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Assam
Legislative Assembly
Debates

OFFICIAL REPORT

FOURTH SESSION OF THE ASSAM LEGISLATIVE
ASSEMBLY ASSEMBLED AFTER THE THIRD
GENERAL ELECTION UNDER THE SOVEREIGN
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN CONSTITU-
TION OF INDIA

BUDGET SESSION

VOL. I

No. 8

The 11th March, 1963



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The 1st March 1900

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VOL I

No. 1

The 1st March 1900

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

The Assembly met in the Assembly Chamber, Shillong, at 10 A.M. on Monday, the 11th March, 1963.

Present

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury, B.L., Speaker in the Chair, nine Ministers, three Ministers of State, two Deputy Ministers and fifty-eight Members.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

STARRED QUESTIONS

(To which oral answers were given)

(Starred Question No.11 standing in the name of Shri Mahadeb Das, was not put and answered as the hon. Member was absent).

Re: Flood in Ngopa Village

Shri R. THANHLIRA [Aijal-East (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)] asked:

*12. Will the Minister-in-charge of Tribal Areas Department be pleased to state—

(a) Whether Government is aware that some ten or so rice fields of Ngopa Village had been devastated by floods in June last ?

(b) If so, what relief has been given to the affected persons ?

Shri CHATRASING TERON (Minister, Tribal Areas and Welfare of Backward Classes Department) replied:

12. (a)—Yes.

(b)—A sum of Rs.550 was sanctioned to 11 household of Ngopa Village at the rate of Rs.50 each, as recommended by Deputy Commissioner, Mizo District after due enquiry.

Shri R. THANHLIRA [Aijal-East (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)]: Sir, may I know, what is the total value of damage done by this flood according to the statement made by the sutlerers ?

Shri CHATRASING TERON (Minister, T. A. D.): About Rs. 11,000.

Shri MAL CHANDRA PEGU [Majuli (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)]: What is the difference between the Agricultural Loan and the Agricultural Distress Loan ?

Shri CHATRASING TERON (Minister, T. A. D.): Agricultural Distress Loan is usually issued when there is acute distress of the people and therefore more easier terms are offered, and the Agricultural Loan is some sort of usual loan.

Shri R. THANHLIRA : When these loans become due for repayment whether Government have made any efforts for recovery ?

Shri CHATRASING TERON (Minister, T.A.D.): It has already become due, but the Government is taking a very lenient attitude considering the distress of the people in some parts of Mizo District.

Shri MAHAMMAD UMARUDDIN (Dhubri): What is the expenditure incurred in connection with gratuitous relief and agricultural relief ?

Shri CHATRASING TERON (Minister, T. A. D.): As regards the total expenditure incurred, it will be difficult for me to give the exact figures now, but I can indicate on some items, *i. e.*, on account of test relief work, expenditure on account of air-dropping, gratuitous relief, other relief like transport subsidy, free supply of medicines, seeds, etc., and agricultural distress loan, the total expenditure came to Rs. 1,62,49,956.70 nP.

Shri MAHAMMAD UMARUDDIN (Dhubri): Does it include the Agricultural Distress Loan ?

Shri CHATRASING TERON: Yes.

Mr. SPEAKER : The question was what was the amount sanctioned and actually what expenditure Government incurred. Whether, the entire sanctioned amount was spent ?

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Agriculture): That is the reply. The entire sanctioned money has been disbursed.

Shri TARAPADA BHATTACHARJEE (Katigora): Was there any audit objection regarding the distribution of money in this regard ?

Shri CHATRASING TERON: I have no information.

Mr. SPEAKER : You can find it out from the Audit Report.

Shri R. THANHLIRA [Aijal-East (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)] ? May I know, whether it is a fact that the amount given as Agricultural Distress Loan is being contemplated to be written off ?

Shri CHATRASING TERON (Minister, T. A. D.): At present there is no such contemplation.

Re: Mautam Famine

Shri R. THANHLIRA [Aijal-East (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)] asked :

*13. Will the Minister-in-charge of Tribal Areas Department be pleased to state—

(a) The amount given out in connection with the Mautam Famine in 1960 in the form of (i) Agricultural loan, (ii) Agricultural Distress loan and (iii) Gratuitous Relief separately ?

(b) How much of the amount would be borne by the Centre ?

Shri CHATRASING TERON (Minister, Tribal Areas and Welfare of Backward Classes Department) replied :

13. (a)—(i) No Agricultural loan was sanctioned.

(ii) Agricultural Distress loans sanctioned during the years were 1959-60—Rs.7,75,000, 1960-61—Rs.49,44,421.

(iii) The amount of Gratuitous Relief sanctioned in 1959-60 was Rs.1,18,000 and in 1960-61 Rs.3,73,063.

(b)—For amount sanctioned by State Government as Agricultural Distress loan no percentage will be borne by the Government of India. In the case of Gratuitous Relief normally 50% of the expenditure incurred by the State Government on natural calamities is shared by the Centre.

Re: Over-time works done by Elections Staff

Shri SARBESWAR BORDOLOI (Titabar) asked :

*14. Will the Minister-in-charge of Elections be pleased to state—

(a) The hours of over-time works done by the Elections Staff in the Districts and Subdivisional offices in the State in connection with General Elections, 1962 ?

(b) Whether the staffs have been paid extra-remunerations for the over-time works as were paid for the General Election of 1952 and 1957 ?

(c) If not, why ?

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Elections) replied :

14. (a)—From November 1961 to the end of February 1962, the staff in all the election offices had to work from 10 to 12 hours a day and sometimes more, including Sundays and holidays, to cope with the work connected with the conduct of the General Elections. In other words, the staff had to work not less than three hours extra every day for four months.

(b)—Letters sanctioning honorarium to the staff are under issue.

(c)—Does not arise.

Shri SARBESWAR BORDOLOI (Titabar): Why the Government has stopped payment of over-time this time while it was enjoyed by the workers for their hard work in 1952 and 1957 elections.

Mr. SPEAKER: They are getting it. The reply is 'letters sanctioning honorarium to the staff are under issue.'

Shri TARAPADA BHATTACHARJEE (Katigora): What is the total amount required for payment of this over-time?

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance): That information I cannot give off-hand.

Shri SARBESWAR BORDOLOI: What is the over-time wage they are entitled per hour.

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance): I want to make it clear that this is a work which has to be done on behalf of the Election Commission. Although the Election Commission has refused to consider the question of giving the workers any payment for this over-time work, Government of their own accord have sanctioned this honorarium.

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Re: Office of the Commissioner of Plains Division

Shri DANDIRAM DUTTA (Kalaigaon) asked:

7. (a) What is the strength of officers in the office of the Commissioner of Plains Division at Shillong?

(b) Why the office of the Commissioner of Plains Division has not yet been shifted to Gauhati?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister) replied:

7. (a)—There is no office of the Commissioner of Plains Division at Shillong.

(b)—Does not arise.

Shri DANDIRAM DUTTA (Kalaigaon): যদি ছিলংত নাই, তেন্তে ক'ত আছে?

Shri BIMALA PARSAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister): এতিয়া কমিচনাৰ, আগৰ এজনৰ ঠাইত Plains division ত জৰুৰীকালীন সময়ত তিনিজন আৰু বৰ্তমান দুজন আছে। তাৰে এজন ডিব্ৰুগৰত আৰু আনজন গুৱাহাটীত আছে।

Shri DANDIRAM DUTTA: ডিব্ৰুগৰ আৰু গুৱাহাটী এই অফিচ বিলাক কিমান দিন থাকিব?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA: এতিয়া তাতেই আছে আৰু স্থানান্তৰ কৰাৰ কোনো প্ৰস্তাৱ নাই।

Re: One Woman dead body found at Badarpur

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri) asked :

8. Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether it is a fact that one woman dead body was found on village path of village Badarpur, P. O. Nilambazar, P. S. Karimganj, District Cachar on 18th January, 1963 and it was lifted next day ?
- (b) Whether any post mortem examination was made to ascertain the cause of her death ?
- (c) Whether any Police investigation was made ?
- (d) The name and address of that lady ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister) replied :

8. (a)—A dead body of a woman was found on the village path at Loharpara, 8 miles south of Karimganj P. S. on the night of 18th January, 1963 and was sent to Karimganj Civil Hospital on 19th January 1963.

(b)—Post mortem examination was held but no definite opinion as to cause of death could be given by the Medical Officer.

(c)—Yes. A case was registered at Karimganj Police Station and is being investigated.

(d)—During investigation the dead body was identified to be that of Shrimati Kuhun Bala Malakar of Shri Krishna Colony, near Badarpur Village under Karimganj P. S.

Shri RATHINDRA NATH SEN (Karimganj-North): Sir, on a point of clarification the hon. Member's question was 'whether it is fact that one woman dead body was found on village path of village Bahadurpur'. The village is wrongly printed as Badarpur.

Mr. SPEAKER: It is upto the questioner to correct the question. Does it materially affect the reply ?

Shri RATHINDRA NATH SEN (Karimganj-North): No, Sir, it does not.

Report on the visit to NEFA by the delegation of Assam Legislative Assembly

Mr. SPEAKER : I have the pleasure to present the report of the visit of the delegation of Members of this Assembly to NEFA. The report has been placed on each Member's table.

Shri R. THANHLIRA [Aijal-East (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)]: Mr. Speaker, Sir, before the discussion on the Budget commences I want to raise a point of order.

Mr. SPEAKER: What is the point of order ?

Shri R. THANHLIRA: During the debate on the Governor's Address on last Tuesday, I was the last speaker of the day and the House adjourned before I could finish my speech. Naturally when the House again resumed discussion on the Governor's Address on Thursday, I expected that I would be allowed to resume my speech. But unfortunately, I was not given that chance although I had given a notice to the Speaker.

Mr. SPEAKER: Yes, I received a note from the hon. Member saying that he could not conclude his speech. I perused the official record but there was no such mention in the record. Therefore, I was very sorry, I could not allow him to speak for the second time. However, I assure him that he will be compensated by getting more time in the Budget discussions.

Dr. HOMESWAR DEB CHOUDHURY (Patacharkuchi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to speak on the Budget for the year 1963-64, which had been presented to this House on 8th March 1963.

Sir, at the outset, I must thank the Hon'ble Finance Minister for the labour, energy and intelligent efforts he has made for bringing out the Budget and the Speech. Of course, though voluminous it seems the speech was prepared very hurriedly and did not wait for the Central Budget to come out for discussion. Probably, the Central Budget and the State Budget are prepared at the same time. Otherwise, one item, viz., kerosene, would not have been taxed both by the Central and the State in the same year, and probably for want of time the Government could not consider about the resource-based and non-resource-based industries which can be developed in the State, for example, the bone-meal industry, the leather industry, fruit canning, cotton mills, ceramic moulding, plywood plant etc., and also non-resource based like mineral and metallic industries, textile industry, cast iron pig foundry, paint, cycle, sewing machines, etc. Whether Government have any contemplation to start any such industries is not known. Neither do we know how far Government have proceeded in this direction.

Sir, while going through the Budget it will be seen that though it has been given the name of deficit Budget, actually it is not a deficit Budget; it is a surplus Budget, surplus to the tune of 1.8 crores. For such a surplus Budget in these days of emergency, the credit must go to the Finance Minister. Of course, if we add the opening deficit of Rs. 4.37 crores, which has been accumulating for the last 3 years, then it becomes a deficit Budget. On the revenue account the surplus is Rs. 28,99,000, and outside the revenue account the surplus is Rs. 1,19,50,000. The opening deficit is a big one, viz., Rs. 4.37 crores. After reducing the balance by surplus the deficit stands at Rs. 2.89 crores. Even after such reduction the Finance Minister wants to reduce it by Rs. 162 lakhs by additional taxation on the public. Even after this reduction there remains a deficit of Rs. 1.27 crores. Of course, the annual Budget is a surplus one. Sir, the proposed taxations are agricultural income-tax, motor vehicles tax, urban areas immovable property tax, sales tax on luxury goods, petrol, kerosene, tax on stamp duties, excise duty on country-made liquor and higher royalty

on timber. Though at the first sight the taxes seem to be on the richer people, except kerosene, ultimately the burden of these taxes will fall on the poor people. Kerosene is used by the poor people both in towns and villages. The richer people use electric light and electric power. So, the tax on kerosene oil is a direct hit on middle and poor people. The levy of taxes on motor vehicles seems to be a tax on the rich people, but if adequate measures are not taken, the owners of the motor vehicles will increase the rates of fare and freight, and the middle classes and the poor people will have to bear the burden of this taxation. These are all indirect taxation on the poorer sections of the people. Sir, the people are already over-burdened with revenue and taxes. The National Council of Applied Economic Research has said: "though Assam is one of the under-developed States in the country, the finances of its Government are basically sound as evident from the fact that its *per capita* revenue is the highest of all States, its ratio of revenue from State taxes to State income was higher than in many other States". So our people are already paying heavy taxes and revenue. The National Council of Applied Economic Research while recommending to the Assam Government increased taxation hinted how the people of Assam bear the burden of taxes. It says "though Assam is among the relatively less-developed regions of India, the finances of the Government of Assam are quite sound and considering its size and population the State is financially better-placed. The *per capita* revenue from State taxes in Assam in 1957-58 stood at Rs. 12.53, the second highest in the Union of India, and the *per capita* total revenue paid by the people of Assam is Rs 26.2. The Committee has said that Assam was paying the highest revenue among all the States of India. The *per capita* income in Assam is 271 while the *per capita* income of India as a whole is 305, but the revenue we are paying is the highest among the States. It is estimated that the *per capita* income in 19.0-71 in Assam will be 331 whereas the All-India figures would be 422. The population of Assam.

And yet the population is groaning under the pressure of revenue and taxes. The burden this year is a bit more, as the prices of paddy have gone up and prices of other articles also have gone up. The Government could have given relief to the population this year, without taxing them further, if it would have taken a bit of trouble in collection of land revenue arrears, collection of tax arrears and in improving the forest resources..

It is known to all that almost majority of Mouzadars are not paying the due instalments of revenue collection to the Government and arrears in revenue collection are increasing year by year. So also tax collections are not coming forth, as it ought to have come.

Sir, forest is the best natural resources of income of the State. Though the area under forest is too huge, the income is too low in comparison to other States. In Assam the income per square mile from forest is Rs. 344 whereas in West Bengal it is Rs. 1,421, in Bombay Rs. 1,927; in U. P. Rs. 2,773 and in Travancore, Rs. 6,345. But in Assam it is only Rs. 344 per square mile and so on. Except Andhra all States are earning a huge amount of profit. The income from Forest in Assam seems to be the lowest, of course, Andhra's is the lowest and Assam is next to her. We are neglecting the forest. Even with little effort, if we can bring the income of forest upto 700 per cent, not to speak of one thousand, two thousand, or 6 thousand that of Travanchore, our revenue will be increased by about 1 crore and we could have done away with many new taxes. So, I request the Government to see into the improvement of the forest resources.

Sir, In para 8 of the Budget Speech, it is said that "in spite of repeated correspondence and personal talks with Union Home Minister and the Finance Minister we could not procure adequate grants for Police expenditure for border security on Naga Hills side." It is a wonder. The Union Government must give it. The Union Government has failed in its duty to control one of its State and some people of that State is plundering the neighbouring State of Assam. So it is their duty. The Union Government must give us the cost of plunder and security, or it should leave us alone. Probably, the putting of our case before the Union Government is weak or they are not believed by the Central Government or the Central Government are neglecting our Minister. We request our Minister to face the problem courageously. For this, weak-kneed policy we the people of Assam are to bear the burben of taxes.

Sir, while going through the Budget, it will be seen, the Finance Minister has fallen as if in a helpless position. In one hand he feels the necessity of restoring normalcy to State's Finances and on the other hand resents the actions on cut of the proceeds of railway fare, jute export duty, reduction of Second Finance Commssion's Award, for Border Security, etc., and in one place he doubts the intention of the Central Government, as was assured by the Union Minister, Shri T. T. Krishnamachari. Certainly, we have also doubt about the Centre's sympathy. And as such, in the last year's Budget Speech, I asked State Government to give an warning to the Central Government. Central Government is showing a step-motherly attitude towards this State. It seems our Ministers are agreeable before the Central Government; probably out of fear of dissolving the Ministers. If, we had got all these shares, there would have been very little talk of taxing our people. Sir, so I request our State Government to bring these matters forcefully before the Central Government.

As regards Agriculture, Sir, I want to say that the estimated amount voted is Rs. 2,85,79,300. We are glad to know that the Package Programme has been started in Cachar district and such new schemes are also going to be started in four other districts. Every year we spend much and every year we are introducing new methods of cultivation and almost every year we are running deficit in agricultural products. I am not criticizing the Department at this stage, but I am going to say about two enemies of agriculture, namely flood and draught. Ahu crops are damaged every year. So I would suggest, to take up a scheme to encourage cultivators to cultivate Ahu crop earlier, so that it can be harvested before the floods. For this, necessary technical measures may be required for supply of water in the field. For draught, deep tube wells, and power pumps should be installed. For prevention of flood, there is a Department—The Irrigation and E. and D. Department. But there is no co-operation between these Departments and no co-ordination. As a result there is high embankment where it not necessary and there is no embankment where river flood water devastate crops annually. Moreover, politics play in the Agriculture. For example the Kanaikundajan in Nambarghag Mouja near Koithal Kuchi Railway Station destroys crops every year by its annual flood; and in spite of the people's representation, neither the Agriculture Department nor the E. and D. Department has done anything to stop the flood devastation. But, on the same Jan, beyond the south of the railway line, which falls in a separate constituency of the Government party, embankments have been raised by the E. and D. Department. And as a result of this the people on the northern side suffer while the people on the south

of the railway line are enjoying a good crop. So I would draw the attention of Government not to be partial in all these matters. Sir, in Sriha Mauza, crops were damaged every year by the Kaldia river floods. In spite of several public representations and several Ministers visit to the area and their request to the E and D S. D O, Barpeta, the E and D Officials never visited the area. The Finance Minister visited the place twice this year and he was the only Minister who saw the gravity of the situation and forced the E and D Department to take up a scheme. I pay my gratitude to him on behalf of the people for the efforts i.e. has taken to save agricultural produce of that Mauza. For the non-co operation, non-co-ordination of the different Departments crops fail every year. I suggest that the E and D Department should be a wing of the Agriculture Department, because Irrigation, embankment and drainage are necessary for production of agriculture, but not *vice-versa*. The system of flood control and embankment is not doing well. Where there is embankment, there is the danger of flood devastation. For the irrational raising of embankments or absence of embankments, people are suffering and the Government is spending huge lot of money. So, I think the whole scheme should be re-oriented specially for the short rivers coming from the Northern Hills.

Sir, about the Medical Department I want to speak a few words. We are glad that two Medical Colleges are functioning in the State and a third one is going to be started at Silchar. (i) Considering the expansion of the Medical Department in the State I think the Medical Education wing should be placed under a separate Directorate. (ii) Though the Public Health and Medical wing were amalgamated few years ago, the service condition as regards confirmation, promotion leave, etc., have not improved for those of the old Public Health wing. So their condition of service should be improved. (iii) The Assistant Surgeon Grade II with ten or more years of service are not given equal facilities to that of the Assistant Surgeon Grade I, though the Central Government promised to do it through the State Government. I hope Government will try to do justice to all the Assistant Surgeon Grade II serving for more than 10 years, treating them equally with Assistant Sub-Inspector.

(iv) As regards Nursing Section, it is encouraging that nursing training is given in 5 Government and 9 non-Government institutions and auxiliary Nurse Mid-wife training is given in 16 Government and 7 non-Government institutions. All the students for training come from the hill areas. Very few come from Plain Hindu and rarely from Muslim community. It is a very bad sign. It is bad for the society and the State as a whole. Therefore, Government should try to bring students from these two communities by publicity and other means.

(v) Sir, chemical and pharmaceutical Industries are a great source of income of the State and also beneficial to the Department for getting standardised products. The Mysore and Kerala Governments and probably some other State Governments have started such chemical and pharmaceutical industries. I think the Government of Assam also can start such chemical and pharmaceutical industries in Assam both for profit and for standardised products. I hope, Government will consider it.

About transport and communication I want to speak a few words, Sir. Only Rs. 132 lakhs has been allotted for roads and bridges and water transport. Sir, this is a very small amount of money because transport and communication is the main thing in a civilised society. For agricultural and industrial products we need transport and communication. Our Minister of Industries the other day, said that inspite of huge production from industry and agriculture, if there be no transport and communication for marketing the products, it is useless to produce. So, communication is essential for a civilised society. We are glad that the Assam Government have taken up the question of Railways this year and Government expect that the construction work of broad gauge line will be taken up, soon. But while supporting the line upto Jogighopa from Siliguri, I like to suggest that main line should come along the present line upto Noonmati Refinery at Gauhati, so that it can carry all the by-products of the refinery directly without any stoppage from Noonmati to outside.

As regards allocation of fund for roads and bridges, it should be fairly distributed. It has not been done so far. It seems that Government promises and assurances and budget estimates are all, as if a mask decoration of the Kathakali dance. It is not what the Government say. Probably some persons at the helm of affairs rob and steal the money allotted for constituency. For example, in the third Five-Year Plan, money was allotted almost equally to all the constituencies for improvement of road communication. All constituencies got big shares. But the Patacharkuchi constituency got the share of $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles of Public Works Department road for a span of 5 years of the Third plan period and nearly 2 miles of Public Works Department road from T.A.D. grant for the same period. I ask bluntly the Government as to what was the amount of money given to each constituency and what was given to Patacharkuchi constituency? Who took away the share of Patacharkuchi constituency? Is it not robbing away or stealing away—a case of burglary?

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla) : Who was the distributing agency? It is a great insinuation.

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI (Minister of the State for Public Works Department) : Sir, the hon. Member has accused the convenor. The convenor for each Subdivision has to invite all the Members concerned and the Members jointly decide the issue, and the Government act upon that decision.

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla) : The insinuation is against all the Members who are responsible for the distribution of fund and the Members are all M.L.As. Sir, it is a serious allegation.

Dr. HOMESWAR DEB CHOUDHURY : So, Sir, I only ask a question who took away.....

