয়াৰ পাচত **Supplementary Demand** কিয় হৈছে? এইবিলাকৰ পৰাই বুজা যায় যে আমাৰ 'বাজেট এষ্টিমেন্ট' খন নিশুট নহয়— বাজেটৰ টকাকে খৰচ কৰিব পৰা নাই—পুনৰ **Supplementary** বাজেট, **Resolution** আহি থাকে কিয়? আৰু অৰ্থমন্ত্রী ডাঙৰীয়াই যেন কথাটো বিবেচনা কৰি চায়।

ইয়াৰ পিচত চাহ বাগিচা বিলাকৰ কথা উল্লেখ কৰি কৈছে—যে কিছুমান চাহ-বাগিচা **uneconomic** হৈছে আৰু কিছুমান বন্ধ হৈ গৈছে। মই কওঁ—চাহ বাগিচা বিলাক কিয় এনে হৈছে—তাৰ কাৰণ নিৰ্ণয় কৰাৰ ভাব চৰকাৰে লৈছেনে? অথবা যদি লৈছে চৰকাৰে তাৰ বাবে কিয় কাৰ্য্যকৰণী পন্থা অবলম্বন কৰা নাই? কেৱল কাগজে কলমে কলেই নহয়। মানুহে খাবলৈ নাপাই কিং কৰ্তব্য বিমূঢ় হৈ ধৰফৰাৰ লাগিছে— ইফালে মানুহৰ কাম নাই। এই কথা ঠিক নহয়। ইয়াৰ বাবে যদি আইন প্ৰণয়ন কৰাৰ প্ৰয়োজন আছে—অতি শীঘ্ৰে কৰা উচিত। আজি দ্বিতীয় পঞ্চাধিক পৰিকল্পনাৰ অন্তৰ্গত মানুহৰ যি অৱস্থা হব লাগিছিল সেইদৰেতো হোৱা নাই। এই বিষয়ে পূৰ্ববৰ্ত্তী বক্তাসকলৰ ভিতৰৰ পৰা শ্ৰীযুত মহেন্দ্ৰমোহন চৌধৰী, দেৱেও উল্লেখ কৰি গৈছে আৰু জনসাধাৰণৰ অৱস্থা যে বিশেষ ভাল হোৱা নাই তাৰ ইঙ্গিত দি গৈছে। এই চাহ বাগিচা বিলাকৰ অৱস্থালৈ বিত্ত মন্ত্রী আৰু মুখ্য মন্ত্রী ডাঙৰীয়াৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰা হৈছিল—আৰু যদি তাৰ উন্নতিৰ কাৰণে বিশেষ ব্যৱস্থা হাতত চৰকাৰৰ তৰফৰ পৰা তেওঁলোকে নলয়— তেন্তে ইয়াৰ পৰিণাম বৰ বেয়া হব বুলি মোৰ বিশ্বাস।

এই সম্পৰ্কীয় শ্ৰীযুত গোবীন্দৰ ভট্টাচাৰ্য্য দেৱৰ বিবৃতিত মই সুখ পাইছো আজি কাচাৰ জিলাৰ চাহবাগিচা বিলাক কিয় বন্ধ হৈ গৈছে? ইয়াৰ ভাল অৱস্থা ঘূৰাই আনিবৰ কাৰণে **new plantation, Irrigation** আৰু **Financial Aid** ৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰা হৈছেনে নাই—এই বিষয়ে চিন্তা কৰি চোৱাৰ দৰ্কাৰ আছে; কিন্তু তাকে নকৰি শ্ৰীযুত ভট্টাচাৰ্য্যই জাতীয় স্বার্থৰ ফালৰ পৰা চাহ **agitate** নকৰিবলৈ পৰামৰ্শ দিয়াটো নিতান্ত হৈছে।

