

**Proceedings of the First Session of the Assam Legislative Assembly
assembled under the Sovereign Democratic Republican
Constitution of India**

The Assembly met in the Assembly Chamber, Shillong, at 1-30 P.M. on Friday, the 17th March, 1950.

PRESENT :

The Hon'ble Mr. Lakshesvar Borooah, Speaker, in the Chair, six Hon'ble Ministers and thirty seven Members.

Oath of allegiance

The following Members were sworn in :—

1. Srijut Khorsingh Terang.
2. Srijut Karka Dalay Miri.
3. Srijut Janggin Sangma Laskar.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

(To which answers were laid on the table)

Lawless and anti-State elements in the Southern border of the Garo Hills

MR. MANIRAM MARAK asked :

10. (a) Are Government aware that lawless and anti-State elements are frequently creating troubles in the Southern border of the Garo Hills ?
(b) Do Government propose to take necessary measures to stop all these ?

The Hon'ble Srijut BISHNURAM MEDHI replied :

10. (a)—Government have had reports of petty harassment of our people in Pakistan borders and of Pakistan Hajongs entering Garo Hills due to alleged oppression by Pakistan forces.
(b)—Government are unable to help anything that happens within Pakistan except by way of informing Government of India to take up the matter with the other Dominion. Lawlessness within our borders is our responsibility and that responsibility will be discharged with all the forces at our command.

Apex Co-operative Bank

Srijut DANDESWAR HAZARIKA asked :

11. Will Government be pleased to state—
 - (a) Whether there is any branch of the Apex Co-operative Bank for the Naga Hills and other Hill Districts of Assam ?
 - (b) Whether Government propose to open such Branches in the Hills ?
 - (c) Whether Government have received any demand from the people of the Naga Hills for such a Bank ?

Srijut BIMALA PROSAD CHALIHA (Parliamentary Secretary) replied :

11. (a)—At present there is no branch of the Assam Co-operative Apex Bank, Limited, in the Naga Hills District. Tura and Shillong are the only two places in the hill districts where the said bank has branches at present.

(b)—It is a matter for the bank to decide.

(c)—No, but the Government understand that some correspondence are going on between the Bank and the Kohima Central Trading Co-operative, Limited.

Srijut DANDESWAR HAZARIKA: With regard to 11 (b)—It is said that it is a matter for the Bank to decide. May I know from the Government what it means ?

Srijut BIMALA PROSAD CHALIHA (Parliamentary Secretary): Bank means the Assam Co-operative Apex Bank, Limited.

Srijut DANDESWAR HAZARIKA: Is not this Bank under the control of the Government ?

Srijut BIMALA PROSAD CHALIHA (Parliamentary Secretary): Yes, it is so, but whether there will be sufficient business in a particular area and a branch need be opened is a matter which should be left to be decided by the Bank.

Naharkatia Middle Vernacular School

Srijut BHADRA KANTA GOGOI asked :

12. (a) Have Government received any representation from the Public of Naharkatia, Dibrugarh Subdivision, regarding provincialisation of the Middle Vernacular School ?

(b) If so, do Government propose to consider the matter ?

Srijut MAHENDRAMOHAN CHOWDHURY (Parliamentary Secretary) replied :

12. (a)—No representation from the public of Naharkatia has been received regarding provincialisation of the Naharkatia Middle Vernacular School. The School has however been provincialised with effect from 1st October, 1949, temporarily, after considering the request of the Executive Committee of the School in this respect.

(b)—Does not arise.

People living in Hill areas bordering Pakistan

Mrs. BONILY KHONGMEN asked :

13. (a) Are Government aware that the people living in the areas of the Khasi and Jaintia Hills bordering Pakistan are in great distress for want of food and other necessaries of life and that many of them have applied for free rice as well as rice at concession rate ?

(b) What steps has Government taken to comply with the request ?

The Hon'ble Srijut GOPINATH BARDOLOI replied :

13. (a)—Yes.

(b)—Government have already sanctioned Rs.1,000 for free supply of rice as a first instalment to the border people in deserving cases. Government are considering whether any further grant for gratuitous relief is necessary. The Deputy Commissioner has been instructed to undertake a survey of old, indigent, disabled people who will need gratuitous relief. Hon'ble Minister, Finance, Adviser and the Deputy Commissioner recently visited the border areas and it is shortly proposed to—

(1) undertake test relief work in the nature of road construction,

- (2) to grant agricultural loans to grove owners on the distinct understanding that they will employ persons who are in distress,
- (3) further steps have been taken to employ needy people wherever possible and the Coal Commissioner approached to direct local Companies to resume work in full swing thus providing work for more labourers.
- (4) seasonal seeds are being supplied so that all seasonal crops can be grown by all people to serve as supplementary food.

Mrs. BONILY KHONGMEN: Is it a fact that the seasonal seeds supplied to the people will have to be repaid to the Government?

The Hon'ble Srijut BISHNURAM MEDHI: Yes, I do not know the exact terms. I think after the crop is produced it will be possible to return the seed to the Government.

Mrs. BONILY KHONGMEN: If the people have already consumed some of the seeds?

The Hon'ble Srijut BISHNURAM MEDHI: This is discouraged. The seeds are not to be consumed because otherwise every one on the plea of growing more food crops will take the seeds and consume them, and there will be no crop whatsoever.

Price of Mustard Oil

Srijut GAURI KANTA TALUKDAR asked :

14. (a) Are Government aware—
 - (i) That the price of mustard oil has risen abnormally high in Assam and that it is being sold at Rs.3 and Rs.3-4-0 per seer in towns and villages respectively and at much higher price in distant localities ; and
 - (ii) that consumers of mustard oil are being hard-hit by this abnormal rise of its price ?
- (b) With a view to give relief to the helpless consumers, do Government propose to take immediately some such steps as will bring down the price of mustard oil to a reasonable level ?

Srijut BIMALA PROSAD CHALIHA (Parliamentary Secretary) replied :

14. (a) (i)—Yes.
- (ii)—Yes.
- (b)—Mustard oil and mustard seeds have been decontrolled by the Government of India and as such this Government have no control over their prices. Government have however already been considering other steps to bring down prices of mustard oil in Assam.