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. Choudhury the Minister-in-charge said that the money has been distributed by the M. L. A's Mr. Chowdhury, please try to avoid to bring any charge against the Government directly without any concrete case.

Shri HOMESWAR DEB CHOUDHURY : Sir, I am asking 'Is it not a burglary?' A question only not accusing directly.

Any way, Sir. There is some amount of money allotted for improvement of road communication by the Third Finance Commission. It was learnt that the money was distributed to each constituency and the Government had asked for suggestions of roads to be improved from each M. L. A. But I was not informed, nor did I get the information earlier. When I heard about it, I wrote a letter to the Public Works Department Minister and to the Chief Engineer on 5th February, 1963. But they have not the courtesy to reply to my letter as yet. May I know, from the Government, why the Public Works Department Minister and the Chief Engineer have not replied. It is because, probably, they have given away my share to somebody. I wanted to meet the Chief Minister about it on 18th and 19th February, 1963, but he did not give me time. Unfortunately, this is how we the members of the opposition are treated. This is how Government wants to help the constituencies prosper equally.

Now, Sir, I am speaking about supply. I appreciate the Supply position as stated in the speech. As regards C. I. sheets, it is said that out of our demands of 32,380 tons, only 9943.50 tons were allotted by the Central Government during the year and also 1,32,000 metric tons of Cement were allotted during the year. But how much was lifted to Assam and how much reached Assam have not been said. I hope the Finance Minister will let us know in his reply. There is a doubt about the actual amount reaching the State.

On the whole, Sir, except the taxes on the poor and middle class people, the budget is an acceptable one. I hope the Finance Minister will see not to levy taxes, at least, on Kerosine.

Shri MOHIKANTA DAS, (Barchalla) . Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, at the outset, I congratulate the Finance Minister for the labour he has taken in giving a vivid picture of the activities of the various Departments. In his statement he has dealt with various problems of the State, the difficulties through which the Government has to pass the limited resources with which he has to grapple with the numerous handicaps that stand in the way of implementation of the multifarious developmental schemes. He has mentioned various problems such as Naga problem, Border disputes, devastating floods and above all the Chinese aggression. All these have already strained the State Ex-chequer. Further burden on it would be staggering. Considering all these, the India Government should have been very much liberal and bounteous towards this most strategic State. But as would appear from his speech, he feels much aggrieved at the indifference of the Government of India in coming to the financial rescue of the State. At one place he said, "It is very unfortunate that, though the magnitude of the problems and of the difficulties and the challenge to solve them, which Assam presents, are admitted and appreciated by all those in authority in the Government of India yet there is inadequacy of response. This is hard to explain when everybody admits that Assam should be helped but nobody is ready to do so."

At another place he says,—“I feel we have now reached a stage when the requirements of this backward State of ours particularly at this time of emergency, can no longer be and should not be, overlooked in the way they have been done in the past,” and he has appealed to the Government of India to accede the State's claims on 3 heads. What are they? He says,—“As I have pointed out, the year 1962-63 as per our revised estimates is expected to close with a Ways and Means deficit of Rs. 437.15 lakhs to cover which I shall soon have to approach the Government of India again for Ways and Means Advance unless, in the meanwhile, the amount claimed by us on account of Border Security expenditure, the amount due to us on account of emergency expenditure and the arrear claims and dues on Second Plan account are reimbursed and credited to our account.” Sir, as our honourable Members are aware that arrear dues to the tune of Rs 150 lakhs on account of Road carriage tax could not be collected as the Act has been challenged in the High Court—Secondly, it was expected that during 1962-63 Rs. 176 lakhs as grant from the Government of India on Police expenditure for Border Security Police Force deputed from other States and for reimbursement of expenditure incurred on Naga Hills operation would have come from the Government of India, but that expectation was not materialised. Thirdly, a sum of Rs. 150 lakhs is still due on account of Central Grant and Loan assistance on 2nd Plan account. This money has not been sanctioned by the Government of India up till now. Over and above this, this Government had to spend Rs. 263 lakhs over the estimated amount on the Budget on account of the devastating floods that visited the country prior to the Chinese invasion last year. This factor should also have been taken into consideration by the Government of India. After the floods, came the Chinese aggression in October last year, and on that score the emergency expenditure was Rs. 171 lakhs. But the India Government has not yet sanctioned any money on this score also. Although it is expected that a sum of Rs. 105 lakhs will be reimbursed by way of Loan and Grant by Government of India still nothing has been received by the State Government on this score up till now. Of this amount of Rs. 105 lakhs, Rs. 84 lakhs is expected as grant and Rs 21 lakhs as loan. And how was this sum of Rs. 171 spent by our Government? A sum of Rs. 10 lakhs and odds was spent on district administration, Rs. 5,86,880 on Public Works Department, Rs. 50,60,000 on Police, Rs. 21 lakhs for strengthening of ferries; Rs. 21,09,200 for Civil Defence, Rs. 54 lakhs on supplies. Sir, this was an emergent expenditure which should have been completely reimbursed by the Central Government. But for this emergent expenditure met by the State Government, I do not know what would have happened during that catastrophic period. Lately, Sir, our Union Minister for Economic and Defence Co-ordination came to Assam recently with Shri Tilok Singh, Member of the Planning Commission and was closed with our Government and studied the situation here regarding the financial difficulties confronted by our State Government. They went back leaving the impression that they had appreciated our difficulties. It was hoped that in view of their visit, some help would be forthcoming to the State. But unfortunately, this did not come to pass. The Finance Minister says as follows in his Budget speech regarding this:—“But I regret to say, so far we have not been informed of any decision taken by Government of India, even though this year's working season in the State prior to rains, is fast slipping away”. Therefore, Sir, I feel that every honourable Member should give particular stress on this point of financial assistance that should come from the Government of India, atleast with regard to those demands of the State which are most reasonable, and

which cannot be brushed aside—the demands which have been emphasised by the Finance Minister in order that we may be in a position to convince the Centre about the reasonableness of our demands, so that the Government of India may come to our help. We are sorry to learn, Sir, that although our Chief Minister and Finance Minister approached the Central Government several times on this account personally, no tangible result has yet been obtained. If our demands on these accounts, *i. e.*, on account of loan and grant assistance on account of the 2nd Plan and on account of maintenance of Police in connection with law and order position in the Naga Land and also on account of the emergency—expenditure are met by the Central Government, then our State Government would be in a position to meet partially the deficit in our 1962-63 Budget. Otherwise, as I have already stated, the financial position of this State will be very precarious. Therefore, I feel that this House should join with Government to impress upon the Central Government about the reasonableness of our demands that have been put forward in this August House by the Finance Minister. Had it been a matter of normal time, it would have been a different matter. But during this emergent times, we cannot mince matters. The sword of Democles is hanging on our heads, we cannot afford to forget that. Unless the Central Government come to our rescue on this vital matter, it will be stupendously difficult for this poor State with her meagre resources to be in a position to meet this emergent expenditure. It is however a very redeeming feature in the Budget that inspite of all these difficulties, our Finance Minister has not deprived any department of its due share. Although he has presented a deficit Budget, although our Finance Minister is very much financially handicapped, he has been trying to allot as much money as possible to the different departments. It was only natural that in view of the great financial stringency, some departmental expenditures could have been sliced off. Look to the Financial Statement in the Budget, you will find that reasonable amounts have been provided to the different departments so that our developmental works may be carried on inspite of the financial difficulty and inspite of the great emergency that is facing us to-day. For all this we should congratulate the Finance Minister and also the Government and appreciate the difficulties that the Government is confronted with. It is an imperative necessity for the Government to see that the developmental works in the country go on according to the plan and at the same time emergent expenditure are also met. A perusal of the Budget will convince any one that our Finance Minister has spared no efforts to meet these two essential needs of the State. He is trying to make the two ends meet even inspite of the tremendous handicaps, for which he deserves unqualified congratulations of this House. Although the Finance Minister has been trying to make the two ends meet, his position has become like that of a drowning man when the Government of India has not come out to rescue him. It is, therefore, only natural that he should seek the help of the people and he has got to go to the people with a beggar's bowl. Therefore, he has come before the house with certain taxation proposals to meet the financial requirements, to meet the emergent situation and also the finance the developmental activities.

If we examine the tax proposals, it will be found that the burden of taxation will not wholly fall upon the poor but will in greater proportion fall upon the people with resources. There will be a tax levied on immovable property situated in urban areas at the rate of 3 per cent of the annual letting value of such property. This tax will have greater impact on the Zamindars of the Town. Again, there will be a tax on transport

vehicles both public and private. There will be a sales tax of only 2 N.p per litre on Kerosene oil. But should we grudge this? should we grudge this taxation at this time of emergency? Sir, during this emergency, our people both rich and poor are out to sacrifice everything for the cause of our country. Even a poor and wretched woman who had only a pair of ornaments donated the same for the sacred cause of our motherland. Therefore, I submit that the people who are prepared to donate their last resources and would not grudge 2 N.p. tax on kerosene; because it is required for the welfare of the country, unless we, out of political motive rouse their sentiment adversely.

Sir, our India's Finance Minister, Shri Morarji Desai addressing a public meeting organised by the International Forum in Bombay is reported to have said "I do not think anywhere in the world anyone has taxed as I have taxed, but this country has got to put out of its border a country more powerful". "Again" If a man attacks me, either I submit to it or I attack him. He may finish me or I may finish him. But if I do not attack him, he may go on doing it. For this purpose the Government needed resources. I cannot be soft about this. I may lose my popularity but I have to think of the country which is in danger".

This is the attitude which we should take during this vital period of our National History. We must, therefore, give our whole hearted support to the tax proposals placed by the Finance Minister before this House. We must give our whole hearted assistance and extend our helping hands to our Finance Minister to come out of this fire of ordeal. Sir, in his Financial Statement, the Finance Minister has stated how he pressed the Central Government for help in the context of what had happened in our State as a result of which States income and resources have been vitally affected. He has also pointed out how the State has suffered a heavy loss on account of proceeds from railway fare being frozen and converted into an *ad-hoc* grant at the last years level. This is another handicap that has been faced by this Government.

Secondly, reduction in the share of income tax to the extent of Rs.60 lakhs is also a major financial handicap. There is already loss in receipt on account of Road Carriage tax. So we must impress upon the Central Government that liberal and bounteous grants must be given to this strategically situated State so that this state can give a proper account of itself during this emergent period. He has made only a modest demand and we hope the Central Government would be pleased to grant it. Finance Minister has invoked fervently financial backing and assistance from the Centre, even if necessary by changing the prevailing pattern of transfer of Central Excise Revenue from Tea and Oil to the State, and by giving a share out of central receipts from export duty on Tea. Therefore, I request the hon. Members of this House to join hands with the Finance Minister so that our voice may be heard by the Central Government.

Sir, as regards the allocation of fund to different Departments I have already stated that he has given due consideration. As regards education department the hon. Members will see that there has been many new innovations and many things have been proposed to be done so that the education of the people of this State in different spheres may be ensured. Quite a good number of Higher Secondary Schools and High Schools and M.E. Schools have been given Grants-in-Aid.

And there has been a proposal for increasing the number during next financial year. I am glad that the Education Minister has given his mind to the neglected section of our society for education, that is, for female education. He has already given grants to 20 new Girls' High Schools and to 38 Girls' M. E. Schools in this current year. He has also raised some of the High Schools to higher secondary status. So far as the Primary Schools are concerned, about 1,200 teachers have been appointed in the Plains and 1,000 teachers appointed in the Hills in the current year. Of course the demand on this score is more, but he has proposed to meet this demand next year. The system of teaching science classes at night was not conceived before. Sir, it is very good of him to start night B Sc. classes in three reported Colleges. Another achievement is the decision to a Sainik School at Mornoinear Goalpara for which there was a long standing demand in the State. We are glad that this is going to see the light of the day very soon. We are glad in connection I request the Education Minister to consider one thing. There is still regional disparity in the development of education throughout the whole State. This disparity needs to be removed through delay. As enunciated in the Budget speech, the cases of underdeveloped areas and backward classes should be specially considered. There is budget provision for this purpose also. Therefore, in the ultimate dispensation of the fund in the next financial year special help should be given to the underdeveloped and backward people so that they can make quick strides towards advancement taking advantage of the benefits under the Government policy. Under this policy of financial assistance to Backward classes and backwards areas we find that the Scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and other backward classes have been able to make some head way, but there is still more work to be done. But responsibility in this sphere cannot be one way track. Both the people belonging to the backward classes and the Government should co-operate in helping each other so that they can get rid of their backwardness. Though the Government has extended help to these backward classes they are still remaining backward because of lack of enthusiasm and incentive. So, it will be the duty of the public leaders and other social organisations to create an atmosphere of enthusiasm among these people now remaining backward and to help them with united efforts. As I said on the last occasion, in the backward areas the people lack initiative. So in those areas Government and public leaders should take initiative in starting educational institutions in those areas. The people there should be enthused so that they can have full advantage of the benefits rendered by those institutions. There are such backward areas throughout the whole of Assam; for instance, in Goalpara, Mangaldai, Tezpur and in the north and south banks, where the people has remained backward still now and they cannot go forward. We cannot expect to go forward unless these people are also advanced. If we alone go forward they will pull us from behind. Therefore, Sir, according to my humble submission, much attention should be given to these backward areas so that the people living there can go forward along with other advanced sections of the society.

As regards other backward classes they have received some advantage in the shape of various grants under Educational head for the last two or three years. Under the Constitution, the educationally and socially backward people must and should be helped for their advancement and development. During first and second plans other States have

taken full advantage of such benefits. But we find that in our State the people belonging to other backward classes were deprived of these benefits during the last two plan periods. We are, however, glad that at the sag end of the second plan period and also in the Third Five Year plan this State Government in spite of their strained resources, have come forward to help the other backward classes whose number is prepondering and cannot be neglected. They are now coming forward to take the advantage of stipends and scholarships allotted to them in pre-Matric and post-Matric stages. We are sorry to read in Finance Minister's speech that in the current financial year that stipends and scholarships would be granted only to the post-Matric students passing Matric and other university Examinations in First and Second divisions. As the hon. Members are aware the people of other backward classes being generally very poor the number of Third division students belonging to these classes is great and they will find much handicap to prosecute their studies without Scholarship from Government. These boys had to prosecute their studies with great difficulties.

Therefore, we cannot expect from them very good results. First and Second Division candidates are very rare among them. When you see the records, you will find that more than half of the applications are from Third Division candidates and there are very few Second and First Division candidates. Are we then going to deny any benefit to the Third Division candidates of the Backward Classes? Therefore, I appeal to the Government to extend the same benefit that was given to them in the previous years to these students at least during this Plan that is the Third Five Year Plan. After that we will not come with any beggar's bowl. We will ask them to stand on their own legs and we will warn and caution them about their duty and responsibility during this period. Therefore, Sir, I appeal to the Government to help the Other Backward Classes in the Post-Matric stages with stipends as was done during the last three years. We hope Government will be pleased to reconsider their decision.

Shri SANTI RANJAN DAS GUPTA (Lumding) : May I draw your kind attention to one thing? The hon. Members are getting sufficient time and we hope we shall too be getting equal time.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Do you want that there should be some time limit?

Shri SANTI RANJAN DAS GUPTA (Lumding) : Yes, Sir, otherwise we cannot find any time.

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla) : Sir, it is not usual for our Hon. Members to complain against any hon. Member for getting time

(Laughter)

Judge yourself, Sir. If I am speaking sense, then allow me, but if I am speaking nonsense, then do not allow me, Sir.

Regarding Embankment and Drainage Scheme, it has been announced by the Central Government, that embankment and drainage flood control together with agriculture will form a part of the war effort. No, I ask, Sir, whether for that purpose, Central Government has placed sufficient funds at the hands of the State Government. Records will show that in spite of

the State Government pressing hard, liberal grants on this score have not been given by the Central Government to the State Government although this State was visited by several devastating floods during the past few years, shattering the very economy of the people of Assam. I hope, our Finance Minister will kindly enlighten us how much grants have been received from the Centre, and whether it is sufficient to cope with the present and future requirements of the State on this score. Therefore, Sir, this House should press on the Central Government so that Centre may be liberal in sanctioning grants in the matter of development of agriculture, construction of embankments, and in the matter of repairing of damages done to the embankments by the devastating floods during the past few years. Although the Budget presented has sought to provide funds for execution of works on essential projects, much more could have been done and more projects could have been taken up if the Centre would have placed sufficient funds for this purpose. In this connection, I request the Minister concerned to remember some vital factors in the construction of embankments. First of all when embankments are taken up for construction, it will have to be seen that the natural water ways are not blocked. There should not be anything like some of the schemes where the water cannot flow away because there is a Himalayan embankment and there is no sluice-gate. If these sluice-gates are not done, there will be accumulation of water logging as you call it, which will devastate the cultivation. In Sanskrit it is said,

উপায়ং চিন্তয়েৎ প্রাৰ্জ্জ
অপায়মপি চিন্তয়েৎ ।

When we think of certain measures, we should think of the demerits as well. The second point is that some steps should be taken to meet the adverse effect of draught conditions. I am not an astrologer but some people say that due to the long draught now prevailing, there may be heavy flood this year. If draught is going to continue, what are we going to do? We are human beings with intelligence and we cannot allow our people to suffer or to die of starvation, because of these draught condition. No Government can wait and see at rest when the people suffer. So, we should devise ways and means how to help the peasant in their cultivation in spite of the draught condition. Government should take steps for construction of deep tube wells and digging irrigation channels for the supply of water to the fields. As human beings, we should devise ways and means to give adequate supply of water to the arable lands. Otherwise, if we have to depend on nature for water supply, what is the necessity of having an Embankment and Drainage Department? So, we should not depend on the caprices and vagaries of nature; we should make provision for water supply to our cultivable lands. I have seen many deep tube wells were dug but in some areas they are not functioning well.

The tube-well at Biswanath is not functioning well. This should be looked into. At some places, the tubewells have done very good work. It has irrigated large areas of land. Our people are very industrious, give them water, they will give you bumper crop. This is the crux of the whole problem.

Shri MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Agriculture):
Does the hon. Member know that the cultivators are not kind enough to pay my charges.

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla): Certainly they will pay. The first thing is let them live. Do not make them starve. When they will get crop, they will certainly pay. We will persuade them to pay.

I would like to give another instance. Take for instance the Panchnai Irrigation Scheme. It was meant to irrigate the whole of Borsola Mauza, but the source is weak and so cannot pump water even to half of the mauza.

Shri MOINUL HAUQE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Agriculture): In which Constituency ?

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla): It is in my constituency. A portion of the scheme falls also in the Constituency of Shri Omeo Kumar Das. I am not concerned with Constituency. I do not blame the Government. The water source is poor. It cannot pump sufficient water to irrigate the entire area, as a result a large area, particularly the southern portion of the Mauza with about 50,000 bighas of land are always remaining fallow when there is no rain.

(Voice—It is wrong survey ?)

But there is a way out of it. There is a stream named Sirajuli. If a bund is constructed there and its course is diverted, the whole area can be irrigated. Then there will be bumper crop, the people's face will be smiling. For that purpose, the Dhekiajuli Anchalik Panchayat has been moving the Government for the last two or three years. There was some survey and such other things, but nothing has been finalised. I appeal to the Agriculture Minister to look into the matter and see if something can be done.

Again, Sir, the Congress President, Shri Shriman Prafulla Goswami with the A.I.C.C. General Secretary went to Bordi marai in Jamuguri in June or July last. The whole area was devastated by flood and as a temporary measure, Government had done something. I hope the whole thing should be examined, because Jamuguri is a rice growing area. If in some way or other, this area can be prevented from inundation, it will give bounteous crops and this will be a granary of Tezpur on the eastern side.

As regards Medical, Sir, I would like to speak about the Subsidised Dispensaries. This legacy of the past should be given up in no time. With 80 Rupees as Doctor's pay per month and with Rs. 400 annually for medicine, and with no Chowkidar because Local Board was defunct how these Subsidised Dispensaries can go on ? The Government have taken over these dispensaries, but still there are Subsidised Dispensaries remaining to be taken over. Steps should be taken to take over these dispensaries without delay, so that the people get the benefit of medical facilities.

As regards State Dispensaries, generally their conditions are very miserable. Only some patch repair has been done. A legal or illegal objection is taken by the Public Work Department that they cannot make any repair or improvement on building which was not constructed according to P. W. D. specifications. Either these buildings

should be demolished and reconstructed or repaired ignoring the principle. The Government should take decision in the matter. If there is any good building let it continue to exist and necessary repairs should be done to it without rigidly sticking to the principle that buildings were not constructed according to the P. W. D. specifications. I would like to request the Government to take into consideration the cases of the State Dispensary.

As regards communication, every one is posing the question what about the roads taken over in the Third Five Year Plan, at what stage the Third Five Year Plan roads stand at present. We have seen in our Constituencies that even the earth work has not begun. Therefore, the P. W. D. Minister will enlighten us at what state the roads taken over in the Third Five Year Plan remain.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please try to be brief.

Shri MOHIKANTA DAS (Barchalla): So far as the communication in Tezpur Subdivision is concerned, it should be considered seriously. Tezpur is a war-torn town, although the whole of Assam is bearing the brunt, but as the war is again over hanging, and Tezpur is nearest to the war-front special consideration should be given to this area so far as the communication is concerned. Because, if the communication is not happy, then there would be difficulty in road transport either for the public or for the Army. Therefore there should be special treatment of road communication problems in Tezpur Subdivision, and also the construction of the bridges. I pleaded on the last occasion about the construction of a bridge over the Brahmaputra from Bhumuraguri to Silghat. We should not feel shy in putting our demands. We have inferiority complex, we cannot put our demand courageously thinking that it may not be possible to have another bridge when a Bridge over the Brahmaputra has already been constructed. In the past, when we put forward our claim boldly, we got the Brahmaputra bridge. If there can be several bridges on the Ganges (ganges) why another bridge cannot be constructed between Bhumuraguri and Silghat which is so strategically necessary for our forces. I hope our State Government would be pleased to examine the whole matter and consider the strategic situation of the North Bank and the question of construction of a bridge between Bhumoraguri and Silghat may be taken up with the Central Government.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Das, you have taken much time.