তাৰ পিচত মই কৃষি বিভাগ আৰু **Embankment** বিভাগৰ কথা কওঁ। একালে চাহ বাগিচাৰ সময়্যা আৰু আনফালে গৰাখহনীয়াই মানুহক জুৰুলা কৰিছে—এনে অৱস্থাত দ্বিতীয় পৰিকল্পনাৰ উন্নয়ন মূলক আঁচনি সমূহৰ কৃতকাৰ্য্যতা কত? মথাউৰি বন্ধা সম্পৰ্কত কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰে টকা দিছে। কিন্তু ৰাজ্য চৰকাৰৰ বাজেটত টকা ধৰা নাই কিয়? তেনেহলে দেশৰ কল্যাণ কেনেকৈ হব? ইফালে বানপানী আৰু গৰাখহনীয়াই হেজাৰ হেজাৰ লোকক সৰ্বহাৰা কৰিছে। কিন্তু তাৰবাবে ৰাজ্য চৰকাৰ কেন্দ্ৰলৈ চাহ থাকিলেই সৰ্বহাৰা সকল নিপদৰ পৰা উদ্ধাৰ হব নোৱাৰে। আন হাতে ভগনীয়াৰ পুণৰস্থাপন বিষয়টোও বিশেষ ভাৱে সমাধান হোৱা নাই যদিও তাত লাখে লাখে টকা খৰচ হৈছে।

মেলি আহিও ব্যৱস্থা নহল যেনে—সোনাবি খানা, ডিমো খানা। এনে অৱস্থাত মঞ্জীসকলে শ্বিলঙতে বহি থকাই ভাল নহলে আমাৰ হে সম্মান ফুন্সু হয় আৰু মঞ্জীসকলো সমালোচনাৰ সন্মুখীন হব লগীয়াত পৰে। গড়কাপ্তানীৰ কথানো কি কম। কাম আৰম্ভ কৰাই নাই ইফালে বিপৰ্ট দি দিলে যে Work is in progress আৰু লগতে 80,000 টকাৰ খৰচ দেখুৱাই দিলে। আঠানাবী যেনে Old Nitai ali। ঠিক তেনেকৈ হাবিপাৰা বাস্তৱ কথাও কৈছে সেইদৰেই আৰু 15,000 টকাৰ খৰচ দেখুৱাইছে অথচ 15 পয়চাৰো কাম হোৱা নাই। ইফালে অফিচাৰৰ সংখ্যা কি কৰ? Secretary, Deputy Secretary, Under Secretary, Assistant Secretary, Director, Joint Director, Deputy Director আৰু Assistant Director ইত্যাদি, ইত্যাদি। আজি আমাৰ প্ৰশাসন ওপৰে গধুৰ হৈছে। সেই কাৰনেই কামত বেমেজালি আৰু বৰং গাফিলি হৈছে। ইফালে চিঠি পত্ৰ আহিলে কি হল নহল খবৰেই নাই। অৱশ্যে বিত্ত মঞ্জীয়ে acknowledge কৰে, কিন্তু acknowledge কৰিলেই নহয় কি কাম হল তাৰো খবৰ লব লাগে আৰু সোনকালে কাম হব লাগে। নহলে বেজিষ্টাৰ কৰিলেও acknowledge কৰে। কিন্তু District অত থকা officer সকলে কিমান অসুবিধাত কাম চলাব লগা হৈছে কাগজ, চিয়াহি, টিকেট, Type-machine ঠিক মতে নাই খবৰ কৰিলে হলে উত্তৰ দিবলৈ নাই ইয়াত ইমান বোৰ অফিচাৰ থকা স্বত্তেও। উদাহৰন হিচাবে শিবসাগৰৰ Labour Inspector অৰ আদিৰ কথাকে কওঁ। 110 খন বাগিচাৰ কাম চলাব লাগে, তাৰ বাহিৰে বিভিন্ন ধৰণৰ মজদুৰৰ কাম চাব লাগে, কিন্তু তেওঁৰ যাতায়তৰ কাৰণে গাড়ীৰ কোনো ব্যৱস্থা নাই। অফিচৰ কাম চলাবৰ বাবে নিয়মীয়া কেবাখনী নাই। চাপৰাচী নাই। ঠিক তেনেকৈ Agriculture, Sericulture, Rural Development ইত্যাদি, ইত্যাদি আনকি আমাৰ শিবসাগৰ কাঁচাবিত ভাল Type-machine এটা ও নাই। তেনেহলে কাম কৰে কেনেকৈ? (Voice—কওঁক, কওঁক)। এই বোৰ কথা কওঁতে কিন্তু মই শৃঙ্খলাবদ্ধতা ভঙ্গ কৰা নাই। বাজ্ৰহ বিভাগৰ কথা সদস্যসকলে ভালকৈয়ে জানে। মই কবৰ দৰকাৰেই নাই। সমবায়ৰ কথানো কি কম। ইমানবোৰ বিষয়াই মানুহক ধাৰ দিছে কিন্তু দায়িত্ব কাৰ? অফিচাৰ সকলে ঋণ দিলেই হবনে ভালদৰে check কৰাও দৰকাৰ কিন্তু দায়িত্ব কাৰ? অফিচাৰ সকলে ঋণ দিলেই হবনে ভালদৰে check কৰাও দৰকাৰ একেজন মানুহেই তিনি বাৰ ঋণ পোৱা যে নাই কোনে কব পাৰে? আকৌ দিক্খী মুখত স্কুল আছেনে নাই খবৰ নকৰাকৈয়ে 15,000 টকা দি দিলে অথচ ছাত্ৰ আছে মাত্ৰ 8 জন। ঠিক তেনেকৈ Bortola High School এ 3,500 টকাৰ Second instalment পালে; প্ৰথমে কোনে পালে কব নোৱাৰি। অথচ যি বিলাক স্কুলতে ছাত্ৰ নিয়মীয়া ঘৰ দুৱাৰৰ আৱশ্যক তাত টকা নাই সিবিলাকৰ মঞ্জুৰী নাই, ই বাস্তবিকতে বৰ দুখৰ বিষয়।