Srijut GAURI KANTA TALUKDAR: Will Government be pleased to give us some idea as to what other steps they propose to take to bring down the price of mustard oil ?

Srijut BIMALA PROSAD CHALIHA (Parliamentary Secretary): When the Government realised in the month of March 1949 that heavy export of mustard seeds from this Province is taking place, this Government moved the Government of India to put a ban on the export of mustard seeds, but unfortunately although we moved as early as in March 1949 to stop export, the Government

of India gave order prohibiting export only in the month of September 1949 and the period of the ban was up to 31st December 1949. Subsequently we again moved the Government of India, and they have extended the time up to 31st March. In the meantime we are again moving the Government of India to extend the period further. We are also negotiating with the Assam Oil Mills Association for the purpose of keeping the price of mustard oil at a reasonable level.

***Professor F. M. SARWAN:** In view of the sugar muddle will Government consider whether there will be the same muddle in the case of mustard oil? Will Government take steps to prevent the same muddle?

Srijut BIMALA PROSAD CHALIHA (Parliamentary Secretary): I do not exactly follow what the hon. Member means. If he means control over mustard oil, I have already said, Sir, that control over these commodities is done by the Government of India. All that we could do is to maintain sufficient stock of the mustard seeds in the Province, therefore we have moved the Government of India to prohibit export from this Province. If the hon. Member has any suggestion, let him put forward and we will consider.

Home Guards stationed in areas bordering Pakistan

Mrs. BONILY KHONGMEN asked :

15. (a) Are Government aware of the hardships and risks which have to be undergone by the Home Guards now stationed in the areas bordering Pakistan?

(b) If so, do Government propose to provide them with arms while on duty, in order that they may protect the people and their own persons?

The Hon'ble Srijut GOPINATH BARDOLOI replied :

15. (a) — Government are aware of the position.

(b) — The matter is under consideration.

***Srijut RAJENDRA NATH BARUA:** May I know from the Hon'ble Minister whether Government decided to provide arms to the Home Guards and that it was held over for financial stringency in the Province?

The Hon'ble Srijut BISHNURAM MEDHI: This is quite a different question.

***Srijut RAJENDRA NATH BARUA:** It is said that the question is under consideration, but I say that Government has already decided it.

The Hon'ble Srijut BISHNURAM MEDHI: It has not been decided.

***Srijut RAJENDRA NATH BARUA:** It was decided in a Conference, but on account of financial stringency it could not be done.

The Hon'ble Srijut BISHNURAM MEDHI: Conference of whom?

***Srijut RAJENDRA NATH BARUA:** Conference of Inspector General of Police, myself and the Premier.

The Hon'ble Srijut BISHNURAM MEDHI : But that does not amount to a decision of the Government. The Conference may have made certain recommendation and that recommendation will be considered by Government.

Number of refugees coming into Assam

Maulavi ABUAL MAJID ZIAOSH SHAMS asked :

16. Will Government be pleased to state—
- The approximate number of refugees from East Bengal or other places who have come to Assam in course of last two and half years that is, after Partition ?
 - How many of them have been treated as refugees, for the purpose of getting land for rehabilitation ?
 - How many of them have been already rehabilitated ?
 - Whether any discrimination is proposed to be made in the matter of distribution of land between a Muslim immigrant and a non-Muslim one in this secular State of Assam ?

The Hon'ble Srijut BISHNURAM MEDHI replied :

16. (a)—The number of displaced persons censused as such in the middle of 1949 was roughly 1,20,000. More may have come since then. During the last few weeks in particular there has been a fresh influx on a large scale of refugees from East Pakistan. Their number was estimated a week ago roughly at 13,700.

(b)—There has been no separate classification of refugees for purpose of getting land for rehabilitation.

(c)—A number of the refugees have engaged themselves in some useful activity or another. Government have no exact information regarding the number of refugees in each field of activity.

(d)—Government think that even a secular State must make allowance for a refugee forced to leave Pakistan due to insecurity of life, honour or property and one who has no such compelling cause.

Number of refugees coming into Assam

Dr. EMRAN HUSAIN CHAUDHURY asked :

17. (a) Will Government be pleased to state the number of East Bengal refugees who have taken shelter in Assam upto date ?
- (b) What is the number of immigrants from East Bengal who are likely to come under the operation of the Immigrants Expulsion Bill (Assam) passed by the Indian Parliament ?
- (c) What is the exact number of immigrants who have been expelled upto date ?

The Hon'ble Srijut BISHNURAM MEDHI replied :

17.—(a) The number of displaced persons censused some six months ago was roughly 1,20,000. Since then more may have come in. Influx has started on a substantial scale during the last few weeks. The exact number of the new refugees is not ascertainable but was estimated a week ago at 13,700.

(b)—Government are unable to say at present.

(c)—No one can be expelled until the Bill becomes an Act. Four have been expelled under the Ordinance.

Procedure of censorship of internal correspondence

Maulavi MUHAMMAD ABUL KASHEM asked :

18. Will Government be pleased to state—
- (a) If the procedure of censorship of internal correspondence is still in force ?
 - (b) Whether the correspondence containing the grievances of the people made to the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Assam stands liable to be censored before despatch from the post office ?

The Hon'ble Srijut GOPINATH BARDOLOI replied :

18. (a)—The hon. Member presumably refers to the provision in the Indian Post Office Act permitting interception or detention and disposal, on the occurrence of any public emergency or in the interest of public safety or tranquillity. If so, the answer is 'Yes'.

(b)—Not unless the correspondence comes within the mischief of the above-mentioned provision.

Leakage of the Budget

Dr. EMRAN HUSAIN CHAUDHURY : On a point of order, Sir. It appears there is a leakage of the Budget. This is a serious affair which affects the interest of the people of the Province.

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER : The hon. Member should submit a report in writing under what circumstances there has been a leakage of the Budget.

Dr. EMRAN HUSAIN CHAUDHURY : I found it in the papers. The whole speech had appeared in one important news paper before it was delivered to the House. It appears the Budget speech reached Calcutta some time in the morning of the 13th. I think the press reporter of *Jugantar* must have got the Budget speech in the morning of the 13th.