Shri MOHIKANTA DAS I will not take any more time Sir. I apologise to the House and hon. Member of both sides for allowing me long time, though I could not finish. Any way, Sir I am finishing soon. I am grateful to the Chair for allowing me to speak with humble emphasis of certain subjects although there were many subjects to be dealt with. I have laid emphasis on certain subjects for the consideration of the House. Before I conclude, Sir, I would request the hon. Members not to forget that we are surrounded by our enemies. We have Fifth columnists, we have spies and many antisocial elements which are working or may be working just to hamper our war efforts. The hon. Members know very well what mischief was done by these people during the last emergency

period. Considering the fact that the cloud of war is still over-hanging in the sky, we should not forget to achieve national integration on which the success of our efforts depends. Therefore, to whatever rank, religion, caste and creed we belong, at this time of emergency, we should close up all our differences and work hand in hand so that we may be able to achieve success in reaching our goal, that is victory, which concerns all of us.

Shri ZEHIRUL ISLAM (Mankachar) ডেপুটি স্পীকার মহোদয়, মাননীয় অর্থমন্ত্রী ১৯৬৩-৬৪ সনের যে বাজেট এই সদনে পেশ করেছেন তাতে আসামের অর্থনৈতিক অবস্থার একটা কাঠামো দেখতে পাচ্ছি। তিনি আসামের অর্থনৈতিক অবস্থার একটি স্পষ্ট ছবি তুলে ধরেছেন এবং তার জন্য আমরা কৃতজ্ঞ। স্বাধীনতার পর থেকে আসাম কেন্দ্রের কাছ থেকে বছরের পর বছর অবহেলিত হয়ে আসছে। ১৯৬২ সালের জুন-জুলাই ও আগস্ট মাসের বন্যায় যে ক্ষতি হয়েছিল তার পরিমাণ কোটি কোটি টাকা। একমাত্র ফসলই ক্ষতি হয়েছে ২৪ কোটি টাকার। কেন্দ্রীয় সরকার প্রত্যেক বার বন্যার পর মৌখিক সহানুভূতি প্রদর্শন করেন। কিন্তু প্রকৃতপক্ষে এই সহানুভূতি কৃষ্ণির অশ্রুতে পরিণত হয়েছে। চীনাদের আক্রমণের পর আগাম সীমান্তবর্তী রাজ্য হিসাবে বিশেষ গুরুত্ব অর্জন করেছে তার উপর চীন পাকিস্তানের অবৈধ সীমানা চুক্তির পর এই সীমান্ত রাজ্যের গুরুত্ব আরো বেশী হয়েছে। সেইজন্য আসামের অর্থনৈতিক অবস্থা মজবুত করবার জন্য কেন্দ্রীয় সরকারের নিকট বলি দাবী জানাতে হবে। মাননীয় অর্থমন্ত্রীর ভাষনের একটি অংশ বিশেষ উল্লেখযোগ্য :—

“It is very unfortunate that, though the magnitude of the problems and of the difficulties and the challenge to solve them which Assam presents, are admitted and appreciated by all those in authority in the Government of India, yet there is inadequacy of response. This is hard to explain when every body admits that Assam should be helped but nobody is ready to do so.”

এই বক্তব্য থেকে পরিস্কার বুঝতে পারা যায় যে আসামের নায্য দাবীর প্রতি কেন্দ্রীয় সরকার বিশেষ গুরুত্ব এখনো দেন না। আমি মাননীয় মুখ্যমন্ত্রীকে অনুরোধ করছি তিনি যেন কেন্দ্রীয় সরকারের কাছে বলিষ্ঠভাবে আসামের দাবী পেশ করেন যার পিছনে আসামের সর্বসাধারণের সমর্থন আছে।

অর্থ মন্ত্রী বাজেটে নতুন ট্যাক্স ধার্য করেছেন। দেশবাসী সেটা বহন করতে পারবে কিনা তা বিবেচনা করা হয়নি।

কেন্দ্রীয় সরকার কেরাসিনের উপর টেক্স লাগিয়েছেন তার উপর আবার আসাম সরকার নতুন করে টেক্স লাগিয়েছেন সুতরাং এই বাজেটের দ্বারা অর্থমন্ত্রী দরিদ্র জনসাধারণকে অন্ধকারে রাখবার ব্যবস্থা করেছেন।

কেন্দ্রীয় সরকারের বাজেট উত্থাপন করার পর থেকেই সর্বসাধারণের জীবন যাত্রার ব্যয় বৃদ্ধি পায় এবং সেই বৃদ্ধি ২৫ থেকে ৩০ গুণ পর্যন্ত হয়েছে। আসাম সরকার যে tax এর ব্যবস্থা করেছেন তার দ্বারা আমাদের জীবন যাত্রার ব্যয় আরো বৃদ্ধি পাবে। আমার মনে হয় আমাদের বিত্তমন্ত্রী কেন্দ্রীয় বাজেট না দেখেই নিজের বাজেট তৈরী করেছেন, কারণ কেরাসিনের উপর কেন্দ্রীয় সরকার tax বসানোর পরেও আসাম সরকারের tax বসানোর কোন কারণ আমি দেখি নাই। আমরা আশা করি বিশেষ ভাবে চিন্তা করে বিত্তমন্ত্রী কেরাসিনের উপর ধর্ম্য সেলট্যাক্স উঠিয়ে দেবেন।

বাজেট বক্তৃতায় একটা কথা উল্লেখ করা হয়েছে যে বন্যায় যেগুলি অঞ্চল বিশেষ ভাবে ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত হয়েছে সেগুলি বায়গাঁও সরকার Cheap grain shop খোলার ব্যবস্থা করেছেন। আসামের ভিতরে যে সব অঞ্চল বন্যায় সর্বাধিক ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত হয়েছিল তার মধ্যে মানকাছার ও দক্ষিণ শালমায়া প্রধান। কিন্তু এই দুই আঞ্চলিক পঞ্চায়েত এরিয়ার আজ পর্যন্ত Cheap grain shop খোলা হয় নাই। Cheap grain shop যাতে অবিলম্বে খোলা হয়—তার জন্য বিত্তমন্ত্রীকে অনুরোধ জানাচ্ছি। নদী ভাঙ্গার ফলে এই অঞ্চলে প্রায় ৩ হাজার পরিবার আজ রাস্তায় আশ্রয়ের আশায় ঘুরে বেড়াচ্ছে। এবং তাদের অনু সংস্থানের কোন ব্যবস্থা নাই। এই নূতন বাস্তহারাাদের ছিন্‌মূল মানুষের আশ্রয় এবং সাহায্যের ব্যবস্থা করার জন্য আমি সরকারকে অনুরোধ করে বক্তৃতার সমাপ্তি করলাম।

Shri MAL CHANDRA PEGU [Majuli (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)] Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I congratulate the Finance Minister for the Budget which he has presented in this House. After going through the entire Budget presented by the Finance Minister I found that there was nothing to criticise. I request all the hon. Members to support the Budget presented by the Finance Minister. Sir, not only the people there but all the outside new papers have highly praised the budget presented by our Finance Minister in this House. Sir, unless the tax paying mentality is infused into the minds of the people we cannot think of undertaking development schemes for our country. So, Sir, we must try to enthuse that spirit to the minds of the people so that they pay taxes to the Government for their own benefit. Taxes are levied for the welfare of the people and not for the benefit of the Ministers or the M. L. As. or the officers. Sir, at this hour, where we are facing a great National crisis, we must pay taxes. Sir, we have seen that during the emergency the people came forward to give money for our National defence without compelling them to contribute. Therefore, I think the people will not oppose this taxation proposals of the Government specially by this time. Sir, along with this taxation proposals of the Government, I want to add more. Our Government is going to levy a tax on the immovable property situated within the urban areas. I say, Sir, that tax should also be levied on the immovable property situated in the sub-urban areas. The people there are enjoying the same amenities as have been enjoyed by the people of urban areas. Therefore, they should also be made to pay taxes.

Then, Sir, I think, smoking is also luxury and as such smokers should be also heavily taxed. A register should be maintained of the smokers and they should be made to obtain licence from the authorities concerned.

Thirdly, Sir, there is heavy tax evasion. The private bus owners and the lessees of the ferries *i. e.* stage carriage especially of the panchayat ferries evade taxes. These people do not issue tickets to the passengers although they realise fare and taxes imposed by the Government from the people. I do not know about other subdivisions, but in Jorhat Subdivision, I have seen that the bus and ferry owners do not issue tickets to the passengers.

Shri SARBESWAR BORDOLOI (Titabar) Sir, is he speaking about the State Buses?

Shri MAL CHANDRA PEGU [Majuli (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)] No, I am speaking about the private buses and ferries. I request the Government to strictly enforce the system of issuing of tickets to the passengers and this was raised by me on the last occasion also.

Now, Sir, coming to other points I would like to speak about the T.B. and Leprosy diseases which have been spreading especially among the plains tribal people. Although most of these people have become the victims of these two diseases, unfortunately, no remedial measures have been taken by Government. Sir, about 19 per cent of the plains tribal people are the victims of T.B. and leprosy diseases and our Government have not taken adequate care for the prevention of these diseases. Although Assam Seva Samity have been trying their level best to remove these diseases by establishing Seva Samities in different places, they also find it difficult to tackle the problems for want of fund. So, Sir, I request the Government, to set apart some money out of the Government exchequer for this purpose.

Then Sir, I fully appreciate the difficulties of the Government in rehabilitating the erosion and flood affected people of the State, but I feel that the steps which ought to have been taken by the Government for rehabilitating these people have not been taken so far. The officers who are entrusted with this job have got to do a lot of other normal works. So, they do not find sufficient time to devote their time for this purpose.

The Deputy Commissioners and Subdivisional Officers do not find time for rehabilitation works since they are over worked. They have many other things to do, that is why, they get little time to do this job. I therefore, request the Government to appoint one Special Officer for each Subdivision to do the work of rehabilitation. Sir, unless this is done and if this is entrusted to the other regular officers, this work will surely suffer. It is beyond the capacity of the regular officers to do all these things. They are over burdened. The service of a special officer is, therefore, urgently necessary.

Sir, there is a place known as Ukhamati in the constituency of our Deputy Minister, Shri L. K. Doley, where people are complaining that they have not been given any patta for the land they have kept occupied since 1950-51. Sir, last time, myself and the Revenue Minister visited the place. The people there put their grievances before us as to this matter. They said that they had not got their pattas although they were in possession of land since 1950-51. At that time, the Sub-Deputy Collector of the Circle was also present. The Sub-Deputy Collector told us that the Circle was very big and it was not possible for one Sub-Deputy Collector to do the entire work of the whole Circle. So, I suggest that this Circle may be divided in such a way so that it can be managed and looked after properly.

Now, Sir, coming to my own constituency, I want to speak a few words. Sir, it is known to this house that there is one Dispensary known as Jengraimukh State Dispensary at Majuli which was a Local Board Dispensary. Sir, the doctor there is a very efficient doctor and have cured many incurable patients. Hearing that he is a good doctor, people from all parts of Majuli and North Lakhimpur come to this dispensary for treatment and the average patients daily treated there

will be not less than 200 (two hundred). Although these patients come from far off places for treatment in dispensary, they cannot be properly treated by keeping them in the dispensary since there is no accommodation for keeping in-door patients. When I approached the Deputy Director of Health Services about this problem, he told me that it would not be possible in the near future to convert this dispensary into a Hospital, and as such he suggested that Government should be moved for construction of Emergency Wards attached to this dispensary where patients could be accommodated. So, I request the Government to provide emergency wards pending conversion of this dispensary into a full fledged hospital, so that patients coming from far off places may get their treatment there by staying within the dispensary compound.

Now, Sir, it is probably known to all of our hon. Members that there are about 300 Satras in Majuli. All the Satras are in a helpless condition due to their being affected by the last floods. They have no land of their own. Of course, one or two Satras have been given land else where by Government. If Government want that these Satras—the cultural and religious centres should remain, they should take immediate steps so that these Satras are rehabilitated on permanent land along with other flood and erosion affected people. We all know how these Satradhikars did their best for human services during the last floods. Most of the flood affected people who lost their hearths and homes during the floods got shelter in these Satras. Specially in Garamur Satra, about 1000 people had been given shelter and they had been kept fed for 3 months by the Satradhikar. So, Sir, I request the Government to see that these Satras are rehabilitated on permanent land and given financial assistance.

Sir, it will be surprising to note that Majuli has now got a College which has recently been started. Our Deputy Minister, Education, also visited this College and I am told that Deputy Minister, Education, also consider about this College. The college has already got affiliation from the University and I think, as the college has now got affiliation from the University, Government would also consider the case of this college sympathetically by favouring with adequate maintenance grant.

Sir, all the schools both Primary and Secondary of my constituency had been affected by the last floods. I am glad to hear that my constituency has been kept set apart for the schools affected by floods by some money. I am confident that the schools of my constituency would receive special consideration at the time of distribution of the grants.

Now, Sir, regarding Tribal Areas Department, I want to say something. Previously in this department there were six officers. Now I am told that there are only two officers in this department. So, it is quite obvious that it is not possible for two officers to manage the whole department which was previously run by as many as six officers. This department is a very big department. So Government should look into this affair.

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance) : You mean in the Secretariat.

Shri MAL CHANDRA PEGU [Majuli (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)] : Yes, it is in the Secretariat.

Now, Sir, regarding Transport service—from Jorhat to Shillong, I want to apprise the House of the fact that it is very difficult to get even tickets at Jorhat. Many people are complaining that there should be a regular direct bus service from Jorhat to Shillong and *vice-versa*. So, I request the Minister-in-charge of Transport to see that a regular bus connection is given from Jorhat to Shillong.

Now, Sir, the hon. Members, Dr. Homeswar Dev Choudhury and Shri Zahirul Islam, in course of their Budget speeches, contended that the burden of the taxes proposed by the Finance Minister would fall on the poorer section of the people. But in my opinion, Sir, the incidence of the taxes proposed will not fall on the poorer section of the people but on the richer section of the people. Shri Bahrul Islam said that by these taxation measures activities of the people would be curbed in all spheres and they had been kept in darkness.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Not Mr Bahrul Islam but it was Mr. Zahirul Islam.

I do not understand how the people's activities will be curbed and they would be kept in darkness, but on the other hand, I feel by these taxation measures, people would be made more active and enlightened as in order to pay the taxes, people will have to work harder than before and thus they will be made more activated.

In the last but not the least, I draw the attention of this August house to the fact that the Karatipar dispensary and the Karatipar High English School of my Constituency had been shifted to new sites due to them being eroded away by the erosion of the Brahmaputra River during the last floods. For re-construction of the buildings of the dispensary and the School a huge sum of money would be needed. As such, I request the Government to give special importance to these two institutions at the time of making allotment of grants to such institutions.

With these few words, I again, whole heartedly congratulate the Finance Minister for the budget presented in this House and resume my seat.

Shri SURENDRA NATH DAS [Barama (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)]: মাননীয় উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মই জয় জয়তে আমাৰ বিত্ত মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ৰ গবেষণামূলক আৰু প্ৰগতিশীল দৃষ্টিভঙ্গীৰ উত্থাপন কৰা বাজেটখনত অসমৰ আয় ব্যয়ৰ যি হিচাব ভাঙি ধৰিছে তাৰ কাৰণে তেখেতক মই ধন্যবাদ জ্ঞাপন কৰিছোঁ।

আমি সকলোৱে জানো যে, আমাৰ অসমত বছৰ বছৰ ধৰি লানি নিচিঙাকৈ বানপানী, ভূমিকম্প আদিয়ে উৎপীড়ণ কৰি আছে। আমাৰ অসম ৰাজ্যখন এনেয়ে পিচ পৰা ৰাজ্য তাতৈ আকৌ নানা প্ৰাকৃতিক দুৰ্যোগে ১৯৫০ চনৰে পৰা প্ৰায় প্ৰতি বছৰে বিধ্বস্ত কৰি আহিছে। তাৰ ফলত স্বাধীনতাৰ পিচত যি পৰ্যায়ত সংগঠনৰ কাম চলি আহিছে, তথাপি ৰাজ্যত কোনো উল্লেখযোগ্য উন্নয়ণ হোৱা নাই, কাৰণ ভূমিকম্প, বানপানীৰ প্ৰতিক্ৰমাই জনসাধাৰণৰ অৱস্থা শোচনীয় কৰিছে। বানপানীৰ প্ৰতিক্ৰমাত হোৱা বিভিন্ন মহাসাৰীত মানুহ, গৰু, মহ, গছ-গছনি আদি হ্ৰাস হৈছে। খেতিৰ মাটি শস্য ধ্বংস হৈছে তাৰ উপৰিও চীনা আক্ৰমণৰ পিচত জনসাধাৰণৰ যে কি অৱস্থা হৈছে তাক নকলেও হব।

যিহওক, অসম ৰাজ্যখন বানপানীত ক্ষতিগ্ৰস্ত হৈ থকা বুলি তেখেতে আক্ষেপ কৰিছে, যে কেন্দ্ৰীয় পৰিকল্পনা আয়োগে অসমৰ আঁচনিবিলাক নিৰ্গমভাৱে কৰ্ত্তন কৰিছে; কিন্তু অসমক শক্তিশালী কৰা যে আৱশ্যক সেই কথাটো দোহাৰে।

আমি সকলোৱে জানো যে আমাৰ শতকৰা ৯০ ভাগ লোক কৃষি কৰ্ম কৰি জীৱন ৰাপন কৰে। কিন্তু যদি এই খেতিয়ক লোক সকলেই সদায় দুৰ্দশাগ্ৰস্ত হৈ থাকে তেন্তে ই এটা বিশেষ চিন্তাৰ কথা গতিকে খেতিয়ক শ্ৰেণীৰ মানদণ্ড বাঢ়ক চাৰি কৰিহে গৈছে। মই ভাবো বৰ্ত্তমান যি অৱস্থা হৈছে তাত আমাৰ সকলো পৰিকল্পনা বাতিল হৈছে। এনে অৱস্থাত আমাৰ উন্নয়ন কাৰ্য্যত স্ফুৰিত কৰি গতি নিৰ্ব্বাহ কৰিবলগীয়া হৈছে। কিন্তু আজি সহজে অনুমান কৰিব পাৰি যে আমাৰ পৰিকল্পনাৰ প্ৰায় বিলাক উন্নয়ন মূলক আঁচনিৰ সকলো ক্ষেত্ৰতে কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰৰ দ্বাৰা বাৰে বাৰে উপেক্ষিত হৈছে। ই এটা বৰ পৰিতাপৰ কথা।

মোৰ বোধেৰে আমাৰ ৰাজ্যিক চৰকাৰে কেন্দ্ৰৰ ওচৰত টানি দাৰি জনাব লাগে আৰু কেন্দ্ৰক পৰিপাতিকৈ আমাৰ ৰাজ্যৰ স্কুলীয়া পৰিস্থিতিবিলাক ফঁহিয়াই দি কেন্দ্ৰৰ পৰা যথোপযুক্ত মঞ্জুৰী আৰু অনুদান, আদায় কৰিব লাগে। ইতিপূৰ্ব্বৰে পৰা অসম ধনক অৱহেলাৰ চকুৰে চাই অহাত অসম সৰ্ব্বাপেক্ষা পিচপৰা তাৰ উপৰিও অসমখন আটাইতকৈ পিচ পৰা জনজাতি, অনুসূচীত জাতি আৰু অন্যান্য পিচপৰা সম্প্ৰদায়ৰে ভৰপূৰ। এই সকলৰ উন্নতিৰ হকেই সংবিধানৰ ২৭৫ ধাৰাৰ জৰিয়তে আটুতীয়া মঞ্জুৰী দিছে। কিন্তু পৰিকল্পনাৰ জৰিয়তে এই পিচপৰা জনজাতি ইত্যাদিৰ উন্নয়নৰ কাৰণে কোনো বিবেচনাই কৰা হোৱা নাই। অসমৰ এই পিচপৰা জাতিসমূহক পিচপেনাই এই ৰাজ্যৰ কেনেকৈ উন্নতি কৰিব পাৰে মই ক'ব নোৱাৰো। এই সকলৰ কথা ভালকৈ পৰ্য্যবেক্ষণ কৰি এই ৰাজ্যৰ আঁচনি বিলাকত মঞ্জুৰী দিয়া দৰ্কাৰ তাৰ উপৰিও যদি Additional grant ৰ দৰ্কাৰ হয় তাকে মঞ্জুৰ কৰি এই পিচপৰা লোকসকলক যাতে আগবঢ়াই নিব পৰা হয় তাৰ কাৰণে সংবিধানৰ ২৭৫ ধাৰাটো মঞ্জুৰীৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগে, সেই কাৰণে মই ভাবো আমাৰ ৰাজ্যিক চৰকাৰে সকলোবিলাক পৰিপাতিকৈ বিবেচনা কৰি কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰৰ ওচৰত হেচা দি আৱশ্যকীয় আৰ্থিক মঞ্জুৰী আনিবলৈ পুৰুষাৰ্থ কৰিব লাগে। আমাৰ ৰাজ্যৰ বহুখণী সমস্যাবিলাকৰ সামাধান কৰিবলৈ আমাৰ পুঁজি টনকীয়াল নকৰিলে আমি সদায় পিচপৰিয়েই যাম। অসমৰ সৰ্ব্বপ্ৰধান সমস্যা হল এই যে এই ৰাজ্যখন ইতিপূৰ্ব্বৰে পৰা অৱহেলিত তাতৈ আকৌ পিচপৰা সম্প্ৰদায়ৰে ভৰপূৰ।