তাৰ বাহিৰে চৰকাৰৰ বিভাগবিলাকৰ দুটিমান নমুনা দেখুৱাব খোজো— Jail Report, Factory Report, P.W.D. Report, E and D. working Report 1951-52, 53, 54, চনৰ Report এতিয়া প্ৰকাশ কৰিলে কাৰবাৰ মনত থাকিব পাৰে নে? এইবোৰ লগে লগে প্ৰকাশ হব লাগে। এইবোৰ প্ৰকাশ কৰা মানৈ আমাক সকলো কথা পাহৰাই দিয়া।

এতিয়া আমাৰ এটা ডাঙৰ সমস্যা হৈছে চাহ বাগানবোৰৰ নিবনুৱা সমস্যা। যিখন বাগানত নিবনুৱা সমস্যা হয় সেই বাগানৰ পৰা বনুৱা সকলক আনি আন এখন বাগানত লগাই দিব পৰা আমি কি ব্যৱস্থা কৰিছো? তেনেকুৱা Agency আমাৰ চৰকাৰে কৰিছেনে? আগৰ ইংৰাজসকলে চালানি চৰ্দাৰে অনাৰ দৰে এতিয়াও তেনে ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব নোৱাৰি কিয়? বনুৱাৰ উন্নয়নৰ কাৰণে যি Hindustani Mozdoor Savok San'kh আছে তাৰ মই সম্পাদক। কিন্তু মই নিজে ইমান লাগি থকা স্বত্তেও গ্ৰাণ্টৰ ফাণ্ডৰ Recurring grant আজিলৈকে নাপালো। তাৰ বাবে কত ভাগদা কৰিব লগীয়া হৈছে হিচাব নাই। মোৰ ঠাইত non. M. L. A. এজন লাগি থকা হলে আৰু কি অৱস্থা হল হয়?