The Hon'ble Srijut BISHNURAM MEDHI : I have no information about this ; I do not know what the matter is. At any rate if any body did so, it was done at his own responsibility and he can be penalised and excluded from coming into the Chamber.

Continuance of the sitting of the Assembly beyond 3-30 p.m.

Srijut PURNA CHANDRA SARMA : In view of the fact that several Members may want to speak to-day on the Budget and that the Session has already been shortened, we would like to sit about half an hour more after 3-30 P.M. to-day. So may I suggest that 2.45 P.M. should be the time limit up to which hon. Members may speak ? Thereafter the hon. Leader of the Opposition and the Hon'ble Minister of Finance will speak. I think we may have to sit beyond 4 P.M. They will require 45 minutes each.

The Hon'ble Srijut BISHNURAM MEDHI : In my case, it will be more than that because I have to reply to so many Members.

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER : Normally the House adjourns at 3-30 P.M. on Friday. Do you want that it should sit half an hour more ?

Srijut PURNA CHANDRA SARMA: I think, hon. Members may be asked to speak up to 2-45 P.M.

Dr. EMRAN HUSAIN CHAUDHURY: We shall sit half an hour more.

Mr. C. W. MORLEY: The Budget is a most important thing. So I suggest that we should sit perhaps for an hour after 3-30 P.M.

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: Is the House agreeable to sit up to 4-30 P.M. ? In that case I shall give as usual 20 minutes for each Member.

The Hon'ble Srijut BISHNURAM MEDHI: In that case a little more may be left to me, otherwise I will not be able to do justice to the hon. Members.

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: All right 45 minutes to the Hon'ble Finance Minister and half an hour to the hon. Leader of the Opposition.

Maulavi Saiyid MUHAMMAD SAADULLA: I shall require more than half an hour. I will finish within 45 minutes.

The Hon'ble Srijut BISHNURAM MEDHI: In that case I will require 60 minutes. Mr. Morley took half an hour and if I take one minute per Member, I will require at least 60 minutes.

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: For the present Hon'ble Finance Minister is given 45 minutes.

Srijut PURNA CHANDRA SARMA: If the hon. Members speak only up to 2-45 P.M. in that case the hon. Leader of the Opposition and the hon. Minister for Finance should get 45 minutes each.

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: We have got 5 Members in the list to speak. Hon. Members will be able to speak up to 3 O'clock, *i.e.*, 1 hour 45 minutes.

Maulavi Saiyid MUHAMMAD SAADULLA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I understand from the learned Chief Whip of the Congress Party that some more non-official Members want to participate in the general discussion of the Budget. In that case if you limit the speech of each Member to 20 minutes as you have done before, the time at our disposal may not suffice. Firstly you will have to find how many non-official Members will speak to-day and then divide the time accordingly.

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: Now we have got 5 Members in the list. May I know how many Members want to speak ?

Srijut PURNA CHANDRA SARMA: I think, the list is already there. Mr. Beliram Das who was not present, his name should be added and Mr. Rajendra Nath Barua's name also may be added.

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: We have got 8 Members to speak today and we have got at our disposal one hour and a quarter. So 10 minutes for each Member is allowed.

Srijut DANDESWAR HAZARIKA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, May I know whether my name has been included?

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: You should be alert. Mr. Hazarika's name is not here.

Srijut DANDESWAR HAZARIKA: I want to speak a few words because the question of prohibition was raised by Mr. Gogoi.

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: All right you will be given 5 minutes.

Dr. EMRAN HUSAIN CHAUDHURY: In view of the fact that quite a large number of Members want to speak, I think, it will be advisable for the hon. Members to sit a little longer—not one hour but two hours.

Budget Discussion

Srijut RAJENDRA NATH BARUA: মাননীয় সভাপতি মহোদয়, বাজেটৰ বিষয়ে মই বিশেষ কবলৈ নাযাও। কাৰণ মাননীয় অৰ্থমন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে যিখিনি কঠেৰে আৰু সুন্দৰৰূপে এই বছৰৰ বাজেট আমাৰ আগত দাঙি ধৰিছে তাৰ বাবে তেখেতক অভিনন্দন জনোৱাৰ বাহিৰে বেচি কথা আৰু কবলৈ নাই। বাজেটত, যদিও, তেখেতে ৮৭ লাখ টকাৰ ষাটি দেখুৱাইছে, আমি তাৰ ভিতৰত দেখিছো যে জন-জাতিৰ উপকাৰৰ্থে যিখিনি কাম তাৰ বাবে প্ৰায় ৩০ লাখ টকা আৰু ছিলং-হাফলং ৰাস্তাৰ কাৰণে ৪৬ লাখ ধৰিলে—বাজেটত সৰ্ব্বমুঠ ষাটিৰ পৰিমাণ হয়গৈ ১১ লাখ টকা। আমি সকলোৱে এই বিষয়ে ভালকৈ অনুভব কৰিছো যে তাৰত গভৰ্ণমেণ্টে Subvention ৰ বিষয়ে আমাৰ ওপৰত যি অন্যায কৰি আহিছে, যেনে মৰাপাটৰ শুষ্ক, চাহ, কেবাচিনৰ ওপৰত Excise Duty, Export Duty ৰ অংশ দান বা “অটোনিমিয়াৰ এৱাৰ্ড” ত যি ভাবে আমাক অন্যায কৰি আহিছে, সেই অন্যায “Deshmukh Award” ত সম্পূৰ্ণ ৰূপে অবসান হব বুলি আমি আশা কৰিছিলো। কিন্তু সেই অন্যায তাতো থাকি গল বুলি ধৰিব পাৰি, কাৰণ Deshmukh Award ত আমি পাইছো মাত্ৰ ৪০ লাখ টকা। যেই নহওক, মাননীয় অৰ্থমন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে এনে অৱস্থাতো যে জনসাধাৰণৰ উপকাৰৰ্থে যিখিনি টকা বাজেটত ধৰিছে তাৰপৰা আমাৰ প্ৰদেশৰ বহুখিনি উপকাৰ হব বুলি মই আশা কৰো।