বানপানীৰ বতৰ, জুন, জুলাই, আগষ্ট, চেপ্টেম্বৰ, এই কেইমাহ আহিলেই মানুহে বানপানীৰ তলতেই দিন অতিবাহিত কৰিব লাগিব। এই বানপানীয়ে একেৰাহে খেতিৰ মাটি নষ্ট কৰিব, গৰুমহ মৰিব, ঘৰদুৱাৰ ভাঙি তৰাল উছল কৰি সৰ্ব্বসাধাৰণক পথৰ ভিত্তাৰী কৰিব এনে এটা বছেৰেকীয়া আছকালৰ কোনো কালেই পৈসাম নহল। মানুহে মঠাউৰিৰ ওপৰতে জীৱন নিৰ্ব্বাহ কৰিব লাগে এই সোচনীয় অৱস্থা নই মোৰ নিজৰ সমগ্ৰতেই দেখিছো। ভাৰত চৰকাৰৰ তৰফৰ পৰা বিত্ত আয়োগ আৰ্হি সমগ্ৰ অসম চাই-চিন্তি গ'ল, কেন্দ্ৰীয় মন্ত্ৰী সকলেও সন্নাগি গ'ল। কিন্তু কোনো উপকাৰ নহল। এই বাবে কিমান মানুহ বিধস্ত হয়, এই সকলোবিলাক আমি ভগবানৰ ওপৰতেহে নিৰ্ভৰ কৰিবলগীয়া হৈছে। এই সকলোবিলাক প্ৰাকৃতিক দুৰ্যোগৰ পৰা ৰাজ্যক ৰক্ষা কৰিবলৈ আমাৰ চৰকাৰে কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰৰ ওচৰত ভালকৈ পেচ কৰি বানপানী নিয়ন্ত্ৰণ আৰু জল সিঞ্চন আদিৰ কাৰণে সুব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগে। যদি এই দুই এমাহৰ ভিতৰতে আমাৰ বান্দ আৰু মঠাউৰি বিলাক সম্পৰ্ণ হৈ নুঠে তেন্তে জুন মাহত যেতিয়া ধান পকি উঠাৰ

ভাগে ভাগে তাত বানপানী উঠি সকলো শস্য ধ্বংস কৰিব। বানপানীয়ে খেতি নষ্ট কৰাটো এটা দৈনন্দিন ঘটনাত পৰিণত হৈছে। সেই কাৰণে আমাৰ চৰকাৰে বানপানী নিয়ন্ত্ৰণ আৰু জলসিঞ্চনৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত যোৰ দিব লাগে।

আমি সকলোৰে উপলব্ধি কৰিছো যে আমাৰ কৰ্মচাৰী সকলৰ দুখ হৈছে খাদ্য বস্ত্ৰৰ দাম বাঢ়িছে কিন্তু সেই অনুসাৰে তেওঁলোকৰ দৰমহা বঢ়া নাই। আমাৰ খাদ্যৰ অনাটম আমি সকলোৰে অনুভব কৰিছো এনে এটা সন্ধিক্ষণত, চৰকাৰে সম্ভাৱ্য চাউলৰ দোকান ঠায়ে ঠায়ে পোলা দৰ্কাব।

আমাৰ কৃষি উৎপাদনৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত আমি বিশেষ যোৰ দিব লাগে। আমাৰ পঞ্চবাৰ্ষিক পৰিকল্পনাৰ জৰিয়তে যি টকা কৃষিৰ কাৰণে ধাৰ্য কৰিছে সেইখিনি আমাৰ পৰিস্থিতি অনুসাৰে পৰ্যাপ্ত নহয়। আমাৰ দুই এটা আঁচনি বঢ়োৱা দৰ্কাৰ কিন্তু সেইটো হোৱা নাই।

গতিকে গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টে জলসিঞ্চনৰ ব্যৱস্থা বাতে কৰে তাৰ বাবে অনুৰোধ জনালো। মোৰ সমষ্টিৰ বহুখিনি মাটি চৰকাৰে আবাদ কৰি মানুহ বহুৱাইছে। কিন্তু সেইবোৰ ঠাইত জলসিঞ্চনৰ ব্যৱস্থা নাই। সেই কাৰণে মানুহে খেতি কৰিব পৰা নাই। তেওঁলোকে বহু দূৰ পাহাৰৰ পৰা খাল কাটি পানী আনিব লগা হৈছে। মানুহ-বোৰৰ পানীৰ এই হাহাকাৰ দূৰ কৰিবৰ বাবে চৰকাৰক অনুৰোধ জনালো।

চৰকাৰে ট্ৰাইবেল লেণ্ড বা ব্লক গঠন কৰাৰ উদ্দেশ্য হ'ল সেই জনজাতীয় অঞ্চলৰ লোকসকলৰ বক্ষণাবেক্ষন কৰা। বৰ্তমান ট্ৰাইবেল লেণ্ড বা ব্লকত য'ত ৰিজাৰ্ভ আছে সেইবিলাকৰ পৰা জনজাতীয় মাটিহীন মানুহক মাটি দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা হব লাগে। মাটিৰ বাহিৰে তেওঁলোকৰ অন্য জীবিিকাৰ কোনো উপাই নাই। সেই কাৰণে এটা enquiry committee পাতি মাটি দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগে। খেতিৰ লগতে জৰিত পশু চিকিৎসালয় জনজাতীয় অঞ্চলত পশু চিকিৎসালয়ৰ সুব্যৱস্থা হব লাগে। আগতে ২।৩ মাইলৰ অন্তৰে অন্তৰে লোকল বোৰ্ডৰ অধীনত ৰাইছে ২।৩ হাজাৰ টকা দিলে একোখন হাস্পিতাল দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা আছিল। কিন্তু এতিয়া বহুত দূৰ লৈকে হাস্পিতাল নাই। মানুহৰ চিকিৎসালয়ৰো সেই একে অৱস্থা। মোৰ সমষ্টিতে মাত্ৰ পাচ খন Subsidised dispensary আছে। তাকে ৭ মাইল ৮ মাইল দূৰে দূৰে। বাধমৰা, অকয়া, ঠমনা, নমাটি বৰশিমলুগুৰি এই ৫খন Subsidised dispensary ইয়াৰ এখনো চৰকাৰে লোৱা নাই। এই Subsidised dispensary বোৰ repairing ৰ কাৰণে বছৰে মাত্ৰ ১০০ টকা টকা মঞ্জুৰী দিয়ে এইটো বহুদিনিয়া পৰণি ব্যৱস্থা বহুদিনৰ পৰা চলি আহিছে। আজি আমাৰ ৩টা পৰিকল্পনা পাৰ হবৰ হল এই Subsidised dispensary বিলাকৰ কোনো উন্নতি হোৱা নাই। গতিকে এতিয়া পৰিকল্পনাৰ যুগত এই Subsidised dispensary বোৰ ৰাজ্যিক হাস্পিতাললৈ পৰিণত কৰা উচিত।

শিক্ষা ক্ষেত্ৰতো প্ৰাইমাৰী স্কুলবোৰ Venture অৱস্থাতে আছে। এতিয়ালৈকে গোটেই অসমত ২৭০০খন খন Venture School আছে।

Shrimati KOMOL KUMARI BARUA (Deputy Minister)
Education): নহয়, ২২০০ খন আছে।

Shri SURENDRA NATH DAS [Barama (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)] এই ২২শ খন স্কুল যেন চৰকাৰে অনতিপলমে লৈ লয়। জনজাতীয় অঞ্চলৰ M. E. School বিলাক হাই স্কুললৈ পৰিণত কৰিব লাগে।

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: আপোনাক আৰু কিমান সময় লাগিব ?

Shri SURENDRA NATH DAS: আৰু ৫ মিনিট মান লাগিব।

Shri SURENDRA NATH DAS [Barama (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)]: অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, জনজাতীয় লোকৰ শিক্ষাৰ উন্নতিৰ বাবে চৰকাৰে বিশেষ চিন্তা কৰিছে। জনজাতীয় লৰা-ছোৱালীৰ শিক্ষাৰ বাবে বিশেষ বৃত্তি দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিছে। কিন্তু যিবিলাক লৰা-ছোৱালীক এই বিশেষ বৃত্তি দিয়া হৈছে তেওঁলোকৰ পৰা স্কুলৰ মাচুল কাটি লয়। তেনে কৰাত একোটা লৰাই বছৰত ৬০ টকা পায় আৰু তদুপৰি পৰা মাচুল কাটি ৰাখিলে কিতাপ-পত্ৰ কিনিবৰ বাবে অসুবিধা হয়। গতিকে এই মাচুল লোৱাৰ পৰা লৰা-ছোৱালীবোৰক বেছাদি দিব লাগে নতুবা Book grant দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগে।

পিচপৰা অঞ্চলত যাতায়তৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত জনসংখ্যাৰ লগতে area চৌও চাব লাগে। তৃতীয় পৰিকল্পনাত জনজাতীয় এলেকাত যাতায়ত ব্যৱস্থাৰ বাবে সংবিধানৰ ২৭৫ ধাৰা মতে মাত্ৰ ৯০ লাখ টকা দিছে। আমাৰ অসমৰ জনজাতীয় অঞ্চলবোৰ সীমান্তবৰ্তী অঞ্চল। সেই কাৰণে ৯০ লাখ টকা একেবাৰে নথকা। চীনা আক্ৰমণৰ সময়ত সেইবোৰ এলেকাত কিমান যাতায়ত অসুবিধা হৈছিল চৰকাৰে নজনা নহয়। যেহেতু সেই হেচা আকৌ পৰিব তেনে স্থলত এই চৰকাৰক অনুৰোধ কৰো যাত্ৰে কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰক সন্মত কৰায় যাতায়তৰ উন্নতিৰ বাবে টকা আদায় কৰি যাতায়তৰ উন্নতি কৰে।

Shri RATHINDRA NATH SEN (Karimganj-North): Mr. Speaker Sir, I congratulate the Hon. Finance Minister for taking so much strain and pain to present his budget speech before us. He deserves more congratulations for his very sincere attempt and efforts to give the overall picture of the State and its condition as a whole in the context of the recent disastrous happenings that we have faced in the State of Assam, mainly from the Chinese aggression and devastating floods in the State. Sir, in fact the Hon. Finance Minister has tried his best to give us a complete picture of the State's economy and the reason for the increased taxation. But I am afraid, Sir, this taxation policy of the Government will invite curses and abuses from the people. Very recently in the Lok Sabha the Union Finance Minister has presented a distressing budget which took us all aback. We did not know then Sir, that yet another burdensome budget was awaited us here in this State of Assam. Sir, in the budget speech the Hon. Finance Minister has envisaged with the Central assistance of Rs. 9.2 crores to spend against the State Plan of Rs. 29.5 crores. It is given to understand that this grant of Rs. 9.2 crores will come for our plan outlay after raising Rs. 1.5 crores through new taxation in our State. Keeping that in view, it appears, our Hon. Finance Minister has thought it fit to place before the House proposal for increased taxation to the extent of Rs. 1.62 crores. Sir, it would have been wise if the real economic condition of the people of the State was taken into consideration. If he had known the economic condition of our people of this frontier State then I think he would have avoided to come with this new taxation proposal. Sir, by this proposal of new taxation an attempt has been made to make up the deficit of the last few years' budgets. I wonder whether the State Finance Minister has kept in view the new taxation proposals in the Central budget before he has introduced before us other new proposals for taxation for the State, namely, increased Excise duty, compulsory savings scheme, revenue from urban

immovable properties, and so on. Sir, since a sizeable amount of revenue is estimated to be received through Central taxation by the State I think the Hon. Finance Minister, Mr. Ahmed could easily avoid bringing fresh proposals to tax the poor people of our State. The Central Government has already proposed and started taxing our people by raising tax on kerosene, petrol and some other luxury goods. So, Sir, it is a double taxation if the State also goes to raise tax on the same nature of goods, and so naturally it is a double taxation upon our people. So far as tax on kerosene and petrol is concerned, some Hon. Members sitting on the other side of the House made references that it will not affect the common people of our State or any section of our people. It is surprising indeed to hear this statement. I fail to understand how it can be said that it does not touch the poorer section of our people. As a result of the recent Central taxation the price of kerosene has gone up by 30 per cent and that of petrol by 20 per cent over the market price and in view of this how can it be said that it does not touch the poor people of our State. Then again, Sir, the increase of taxation on agricultural income, will definitely affect the tea industry of the State.

The tea industry in Assam is deteriorating very rapidly and the Hon'ble Finance Minister should have given due consideration to this factor before contemplating this taxation on agricultural income.

Then, Sir, about taxes on luxury goods, I don't know how the Government would determine which are luxury goods.

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance) : The list is given. There are about 20 items.

Shri RATHINDRA NATH SEN (Karimganj-North) : I have seen the list, but we know the trend of the market. In the name of luxury goods such essential things like soap, hair oil, tooth paste, shaving materials, etc. will either be taxed or by deceiving the Government in the name of taxation people will be robbed by the traders. So, I would request the State Government to consider this aspect of the matter. And before we go to the people asking them to pay tax on "luxury goods", we should think, we the makers of this budget, we the administrators of this country—how our leader and our Ministers behave. It will not be out of place to mention here that very recently in the Lok Sabha, the Hon'ble Minister, Shri Meher Chand Kanna, has given figures about the luxury expenditure of some of the Central Ministers at the cost of the people at large. The members will be amazed to know that for electricity alone, the Union Law Minister draws about Rs. 600, and the Food Minister Shri Patil draws the similar sum per month. Then, again, for furniture the Hon'ble Minister, Shri Hafiz Md. Ibrahim draws Rs. 45,324.

Mr. SPEAKER : Mr. Sen, you are discussing the State Budget, not the Central Budget.

Shri RATHINDRA NATH SEN (Karmiganj-North) : All right, Sir, I won't refer to these matters if it is objectionable. But we are in India and have to bear the burden of heavy taxation brought upon us by the Centre and the State and I don't understand what wrong is committed by referring to the colossal waste of public funds by our Ministers in the Centre. God knows what is the condition in our State. If a statement is likewise produced before us by the Finance Minister when he will wind up the debate we shall be in a position to know what our Ministers are doing.

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance): Our Ministers are not allowed more than Rs. 75 for electricity.

Shri RATHINDRA NATH SEN (Karimgang-North) : Before asking the people for more taxes, I would request the Hon'ble Finance Minister to ascertain the real condition of the common people in this State and then devise ways and means. He should seriously consider whether it is possible for them to bear this burden. I wonder, Sir, why even in the 16th year of Independence our Government have to go in search of new taxation, particularly in this State of Assam which is full of natural resources and hidden treasures. It is unfortunate that up till now our Government could not exploit our natural resources, minerals and other potential materials to be found here and there in the State of Assam. If the State Government had made efforts to find out the hidden treasures and develop them, there would not have been any necessity to ask the people to bear the burden of this heavy taxation. The State Government could earn a lot from these resources providentially given to this State of Assam.

Sir, in the Budget speech, the Hon'ble Finance Minister has spoken about the failures of the past years. As I have already mentioned, the Chinese invasion and successive floods hit our State badly. The Finance Minister has brought forward his Budget in the expectation that things would be normal this year. But, Sir, nobody knows whether we shall again face any natural or unnatural calamity this year. In this Finance Minister said that the *per capita* income of the State in comparison to other States is higher. But surprisingly the Finance Minister has not mentioned that the *per capita* expenditure in this State is also too high in comparison to other States. We have to keep this in view if we are to build up our economy on a sound basis. I believe, Sir, the Finance Minister could have found some ways and means to avoid this taxation. What we have seen in recent days? The Government of India desired to build up the country in the Gandhian way, according to Gandhian philosophy and Gandhian doctrine. Non-violence was the first and foremost ideology in Gandhian philosophy; then came Sarvodaya. Now, under the changed circumstances our Government had to go in for arms. When we could do that for obvious reasons, we can even go further and raise revenue without taxing the people. We can scrap prohibition or even abolish it altogether. We have got to build our country first and then we can go for social reform. Social reformation comes later. Before that we have got to strengthen the country economically. So, I would appeal to the Finance Minister to consider whether it is possible for the Government to scrap Prohibition or abolish it so that we can get enough revenue from that item and the proposals for increased taxation can be dropped.

Sir, the Hon'ble Finance Minister while mentioning about unemployment said that there are about 38,000 unemployed youths in the state. Of course, he has taken his figures from the Employment Exchange. But if the Finance Minister cares to enquire he will find that several thousands of unemployed youths could not register themselves with the Employment Exchange. As such the number of unemployed would be much more than 38,000. Then, Sir, the recent Gold Act has brought a deadlock in the jewellery business of the country. In the whole country, this has created about 8 lakhs of unemployed people and in this State about 40,000.

Now, if we add this number to the Finance Minister's number of 38,000 and also take into account the thousands who could not register themselves, with the Employment Exchange, it will be a colossal figure. It is high time that some avenues of employment are provided for them by starting industrial ventures. This is very essential for the purpose of facing this national emergency calmly and bravely. Sir, this Gold Act recalls the 17th century to my mind. In the 17th century while the East India Company was functioning in this country, to enrich Manchester, they cut the thumb fingers of our weavers in Bengal. And late in the 20th Century the ghost of Lord Clive has appeared in the person of our Union Finance Minister, Shri Morarji Desai who has roused the angry feelings of eight lakhs of gold artisans and jewellers who are now faced with the problem of not only maintaining their lives but also the lives of the other members of their respective families. How are they to become free citizens of this country? He has made a statement on the floor of the parliament that they should take to the Ambar Charkha. Sir, we have not won our Independence through Charkha. Surely, these 8 lakh of jewellers are not going to eke out an existence out of the Ambar Charkha. I believe, Sir, our hon'ble Finance Minister will definitely find out something for these jewellers who are now out of any means of their livelihood at least for those who are living in this part of the country, it is certainly the concern of the hon'ble Finance Minister or the State Government to do something before it is too late. This does not concern one or two person. Sir as I have said but it concerns thousands of people and if something is not done, some ways and means not found out, there will be a serious situation and it will affect the economy of the whole country.

Sir, the hon'ble Finance Minister has mentioned categorically about the Central Government's apathy or rather unsympathetic treatment in respect of the financial grants given by the Central Government. I wonder, Sir, when the Central Government or the Leaders in the country as a whole regard Assam as the sentinel of the East, and if we are really the sentinels of the East, then is it not the first and foremost duty of the Central Government to look towards the development of the under-developed parts of the country?

Hon'ble Minister, the other day while winding up the debate on the Governor's Address mentioned about the backwardness and under-developed state of our State. If this is so, I claim that both sides of the House should raise their voices together and press upon the Central Government the need to give special attention to our needs. There is no use making statement in the Lok Sabha in some such terms as "We feel very much for the State of Assam" or "Our sympathy goes to Assam". Sir, is this because, the Prime Minister, after the fall of Bomidila in the night of the 19th November last gave a cold good-bye to the people of Assam, the Central Government is depriving us of our due share? Recently, during the Chief Ministers' Conference where Assam was also represented all the Chief Ministers categorically stated they were prepared to do all that was possible for the well being of the State of Assam. Now, leaving West Bengal, East Punjab and Rajastan, I mean, those which are equally disturbed border States, would it not have been proper on the part of the Government of India to curtail the usual grants to those other States and give more for the benefit of the people of Assam? I believe voices

will be raised in this House so that the Central Government will be rather bound to help Assam at this hour of crisis. If this is not done, if the Central Government does not come to our rescue, then there is no good by asking Central Government's sympathy in future. If we are destined to be crushed, if we are destined to be swept away by the onslaught of enemies, then what is the good of going a begging for this and that? I earnestly hope that the Central Government will consider that it is the right moment to come forward and help Assam.

Sir, the resources of this State should be found out on a scientific method. There should be an attempt to utilise the resources of this State properly.

If the Jowai-Silchar road is widened now and made ready for the people to use, the road side minerals like limestone and coal could be explored by the industrialists of the State. I hope the hon'ble Finance Minister and the Industries Department will give serious consideration to this.

Sir, the hon'ble Finance Minister mentioned about the Package Programme in Cachar. We congratulate the Government for bringing this Package Deal for the benefit of the people of Cachar, but I am afraid if something very concrete is not being done in the shape of flood control, then this Package Programme is to be a failure. Sir, Cachar is visited by floods almost twice every year. It destroys all the efforts of the agriculturists so far as the production of crop is concerned. For this it is necessary to dredge the beds of the river Barak and Kushira. If this is not done it is no good spending money in the name of Package Deal because the floods wash away everything once or twice a year in these areas. So I would earnestly request the hon'ble Minister in charge of Flood Control to look in to this before proceeding with the work of the Package Programme. In this connection, I have got to mention another fact. This matter also appeared in the Assam Tribune two or three days ago. Because of the construction of a dam by the East Pakistan Government on the other side of Karimganj town, the town village Charakuri (?) has been threatened. Already about 13 families have been rendered homeless and if immediate protection is not taken by the Embankment and Drainage Department, the entire village will be affected. Karimganj town will also suffer a lot. I hope hon'ble Finance Minister will also give due attention to this matter.

Sir, the hon'ble Finance Minister has spoken about the administration. While discussing on cut motions on the Budget debate, we can deal separately in this matter but generally I have got to touch this administration from other aspects. Sir, if we are at all interested in gearing up the administration, we must think of the lot of the Third and Fourth Grade employees of the State. Unless and until their conditions are improved immediately, I am doubtful whether any benefit during this National Emergency could be derived out of these employees. The other day hon'ble Chief Minister praised the activities of our officers, the administrative officers, particularly for their work during the National Emergency. We also equally praise them for their services. But can their role be detached entirely from that of the Third and Fourth Grade officers? If the officers of First and Second grade are the heads of the administration, the Third and Fourth grade employees are surely the limbs of the administrative body. If, on the other hand, the top officers are the Backbones or Spinal cord of the administrative body, obviously the Subordinates are the bones of the that body. Head cannot function if cut off from the body. But if these Third and Fourth grade employees are to always remain in frustration, the State Government can hardly expect a better administration in the State.

Sir, the other day, during the Question hours, we were pressing upon the hon'ble Finance Minister to determine the decision of the Pay Commission and asked whether the State Government is prepared to render them any interim relief in consideration of the present market condition and rise in price of the essential commodities. The hon'ble Finance Minister, however, stated that for obvious reasons he cannot give an open statement on the floor of the House on that issue. We expect that the Finance Minister will look to the distress of the employes, particularly the 3rd Grade and 4th Grade employes. He will also remove the difference between the Government Press employes and other ministerial employes. And he will definitely increase the emoluments of the Government Motor Drivers and other Grade IV employes of all Districts of the State and give them the status of human being and real Government servant, so that they can also survive with their families.

Sir, I want to put a concrete case before the hon'ble Finance Minister for his kind consideration. Sir, the pay scale of the copyists working in the offices of the Deputy Commissioner, District Judge and Sub-Judge has not yet been fixed. I would request the hon'ble Finance Minister to see that these ill-paid copyists are brought under the Government and they are given a scale of pay.