যোৱা বছৰতকৈ এই বছৰ টিনপাত, লোহা আদি বহুত কম আহিছে, ইয়াৰ কাৰণ নিশ্চয়

লুকাই আছে আনকি Plain টিনপাত যি শিৰসাগৰলৈ গৈছিল কিন্তু পালে গৌহাটীৰ দোকানীয়ে। বাৰু বাল্টি, Trunk চুটকেচ Control ত পাইছে নে? কৰবালৈ এই বোৰ বস্তু Supply হৈছে নেকি সেই বিষয়ে চৰকাৰে অনুসন্ধান কৰি চাইছেনে? আজি জনসাধাৰণে কি কৰ? আমি সদস্য হৈ কেনেকৈ তেওঁলোকক জবাবদিহি কৰিম? সেই কাৰণে মই বিত্ত মন্ত্ৰী, আৰু অন্যান্য সকলো মন্ত্ৰীকে কওঁ জনসাধাৰণৰ নাৰ্য্য দাবী বাবে তেওঁ লোকে পাহৰি নাযায়। এইবোৰ কথা বাবে বাবে কৈ থাকিলেহে কাম হয়। অৱশ্যে মুখ্য মন্ত্ৰীয়ে কয় এইবোৰ কথা বক্তৃত্যৰ দ্বাৰা সমাধান নহয় কিন্তু নকলে জানো হব?

সেইকাৰণে মই সদনৰ সকলো সদস্যকে অনুৰোধ কৰো যেন থাশাসনীয় বেমেজালিৰ বিষয়ে সকলো সত্যই কয়। এই প্ৰসংগতে মন্ত্ৰীসকলক কওঁ তেখেত সকলে tour programme কৰক, আৰু বাহিৰত কি ঘটছে চাই আহক—কিন্তু tour programme পৰিকল্পনাৰ ভিত্তিত হব লাগিব। এনেকুৱা tour programme হব লাগিব যে এবাৰ যদি ডিব্ৰুগড়লৈ যায়, তেওঁলোকে তাৰ সকলো কথা জানি আহিব লাগিব। tour কৰিবলৈ গৈ তাৰ সকলো কথা study কৰি আহিব লাগিব, নহলে সমনাই tour কৰাৰ ফলত মই বহুতো অফিচাৰৰ পৰা শুনিছো—অৱশ্যে তেওঁলোকৰ নাম মই নকওঁ যে মিনিষ্টাৰৰ ওচৰত ফাইল পৰি থাকিলে আমি কেনেকৈ সোনকালে কাম কৰি দিওঁ। সেইকাৰণে মই কওঁ যে মিনিষ্টাৰৰ tour বিলাক ঘনে ঘনে হব নালাগে কিন্তু বিজ্ঞানসন্মত হব লাগে। তেখেত সকলে তদুপৰি এইটো চাব লাগিব যে অফিচাৰ সকলে ঠিক মতে কাম কৰিছে নে নাই। সকলো কথাতে গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টৰ ফালৰ পৰা initiative থাকিব লাগিব। এতিয়া যেনেকৈ শুমিক বাহিনী গঠন কৰিছে।

চৰকাৰৰ গোলমালিয়া policy ৰ বিষয়ে কৰলৈ গলে বহুত কথা ওলাই পৰে। চাওক Pay Committee কৰি কিছুমানৰ দৰমহা বঢ়ালে কিছুমানৰ কমালে, অৰ্থচ সমান কামৰ সমান মূল্য সেইবোৰৰ প্ৰতি কোনো লক্ষ্যই নাৰাখিলে। বিহণক দৰমহা বঢ়াইছে বঢ়াওক ২,০০০ পোৱা মানুহৰ বাচাবৰ কি দৰকাৰ। আনপিনেদি আকৌ সামান্য দৰমহা পোৱাৰ পৰা পাই থকা দৰমহাও কৈ কম কৰাৰ কি অধিকাৰ আছে? এই বিষয়ত Labour Department আৰু Labour officer, Factory Inspector, Assistant Inspector of schools আৰু ঠিক তেনেদৰে বহু Department ৰ এনে বেমেজালি হৈছে। Co operative ৰ কথা কৰলৈ গলে বহুতৰ ওচৰত অপ্ৰিয় ভাঞ্জন যেন লাগিব কিন্তু দেশৰ কাৰণে এইবোৰ কথা নকৈও নোৱাৰে। কাৰণ “দেশতক সোমাই উঠিব নহয়”। মোৰ কথাবোৰ বিৰোধী দলৰ কাঁলৰ পৰা কোৱা কথা যেন লাগিব পাৰে কিন্তু ভাল দৰে চালে বুজিব মোৰ কথাৰ দৃষ্টি ভঙ্গি আৰু বিৰোধী দলৰ সমালোচনাৰ দৃষ্টিভঙ্গি সম্পৰ্ণ বেলেগ।