মাননীয় সভাপতি মহোদয়, আজি আমাৰ দেশত যি অৱস্থা এটাৰ উত্তৰ হৈছে সেই অৱস্থা দুবছৰ আগৰ যি অৱস্থা আছিল, তাতকৈ অধিক বিপদজনক বুলি কব পাৰি। দুবছৰৰ আগেয়ে আমাৰ যি Home Guard Organisation (হোম গাৰ্ড অৱগেনাইজেছন) হৈছিল, আমি আশা কৰিছিলো সেই “হোম গাৰ্ড অৱগেনাইজেছন” ৰ পৰা ৰাইজৰ মনৰ আশঙ্কা দূৰ হব আৰু শান্তি আৰু শৃঙ্খলা অটুট থাকিব। আজিৰ এই সন্ধিক্ষণত “হোম গাৰ্ড অৱগেনাইজেছন” ৰ বিশেষ দৰ্কাৰ আছে বুলি আমি অনুভব কৰো। আজি “হোম গাৰ্ড অৱগেনাইজেছন” Border area ৰলাকৰ বাহিৰে অন্য ঠাইত নাই। যদিও কাছাৰ জিলা Border area ত পৰে তাৰ পৰা ও এই অনুষ্ঠান উঠাই দিয়া হৈছে। মই আশা কৰো আমাৰ গভৰ্ণমেণ্টে অচিৰে “হোম গাৰ্ড অৱগেনাইজেছন” Call কৰি দেশৰ শান্তি আৰু শৃঙ্খলা ৰক্ষা কৰাত তেখেতসকলক লগাব লাগে। মই অলপতে প্ৰায় ছয় মাহ মান “হোম গাৰ্ড অৱগেনাইজেছন” ৰ duty (ডিউটি) আৰু কাৰ্য্যকলাপ দেখিছিলো আৰু তাৰ পৰা বিশেষকৈ বুজিছিলো তেখেত সকলে জান-প্ৰাণ দি দেশৰ কাম কৰিছিল। তেখেত সকলৰ কাৰ্য্যদক্ষতা আৰু কৰ্তব্যপৰায়ণতা দেখি ডাঙৰ ডাঙৰ “অফিচাৰ” সকলেও প্ৰশংসা নকৰি নোৱাৰিছিল।

(A voice শুনক, শুনক)

এতিয়া সেই “হোম গাৰ্ড অৱগেনাইজেছন” ৰ যি সকল তুৰা আৰু ধুবুৰীত আছে তেখেত সকলৰ পৰাও যথেষ্ট কাম পাইছে। কিন্তু বৰ দুখৰ বিষয় যে এই “হোম গাৰ্ড” সকলক

এতিয়াও অস্ত্ৰ দিয়া হোৱা নাই। সভাপতি ডাঙৰীয়া, ইয়াৰ যেন ভাল বিবেচনা হয়। পাকিস্থানত মুছলীম লীগৰ গাৰ্ড সকলে ৰাতিয়ে-দিনে ঘূৰি ফুৰিছে আৰু আমাৰ নিৰীহ পাহাৰীয়া জাতি বিলাকক লুণ্ঠন কৰিছে বুলি ৰিপৰ্ট পাইছো। তাৰ পৰাও হোম গাৰ্ড সকলে ভাল কাম কৰিছে বুলি ৰিপৰ্ট আহিছে। পাকিস্থান সীমান্তত (Pakistan Border) যি বিলাক হোম গাৰ্ডে কাম চলাব লগীয়া হৈছে তেওঁলোকে এটা মাৰাত্মক পৰিস্থিতিৰ মাজেদি যে কৰ্তব্য তাৰ পালন কৰিব লাগিছে সেইটো সহজেই অনুমান হয় আৰু অনতিবিলম্বে সিবিলাকক বন্দুক (Arms) দিয়া উচিত হব। আমি জানিব পাৰিছো যে 'অসাম ৰাইফলচ' ত বহুতো arms আছে আৰু টকা দিব পাৰিলে সেই বিলাক পাব পাৰি। এই বিষয়ে আমাৰ গভৰ্ণমেণ্টক বিবেচনা কৰি চাই অতি সোনকালে অন্ততঃ Border Area ত থকা হোম গাৰ্ড বিলাকক arms দিবলৈ অনুৰোধ কৰিলো কাৰণ 'বৰ্ডাৰ এৰিয়া' (Border Area) সম্বন্ধে পাকিস্থান কত্বপক্ষই ভাৰত চৰকাৰৰ লগত মিলি-জুলি থাকিব বুলি যি প্ৰতিশ্ৰুতি দিছিল—তাক ভঙ্গ কৰি—ঠায়ে ঠায়ে বাক-বিতণ্ডাৰ আৰম্ভ কৰি দিছে—সীমান্তভূমিৰ পৰিসৰ বৃদ্ধিৰ প্ৰলোভনত। আমি জানিব পাৰিছো যে লাতাক বজাৰ আৰু বৰপুজি অঞ্চলত তিনজন নিৰীহ খাচীয়া আৰু গুৰখালীক গুলি কৰি মাৰিছে। সেই খণ্ডত যদি অস্ত্ৰ—সজ্জিত 'হোম গাৰ্ড' থাকিলহেঁতেন—সেই নিৰীহ প্ৰাণী কেইজনক মাৰিব নোৱাৰিলেহেঁতেন। সেই কাৰণে আমাৰ চৰকাৰে কথাটো বিবেচনা কৰি চাব লাগে আৰু 'হোম গাৰ্ড' সকলক অতি শীঘ্ৰে arms দিব লাগে। আৰু এটা কথা—এপ্ৰিল মাহৰ পৰা আমি দেখিছো, 'হোম গাৰ্ড' সকলৰ বেতন ০, পৰা ২৫ টকালৈ কমাই দিয়া হৈছে। মই আশা কৰো পুলিচৰ নিচিনাকৈ এওঁলোককো বেতন বৃদ্ধি কৰি দিব—তেতিয়াহে তেওঁলোকে কাম কৰিবলৈ উৎসাহ ও উদগনি পাব নহলে হিং, ধুবুৰী নিচিনা জাগাত যি সকলে কাম কৰিব লাগিব—তেওঁলোকে কাম কৰিবলৈ টান পাব। সেই কাৰণে মই গভৰ্ণমেণ্টক অনুৰোধ কৰো যেন তেওঁলোকৰ, অন্ততঃ হোম গাৰ্ড ও নায়কক দৰ্মহা বৃদ্ধিৰ সম্বন্ধে বিশেষ ভাবে বিবেচনা কৰে। আমি অকল টকাৰ কাৰণে চালেই নহব; কেনেকৈ দেশৰ শান্তি আৰু শৃঙ্খলা বক্ষা হয় তাকো ভাবিব লাগিব। নিশ্চয় আপোনালোকে ভাৰত চৰকাৰৰ মাননীয় Deputy Prime Minister চৰ্দাৰ বল্লভভাই পেটেলৈ প্ৰত্যেক ৰাষ্ট্ৰতে Law আৰু Order বক্ষাৰ হেতু আৰু সেই বিষয়ে স্বাবলম্বী হবলৈ পুলিচ বিভাগৰ কৰ্মচাৰী বৃদ্ধি কৰিবলৈ আৰু আৱশ্যক হলে, হোম গাৰ্ড মাতিবলৈকো, প্ৰত্যেক ৰাষ্ট্ৰলৈ আদেশ দিছে। এনে অৱস্থাত আমাৰ গভৰ্ণমেণ্টেও যেন আকৌ "হোম গাৰ্ড"—সকলক Call out কৰিবলৈ জিলাৰ উপায়ুক্ত ও মহকুমাধিপতিসকললৈ আদেশ দিয়ে।