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance): Whether you are speaking in regard to the district of Cachar or the whole State.

Shri RATHINDRA NATH SEN (Karimganj-North): In the district of Cachar in particular. The other hon. Members may speak about other district.

Mr. SPEAKER: I think they do not get any pay. They get only a commission. Do you want that their rate of commission should be increased.

Shri RATHINDRA NATH SEN: They should be on a fixed pay scale.

Shri BAIDHANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister, Medical): That question has been replied.

Shri RATHINDRA NATH SEN: I am thankful to the hon'ble Minister for Finance for his mention that Ghungur has been selected for the long cherished Cachar Medical College. I hope the hon'ble Health Minister will also make an earnest effort to bring this long expected Medical College in Cachar into being.

Sir, as the hon'ble Finance Minister has apprehended that like last year if devastating flood and other natural or Providential calamities visit the State then the plans and expectations may be frustrated, here, Sir, as a believer in astrology like most of my Hon. friends, with your permission, I would like to quote an extract from the astrological forecast given in a Panjika. These astrological forecasts have been proved cent per cent correct in the last few years. The astrological forecast runs as follows for the current year which begins from the 14th of April next.

আসামের গ্রহ সংস্থান বর্তমান বৎসর সম্পূর্ণ শুভ চলিবে নর। মেঘনগের ১১'—৫' এ সূর্য সংক্রমণ হওয়ার, প্রাদেশিক লগ্ন মেঘ। লগ্নে রবি, বুধ বলবান থাকায়, জনগণের মধ্যে সাহসী মনোবল এবং কর্মোদ্যম বৃদ্ধি পাইবে। চীনের এবং পাকিস্তানের হামলায় মারো মারো আসাম প্রদেশকে বিত্রিত করিবে। দেশের ভিতর প্লাবন এবং প্রাকৃতিক দুর্ঘটনার দ্বারা শস্যহানির সম্ভাবনা আছে।

বৈশাখ হইতে জ্যৈষ্ঠের প্রথম সপ্তাহ পর্যন্ত চীন এবং পাকিস্তানের সমস্যায় গীমাদেহ অশান্তি সৃষ্টি করিবে। বর্তমান বৎসরে আসামে সামরিক শক্তি বৃদ্ধি পাইবে। সামরিক শক্তি এবং জনশক্তি তারপর সরকারের কর্মনীতি এই সকল

মিলিয়া আদায়ের প্রতিরক্ষা এই বৎসর অতি দুর্ হইবে। বহিঃ শত্রুর উদ্ধত ভাবকে মনুচিত শিকাদান করিবার সামর্থ্য মাননীয় মুখ্যমন্ত্রী মহাশয়ের প্রভুত থাকিবে। মুখ্যমন্ত্রী মহাশয়ের নানা প্রকার বিকল্প পরিবেশের মধ্য হইতে কল্প-বাক্যে সাত করিতে পারিবেন। দেশের অভ্যন্তরে পাকিস্তান এবং চীনের গুপ্তচর মাধ্যম বৃদ্ধি পাইবে। রেল দুর্ঘটনা ও প্লাবনে মৃত্যুহার বৃদ্ধি পাইবে। ভাঙ্গমাসের মধ্যম সময় হইতে আশ্বিনের মধ্যম সময় তার পর আশ্বিনের দ্বিতীয় সপ্তাহ হইতে কাশ্বিন মাস, এই সময় আশ্বিনের অভ্যন্তরে এবং বাহিরে অশান্তি সৃষ্টির সম্ভাবনা আছে। মাননীয় মুখ্যমন্ত্রী মহাশয়ের অধীনে রাজনৈতিক পরিবর্তন এবং সামরিক শক্তির বৃদ্ধির দ্বারা দেশরক্ষা এবং অভ্যন্তরে সংগঠনের বুনিয়াদ দুর্ হইবে। রাষ্ট্রের জনক তুল্য বাস্তব আকস্মিক মৃত্যুর যোগ আছে।

Sir, I hope this astrological extract from the Panjika will give the hon'ble Finance Minister a correct and proper lead and he shall not have any apprehension to go forward in implementing his financial scheme with very caution steps indeed.

Sir, I would request the hon'ble Finance Minister once again to reconsider this tax proposals and try to abolish the taxation—the double taxation from upon Kerosene, Petrol and other commodities. With this taxation the people of urban areas, i.e., those who are living in the towns will be affected. This will hard hit the common people. I do not know whether the hon'ble Finance Minister while drafting the budget has taken the towns like Jorhat, Dibrugarh, Gauhati as the basis. I would also request him to look at the small towns like Karimganj, Hailakandi, Goalpara, Nalbari and Pargeta and likewise. He will find that most of the ill-paid people like lawyers, doctors, small business men and school teachers generally live in towns and they are all hard-hit and at the present market they are hardly in a position to meet the both ends. I, therefore, request the hon'ble Finance Minister to give serious consideration while reviewing his tax proposals and save the common people from frustration and utter dismay.

Thank you, Sir.

Shri GOURI SANKAR ROY (Katlicherra): Mr. Speaker, Sir, at the very outset, I congratulate the Finance Minister for his presentation of the State Budget and able handling of allocations of money in different heads of expenditures. Sir, the Budget shows a deficit of Rs.2,39,36,000 and that a sum of Rs.162 lakhs will be realised by new taxation, thereby reducing the deficit by 1,27,36,000. Sir, I hope the Central Government will come forward to help us in our difficulty.

Sir, power is the most essential thing to develop our State. We have vast unemployment problem and for that reason we require industrialisation and for the industrialisation, the necessity of power comes in. Therefore, the allocation of Rs.12.4 crores has been rightly done and it is the biggest allocation in the budget.

Our State has been visited every year, more than once by flood and the second biggest finance allocation under the Budget has been made to prevent floods by different flood control measures, and I think this has been rightly done.

The Third Budget allocation has been made for education and if we see minutely all these things we shall find that the Finance Minister has taken every attempt to meet the urgent necessities of our State. Sir, the allocations have been made very carefully; the only thing required is co-operation of all. If we extend co-operation to Government and in the working of the schemes, it is sure that we shall progress towards building a welfare State.

Sir, instead of going into the details of the Budget I would like to make some observations here and there. Sir, in Cachar Tea gardens the unemployment is very acute. Many able bodied persons are getting no work. Apart from that a large number of labourers—(about 10 thousands workers) of the gardens were retrenched and are still looking towards Government for rehabilitation. But it is really painful that nothing has been done for them till now. We have repeatedly approached the Government to settle these people on land, but no progress seems to have been made in this regard.

Sir, our State has advanced in industries and agriculture. But facilities regarding industries and agriculture have not been extended to the tea Garden areas, and as such these areas are lagging behind. Sir, a committee should be set up to enquire and report about establishment of small and cottage industries in tea garden areas to solve unemployment problem to some extent. Some tea gardens, namely, Katlicheira Kuchila and Santhalia have been closed and the people have been faced with extreme difficulties. They are practically starving and I request Government to come forward with a reasonable grant of money as relief to the people of these gardens. Sir, two such gardens were taken over by forming a Co-operative with a view to improve these and to see that if any garden is closed the labourers are not thrown out of employment and this Co-operative can take over the gardens and run them and can give employment to the labourers. But that co-operative has faced great difficulties for want of finance. They approached Government on various occasions for financial help but uptill now nothing has been done. I request Government to encourage this Co-operative, with necessary help so that the plantation workers may be benefitted in such difficulties.

Sir, there are many unemployed and retrenched people in the tea gardens apart from the workers who are working there. They do not get medical facilities. The Management do not take the responsibility of such people in tea gardens. There are State dispensaries situated at long distances and these people cannot avail the facility of these dispensaries. They cannot say where to go when they are ill. Therefore, I would like to suggest to the Government that in a planned way some dispensaries should be established in the tea garden areas of Cachar, so that the unemployed and retrenched people can get medical facilities from those dispensaries.

Sir, Education is the responsibility of the Government. Government should see that no people is deprived of education. In the tea gardens education is most neglected and sometime ago Government took a decision to take over the tea garden schools. But uptill now we find that only inspections have been taken up and the schools have not yet been taken over. I request the Government to take over the tea garden schools as early as possible.

Sir, next I would like to speak a few words about the forest villages. In our State there are many forest villages. I have gone to the forest villages in Cachar in forest reserves and I have seen their living conditions. Medical facilities are lacking, proper road communications are lacking, water-supply is lacking and everything is lacking. These people are living as if they are in a separate world without light of proper education. Government should draw up a plan for the forest villages for their education, medical facilities, water-supply and all these things. One important thing I have seen in the forest villages is the eviction system. The people are evicted by the Department Officer and there is no provision for evicted person to get justice from the Court. I think Government should amend the Forest Manual and give opportunity to these people to have justice from the Court.

Sir, Cachar has got very bad communication with other parts of the State and hence is a backward district. The unemployment problem is also very acute there. Sometime ago we heard that some big industries like paper mills, paper pulp, etc., are going to be established. But we do not know why these have been abandoned. I hope Government would review this matter in view of the condition as mentioned in Cachar and see that the plan is revived, and the major industries are established so that people can get employment and the economic condition of Cachar may be improved.

Sir, in Assam, the Shramik Bahini Act has been passed and many Shramik Bahinis have been formed in different parts of the State. But it is doubtful whether many of the Bahinis have been formed with actual drawing and the individual members of the Shramik Bahini are getting the actual benefit of the works undertaken from the Public Works Department. This matter should be enquired into so that real Shramik Bahini may be established and the purpose for which the Act was passed may be served.

Sir, coming to the question of road I like to draw the attention of the Minister P.W.D., towards two Roads, now as I have already suggested some roads to the department. The road Gaglacherra-Rupacherra to be extended to Hairabi to connect Sairangand Aijal with Cachar. This road which passed through Hailakandi Subdivision on the east bank of Katakhai river and will be easy and convenient alternate Road from Cachar to Aijal. I hope the Government will give due importance to this road. Apart from that, I would like to draw the attention of the Government to the most important Hailakandi-Karicherra Road which have heavy traffics. The road requires immediate black-topping. I request the Government to take up black-topping of this road.

Mr. SPEAKER: Your time is up.

Shri GOURI SANKAR ROY (Katlicherra): Two minutes Sir, the devastating floods which visited Cachar in the middle of 1962 caused heavy damage to the crop. After that insects also visited the district during soil cultivation and caused heavy damage to the crops throughout the district. As a result of less production for all these reasons the price of the rice has gone up now and it has become difficult for most of the people to buy rice at such a high price. In this connection, I shall only request the Government to supply adequate quantity of rice to the fair price shops so that people can get rice at reasonable price at their need.

Sir, as there is no more time I do not like to speak further on some of other matters on hand. I again congratulate the Finance Minister for his able handling of the Budget for the year 1963-64.

With these few words, I resume my seat.

Shri MADHUSUDHAN DAS (Barpeta): মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আমাৰ বিত্তমন্ত্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়াৰ দীৰ্ঘলীয়া বাজেট বক্তৃতাটো শুনি সুখ পাইছে যদিও বিপৰিমাণে স্তম্ভ পাব লাগিছিল সেই বিপৰিমাণে পোৱা নাই। এইটো স্মৃদ্ধবকৈ পৰিনামিত হৈছে যে প্ৰত্যেক বাৰ বাজেটৰ সময় আহিলেই, তাত দুই চাৰিটা নতুন কৰ বহুওৱাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰা হয়। আমি এই সদনত পাচ বছৰ থাকিম আৰু এই কালছোৱাৰ ভিতৰতেই এই কৰৰ বোজা আমাৰ দুখীয়া বাইজে কিমান বৰ লাগিব কোৱা টান যেন দেখিছো। এই বছৰৰ বাজেটত নতুন কৰ ছয় প্ৰকাৰে ধাৰ্য কৰিবলৈ নিচৰা হৈছে আৰু, ছয় প্ৰকাৰ মুখ্য কৰ আৰু তাৰ ভিতৰত গৌণ কৰো আছে। এইদৰে কৰ বহুৱাই থাকিলে এই কেইবছৰতে আঙ্গুলিৰ মূৰত লেখিবৰ ঠাই নোহোৱা হব যেন পাইছো। এই কৰৰ বোজা যোত্ৰহীন দৰিদ্ৰ বাইজৰ ওপৰতেই পৰিব। আমাৰ চৰকাৰে, আগৰ ব্ৰিটিছ চৰকাৰৰ পাব উত্তৰাধিকাৰী সূত্ৰে বহুতে সম্পদ, বহুতো গুণ পাইছে। তাৰ ভিতৰত উত্তৰাধিকাৰী সূত্ৰে পেৱা এঘাৰ কথা উল্লেখ কৰিবৰ প্ৰয়োজন হৈছে। বিৰোধী দলৰ ফালৰ পৰা যি আলোচনাই নহওক আমাৰ চৰকাৰে কয় যে সেইবোৰ পঠন মূলক নহয় আৰু গোষ্ঠীহীনোৰ ধ্বংস মূলক হে। ব্ৰিটিছ চৰকাৰৰ ৰাজত্ব কালত কংগ্ৰেছ দলৰ প্ৰতি তেওঁলোকে এইমত পোষণ কৰিছিল। মোৰ চৰকাৰৰ ওচৰত এই অনৰোধ যে তেওঁলোকে যেন বিৰোধী দলৰ সমালোচনাৰ প্ৰতি এনে যুক্তিহীন মত পোষণ নকৰে যদিও বা তেওঁলোকৰ এই ধাৰণাৰ পৰিবৰ্তন নহয়; তথাপিও আমি তেওঁলোকৰ কাৰ্য্যৰ সমালোচনা কৰিবই লাগিব কাৰণ আমি বজাৰ অনুগত বিৰোধী দলৰ নহলেও ৰাজ্য পালৰ অনুগত বিৰোধীদল সদস্য। এই বাৰত, অন্য কৰ প্ৰস্তাৱ সমূহ দেখি মোৰ ভাগৱতৰ এঘাৰ কথালৈ মনত পৰিছে কথাখাৰ হৈছে—

“পৰ্বত পাহৰে গৈয়া পশিৰেক নব
তাতে দুষ্ট ৰাজাগণে সাধিবেক কব”।

কৰৰ বোজাত এতিয়াই দেখোন মানুহ গৈ পৰ্বত-পাহাৰত সোমাব লগা হয় এই মতে “ৰাজ্য” দুষ্ট হলে জনসাধাৰণৰ অৱস্থালৈ ভ্ৰক্ষেপ নকৰি, যি কোনো অৱস্থাতেই কৰ নাথিব। এতিয়া অৱশ্যে বজা নাই; তাৰ ঠাইত মন্ত্ৰী আছে সেই মন্ত্ৰীয়েই বজাৰ ৰাজকাৰ্য্য নিৰ্ব্বাহ কৰিছে। গতিকে পদ কঁকি দুষ্ট বজাৰ ঠাইত দুষ্ট মন্ত্ৰী কৰিব ইচ্ছা হয় কিন্তু এতিয়া তেনে কৰিলে Defence of India Act অব কোনো ধাৰাত পেলাব বুলি ভয় কৰিব লাগিয়া হৈছে।

(Voices : ভয় নাই, House ৰ ভিতৰত ভয় নাই)

সি যিয়েই নহওক, এই বছৰ, নতুন কৰ লগোৱাৰ প্ৰস্তাৱ সমিটীন হোৱা নাই। কিন্তু মন্ত্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়াই যদিও তেখেতৰ ভাষণত, আমাৰ ৰাজ্যৰ জনমূৰী আয় ২৬০ লৈ বৃদ্ধি হৈছে বুলি কৈছে—ভাৰতৰ জনমূৰী আয় কিন্তু ৩০৫ লৈ উঠিছে। এনে অৱস্থাত দেখা যায়, আমাৰ ৰাজ্যৰ জনমূৰী আয় ভাৰতৰ তুলনাত বহু কম পৰা আৰু আমাৰ ৰাজ্যৰ জনমূৰী আয়ৰ এই হিচাবতো ইয়াৰ যিবিলাক পুষ্টিপতি আৰু মিল মালিক আছে তেওঁলোকৰ অতি বৰ্দ্ধিত হাবৰ আয়ৰ হিচাব সোমায় আছে। কাষেই বিত্তমন্ত্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়াই যিটো আমাৰ ৰাজ্যৰ আৰ্থিক অৱস্থাৰ ছবি ডাঙি ধৰিছে সি সম্পূৰ্ণ নহয় বৰং অস্তিৰঞ্জিত বুলিব লাগিব। আমাৰ বাইজৰ আৰ্থিক অৱস্থা অতি শোচনীয়, আমাৰ জনমূৰী আয় বৃদ্ধি নাই, কমিছেহে। বোৱা বছৰৰ প্ৰাকৃতিক দুৰ্যোগ তথা বানপানীয়ে অসম ৰাজ্যৰ প্ৰায় ২৮ কোটি টকা মূল্যৰ শস্য হানী কৰিছে; বহুতো মানুহ জুৰুহৰ প্ৰাণ হানী হৈছে, ঘৰ-দোৱাৰি ভাঙিছে, ম'হ-গৰু মৰিছে। এই সকলোবিলাক হিচাব কৰিলে হানীৰ পৰিমাণ গৈ ৫০।৬০ কোটি টকা মান হব। কাষেই আজিৰ বাজেট ভাষণত

যিটো আমাৰ আৰ্থিক অৱস্থাৰ চৰি, বিহুসভীয়ে আনিছে, সি বাস্তৱ চৰিৰ লগত খাপ নোখোৱা। যদি গাওঁ ভূইৰ ফালে একাক মৰা যায়—তেন্তে দেখা যায় যে, আমাৰ খেতিয়ক সকলৰ অৱস্থা অতি শোক লগা। তেওঁলোকক সৰ্ব্ব প্ৰকাৰ সাহায্য লাগে। অৰ্থ ধৰণ লাগে, ভূমী লাগে, পুনৰ বসতিৰ সুযোগ লাগে। বিশেষকৈ এই বছৰটোত এই অৱস্থা বেচি বকমে ভয়াবহ হৈছে। এই অৱস্থাৰ কথা, বিহুসভী ডাঙৰীয়াই নুই কৰিব নোৱাৰে। গতিকে এনে অৱস্থাত আৰু অধিক কৰব বোজা তেওঁ খেতিয়কৰ ওপৰত কেনেকৈ দিব খুজিছে তাক মই বুজি নাপাওঁ। কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰেও বহুবিধ কৰ লগাইছে—বাজ্য চৰকাৰেও যদি এনেকৈ কৰ লগায় তেন্তে ৰাইজৰ কৰ বোজা বহনৰ ক্ষমতা ক'ত থাকিব? এনে অৱস্থাত মই, এই কথাই পুনৰ উল্লেখ কৰিব খুজিছো যে—অধিক কৰব বোজাই আমাৰ ৰাইজৰ দুখ কুলাই পাচিয়ে নধৰা কৰিব। এই নতুন কৰ প্ৰস্তাৱৰ পৰা আমাৰ চৰকাৰ ১ কোটি ৭২ লাখ মান টকা আদায় হ'ব বুলি নিৰ্দ্ধাৰণ কৰিছে। এইবোৰ কৰব বোজা আমাৰ দৰিদ্ৰ ৰাইজৰ ওপৰতেই পৰিব অৰ্থাৎ জনমুৰী প্ৰায় ১-৫০ কৈ নতুন কৰ দিব লাগিব। অৰ্থচ ৰাইজে আৰ্থিক দুৰৱস্থাৰ কাৰণে, খাজনা পৰ্য্যন্ত আদায় কৰিব পৰা নাই। মোৰ মনেবে, নতুন কৰব পৰিবৰ্ত্তে এওঁলোকক দুৰৱস্থা নাথৰ কৰিবৰ কাৰণে মোৰ মনেবে, খাজনা বেহাইছে দিব লাগিছিল। আগৰ ব্ৰিটিছ চৰকাৰৰ দিনত এনে দুৰৱস্থাৰ মানুহক খাজনা মাফ দিছিল।

(এতিয়া নানা বকমৰ সহায় gratuitous relief আদি দিয়া হয়, voices)

কি সহায় দিছে আৰু হলে দেখা নাই। মোৰ অঞ্চলৰ ৰাইজে কেতিয়াও তেনে সহায় পোৱা দেখা নাই। এইবাব কিমান কি দিয়ে দেখা পাম বুলি আশা কৰিলো।

যি হওক মোৰ বোনেৰে নতুনকৈ কৰ কাটল লগোৱাত লগে লগে বিশ্বস্ত লোকসকলৰ খাজনা বেহাই দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰা হলে ভাল হ'লহেতেন।

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance): Sir, May I just point out to the hon. Member to go through the portion of the Budget Speech at page 58, para 77, where it mentioned—“During the current financial year (upto January, 1963) Revenue Department has sanctioned remission of land revenue and local rates to the extent of Rs.311.86 to the Pattadars badly affected by flood and other calamities.”