মোৰ বহুতো কথা ক'ব লাগিয়া আছিল কিন্তু মিহেতু বাবে বাবে ঘণ্টা বাজি আছে সেই কাৰণে মই সামৰণি মাৰিব লাগিয়া হ'ল। বিহণক উপাধ্যক মহোদয়ে মোক নিদ্দিষ্ট সময়তকৈ বেচি সময় দিয়াৰ কাৰণে তেখেতক ধন্যবাদ জনাইছো। মোৰ কথা মোৰ শুনি অৰ্থ মন্ত্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়াই বেয়াই পালে হবলা কাৰণ তেখেত ইয়াৰ পৰা উঠি গুচিয়েই গ'ল। কিন্তু সম্বন্ধে মই দঢ়াই দঢ়াই কওঁ যে আমাৰ চৰকাৰ বৰ্ত্তমানে যি দৰে চলি আছে সেই দৰে চলি থাকিলে পৰিণাম অতি সোনকালে উন্নয়ন হৈ পৰিব সেই কথা যেন চৰকাৰে মনত ৰাখে।

Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Kamalpur):

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I congratulate the Finance Minister for presenting the Budget which is a surplus one. The Budget also gives us a clear picture of the financial resources of the State. Now Sir, as was told by Shri Bhattacharyya the other day that there is not much difference between this Budget and the Budgets presented in previous years in the sense that at the beginning the Budget is shown to be deficit one but ultimately it becomes a surplus one at the end of the year since a large amount had to be surrendered. Now Sir, when certain projects are taken up and financial provision allotted for such projects, when such projects could not be executed within the stipulated time certainly some amount will have to be surrendered. But at the same time we find Sir, that implementation of the projects also could not be properly executed in the sense that in drawing up plans and estimates of some of these projects much time is taken up with the result that hardly any time is left for implementation of the actual work, so ultimately a huge amount has to be spent for nothing or the project has to be abandoned and the amount sanctioned for it has to be surrendered at the end of the year. So I would request the Government or the different Departments concerned that they should see that the amount sanctioned by this House in the provision which are voted, should be implemented to the full or as far as possible.

Then Sir, the health of the economy of the State has to depend on the agricultural produce or the industrial products of the State and also on trade balance. Now as regards agricultural produce, the Finance Minister said in his speech and also it was referred to in the Governor's Address that this year the production is likely to be better though it falls far short of the target. Now Sir, for the increase of agricultural produce this State has taken up the question of land reforms. Now, these land reforms are particularly based on the All India basis, for example abolitions of intermediaries, fixation of tenure or reduction of rent, etc. Now, all these are meant for the purpose of increasing food production. But Sir, from the last figure of the State in this connection we find that 12·4 per cent of food produce has been decreased this year. Then again as regards commercial crop or cash crop like jute and tea, there is an increase this year than in previous years. Now, there has been a discussion in this House today and also during the debate on the Governor's Address that our tea industry is facing a crisis. Our tea industry is facing a crisis in the sense that certain gardens have become uneconomic with the result

that some of these gardens have to be closed down and for this a large number of our labour population have become surplus and this in turn has become a source of added problem to our State. The export of tea has decreased and with that the tea, specially Assam tea is in a bad position. Here in Assam there is no centre for auction. All the Assam tea is sent to Calcutta for auction. That is a handicap to Assam tea. In Assam there is a tax called road tax which is levied at the rate of one anna per lb. of tea. Then the West Bengal Government levy one anna per lb. of Assam tea as Entry Tax which go to the coffer of West Bengal Government. Sir, West Bengal Government have no right to levy that tax. If it is so levied, the entire amount so realised should come to Assam, as it is the property of Assam ; it is produced in Assam. Therefore I suggest that our Government should press upon the Government of India that either this tax be levied by them something like a central excise duty and give a substantial portion of it to the Government of Assam, or if this is not possible if the Central Government do not agree to this proposal, then I would suggest that our Government should take effective steps so that the tea which goes to Calcutta port should be auctioned here in Assam and this amount automatically come to our State exchequer.