মই আৰু এটা কথা কব খোজো—যে Village Defence Force অকো Arms দিব লাগে। তেওঁলোকক Torch light (বিজুলী বাতি) দিয়াৰ কথা শ্ৰীযুত হৰি নাৰায়ণ বৰুৱা ডাঙৰীয়াই পূৰ্ববৰ্ত্তি কৈ গৈছে—আৰু তেওঁবিলাকক দিয়াটো অতি দৰ্কাৰী। আমাৰ যিবিলাক Village Defence সমিতি আছে তেওঁলোকেও খুব ভাল কাম কৰিছে—বিশেষকৈ শান্তি আৰু শৃঙ্খলা বক্ষা কৰাত। মই নিজেই গোলাঘাটত "পেট্ৰল ডিউটি" (Petrol Duty) দি খাটি আহিছো। "হোম গাৰ্ড" আৰু গাওঁ বক্ষী বাহিনীয়ে (Village Defence Force) ৰাইজৰ মাজত কাম কৰিলে, ৰাইজৰ মনলৈ শান্তিৰ ভাব আহিব আৰু আমাৰ দেশত শান্তিয়ে বিৰাজ কৰিব আৰু বৰ্ত্তমান যি অশান্তিৰ সৃষ্টি হৈছে—তাক দমন কৰি শৃঙ্খলা বন্ধ কৰাৰ এতিয়াও সময় আছে।

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: আন কথা কবলৈ সময় নহব।

Srijut RAJENDRA NATH BARUA: সভাপতি মহোদয়—মই কাজিৰঙা Game Sanctuary ৰ সম্বন্ধে দুআঘাৰ মান কথা কৈয়েই শেষ কৰিম। কাজিৰঙা "গেম ৰিজাৰ্ভ" উত্তৰ ফালে আৰু ব্ৰহ্মপুত্ৰৰ দক্ষিণ ফালে কিছুমান Professional Grazing Reserve খোলা হৈছে—তাৰ কাৰণে গড়বিলাক দক্ষিণলৈ আহি আহি খেতিয়ক সকলৰ শস্য নষ্ট কৰেহি। সেই Professional Grazing Reserve বিলাকক গুচাই গোটেই ব্ৰহ্মপুত্ৰৰ দক্ষিণ অঞ্চলটো কাজিৰঙা Game Sanctuary ৰ ভিতৰত আগৰ দৰে স্মুৱালে গড়বিলাকো শান্তিৰে থাকিব আৰু গড়বিলাকে খেতি নষ্ট কৰাৰ পৰা ৰাইজেও সকাহ পাব।

Maulavi ABDUL HALIM: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am sure, there is none in this House that fails to realise the enormous difficulties that have been created in the budgetary position of the Province because of the abrupt decision of the Central Government to reduce drastically the Post-War grant for 1949-50, and to stop it altogether for the year 1950-51, even after it has made considerable headway in the various Post-War Schemes which it took in hand on the definite assurance of the Centre to bear the financial responsibility of those schemes. Left in mid-stream to swim or sink as best as it could, it could only throw off some of its loads and carry just a few on its back in trying to swim to the shore. Nobody is so lighthearted as to expect the Finance Minister to do the impossible. Much against his will, he had, as he stated in his speech, to abandon many of the schemes, slow down certain others, use the retrenchment axe right and left, and ultimately resort to the most unwelcome means of taxation in order to meet the deficit of 80 lakhs in the Budget.