Shri MADHUSUDHAN DAS (Barpeta): সকলো ফালে দিছে যেতিয়া আমাৰ ফালেও হোৱা দৰ্কাৰ, কিন্তু আমাৰ ফালে এনে নোটিচ পোৱা মাই। যদি তেনে এটা ব্যৱস্থা কৰিছে তেন্তে মই ৰাজহমন্ত্ৰীক অনুৰোধ কৰো যাতে আমাৰ ফালেও সেই চাকুলাৰ পত্ৰিয়াই দিয়ে।

এই প্ৰিভিটে আৰু এটা কথা ক'ব লগীয়া হৈছে যে আমাৰ সৰ্বসাধাৰণৰ ৰাইজ এটা ডাঙৰ বিপদৰ সম্মুখীন হ'ব লগীয়া হৈছে; এনে বিপদ আমাৰ স্বাধীনতাৰ অপত্তে বা পিচতো আমাৰ জাৰমৰ কালজোৱাত হোৱা নাছিল, এনে এটা অভভ-পূৰ্বক বিপদৰ সম্মুখীন হৈ আমাৰ সৰ্বসাধাৰণে সাহসীকতাৰে বহু ত্যাগ স্বীকাৰ কৰিব লগীয়া হৈছে।

সকলোৱে জানে যে দেশৰ উন্নতিৰ কাৰণে কৰ দিব লাগে—আৰু এইটোও ঠিক যে অসমৰ মানুহে দেশৰ স্বার্থতকৈ নিজৰ স্বার্থ ভাঙিব বুলি কেতিয়াও নাভাবে। শুধাৰ্ণি নতুন কৰ নবহোৱাকৈ এই বছৰৰ আয় ব্যয়ৰ হিচাবটো দাঙি ধৰিব পাৰিলেহেতেন। কাৰণ বিত্তমন্ত্ৰীয়ে নিজেই তেখেতৰ বাজেট বক্তৃতাত কৈছে যে আমি কেন্দ্ৰীয় গভৰ্ণমেণ্টৰ পৰা পাবলগীয়া বছৰ্তো টকা এতিয়াও পোৱা নাই। তাৰ উপৰিও তেওঁলোকে আমাক নোসোবাকৈ বছৰ্তো আমাৰ ন্যায্য প্ৰাপ্য হাৰ Royalty ব কাৰণে ইতিপূৰ্বেৰ আমি যি টকা পাইছিলো তাতকৈ বহুত টকা কম পাইছো—নতুন award মতে আমি প্ৰায় ৮০১০ লাখ টকা কমকৈ পাইছো।

তাৰ পিচত প্ৰতিবন্ধাৰ কাৰণে যি টকা ব্যয় হৈছে, তাক আমি বৰ্তমানে বহন কৰিবলগীয়া হৈছে। এতিয়ালৈকে আমি সেই টকা কেন্দ্ৰৰ পৰা পোৱা নাই। চাহৰ Royalty ব কাৰণে আমি বছৰ্তো পাবলগীয়া টকা আছে—কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰে অসমৰ প্ৰাপ্য টকা বিষয়ে ভ্ৰক্ষেপকে নকৰে। মোৰ বোধেৰে কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰে অসমৰ প্ৰতি মাংস্য ন্যাযনীতিহে গ্ৰহণ কৰা যেন লাগে। (হাঁহি) প্ৰকৃতিৰ নীতি মতে ভাঙৰ মাছে সৰু মাছক ধৰি খায়; তেখেতকৈ কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰেও অসমক সৰু মাছ হৈ কৰি ৰাখিব খুজিছে। অৰ্থচ সকলো কথাতে, জাতীয় ঐক্যতা বন্ধাৰ দোহাৰি দিয়ে। এনেধৰণৰ জাতীয় ঐক্যৰ কোনো ভিত্তি নাই। অসমৰ কিবা দাবীৰ কথা উঠিলে কয় 'গোলমাল নকৰিবা' জাতীয় ঐক্য নষ্ট হব। কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰে দুৰ্বল ৰাজ্যৰ শোষণ কৰা নীতি ত্যাগ নকৰিলে জাতীয় ঐক্য গঢ়ি উঠিব নোৱাৰে—কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰৰ এই নীতিৰ দ্বাৰা দেশৰ সংহতি নষ্ট হবৰ উপক্ৰম হৈছে। কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰে নিজৰ স্বার্থত আমাক শোষণ কৰিবলৈকে যি কয় আমি ভাল ল'বৰ দৰে তাকেই গুনো আৰু আমাৰ চৰকাৰো বৰ দুৰ্বল পতিকে সদায় কেন্দ্ৰৰ ওচৰত শেও হৈ থাকে। নিজ ৰাজ্যৰ স্বার্থৰক্ষাৰ অৰ্থে অপ্ৰীতিভাজন হবৰ ভয় কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰৰ কোনো কথাৰে প্ৰতিবাদ কৰিবলৈকে আমাৰ চৰকাৰে সাহস নকৰে। দলং এখনৰ কাৰণেও আমি আন্দোলন কৰিব লগা হয়, অসমৰে খাৰুৱা তেল Refinery অসমৰ ন্যায্য পাওনা তাকো অসমত কৰিবলৈ আন্দোলন কৰিব লাগে। এয়ে হল কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰৰ অসমৰ প্ৰতি স্বৰিবেচনা। আমাৰ মন্ত্ৰী সকলে যদি আমাক আশ্বাস দিয়ে যে Defence of India Rule মতে আমাক অভিযুক্ত নকৰে তেন্তে আমি আৰু আন্দোলন কৰিব পাৰো; আৰু আমি ভাবি কৰ পাৰো যে আমি আন্দোলন চলালেই কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰে আমি পাব লগা টকা নিদি থাকিব নোৱাৰে; কিন্তু আন্দোলনৰ পথতো লেঠা হ'ল Defence of India Act.

আমি প্ৰায় ১৭১ লাখ টকা জৰুৰী পৰিস্থিতিৰ কাৰণে অতিৰিক্ত কৈ খৰচ কৰা হৈছে। সেই টকাখিনি কেন্দ্ৰৰ পৰা পালে, আমাৰ ৰাজ্যত অতিৰিক্ত কৰিব প্ৰবৰ্তন নালাগে। কিন্তু আমাৰ চৰকাৰ বৰ আছকালত পৰিছে। আমাৰ চৰকাৰে সাহসেৰে টান মুখেৰে কেন্দ্ৰীয় মন্ত্ৰীসকলৰ সম্মুখত কথা ক'ব নোৱাৰে। সেই কাৰণেই হয়তো আমাৰ গৰীৰ ৰাইজৰ ওপৰতেই আকৌ নতুন কৰ বহুৱাই তেওঁলোকৰ ৰাজহাডু ভাঙি দিব কিন্তু তথাপি কেন্দ্ৰীয় মন্ত্ৰীক অসন্তুষ্ট কৰিব নোৱাৰে—অসমৰ মন্ত্ৰীসকল আমাৰ ওপৰত ভয়ঙ্কৰ বীৰ কিন্তু কেন্দ্ৰীয় মন্ত্ৰীৰ ওচৰত ভিজা মেকুৰীহে (হাঁহি)।

আমাৰ চৌধৰী ডাঙৰায়াই কৈছে যে কিজানি তেখেতসকলক মন্ত্ৰীৰ গাৰ্দ্ৰীৰ পৰা নমাই দিয়াৰ ভয়তে আমাৰ মন্ত্ৰীসকলে কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰক অসন্তুষ্ট কৰিব

নোখোজে। আৰু সেই কাৰণেই টান কথা কলে তেওঁলোকে নিপদ আছে বুলি ভাবে। কিন্তু মই কও মন্ত্ৰী ভাৱিব নোৱাৰে অৱশ্যে অহাৰ কংগ্ৰেছৰ টিকেট নিদিব পাৰে। (হাঁহ)

কিন্তু সেই বুলি কৰ্তব্যক অবহেলা কৰিব নোৱাৰ। গতিকে আমাৰ ন্যায্য টকা আদায় কৰাত জোৰ দিব লাগে। একো উত্তৰ কথাটো এটা ভুৱা মাত্ৰ। এখন ৰাজ্যক দুৰ্বল কৰি ৰাখিলে, একো অক্ষুণ্ণ থাকিব নোৱাৰে। ৰাঘ আৰু ছাগলীৰ একো কেনেকৈ হব ?

অসমৰ নিচিনা সৰু ৰাজ্য এখনৰ মানুহে বহুত কৰ দিব লগা হৈছে। কিন্তু চৰকাৰে ৰাইজৰ কেনে সুশাসন দিছে? আজিৰ প্ৰশাসনীয় ৰ একেবাৰে বেয়া হৈছে তাক ভাল কৰিবলৈ কি ব্যৱস্থা কৰিছে কৰ নোৱাৰে। Anti-Corruption এ ডাঙৰ ডাঙৰ দুৰ্নীতি পৰায়ন অফিচাৰৰ ভিতৰত মাত্ৰ দুজনক ধৰিছে, মাত্ৰ দুজনক ধৰি কি লাভ হব? মানুহৰ ওচৰত টেক্স লগালে সেই পৰিমাণৰ সুবিধা দিব লাগে। ৰাস্তা পদূলী আদিত থিমান টকা ব্যয় কৰা হয় তাৰ বাধা টকা মূল্যৰ হে কাম হয়। আমাৰ আগৰ ৰাজ্যিক গৰকাপ্তানী বিভাগৰ মন্ত্ৰী যেতিয়া বৰপেটালৈ গৈছিল তেতিয়া মই শ্ৰমিক বাহিনীৰ কথা কৈছিলো আৰু এই বাহিনীত কেনে দুৰ্নীতি হৈছে সেই কৌৰ প্ৰমাণ দিয়া হৈছিল। শ্ৰমিক বাহিনীবোৰ নামতহে, প্ৰকৃততে শ্ৰমিক বাহিনীৰ আৰু ঠিকাদাৰ সকলোহে কাম কৰে। শ্ৰমিক বাহিনী বুলি কামৰ বেট কিছু বেটিকে দিয়া হয়। কিন্তু এইদৰে ৰাজস্বাৰণ টকা অধিক ব্যয় হলেও শ্ৰমিক সকলৰ একো উপকাৰ নহয়, লাভ বেশী হওঁত কৰে ঠিকাদাৰ সকলোহে। ইঞ্জিনীয়াৰে সদায় এজনকে ঠিকা দি বৈশী ঠিকাদাৰ আৰু ইঞ্জিনীয়াৰবৰমাজত কিবা ভিতৰৰ চুক্তি আছে নেকি? ৰাজ্যৰ গৰকাপ্তানি বিভাগৰ ৰাজ্যিক মন্ত্ৰী বৰপেটালৈ যোৱাৰ সময়ত এটি কথাত আপত্তি কৰা হৈছিল যে এজন ঠিকাদাৰক, তেওঁৰ নামটো কোৱা হৈছিল, সদায় বহু বহু ঠিকা দি থকা হয়। পিছত আপত্তি শুনি ইঞ্জিনীয়াৰে আঁক তেওঁক বেটিকেহে ঠিকা দিব ধৰিছে। আমি দেখিছো গৰকাপ্তানী বিভাগৰ ওপৰৰ অফিচাৰৰ পৰা নিম্ন আৰু চকিদাৰলৈকে দৰমহা কম পাইছে বুলি কেতিয়াও অভিযোগ কৰা নাই। আনকি মহৰি চকিদাৰ সকলোও নকয় যে আমি পোৱা দৰমহাৰে খাবলৈ নোজোৰে। তেওঁলোকৰ নিশ্চয় টকাৰ অভাৱ নাই যদিও দৰমহা দেখা নিচেই কম, ইয়াৰ বহুশ্যটো কি? এটি অনুমান পালে ভাল হয়।

বিত্তমন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে প্ৰশাসনীয় খৰচৰ কিছু টকা ব্যয় সংকোচ কৰাৰ কথা কৈছে। তেখেতে কোৱাৰ উপৰিও ব্যয় সংকোচ কৰিবৰ আৰু বহুত ঠাই আছে। যেনে, এইবোৰ প্ৰচাৰ বিভাগ নে কি এটা বিভাগ আছে সেই বিভাগে এখন কাগজ উলিয়ায়, সেই বিলাক কাগজ কোনোবাই পৰে নে?

(Voice by Chatra Sing Teron, (Minister), আমি পঢ়ো।

Shri MADHUSUDHAN DAS (Barpeta): আপোনালোকৰ পঢ়ে কিন্তু জনসাধাৰণৰ ভিতৰত সাধাৰণতে পঢ়ে বুলি মোৰ বিশ্বাস নহয়। এই বোৰ কিয় উলিয়াব লাগে। এখন বাৰ চলাওক, কিন্তু ৩ খন কিয়? গতিকে ইয়াৰ দুখন বন্ধ কৰি দিও কিছু টকা ৰাছি কৰিব পাৰে। এই বিভাগে বহু টকা খৰছ কৰি কত যে ছবি উলিয়ায় তাৰ হিচাব নাই। কিন্তু সেই বোৰ কি কামত আহিছে? বৰং মনুষ্যক বিপথগামীহে কৰে। চীন আৰু-মণৰ সময়ত এটা ডেগৰ আঁকি দিছিল। তাক মাৰিবৰ কাৰণে বহুত মানুহে

আগুৰি আছে কিন্তু সি মৰা নাই। ড্ৰেগনটো মানুহকৈ বহু গুণে ডাঙৰ কৰি আঁকিছে আৰু তাৰ চকু, জিভা বগা কৰি দেখুৱাইছে, দাঁতবোৰও 'মূলা' একোটাৰ দৰে ডাঙৰ। তাৰ পৰা মানুহে কি বুজিলে যে চীনা বৰ পৰাক্ৰমী ইয়াক খেদিব নোৱাৰি। আৰু বোধ হয় এই ছবি দেখি তেজপুৰৰ পৰা মানুহ পলাব আৰম্ভ কৰিলে। শিক্ষা বিভাগত কিবা "নবৰূপ" চেমিনাৰ উলিয়াইছে। পণ্ডিত সকলক নাক মোচা, খুঁ পেলোৱা, হাচি মৰা আদিৰ বিষয়ে শিক্ষা দিবৰ কাৰণে। এই চেমিনাৰৰ কাৰণে একোটা ব্লকত ১৭শ কৈ টকা খৰচ হয়। এই বোৰ কথা প্ৰচাৰ বিভাগৰ পৰাই লিখি পণ্ডিত সকলক বুজাই দিব পাৰি। তেওঁলোকে শিক্ষিত মানুহ পঢ়িয়েই তেওঁলোকে বুজি পাব—ইয়াৰ কাৰণে আকৌ চেমিনাৰ কিয় লাগিছে? আকৌ D.I. সকলৰো চেমিনাৰ আছে তাৰ পৰা কি লাভ? ইয়াৰ দ্বাৰা তেওঁলোক একত্ৰিত হৈ দৰমহা আদিৰ কাৰণে আন্দোলন কৰিবলৈ সুবিধাহে দিয়া হৈছে। তাৰ পাচত Law বিভাগত খৰচ কৰাবৰো বহু উপাই আছে। এটা উদাহৰণ দিও সহজে বুজি পাব। এটা সাধাৰণ ফোঃ দঃ বিধিৰ ৪০৯ ধাৰাৰ মোকদ্দমাৰ কেবল Examination in Chief কৰোতেই দিনৰ পিচত দিন কৰি ৮দিন এজন চৰকাৰী উকীলে লগালে। যিটো কাম P.S.I. এই কৰিব পাৰে। তাৰ বাবে গৱৰ্ণমেণ্ট উকীলে দিনে ৩২ টকাকৈ পালে আৰু P.S.I. এ'এনে য়ে গোক পকাই খাই থাকিল। এই বিলাক বন্ধ কৰিব পাৰিলে সেই বিভাগৰ পৰাও বহু টকা বাহি কৰিব পাৰিব। এই কথা যেন চৰকাৰে বিবেচনা কৰি চায়। অসমৰ প্ৰধান সমস্যা হ'ল অৰ্থনৈতিক সমস্যা। বান নিয়ন্ত্ৰণ, জলসিঞ্চন আদিত বহু টকা খৰচ হয় কিন্তু সেই অনুপাতে কাম নহয়। বাননিয়ন্ত্ৰণৰ কাম স্ব্ৰ্কাৰৰূপে নহলে ৰাজ্যৰ অৱস্থা ভাল হোৱাৰ কোনো আশা নাই। এতিয়া ৰাজ্যটো বজ্ৰতাৰ পৰা দেখা গৈছে আমাৰ ৰাজ্যৰ ৫০ কোটি টকাৰ শস্য যোৱা বাবৰ বানপানীত নষ্ট হ'ল। যোৱা ৬ নাহে অনাবৃষ্টিৰ কাৰণে বৰি শস্য নষ্ট হ'ল। গতিকে এইবোৰ কথাটো টকা সবহকৈ খৰচ কৰিব লাগে আৰু উচিত কাম হব লাগে। তাকে নকৰি কিছুমান অসুস্থ অসুস্থ আঁচনী লৈ অজস্ৰ টকা নষ্ট কৰিব ধৰিছে। উদাহৰণ স্বৰূপে পল্হমাৰা মঠাউৰীৰ কথা কওঁ—বৰপেটাৰ উত্তৰ অঞ্চল বাম আৰু দক্ষিণ অঞ্চল দু'। বৰ্ষাকালত দক্ষিণ অঞ্চলত ৮১৯ ফুট পানী হয়। আজি ৬১৭ বছৰ আগতে তাত এটা মঠাউৰী কৰিছিল। ফল হ'ল এই যে এতিয়া লদায়ে দক্ষিণ অঞ্চলত আগৰ ৮১৯ ফুটৰ ঠাইত এতিয়া ১০১২ ফুট পানী টহ থাকে। এই কথা মই বৰ্তমান ৰাজহ মন্ত্ৰী, গড়কপ্ৰাণী মন্ত্ৰী থাকোতে কৈছিলো—তেখেতে এই বিষয়ে বিবেচনা কৰিম বুলিও কৈছিল; কিন্তু ইতিমধ্যে তেখেতৰ বিভাগৰ সলনি হল আৰু সেই বিষয়ৰ বিবেচনা তাতে থাকিল। কিন্তু এই মঠাউৰীৰ দ্বাৰা দক্ষিণ অঞ্চলক কৰা অন্যান্য পৰিণামত নিৰ্দাৰিত চৰকাৰী পক্ষই যি আশা কৰিছিল সেই হিচাপে ভোট নেপালে। এতিয়া শুনিছো ভোট নোপোৱাৰ কাৰণে আকৌ এই মঠাউৰীটো চৰকাৰে সম্পূৰ্ণ নকৰে—অৰ্থাৎ বৰপেটালৈকে নাৰান্ধে। ভোট যে নেপায় সেইটো জনা কথা কাৰণ চৰকাৰৰ স্বাৰ্থপৰতা বাইজৰ চকুত ধৰা পৰিছে। এতিয়া অৱশ্যে আন এটি মঠাউৰী বৰপেটা অঞ্চলত ৰান্ধিছে; কিন্তু সেইটো এখন মৰা নদীৰ পাৰত হৈ ৰান্ধিছে। মই মৰা নদীৰ পাৰত সেই মঠাউৰী বন্ধাৰ কোনো প্ৰয়োজন নাছিল। মই সোধাত কৰ্মী সকলে কলে যে বাবু, ইয়াত পানী নহয়, ইয়াত পানী মেটেকা আহিব নোৱাৰা কৰিছে এই মঠাউৰি বন্ধা হৈছে। এইদৰে হলে কেনেকৈ সু-শাসন চলিব। ৰাজ্য হলে ব্যক্তিগত আৰ্থিক এৰিব লাগে। কিন্তু আমাৰ বৰ্তমান ৰাজ্যই ব্যক্তিগত আৰ্থিক এৰিব পৰা নাই। তেওঁলোকক ভোট নিদিয়াৰ বাবে পল্হমাৰা মঠাউৰীটো সম্পূৰ্ণ কৰি বন্ধা নাই। স্থিৎস্বক বজা হলে বাইজ নষ্ট হয়; দেশৰ দুখ দুৰ্গতি বাঢ়ে। মহাভাৰতত কৈছে যে "ৰাজ্য কালস্য কাৰণম্।"

Mr. SPEAKER: মন্ত্ৰীয়েহে কৰে।

Shri MADHUSUDHAN DAS (Barpeta) : মন্ত্রীকে আমি বঙ্গবুলি কৈছো কাৰণ মন্ত্রীয়েহে দেশ শাসন কৰে। বৰপেটা মহকুমাত এই পছমাৰা নঠাউবীটো বৰ প্ৰয়োজনীয়। এই নঠাউবী নোহোৱা বাবে দুখন প্ৰাচীন গাওঁ নষ্ট হ'বৰ উপক্ৰম হৈছে। এখন হৈছে পাটবাউসী সত্ৰ—য'ত মহাপুৰুষ ভট্টদেৱে অসমীয়া কথা ভাৱৰত বচনা কৰি অসমীয়া গদ্য সাহিত্যৰ পাতনি কৰিছিল। আনখন হৈছে স্কন্দবীদিয়া সত্ৰ য'ত মহাপুৰুষ মাধৱদেৱে অসমীয়া বৈষ্ণৱ ধৰ্মৰ শ্ৰেষ্ঠ গ্ৰন্থ “নাম ঘোষা” বচনা কৰিছিল। অসমীয়া সাহিত্য, কলা-কৃষ্টি বক্ষাৰ বাবেও এই গাওঁ দুখন বক্ষা কৰাৰ তাৰ চৰকাৰে লোৱা উচিত।

আমাৰ চৰকাৰে উদ্যোগ ক্ষেত্ৰত সমৰ্থন চেনী কল Spun Silk Mill আদি স্থাপন কৰিছে। ইফালে আমি দেখিছো যে চেনী কলৰ পৰা প্ৰায় ৪০ লাখ টকা নষ্ট হৈছে। যোৱা বছৰ বাজেট অধিবেশনত কৈছিল যে Spun Silk Mill টো বৰ্তমান য'ত পাতিলে তাৰ পৰা ৩ মাইল পূবে পাতিব লাগিছিল। কাৰণ এতিয়া লেতা ধুবৰ কাৰণে ভাল পানীৰ অভাৱ হৈছে। এই Spun Silk Mill এতিয়া কৰিবই নেলাগিছিল।

(Voice, হৈয়ে গ'ল দেখোন)

Mr. SPEAKER : এতিয়া বন্ধ কৰিব লাগেনেকি ?