With regard to the problem arising out of the uneconomic tea gardens, my first suggestion to the Government is that Government should form an Enquiry Committee and this enquiry should be constituted by experts and they should go to these tea gardens and examine if they can be improved. If they find even with subsidy from Government their economic condition cannot be improved, then these uneconomic and closed tea gardens should be utilised for sugar cane cultivation or paddy cultivation or coffee cultivation wherever possible. I think it is possible to grow sugarcane in such areas, because tea gardens are mostly high lands, where sugar cane may be grown. In that case the surplus tea garden labourers and those labourers who have been thrown out of employment as a result of the closure of the tea gardens may be employed in this cultivation. They may be employed in this cultivation. They may be employed in other industries also. If it is not possible to absorb all the labourers in this way, then the surplus labourers for the time being may be employed in the works in connection with Embankment and Drainage, Public Works Department, because so far as the earth work is concerned they are almost of the same nature with that of tea garden labour. So instead of importing

labour from Bihar, we may utilise this labour force in the work in connection with Embankment and Drainage and road construction works. It may be taken as a temporary measure.

Then Sir, with regard to the price of food stuff, in spite of our so many measures on food front, the price of rice is moving up. In spite of the measures, as indicated in the address of the Governor and in the Budget speech of the Finance Minister, we find the price of rice is between Rs. 23 to Rs. 27 per maund. Sir, the other day the Food and Agriculture Minister said that there is something like retailers' shops. If in these shops the selling price is not fixed and restricted by Government then price control becomes ineffective. Sir, every body cannot go to the whole-sellers to purchase rice, so unless the selling price is fixed in the retailers' shops, how can the Government control the price of rice ? It will be absolutely ineffective.

Then, Sir, as regards industries, it has been said the other day, by Shri Bhattacharyya, that this State is not only backward in communication, but unless power is made cheap, industrialists from outside the State will not come and invest capital in the industries. We have no indigenous capital. There are various handicaps, for instance transport bottlenecks. We have a link and the link line is most unstable. It becomes ineffective during monsoon. Again the capacity of wagon movement is extremely limited. Thus we do not get the transport facilities. Then there is the question of internal consumption of certain articles which may be produced here, but may not find market internally, within the State. Therefore in view of all these difficulties industrialists may not be tempted to invest their capital here as profit is not very much alluring. For this conditions would have to be created. We may not also rely upon outside capital. As a matter of fact if investment from outside entails burden on the State or loss of advantages of the State then, Sir, I am constrained to think that we should not go for capital from outside, if industries will not bring well being to the State. We have seen these kinds of things. For example in the Oil and Tea Industries in Assam only a very small percentage of local people have been engaged in these industries. Again people coming from outside whenever they leave these industries ultimately they become a burden of the State so we should organise large scale co-operatives for development of such industries which will find internal market.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Your time is up.

Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Kamalpur): I have only begun, Sir, (*laughter*).

Mr DEPUTY SPEAKER: Already you have taken 13 minutes.

Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI: As regards petrol and petroleum products, our State do not get any benefit out of its excise duties. Even this excise duty is not thrown into the central pool so that the State might get a portion of it. The entire duty is taken by the Centre. It is not put in the common pool. So I would request the Government to press this matter upon the Government of India so that the excise duty on petrol and petrol-*cum*-products which is the property of this State comes to this State. This State does not get any benefit and advantage of the excise duty.

Then again the petrol and petroleum products which are produced in Assam are to be purchased by the people of Assam at very high price according to Gulf-Parity Formula. This has not yet been abolished. So we find the people of Assam do not get any advantage although petrol and petroleum products are produced in Assam and the entire benefit goes to the Central Government. So our Government should press the Central Government that this excise duty should not be credited to the Pool but should go to this State.

Adjournment

The Assembly was then adjourned till 10 A. M. on Monday, the 16th March, 1959.

SHILLONG:

The 7th September, 1960

R. N. BARUA,

Secretary,
Assam Legislative Assembly.