The Finance Minister's cry, repeated from year to year with pathetic wail, to get justice from the Centre in the matter of Export Duty on Jute and Tea, and Excise Duty on Tea, Petrol and Kerosene, has only proved a cry in the wilderness. And, I dare say, it is to hope against hope that his present appeal to the Centre for awarding the benefit of the Consolidated Fund of India under Article 275 (2) of the Constitution in order to wipe off the deficit of 87 lakhs will fall on responsible ears. Nevertheless, we take our stand on the justice of our cause and let us, regardless of consequences, press on our rightful claim to the share of the taxes, the major portion of which goes to fill the Central coffer. Some day, distant or near, the demands of justice will be met.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is one cheerful feature of the Budget to which I am glad to make an allusion. To Education have been assigned funds amounting to one crore 46 lakhs and 80 thousand which works out at 15.2 per cent., coming next only to Civil Works absorbing the largest share due to justifiable reasons. It is a matter of gratification that the education of the masses of the population has been taken in hand in right earnest, and that a pretty large number of schools has been started in Hill and Tribal areas. We must however guard against our being carried off in our enthusiasm so far as to retard the progress of Secondary and University education; for, I hope all will agree with me that never before was the need for University men and Technicians so solely felt as to-day when we have to settle down as an important unit of Free Bharat, with all the autonomous powers which the new Constitution has conferred on us.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is no doubt that the Budget has made provision for numerous welfare scheme, intended to make the life of the common man reasonably comfortable and happy. But, even the best intentioned schemes are bound to fail in their objectives unless Government take rigorous steps to remove corruption which unfortunately has crept into many sphere of the administration. Lukewarm efforts will take us nowhere, nor will soft hearted anti-corruption committees and commission will be of any earthly use. Again, it is an open secret that Party influences operate in clogging the wheels of the administrative chariot in many spheres. Police officers, many of them inexperienced, but placed in charge of large areas, have not yet been able to adjust themselves to new conditions in Free Bharat, despite good advice from high quarters, in and outside Assam. They have yet to learn their new role of public servants in a country which is now ours. What is really deplorable is that they are wanting in efficiency, and this become conspicuous when delicate and difficult situations arise. In the subdivision of Dibrugarh from which I come, crimes are daily on the increase. In the past few months several incidents have happened which would not have happened if the police were alert, vigilant and efficient.

Even in some of the nation-building spheres, the activities will not stand analysis, if they are tested by results. Take, for instance, the Public Health Department. This Department cannot be beaten down for perfect schemes and finely written reports. But, about actual results? Oh, leave them to Fate! Has it been able, I ask, to stop circulation of adulterated food-stuff? How many people have been punished for crimes against public health? (*Hear, Hear*). About food-stuff, rationed through the Supply Department, the less said the better. We have all taken too long draughts out of this bitter cup. On Grow-More-Food Campaign, our Prime Minister, Pandit Nehru, has rightly laid great stress; and, indeed, this is the only means of combating food scarcity in the Province. What has actually been done, may I ask? How many acres of land have been brought under cultivation? What is the actual increase in food production and how has it influenced the market in reducing the prices of food-stuff.

Now, about the much-talked of Economy Drive. Does this mean driving away hundreds of low paid men into unemployment and starvation, and retaining, as members of a markedly top heavy administration, crowd of officers in the enjoyment of fat salaries? Any sensible Economy Drive should have started from the top, by wrenching off thickly growing parasites and even lopping off some of the tall trees, before hand is laid on low paid clerks and starving chap-rasis. (*Applause*).

Mr. Speaker, Sir, one word more and I finish. I am glad that Government has after all done something to stop the erosion of the Brahmaputra in order to save the town of Dibrugarh from being washed away,—a subject to which I thought it my duty to draw the attention of Government every time I found an opportunity, in and outside this House. But the efforts appear to have been of doubtful value, so far. If good money is not to be wasted, and if better results are aimed at, I would advise that services of men of long experience in this highly technical job, if possible of experts, be requisitioned, even at this late hour. Then and then alone, the town will be saved. JAI HIND.

Srijut BELIRAM DAS: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is known to the hon. Members that the recent happenings in East Bengal involving deaths, deprivations, forcible conversions, loss of properties, rape and abduction of Hindu women, have created an abnormal situation in the country. Reports of ruthless slaughter of Hindus and inconceivable atrocities committed on Hindu women in Pakistan, are pouring in daily. The worst part played by the Pakistan Government is the 'black out' of these news to the outside world. We the citizens of Indian Republic have been the helpless spectators of these happenings, Pakistan being a foreign dominion. That such things will happen in Pakistan is a foregone conclusion. We cannot expect any thing better from a State that has come into being on communal and religious considerations. However laudable the intention of the author and supporters of Pakistan might have been, the fact remains that Pakistan will be a State where only those people who will be able to dine together (Pak means to cook) will be allowed to remain. This motive is supplied from their zeal for the forcible conversion of Hindus on pain of death. This means that in Pakistan only Muslims will be allowed to remain and non-Muslims—the Hindus—will be either slaughtered, forcibly converted, disgraced or driven out.

The Pakistan Government is no respecter of international conventions of freedom of information. This will be borne by the fact that the Board of

Directors of P. T. I., the biggest news agency, had to admit its inability to supply verified news to the world and had to observe as follows:—

“The P. T. I. regrets to observe that matters in Pakistan have reached a stage directly affecting the fundamental principles of freedom of information which calls for the serious consideration of the world press as a whole and other appropriate authorities.

In consequence (of detention and arrests of P. T. I. agents in Pakistan and mutilation of news by Pakistan Government) the whole of the long established organization in East Bengal was paralyzed early in February and practically ceased to function. When other methods, such as the posts have been used for the transmission of the news, the publication of such items resulted in unpleasant consequence to those known to have suspected to have sent these messages.”

The Hon'ble Srijut BISHNURAM MEDHI: Sir, May I know where is the relevancy of this matter with the Budget discussion?

Srijut BELIRAM DAS: Sir, this is an introduction only.

Sir, at the time of Partition, the Hindus of East Bengal were assured complete safety by both the Governments and the question of transfer of population was not taken in hand then. From the day-to-day events taking place in Eastern Pakistan, it has been crystal clear that there is no room for Hindus, and consequently, in my humble opinion, the transfer of population has been absolutely necessary. This matter should be taken up in right earnest. Had it been taken in hand much earlier, many more lives, properties and honour of Hindu women would have been saved from the clutches of the barbarous Goondas, let loose at the connivance of the Pakistan Government. According to the statement of the Leader of the Opposition of East Pakistan, as reported by P. T. I. “Complainants become culprits and opposition members are being heavily belaboured for dissuading Goondas from burning houses of the Minorities and ultimately charging them of arson.”

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: The hon. Member should be relevant.

Srijut MOTIRAM BORA: We are still in the introductory. (*Laughter*).