Shri MADHUSUDHAN DAS (Barpeta) : মোৰ মনেৰে সদ্যহতে বন্ধ কৰিব লাগে। এই Spun Silk Mill ৰ কাৰণে raw material কেৰেলাৰ পৰা আনিছে আৰু জাপানৰ পৰাও আনিছে। য'ত raw material নাই তাত কিয় মিল পাতিব লাগে। চেনী কলবোৰে সেয়ে অৱস্থা। অসমৰ বাহিৰৰ পৰা উপাদান সামগ্ৰী আনিব লাগে এই উদ্যোগ প্ৰচেষ্টাবোৰ সফল নহয়। এইটো ইংৰাজীত ক'বৰ দৰে “to put the cart before the horse” হৈছে। উদ্যোগ ক্ষেত্ৰত আমাৰ চৰকাৰ একেবাৰে ব্যৰ্থ হৈছে।

অসমৰ বিৰোধ শিল্পপতি সেইবোৰক অসমীয়া বুলি ক'ব নোৱাৰো। তেওঁলোকে অলপ আতঙ্কতে পলায়। তেজপুৰ লোক অপসৰণ হোৱাৰ বহু আগতেই তেওঁলোক পলাই অসমৰ বাহিৰত থকা নিজৰ ঘৰলৈ গ'ল। গতিকে তেওঁলোকক শিল্প প্ৰতিস্থা কৰিবলৈ দিয়াৰ পৰা কি লাভ হৈছে? চৰকাৰে এই বিষয়ে চিন্তা কৰি চাব লাগে আৰু স্থানীয় মানুহৰ দ্বাৰা শিল্প প্ৰতিস্থান কৰাৰ লাগে। তেতিয়া বিপদৰ সময়ত পলোৱাৰ কথাই নুঠে আৰু বিপদৰ স্তুবিধা লৈ লাভখোৱা হোৱাৰো কথা নুঠে। তাকে কৰিব নোৱাৰিলে আমাৰ দেশখনেই উন্নত কৰিব নোলাগে আৰু আমি হাল কোৱা মাৰিয়েই খাম।

আৰু এটা কথা কওঁ—চৰকাৰৰ কেইটামান বিভাগ আছে—যেনে চৰকাৰৰ খাদ্য বিভাগ—যিবিলাক প্ৰকৃততে Economic নহয় আৰু যি উদ্দেশ্যৰে এই বিভাগ ৰখা হৈছে সেই উদ্দেশ্য পূৰণ হোৱা নাই। কাৰণ এই দৰে সুতা কাটি কাপোৰ বওঁতে—আজিব যুগ শিল্পৰ দিনত—বহু দিন লাগে আৰু ই uneconomic হয়।

(বৃহৎ শিল্পও চৰকাৰে হাতত লৈছে নহয়— Voice) ।
যিবিলাক লৈছে—চৰকাৰ তাতে ব্যৰ্থ হৈছে আৰু সেই বিলাকলৈ না হ আৰু যিত হ'ব পৰা নাই আৰু সমস্যাবো সমাধান কৰিব পৰা নাই।

Mr. SPEAKER: Your time is up.

Shri MADHUSUDHAN DAS (Barpeta): আৰু কিছু সময় দিলে ভাল হয়।

তাৰ পিচত আমাৰ ইয়াত কিছুমান অনুষ্ঠান আছে—যেনে মহিলা সমিতি বিলাক। এইবিলাক কংগ্ৰেছৰ শাখা আৰু ইলেকচনৰ সময়ত কংগ্ৰেছৰ হকে প্ৰচাৰ কাৰ্য্যকৰে। এওঁলোকৰ অথ সাহায্য চৰকাৰে কিয় দিবলগে বুজি নাপাও কংগ্ৰেছে দিয়াহে উচিত।

এইবাৰ দেখা গৈছে আমাৰ সকলোৱে জুৱা খেলিবলৈ আৰম্ভ কৰিছে। কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰেও Prize Bond উলিয়াই মানুহক জুৱা খেলিবলৈকে সন্মোগ দিছে। আমাৰ বাহিৰৰ কিছুমান অনুষ্ঠান যেনে 'গন্তক' লটাৰী, 'বেঞ্জাৰ্চ' লটাৰী, কে, চি, চেৰিটি লটাৰী আদি খেলা হয়। এইবিলাকলৈ আমাৰ পৰা বহুতো টকা বাহিৰলৈ যায়। সেই কাৰণে আমাৰ চৰকাৰেও এই ধৰণৰ লটাৰী এটিৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগে। ইউৰোপতো 'দাৰ্বী' আদি বহুতো লটাৰী খেলা হয়—আৰু তাৰ আয় সদায় আয়লেণ্ডৰ হাস্পাতালবিলাকত দিয়ে। মেক্সিকো, চুইজাৰলেণ্ড আদি দেশতো এই দৰে লটাৰীৰ আয়ৰে হাস্পাতালবোৰক সহায় কৰে। আমাৰ ৰাজ্যতো আজি এই দৰে লটাৰীৰ আয়ৰে হাস্পাতালবোৰক সহায় কৰে। আমাৰ ৰাজ্যতো আজি টকাৰ অভাৱত বহুতো T.B. আৰু 'কেনচাৰ' ৰোগী হাস্পাতালত ঠাই নাপাই—বিনা চিকিৎসাই প্ৰাণ এৰিব লাগিছে। এওঁলোকৰ মজলৰ কাৰণে আৰু নতুন হাস্পাতাল পাতিবলৈ পুঁজিৰ কাৰণে লটাৰী এটি ৰাজ্য চৰকাৰে খুলিব লাগে!

Mr. SPEAKER: আপোনাৰ সময় শেষ হল।

Shri MADHUSUDHAN DAS (Barpeta) মই আৰু বেচি কথা নকও। সৰ্ব্ব শেষত বিত্ত মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ক অনুৰোধ জনাও যেন, 'কোৰাচিন' আৰু 'পেট্ৰ'ল'ৰ ওপৰত বহুওৱা কৰব প্ৰস্তাৱ যেন উঠাই লয়। যোৱা বাৰ ৰাজেট অধিবেশনত স্থানীয় কৰ বঢ়োৱাৰ যি প্ৰস্তাৱ আনিছিল সেইটো সকলোৰে আপত্তি ক্ৰমে—চৰকাৰে দয়া কৰি উঠাই ললে। ঠিক তেনেকৈয়ে, কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰে যিবোৰ বস্তৰ ওপৰত কৰ লগাইছে আমাৰ ৰাজ্যিক চৰকাৰে যেন সেইবোৰৰ ওপৰত পুনৰ কৰ নলগায়। ইয়াকে কৈ মোৰ বক্তব্য সামৰিলো।

Shri SARBESWAR BORDOLOI (Titabar): মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মাননীয় বিত্ত মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে ১৯৬৩-৬৪ চনৰ ৰাজেট দাখিল কৰি যি ভাষণ দিছে তাৰ গন্দভত মই কব খোজো যে কমুনিষ্ট চীনৰ আক্ৰমণৰ বিপদ পাৰ হৈ গ'ল বুলি কোনেও ধৰিব নালাগে। তাতোকৈ বেচি বিপদ অহাৰো সম্ভাৱনা নোহোৱা নহয়। ভবিষ্যত তেনে বিপদ হলে যাতে বাইজ আৰু চৰকাৰৰ ফালৰ পৰা বিপদৰ সন্মুখীন হব পৰাকৈ আমাৰ শাসনৰ যন্ত্ৰতো প্ৰস্তুত কৰি ৰখা হয় তাৰ কাৰণে মই চৰকাৰৰ বিশেষ মনুযোগ আৰ্হণ কৰিলো। ঠিক সেই দৰে সকলো সময়তে কৰ্তব্য পালন কৰি যাব বুলি আশা কৰিলো! কাৰণ চৰকাৰৰ কাৰ্য্যকৰণ লগত জন সাধাৰণ বাইজৰ মনোবল আৰু সহযোগীতাৰ সম্বন্ধ আছে আৰু সেই কাৰণে মানুহে সদায় চৰকাৰৰ মুখলৈ চায়। বাইজৰ মাজত ভাল সংগঠন লাগে। যাতে বাইজৰ মনোবল অতুত থাকে। কিন্তু বাইজৰ মনোবল যিমানহে উচ্চ নহওক চৰকাৰী কৰ্মচাৰী সকলে যদি সময়ত স্থান এৰি আতৰি বাই তেন্তে বাইজে মনোবল অতুত ৰখা বৰ টান। এই জৰুৰী অৱস্থাৰ ভিতৰতে সিদিনা কাছাৰত যি দুৰ্ঘটনা হৈ গ'ল সি সচাকৈ দুখৰ কথা, আৰু নিন্দনীয়। আজি সীমান্ত

অঞ্চলত যুদ্ধ বন্ধ আছে যদিও, হৈ যোৱা পৰিস্থিতিত কৈও সাংঘাতিক ধৰণৰ অৱস্থা আহিব পাৰে আৰু তেতিয়া যাতে, আমাৰ বাইজৰ মনোবল অটুত থাকিব পাৰে তালৈ মানি লক্ষ্য ৰাখিব লাগিব আৰু সেই অৱস্থাৰ সন্মুখীন হবলগা হলে যাতে আগৰ বাৰৰ দৰে চৰকাৰী কৰ্মচাৰী সকলে, বাইজক এৰি গুচি যাব নোৱাৰে তাৰ ব্যৱস্থা চৰকাৰে কৰি জাতিৰ আৰু বাইজৰ মনোবল স্থাৱৰ ৰাখি যাতে নিজৰ নিজৰ কৰ্তব্য সকলোৱে কৰিব পাৰে তাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগে।

মহোদয়, আৰু এটা কথা ইয়াৰ লগতে জনাও যে, চৰকাৰে আমাৰ দেশৰ জৰুৰী অৱস্থাৰ ঘোষণা কৰাৰ পিছতে যোৱা ৩১ অক্টোবৰ তাৰিখে গুৱাহাটীত শিল্পপতি আৰু তেওঁলোকৰ নিয়োজিত কৰ্মচাৰী সকলৰ সংঘৰ প্ৰতিনিধি সকলক লৈ, যি সিদ্ধান্ত গ্ৰহণ কৰিলে আৰু ৩ নবেম্বৰত সৰ্ব্বভাৱতীয়া পৰ্যায়ত দিল্লীত যি সিদ্ধান্ত লোৱা হ'ল তাৰ পৰা কোনো মালিকে কোনো শিল্প অনুষ্ঠান বন্ধ কৰিব নোৱাৰা হ'ল আৰু শ্ৰমিক সকলেও তেওঁলোকৰ পক্ষৰ পৰা কোনো বকমৰ 'ষ্ট্ৰাইক' (strike) কৰিব নোৱাৰাৰ সিদ্ধান্ত হ'ল। এই সিদ্ধান্তৰ পিচত, শ্ৰমিক পক্ষৰ পৰা এইটো সম্পূৰ্ণৰূপে মানি লোৱাৰ সুযোগলৈ মালিক সকলে, শ্ৰমিক সকলৰ ওপৰত নানা বকমে জোৰজুলুম আৰু নিৰ্যাতন আৰম্ভ কৰিছে। ইয়াৰ পৰা দেখা যায় শ্ৰমিক সকলে এই জৰুৰী কালীন সিদ্ধান্ত মানি লৈছে আৰু শিল্পপতি সকলেহে সেইবিলাক মানি লোৱা নাই।

বৰ্তমান এইটো এটা সৰুট পূৰ্ণ পৰিস্থিতি হৈছে এই যে, এইটো আমাৰ শিল্পৰ পৰিচালক সকলে এতিয়াও মানি লোৱা নাই বুলি ক'ব পাৰি। বাজহুৱা ক্ষেত্ৰত এইটো বেচিকৈ থাকে। কম বেতন পোৱা কৰ্মচাৰী সকলক হয়তো ছিলাং বা ডিব্ৰুগড়ৰ, পৰা ধুবুৰীলৈ বদলি কৰি আছে তাৰ ফলত তেওঁলোকে নিজৰ পৰিয়ালক ভৰণ-পোষণ দিবলৈকে দুঃসাধ্য হৈ পৰিছে। অৱাৱতে কৰ্মচাৰী সকলক পৰিচালক সকলে অশুবিধাত পেলাই।

আমাৰ ৩১ অক্টোবৰ তাৰিখে যি এটা বিবাদ মিমাংসা জৰুৰী কালীন যন্ত্ৰ প্ৰতিস্থা কৰা হৈছে, আৰু সৰ্বসন্মতিক্ৰমে মানি লোৱা হৈছে তাত এটা কথাহে আছে, সেইটো হৈছে Standing Order তাৰ বিবাদ বিলাকহে সেই যন্ত্ৰত বিচাৰ হ'ব পাৰিব। অন্য, বিবাদ এই ব্যৱস্থা মতে বিচাৰ কৰা নহয়। সি যি নহওঁক ডাঙৰ শিল্প সংস্থা I.B.T.A. এই মানি লোৱা নাই। গতিকে সেই যন্ত্ৰ অকামিলা হৈ আছে আটাইতকৈ গাওঁ শিল্প অনুষ্ঠানৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত। অন্যৰ কথাহে নকওঁ, য'ত সহজে এই বিবাদ মিমাংসা যন্ত্ৰ প্ৰয়োগ কৰিব পৰা যায়, যেনে State Electricity Board তাতেই এই যন্ত্ৰ প্ৰয়োগ কৰা হোৱা নাই। এতিয়ালৈকে P.W.D. আৰু State Transport ত এই যন্ত্ৰ প্ৰয়োগ কৰাৰ কোনো উনয়ামেই নাই।

ইয়াৰ বাহিৰেও আমাৰ শিল্পানুষ্ঠান বিলাকত বহুতো গোলমাল সোমাই আছে। চাহ বাগানত খৰি যোগান দিয়া বিষয়টো মানি লৈছেনে নাই ইত্যাদি আমাৰ শিল্পবিলাকত বহুতো অমিমাংসিত বিবাদ হৈ আছে। সেইবিলাক প্ৰথমতে মিমাংসা হোৱা দৰ্কাৰ। এতিয়া মই ব'ব দুখেৰে ক'ব লগা হৈছে যে যদি এই বিবাদ মিমাংসা জৰুৰীকালীন যন্ত্ৰত Standing Order বহে বিচাৰ লোৱা হয়, তেন্তে নিশ্চয় ক'ব লাগিব যে শিল্প শ্ৰমিকসকলৰ শোষণৰ কাৰণেহে এই যন্ত্ৰটো মানি লোৱা হৈছে। তাৰ সুবিধা অকল মালিক সকলেহে গ্ৰহণ কৰিছে আৰু কৰিব। এই ক্ষেত্ৰত মই জনাও যে বিষয়টো অসম চৰকাৰৰ তৰফৰ পৰা বিশেষ গুৰুত্ব দি বিবেচনা কৰিব লাগে।

অৱশ্যে Industrial Truce উঠি যাওঁক বুলি মই নকওঁ, কাৰণ জৰুৰী অৱস্থাৰ দাবৰ আগৰ দৰেই আছে। কিন্তু বিবাদ মিমাংসা যন্ত্ৰৰ এই ব্যৱস্থাবিলাক সোনকালে প্রচাৰ কৰি প্ৰয়োগ কৰিব লাগে, নহলে আজিৰ পৰিস্থিতিত অকল শ্ৰমিকসকলৰ ওপৰতহে হেচা দিয়া হৈছে। যদি সেয়ে হয় তেন্তে সেইটো উঠাব লাগে।

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Labour):
Sir, may I point out? Industrial Truces a voluntary organisation. It can be withdrawn by any party at any time. The workers and the employers have agreed to it not because anybody has imposed it on them but of their own accord in view of the National Emergency. If the Emergency lasts, it is assumed, it will last for some time, they are to abide by this. So, a machinery is not necessary for implementing this Truce. If any dispute is there, that machinery exists.

Shri SARBESWAR BORDOLOI (Titabar): মহোদয়, এই কথা আমাৰ শ্ৰম মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে কৈছে, সঁচা কিন্তু ৩১ অক্টোবৰত গুৱাহাটীত বহা সন্মিলন অসম চৰকাৰৰ শ্ৰম বিভাগৰ পৰা আহান কৰা হৈছিল। এনভেয়ৰ তাৰিখে নতুন দিল্লীত বহা সন্মিলনো ভাৰত চৰকাৰৰ তৰফৰ পৰা হৈছিল। ৩১ তাৰিখে অসম চৰকাৰৰ তৰফৰ পৰা হোৱা সভাত কেৱল মাত্ৰ শ্ৰম বিভাগৰ অফিচাৰ সকলেহে arbitration কৰা হৈছিল ভাৰত চৰকাৰে আহান কৰা সভাত কথাবোৰ মুকলিকৈ বৰা হৈছে। গতিকে আমাৰ শ্ৰম মন্ত্ৰীয়ে পুণৰ এখন সভা আহান কৰি এই আসো ৱাই বিলাক দ্বন্দ্ব কৰিব বুলি আশা কৰো। মই এইখিনি কথা কোৱাৰ অৰ্থ Industrial Truce ৰ কাৰণে শ্ৰমিকসকলৰ বিশেষ অস্থবিধা হৈছে কাৰণেহে কৈছো।

মই কৈছো যে শ্ৰমিকসকলৰ আসোৱাই বিলাকো লগতে গুচাবলৈকো শ্ৰম মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে পৰামৰ্শ কৰি যথাযথ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব বুলি মই আশা কৰো।

মহোদয়, আমাৰ চৰকাৰী কৰ্মচাৰীসকলৰ দৰমহাৰ পুনৰনিৰ্দ্ধাৰণৰ হকে ১৯৫৬ চনত অসম চৰকাৰে হয় Pay Committee পাতি সেই অনুসাৰে অনুমোদন বিলাক ১,১০,৫৬ তাৰিখৰ পৰা প্ৰয়োগ কৰিছিল। তাৰ পৰা আজি প্ৰায় ৮ বছৰ হৈ গ'ল—ইতিমধ্যে ৰাজ্যৰ অৰ্থনৈতিক অৱস্থাবোৰ বহুত সালসলনি হ'ল কিন্তু আজিলৈকে তেওঁলোকৰ বেতনৰ কোনো Revision নহল। সেই কাৰণে অসম চৰকাৰে আকৌ এটা Pay Committee বহুৱালে। সেই কমিটিত সম্পূৰ্ণকৈ সিদ্ধান্ত নোহোৱালৈকে এটা Interim Relief দিয়াৰ প্ৰস্তাৱ গ্ৰহণ কৰিলে। কিন্তু জৰুৰী পৰিস্থিতিৰ উদ্ভব হোৱাত সেই প্ৰস্তাৱটো চৰকাৰে স্থগিত ৰাখিলে। এইটো একেবাৰে বন্ধকৰাটো সমীচীন হোৱা নাই ১৯৬১ চনলৈকে সকলো সামগ্ৰীৰ দাম কমপক্ষে ৩ শতকৰা ৩৫ ভাগ বাঢ়িছিল। চিনৰ আক্ৰমণৰ ফলত আৰু নতুন কৰ কেন্দ্ৰীয় আৰু ৰাজ্যিক চৰকাৰ দুয়োভাই লগোৱাৰ পিচত শ্ৰমজিৱিসকলৰ জিৱন নিৰ্বাহৰ ব্যয় শতকৰা ৫০ ভাগ বাঢ়িছে। সেইসকলৰ পৰা বিবেচনা কৰিলে আগৰ ১০০ টকা পোৱা কৰ্মচাৰীজনে আজিৰ দিনত খাপ খুৱাবলৈ অন্ততঃ ১৫০ টকা পোৱা উচিত। গতিকে Cost of living বঢ়াৰ লগে লগে কৰ্মচাৰীসকলৰ পৰিয়ালৰ ভৰণ-পোষণৰ কাৰণে এটা স্তৰাৱস্থা কৰিবলগীয়া হৈছে। সেই বিষয়ে চৰকাৰৰ নিজৰো এটা হিচাব আছে সেই কাৰণে এনে আভকাৰৰ হাতসৰাৰ কাৰণে কৰ্মচাৰীসকলক পূৰ্ব নিৰ্দ্ধাৰিত Interim Relief টোক

সোনকালে দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব বুলি মই আশা কৰো। Pay Committee ৰে সকলো কথা মিমাংসা কৰালৈকে আমাৰ কৰ্মচাৰীসকল লৈ খকাটো এটা সঙ্কটপূৰ্ণ কথা হ'ব। গতিকে এই Interim Relief টোকে মানি লৈ তাকে পূৰ্বৰ্তন কৰিব বুলি মই বিশেষ অনুৰোধ জনাইছো।

মই আৰু এটা কথা কওঁ, সেইটো হৈছে, ১৯৫৭ চনতেই ইয়াতে প্ৰস্তাব এটা লোৱা হৈছিল আৰু সেইমতেই State Insurance Scheme টো অসমত পূৰ্বৰ্তন কৰা হৈছে। কিন্তু State Insurance Scheme প্ৰযুক্ত কৰা হ'ল কেবাখনো নগৰত কিন্তু গুৱাহাটীৰ বাহিৰে কোনো নগৰৰ কৰ্মচাৰীয়ে ইয়াৰ সুবিধাবোৰ পোৱা নাই। কিন্তু কৰ্মচাৰীসকলে বেতনৰ পৰা টকা দি আছে। গতিকে মই কওঁ যে বেতিয়ালৈকে কৰ্মচাৰীসকলক এই স্কীমৰ সুবিধাবোৰ দিব পৰা নাযায় বেতিয়ালৈকে বেতনৰ পৰা টকা কাটি নিব নালাগে। এই বিষয়ে শ্ৰম মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰিলো। Border Defence ৰ কাম নগা পাহাৰৰ দাঁতি - কাষৰিয়া অঞ্চলবিলাকতে বহুত দিনৰে পৰা আছে। নগা পাহাৰৰ নামনিৰ গাওঁবোৰৰ বাইজে আজি ৮ বছৰ অনেক কষ্ট আৰু ক্ষতি বৰণ কৰিবলগা হৈছে। সেই কাৰণে পূৰ্বৰ্তনৰ নামনিৰ গাওঁবিলাকৰ বাইজৰ নিৰাপত্তাৰ কাৰণে সেই অঞ্চলবোৰত আলি - পদুলী, খোৱা পানীৰ ব্যৱস্থা, স্কুল, হাট-বজাৰ আদিৰ সুব্যৱস্থা কৰিবৰ কাৰণে মই এই সদনত কেবা বছৰো অনুৰোধ জমাট আহিছে। কিন্তু এতিয়ালৈকে একো ভাল বন্দৰস্ত হোৱা নাই। উপদ্ৰত অঞ্চল এতিয়া নতুন আক্ৰমণৰ পতভূমিত ইমান ব্যাপক হ'ল যে এই অঞ্চল-বোৰৰ কাৰণে কাম কৰিবলৈ প্ৰয়োজন বোধ কৰিলে এটা নতুন মন্ত্ৰী দপ্তৰৰ খুলি হলেও এই কামত গুৰুত্ব দিব লাগে। কাৰণ নগা পাহাৰৰ দাঁতি - কাষৰীয়া অঞ্চলৰ মানুহৰ ওপৰতো উৎপাত এতিয়াও চলিয়েই আছে। ৭ তাৰিখৰ খবৰ কাগজ চাওক, তাত দেখিব যে মৰিয়নীৰ wood craft ৰ দুজন বিষয়ক নগালেও চৰকাৰৰ কৰ্মচাৰীয়ে ধৰি নি বহুত জুলুম কৰিলে। এই একোটা শিয়ৰে এজন ডাঙৰ কৰ্মচাৰীক আজি এবছৰ আগতে নগাই নি মাৰি পেলালে বুলি শুনিছো। এতিয়াৰ এই ঘটনাৰ মানুহ দুজনক অসম বেটে-লিয়নৰ মানুহে উদ্ধাৰ কৰি আনিছে। এইবোৰ কান আগতে দুৰ্বৃত্তৰ কাম বুলি অভিহিত কৰা হৈছিল কিন্তু এতিয়া খবৰ কাগজৰ মতে সেই কাম নগা লেণ্ড চৰকাৰৰ কৰ্মচাৰীয়েই মৰিয়নীৰ wood craft company ত কাম কৰা দুজনক ধৰি লৈ গ'ল। খবৰটো পৰি দিওঁ--

"Two forest supervisors, Shri G. C. Bhaduri and Shri Penu Sen of Moriani Wood Craft, Assam were forcibly taken away and kept under confinement by a Naga party on Tuesday last, it is learnt, while they were on duty in Galekie Forest Reserve under Sibsagar Subdivision. The forest reserve stretches along the Nagaland border but is within the Assam area."