Srijut BELIRAM DAS: Sir, there are about 20 lakhs of Muslims in Assam and of these about 15 lakhs are immigrants and anti-Indian. Most of these people have leanings towards Pakistan and as such these 15 lakhs of the people should be transferred forthwith from Assam, so that we can make room for Hajongs, Garos, Lushais and others who are trying to come out of Pakistan, along with the landless people of Assam. Apart from these people most of the Muslim officers of Cachar, Karimganj and other border districts of Assam, some of whom also opted for Pakistan in the first instance, have no good wishes for the Indian Republic and they have definite leanings towards their co-religionists in Pakistan, which is really a great danger to our State. I think the Hon'ble the Chief Minister has been apprised of such officers even from the Kamrup district, by responsible Congress office-bearers. From the editorial of the “Ananda Bazar Patrika” of 9th March it has come to the lime-light that in Cachar district the Muslim officers have been conniving at things and showing leniency towards their co-religionists, with the result that ‘Pakistan Jindabad’, ‘Allaho Akbar’ etc., have been the order of the day—so much so that the

Subdivisional Officer even did not dare to face Muslim mob there. This I consider to be a serious matter which requires serious treatment. So my humble suggestion to our Government will be that if they want to save our beloved country, if they want to save the Indian Republic, the first and foremost duty of the Government will be to purge out such officers of Pakistan mentality, top to bottom, immediately or pension them out. Because "Prevention is better than cure" (*huge laughter*).

Sir, Assam's position in the Indian Republic has been very precarious. Since the creation of Eastern Pakistan, Assam's supply position has been deteriorating and it will be deteriorating in future also. The new Railway Line has not been of much use to Assam and for a few years these transport difficulties will remain. Pakistan has a special fascination for Assam, because of its mineral and other resources, which they are badly in need of. Pakistan's treatment towards us has been so unfriendly that there is very likelihood of facing war with Pakistan on humanitarian grounds. In that case Assam will be helpless. The Centre will not be able to save Assam by supplies through air. So my humble suggestion to our Government will be to prevail upon the Central Government to enforce Compulsory Military Training in Assam so that we can save our existence by ourselves, even though no help and reinforcement come from the Centre immediately. I am confident that Assam will be able to defend herself against the Muslims of Eastern Pakistan whose forefathers were repulsed by our forefathers for not less than 18 times.

(At this stage the Hon'ble Speaker left the Chair and the Deputy Speaker occupied it).

Madam, it has been found that the undesirable Muslim inhabitants of Assam are creating havoc in the Province by setting fire to the Assamese villages, slaughtering its inhabitants, opposing Police and Military with modern weapons, clearly indicating that they have been actually carrying on war in Assam for Pakistan. So I request our Government to take a serious view of the matter and to take appropriate steps in no time to subdue the uprising of the undesirable Muslims, particularly the immigrants, otherwise the safety of the State will be endangered, if we fail in our duty, we will be named as traitors by our future generation.

Madam, I have just received a letter from my Manager that four fishermen have been killed near Fullora Pahar on the border of Kamrup and Goalpara districts. In consequence of which, the fishermen of Barpeta and Goalpara subdivisions have given up fishing. Unless Government help them in carrying on their lawful profession, they have to die of starvation and Government will have to feed these people.

I hope our Government will take proper steps to meet this situation. Madam, with these few words, I beg to resume my seat.

Dr. EMRAN HUSAIN CHAUDHURY : Madam, Deputy Speaker, at the very outset, as I think it is my bounden duty to offer sincere congratulations, not to the Hon'ble Finance Minister for presenting an unbalanced and deficit Budget of 87 lakhs, but to an esteemed Friend of mine and a distinguished Member of the House namely, Srijut Bhadra Kanta Gogoi, on his miraculous escape from the hands of dangerous dacoits. Quite a number of speeches have been delivered on the floor of this House after the speech of my hon. Friend, but not a single hon. Member offered congratulations to my hon. Friend. In these times mischievous-mongers, miscreants and dacoits are about. We cannot move about freely these days. The undesirable anti-social elements are on the increase. The question here is, why is it that a large number of people have turned

Communists? We call them anti-social elements. What is the cause of the increase in the number of undesirable people? Before tackling this question the Government must go into the causes as to why a large number of people have turned Communists and the anti-social elements are on the increase.

Madam, after hearing the illuminating speech of His Excellency the Governor, I had occasion to speak in the course of my amendment on the elementary needs to human beings, and those wants have got to be satisfied. In that connection, I spoke about the shortage of sugar, Maida, Atta, etc., daily necessities and requirements of people. We are all property of the State. But the State does not feed all of us. We find that thousands of people are unemployed and others in constant sight of the hunger line. Madam, unemployment and poverty are the same thing. One is a synonym of the other. To satisfy and fulfil these elementary needs one has to work, failing to get a job, one has to beg, borrow or steal. We know that a poor man is not trusted and his request for a loan is flatly turned down simply because of his poverty. It is not easy or advisable, or prudent to invest in the poor man, as, far from being able to pay the interest, he is even unable to return the principal sum of money and, that is why it is said that the poor man is not to be trusted. Madam, in these days when prices of commodities are very high, the poor people are specially affected. We can just imagine as to what happens when a poor man happens to be unemployed because unemployable. I would like to quote one of the greatest modern dramatists, a remarkable author, who describes poverty in the most scientific language possible and in the darkest colour conceivable. The author completely agrees with Alfred Marshall, the greatest of English economists when he says "The destruction of the poor is their poverty". On account of the exquisite language of the writer I am tempted to give his own words. Condemning poverty in the "Major Barbara" he says poverty is the "greatest crime". "Besides it all other crimes are virtues. They are chivalry itself by comparison. What you call a crime is nothing: a murder here, a theft there a blow now and a curse then. There are not fifty professional criminals in the city of London. But there are millions of poor people, abject people, dirty people, ill-fed people, ill-clad people.....They poison us morally and physically..... Poverty blithes whole cities, spreads horrible pestilences, strikes dead the very souls of those who come within sight, sound or the smell of it". The remarkable thinker goes a step further and proclaims to the world that "Only fools fear crime, we all fear poverty".

Madam, at a time when inflation is rampant and prices of commodities have risen terribly, when poor people specially low paid Government employees have been hard-hit, we can easily imagine the distress of those poor people who happen to be sick when medicines and all other essential things are not easily available or are available at black market prices.