"Two members of the Naga party who came in a jeep were said to be Nagaland officers--one Circle Officer and another Base Superintendent."

"The Nagaland officers challenged the authority of the two supervisors of the company to operate in the forest reserve and demanded production of innerline and timber transit passes. When the supervisors replied they did not require such passes to operate inside the forest area of Assam, they were put under arrest and taken to a place where about 100 Naga villagers were camping. They were said to be roughly treated and robbed of some belongings. They were threatened with imprisonment at Mokokchung if they re-entered the said forest area."

নগলেণ্ড গভৰ্ণমেণ্টৰ Officer Base Superintendent এ wood craft ৰ কৰ্মচাৰী দুজনক গৰিহৈ যায়।

Mr. SPEAKER: Most probably they were arrested as trespassers.

Shri SARBESWAR BORDOLOI (Titabar): But they were released on intervention by the Army Patrol.

Shri MAHAMMAD UMARUDDIN (Dhubri): There must be some dispute between the boundaries.

(Voice—The hon. Member is speaking about arrest not kidnapping).

Shri SARBESWAR BORDOLOI (Titabar): “The arrested supervisors were later taken to the timber operational camp at Deopani where they were searched at the point or rifles for any sort of documents. They were, however, released at the intervention of the Assam Battalion Security Force.”. This is the position.

এইটোৱে অকল এটা ঘটনা সেইটো নহয় ১৯৫৮ চনত আমগুৰি খৰিকটীয়া মৌজাৰ গৰজান বোৰ্ডাৰ পোষ্টৰ ওচৰৰ শীলদুৰি গাঁৱত নগা আহি এই গাওঁখন লুট কৰে। এজন মানুহৰ এটা হাতী আৰু অনেক বয় বস্তু লৈ যায়। হাতীৰ গৰাকীজনে পিছত নগাক ১০০ টকা দি হাতীটো মোকোলাই আনিছে। এই কথা চৰকাৰক জনাইছিলো আৰু ভূতপূৰ্ব কেন্দ্ৰীয় গৃহ মন্ত্ৰী (ৰাজ্যিক) স্বৰ্গীয় দাতাৰ ১৯৫৮ চনত মাধপুৰলৈ আহোঁতে তেখেতকো মই এই কথা কৈছিলো— তেখেতে মিলিটেৰী অফিচাৰক এই কথা সোধাত তেওঁলোকে স্বীকাৰ কৰিছিল। কিন্তু এতিয়াও নগালেণ্ড গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টৰ কৰ্মচাৰীৰ দ্বাৰা লুটপাত চলি থকাটো কেনেকুৱা কথা? বান্দৰ চলিহাৰ বেটেলিয়ন কেম্পৰ ওচৰতে বিদ্রোহী নগাই লুটপাত কৰিছিল। কিন্তু কেম্পৰ দ্বাৰা কোনো সাহায্য মানুহে পোৱা নাই। এইটো এটা ডাঙৰ পৰিস্থিতি হৈছে। এই বিষয়ে কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰে বিহিত ব্যৱস্থা কৰা প্ৰয়োজন। আৰু কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰেও যাতে অসমৰ মানুহক নিৰাপত্তা দিয়ে তাৰ বাবে ৰাজ্যিক চৰকাৰক অনুবোধ জনালো। wood craft এটা আমাৰ বিদেশী মুদ্ৰা অৰ্জন কৰা শিল্প। এই শিল্পই এক কোতিতকৈ বেচি টকা মূল্যৰ বস্তু উৎপাদন কৰে আৰু অধিকাংশ উৎপাদন তাৰতৰ বাহিৰলৈ বণ্টান কৰি অৰ্জন বৈদেশিক মুদ্ৰা অৰ্জন কৰিছে। গতিকে গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টে এই শিল্পটোৰ সংৰক্ষণৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগে। আৰু লগতে raw material সংগ্ৰহ কৰাৰ ভাল সুবিধা কৰি দিব লাগে।

Mr. SPEAKER: আপোনাৰ সময় অতিত হৈ গল।

Shri SARBESWAR BORDOLOI (Titabar): মই মাত্ৰ আৰু এটা কথা জনাব খোজোঁ। বৰ্তমান Voluntary Service Organisation বোৰে চৰকাৰৰ পৰা মুঠেই সাহায্য নাপায়। শ্ৰমিক কৰ্মাণৰ কাম কৰা অনুষ্ঠানবোৰে লাহে লাহে চৰকাৰৰ সাহায্যৰ পৰা বঞ্চিত হৈ আহিছে। এইবোৰ অনুষ্ঠান চৰকাৰে বন্ধ কৰি দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰা যেন লাগিছে।

মই ভাবো চৰকাৰৰ জৰিয়তে কামবোৰ কৰাতকৈ এই Voluntary অনুষ্ঠানবোৰৰ জৰিয়তে কৰিলে বেচি ভাল কাম হ'ব। জাতীয় জনক মহাত্মা গান্ধীয়েও আমাক এই শিক্ষা দিছিল, যোৱা অনুষ্ঠানৰ জৰিয়তে কামবোৰ সমাধ

কবিলে বাইজৰ কাম বেচি হয় আৰু চৰকাৰ আৰু বাইজৰ মাজত সম্পৰ্ক স্থাপন কৰাত সহায় হয়। গতিকে গান্ধীজীৰ আদৰ্শবোৰ জীৱিত ৰখাটোও আমাৰ কৰ্তব্য বুলি ভাবো। চৰকাৰে যিবোৰ অনুস্থান পৰিচালনা কৰিছে, যেনে— Destitute home, Leprosy Colony আদি ভাল দৰে পৰিচালিত হৈছে বুলি কব নোৱাৰি। মোৰ বোধেৰে এই Voluntary অনুস্থানবোৰৰ জৰিয়তে কামবোৰ কবিলে কৃতকাৰ্য্য হোৱাৰ বেচি আশা আৰু উদ্দেশ্য সিদ্ধিত আগবাঢ়িবলৈ সুবিধা হব। ভাৰতৰ জাতীয় জীৱনৰ প্ৰধান অঙ্গ কস্তৰিকা কমিটি, হৰিজন সেৱক সংঘ, খাদি প্ৰচাৰ, ভদান, ভাৰত সেৱক সমাজ আদিৰ জৰিয়তে কিছু কাম কৰা উচিত।

বৰ্তমান জৰুৰী পৰিস্থিতিৰ সময়ত ধান সংগ্ৰহ কৰাৰ প্ৰয়োজন। কিন্তু চৰকাৰৰ paddy procurement ব্যৱস্থাটো মুঠেই উৎসাহজনক নহয়। বিশেষকৈ উজনী অসমত মাত্ৰ দুমাহ সংগ্ৰহৰ কাম হয় আৰু বাকী ১০ মাহ সংগ্ৰহৰ কাম নহয়। এই ধান সংগ্ৰহ কৰোতে overdue হোৱা টকা বাকী ১০ মাহেও আদায় কৰিব নোৱাৰে। এই জৰুৰী পৰিস্থিতিত উজনী অসমত বৰ্তমান ধান সংগ্ৰহৰ ব্যৱস্থা চালু কৰি ৰাখিব নোলাগে। এতিয়া আকৌ তিতাবৰত.....

Mr. SPEAKER: আপোনাৰ সময় শেষ হ'ল।

Shri SARBESWAR BORDOLOI (Titabar): মাত্ৰ দুই মিনিট দিয়ক। আমাৰ Engineer বিলাক সততে বাহিবৰ পৰা আনিছে। আমাৰ যি দুখন Engineering স্কুল আছে, এটাত মাত্ৰ Diploma course আছে। সেই বাবে Diploma holder যথেষ্ট, কিন্তু Engineer ৰ অভাৱ। পশ্চিম বঙ্গত আৰু কেবাখনো ৰাজ্যত Diploma holder সকলৰ বাবে condensed Engineering course আছে। অসমত এই Engineer ৰ অভাৱ গুচাবৰ বাবে আমাৰ অসমতো এই Condense course ৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগে। তেতিয়া আমি বাহিবৰ Engineer অনা বন্ধ কৰিব পাৰিম আৰু ২-৩ বছৰ ভিতৰতে আৱশ্যকীয় Engineer ৰ চাহিদা আমাৰ ইয়াতে পূৰণ কৰিব পাৰিম।

Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Kamaipur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, at the very outset, I congratulate our Finance Minister for presenting the Budget and the Budget speech he has delivered. He has given us a very clear picture of financial condition of the State. As usual he has reviewed the activities of India as a whole and of this State in particular. The budget activities of India as a whole and of this State in particular. The budget is a deficit one, though the deficit is not an alarming one. The deficit is due to the chronic financial difficulty of the State or more or less due to the budgetary gap which was left unbridged in the past few years. So far as the Budget estimate of this year is concerned, it is on the whole, a deficit budget. After taking the estimated additional taxation receipts into account the deficit comes to Rs. 1,27,36,000. As regards the other aspects which are mentioned in the Budget speech, that the Budget has to be defence-oriented due to the Chinese aggression and budget provision has to be attuned with the Defence measures. The State has been visited by successive floods, draughts and scarcity Mautum and such other calamities which have eaten up a substantial portion of the revenue. The Finance Minister has touched all special needs of the State in this connection. He has clearly asserted that the Government of India has not come to the help of the State as was desired or expected.

Now, from the Budget Speech of the Finance Minister it appears that all the tapable resources have been tapped by the Central Government and practically nothing has been left for the State Government to tap for levying additional or more tax.

Again, on certain items like kerosene the excise duty is levied by the Central Government and the State Government has to levy sales tax. Though the sales tax on kerosene is very small, *i. e.*, 2 nP. per litre, taking into account the excise duty levied by the Central Government on kerosene, the tax comes to tune of 15 nP. per litre. Now, the consumers in the State will have to pay 17 nP. per litre as tax above the price.

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance): There are two varieties of kerosene on which excise duty is levied. One is white variety and on that, at the rate of 12 nP. and the other which is crude variety on that, it is about 6 or 7 nP.

Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Kamarpur): Sir, Any way, the consumers of this State are subjected to a more or less double taxation, *i. e.*, Central Excise duty and the Provincial Sales-tax.

So, we do not object to the levy of Sales Tax of 2 nP. per litre of Kerosene but we strongly protest against the levy of excise duty by the Central Government at such a high rate, 10 nP. or 15 nP. tax per litre of Kerosene is an unusual tax on such a commodity which is commonly used by the people in this country. Then again, Sir, as regards the other measures of taxation proposed by our Finance Minister, we do not object to the levy of a tax on immovable urban property on rental basis. But at the same time we must see that because of this taxation the rent of houses in the towns do not go high. Already the house rent in the towns is very high. We know, Sir, that there is an Urban Rent Control Act, but the provisions of the Act have become absolutely inoperative by some sort of under-hand means, and the persons who want to take advantage of this Act do not get house in the towns. Before they get a house in a town they are to fix rent in such a way so that they cannot go to the Court or lodge any complaint against the fixation of the rent. Therefore, I urge upon the Government to keep a strict eye on this so that, taking advantage of the taxation proposed to be imposed, the house rent in the towns does not go up. Similarly, though the price control measures have been taken under the Defence of India Act, the measures have not been as successful as we expected. For instance, the moment a declaration has been made in the House that a tax would be imposed on Kerosene the price of the superior quality of Kerosene has shot up from Rs.6 per tin to Rs.10 per tin at Gauhati. I do not know about other places but at Gauhati I have seen that the price of Kerosene has gone up from Rs. 6 to Rs. 10 per tin. It has already become a scarce commodity and the commodity has disappeared from the market the moment it is declared that a tax would be imposed on it. So, I would request the Government, to see that prices do not rise abnormally. Of course, it is a common knowledge that whenever a tax is imposed the price structure is always disturbed and it is the duty of the Government.

to see that along with the taxation measures the price structure is not disturbed beyond limits. Then Sir, there is another feature. The impact of these taxation measures is not very much when we consider the theoretical aspect of it. There are only a few items of taxation. For instance, 2 nP. per litre of Kerosene is not much and the country must be prepared to pay tax for undertaking developmental measures, particularly during this abnormal period. But taking advantage of these taxation measures, the Government should see that the prices do not rise abnormally, and abnormal rise in prices should be checked by all means.

Then again Sir, the Central Government has exempted all vegetable non-essential oil from any kind of taxation, but the price of mustered oil has not been lowered, rather it is increasing.

Then Sir, as regards the share of tax of the States from the Centre, the principle that was adopted by the Third Finance Commission was more or less on the basis of the paying capacity of the State, *i.e.*, on the basis of income that accrues in the State. But what we pay or any undeveloped State pays should not be the basis for fixation of the Central share of tax. As many hon. friends have said, the Centre must give liberal financial help to the undeveloped States like ours in view of the abnormal situation prevailing in the State. Our State in a frontier State and our frontiers are threatened by the Chinese, Pakistan and the Naga hostiles. Besides, as my friend Shri Bordoloi has said, there is also unfriendly activities on the part of even Naga Government officials. All these factors are to be taken into consideration and this State should be liberally helped by the Centre for developing the resources of the State and also for taking security measures. Defence of Assam is the defence of India.

Then Sir, as regards the collection of Central levy in the State, of course, it does not come under the purview in the State legislature or State Government—some businessmen are evading taxes. Under the O. G. L. certain commodities are exported to Pakistan and some businessmen always evade the tax on these goods. The Central Government should be very strict in this matter so that their earning from this source may be more.

Shri MAHAMMAD UMARUDDIN (Dhubri) : What is the evasion I do not understand Sir. On goods which are exported to Pakistan there is no export duty. So, I do not understand how evasion arises.

Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI : My information is that under the O. G. L. certain commodities are exported to Pakistan by the tribal people and they are not required to have any licence. But there are certain businessmen in the border like Dawki who are not tribal people but even then they export goods to Pakistan and some businessmen always evade the tax on these goods. The Central Government should be very strict in this matter so that their earning from source may be more.

Shri MAHAMMAD UMARUDDIN : What is the evasion I do not understand Sir. On goods which are exported to Pakistan there is no export duty. So, I do not understand how evasion arises.

Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI : My information is that under the O. G. L. certain commodities are exported to Pakistan by the tribal people and they are not required to have any licence. But there are certain businessmen in the border like Dawki who are not tribal people but even then they export goods to Pakistan without obtaining any licence for exporting the goods. They do the business in the name of, say, some Khasi friends.

Shri MAHAMMAD UMARUDDIN: That means smuggling ?

Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Kamalpur): Not exactly smuggling. There are some businessmen in the border who export goods obtaining licence in the name of some tribal people. This practice is going on for some time.

Now, Sir, as regards the defence measures, I think, we should impress upon the Centre that the defence expenditure which is involved for protecting our borders should be borne by the Centre. The Centre should form a cohesive unit consisting of N.E.F.A., Naga Land, Manipur, Tripura and Assam so that defence measures can be taken up successfully with the aid of the Centre. All these areas form one unit and a common programme of defence measures is absolutely necessary and separate or insulated measures may not be effective. Then as regards the other defence measures, for instance, training of Home Guards, we are told that all the expenses are to be borne by the State. Now, it is not possible for the State to bear all the expenses in connection with the training of Home Guards. For training of Home Guards, Thanas in the rural areas have been made the centre for the training of Home Guards. This arrangement has not worked well because the persons who are willing to undergo training have to come from a long distance, sometimes by walking for 5 or 6 miles. These persons have not been provided with any facility to reside near the training centre. Therefore, there is no regularity in the matter of training of Home Guards. Therefore, Home Guards have not come upto the mark and the enthusiasm that was created is now declining. The Trainees must be kept within the camp campus. Unless camp life is made a part of the training, it cannot be successfully imparted.

So, some measures should be taken and training must be imparted rather in camp campus. Unless camp life is made a part of necessity training it cannot be successful. So, for the purpose of imparting training to our homeguards we have to incur some expenditure. It will be very difficult for our State to bear the entire expenditure. So, some central assistance should be obtained for giving training to our homeguards, because it is a part of defence of our country. Expenditure on defence of measures should be borne by the centre.

Then, Sir, going through the allocation of fund in different head in the Budget and particularly for the Education Department, I congratulate the Finance Minister for allotting good amount under this head. We find that there is substantial cut in Education budget in most of the States, but here congratulation to our Finance Minister, there is not much cut and our education department has not to suffer. In education budget Rs.9.13 crores have been provided and all expansion schemes are kept in tact.

In this connection, I beg to suggest that we want technicians and technical personnel more for various categories of developmental undertakings. For the purpose, we must have a very good background of scientific education. Therefore, I request the Government to establish one Government Science College for imparting scientific education, upto the post-graduate standard. The college should be situated in a central place. We have Cotton College with the provision of teaching Science at Gauhati and post graduate teaching also is going to be introduced in this College. So, Jorhat may be considered for establishing the second science college so that the students of the surrounding areas can get benefit. Sir, I like to mention here that whenever a particular scheme

is taken up, that scheme should not be given up without giving some fair trial. In education department we have seen many such experiments. Experiments after experiments have been given in the education department without waiting for achieving the desired results. Say, for example—a scheme was introduced that the Aided High Schools, Middle English Schools and Aided Colleges would not be given any aid for non-recurring grants from the public exchequer and for this a loan fund was created. Institutions were to be given loans for improvement of buildings, purchasing equipments and other furniture, etc. But upto now not a single institution has got any loan assistance from the State and due to stringent rules and regulations they were not able to draw any amount though sanctioned. Therefore, my request to the Government is that we must not have stringent rules and regulations for those institutions which are recipient of this loan, because those institutions which are getting the deficit system of grant-in-aid, are only the recipient of this loan assistance. This loan will be repaid every month to the Government and the disbursing authority will deduct from the bills of grant-in-aid of the institutions. In case of schools, the Inspector will deduct certain percentage of their income and in case of colleges, Director of Public Instruction will deduct from the monthly pay bills. Therefore, there should not be stringent rules and regulations. These rules should be relaxed so that the assistance may be made available to the institutions before the financial year closes up.

Then, again, Sir, the pay scale of the Middle Vernacular School teachers was revised. But those teachers specially in Government Middle Vernacular Schools who have been serving in such schools for a long time, have not got any increment in their enrolments from 1956 or so. In 1961, the new pay scale was introduced and the pay scales of all the Matriculate, Normal-passed teachers and under graduate teachers were revised and in the same year it was given effect to in certain schools, whereas it has not been given effect to the Government Middle Vernacular schools of Gauhati. Thus though the pay scale was revised in the year 1961, and effect was given from 1st April, 1961, the benefit has not been allowed still to the teachers of Government Middle Vernacular Schools of Gauhati subdivision. The Head pan-dits allowance has not also been given to the schools though they are legitimately entitled and order was passed to that effect. Sir, this should be avoided and whenever such complaints are brought to the notice of the Department, the Department should, at once try to rectify them. I have personally brought some grievances of these teachers to the notice of the D.P.I. and the Education Minister, but still nothing has been done in this direction.

Another point I like to dwell upon is that now a days English is taught in Middle Vernacular Schools and in Middle Vernacular schools there is no tuition fees, whereas there is tuition fees for such standards in Middle English and lower classes of High Schools. For this reason High Schools and Middle English schools have to suffer a bit, due to introduction of English in Middle Vernacular schools. Secondly, Sir, in Middle Vernacular schools generally high standard of Indian Modern languages in vernacular and high standard of mathematics are taught in addition to English and often we hear complaints that there is no sufficient time to allot necessary periods in the class routine for English and these subjects. After passing the Middle Vernacular schools, generally students are to be admitted in class VII of High School. So these students have some advantage

in High Schools so far language and mathematics are concerned. But at the same time, they have some handicap also. In Middle Vernacular schools, English teachers are generally Matriculates and are often without training in teaching. So, a student who learns English from such teacher, is to some extent, deficient in English and is lower in standard than a student who learns English from an Intermediate or Graduate teacher in High Schools. Therefore, I beg to suggest that there should be one type of education in Middle Vernacular and Middle English schools as they are of the same standard. There must not be any distinction—all distinctions of Middle Vernacular and Middle English should be abolished in our education system. We should have three stages in our education system—Primary, Middle and High. Education should be made free upto the age of 14 which is directed by our Constitution. I again like to say that there must be only one type of education in the Middle Vernacular, Middle English and lower classes of High schools. The syllabus may be suitably amended and one type of education should be given in these middle schools.

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED, (Minister, Finance): Mr. Goswami, you do not want any variety?

Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Kamalpur): No, Sir. The distinction of Middle English and Middle Vernacular must be abolished.

Mr SPEAKER: Mr. Goswami, how long you will take? I mean how many minutes?

Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI: I will require another 20 minutes, Sir.

Adjournment

The Assembly was then adjourned till 10 a. m. on Tuesday, the 12th March, 1963.

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