Almost everything is sold at the black market price and so the poor man is doubly victimised: No.1, he is poor and has not the wherewithal to purchase his requirements and No.2, he is sick.

Madam, I quite agree with those who say that inflation in the country has worsened the situation and this is specially so since the devaluation of our currency. I quite appreciate the motive of the Government of India for reducing the value of our currency, in order to increase our export to foreign countries and thereby earn dollars and other currencies, hard, medium and soft. But this may also be admitted by all present that this devaluation has increased the cost of goods and commodities which India had to import from countries the value of whose currencies has been appreciated. This year food crops had to be imported to the tune of 148 crores and not 120 crores as mentioned in the Budget speech.

Madam, I have just spoken about the grievances of the people and about the rise of prices of commodities. Now I should like to draw the attention of the Government to the disturbances which have caused a headache and are still causing a headache not only to the Provincial Government, but to the whole country. Quite a large number of Members of this House have not come and a fairly large number of Members have left the House in order to be present at their respective posts of duty and to attend to the grievances of people. Even the Hon'ble Leader of the House is not present here and has had to quit the House and go elsewhere where his presence is more urgent. We are glad that the Hon'ble Leader of the House is giving his best attention to the methods by which the disturbances could be brought under control. We, Madam, cannot walk about freely. One cannot say that one's life and property are secure at the present moment in any part of the Province. Even the Assamese speaking Muslims, have to confine themselves to their houses and are unable to move about freely. It was not without anxiety that I travelled by train from Jorhat to Gauhati.

We are hearing about incidents in different places and even in Shillong, I am told, people cannot move about as freely as others can in some other parts of Assam. None can say when an incident takes place or some trouble bursts out with terrible consequences of loss of life and property. At any rate, Madam, I am proud of the fact that the Hon'ble Leader of the House, the Chief Minister of the Province, is devoting all his time and energy to controlling the present state of affairs. We are of course passing through a terrible crisis. It is a terrible sight to see the evacuees. It is really horrible to think of leaving one's own hearth and home, one's kith and kin and one's property and above all one's own country. When we see the evacuees, we are reminded of the 1942 happenings when thousands of Indian evacuees left Burma for India, thousands also died on the way.

The Deputy SPEAKER: The hon. Member's time is up.

Dr. EMRAN HUSAIN CHAUDHURY: Only two more minutes I want, Madam.

The Deputy SPEAKER: Very well I then give you two more minutes.

Dr. EMRAN HUSAIN CHAUDHURY: The sight of those evacuees was very unpleasant. Now, we have got to rehabilitate these wretched evacuees. That is a major problem as our Government has not got enough money for the relief required. Madam, we do not actually conceal our sympathy our utmost sympathy for these evacuees. We are offering our hearty co-operation to Government in giving ready and utmost relief to these evacuees.

To another important factor I want to draw the attention of the Government. We have been hearing of riots in various jails, riots within the four walls of the jails. We often hear of such riots resulting in deaths of both Government officials and prisoners. Recently we have been hearing of hunger strikes in jails. I have been told that even in the Shillong jail there has been a hunger strike. I do not know what is the cause of all these strikes in the jails. But I should like to draw the attention of the Government to this important fact that these things should not be allowed to continue, otherwise they will aggravate the present situation and will increase the activities of the undesirable people.

As a matter of fact, Madam, I was going to speak for at least 20 minutes, but as the time which had been fixed earlier by the Hon'ble Speaker, has been reduced by half, I have had to curtail my speech considerably.

With these few words, I like to resume my seat.

Srijut SARAT CHANDRA SINHA: মাননীয় উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, ১৯৫০-৫১ চনৰ যিখন বাজেট এই সদনত মাননীয় বিত্তমন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে পুৰঃস্থাপনা কৰিছে, তাৰ কাৰণে মই তেখেতক ধন্যবাদ জনাওঁ।

এই বাজেট সম্বন্ধে মোৰ বিশেষ কবলগীয়া নাই; মই কেৱল এইখিনিকেই কব খোজো যে, আমাৰ যিবিলাক বহুমুখী সমস্যা আছে, সেই সমস্যাবিলাকৰ কথা বিবেচনা কৰিলে মোৰ বোধেৰে এই বাজেটখন সবৰ্বাঙ্গসুন্দৰ হৈছে। অৱশ্যে এই কথা কৈ মাননীয় বিত্তমন্ত্রীৰ বিৰুদ্ধে সদস্য সকলৰ যিবিলাকে এই সদনত অভিযোগ আনিছে মই সেই অভিযোগৰ উত্তৰ দিবলৈ থিয় হোৱা নাই। মই কেৱল এইখিনিকেই কব খোজো যে যদি আমি আমাৰ সমস্যাবোৰৰ কথা ভালকৈ চিন্তা কৰো, তেতিয়া দেখা যাব যে, বিত্তমন্ত্রী ডাফৰীয়াক সেইদৰে সমালোচনা কৰা ঠিক হোৱা নাই। বিশেষকৈ মৌলবী আব্দুল হেলিম চাহাব আৰু শ্ৰীযুত ভদ্ৰকান্ত গগৈ দেৱে যি ধৰনেৰে সমালোচনা কৰিছে, সি অতি তীক্ষ্ণ হৈছে। অৱশ্যে গগৈ দেৱৰ লগত মোৰ এটা কথাত মিল আছে। তেখেতে কৈছে যে যোগান বিভাগে বৰ ভালকৈ কাম কৰা নাই আৰু ইয়াক উঠাই দিব লাগে। মোৰ বোধেৰে এই বিভাগটো সমবায় বিভাগৰ লগত লগলগাই দিলেই ভাল হব, কাৰণ আমি দেখিছো যে প্ৰাথমিক ব্যৱসায় সমবায় সমিতিবিলাকে যোগান বিভাগৰ কাৰণেই ভাল কাম কৰিব পৰা নাই।

মোৰ বন্ধু প্ৰফেচাৰ চাৰোৱান চাহাবে কৈছে যে, বাজেটখন ঘাটি পৰিছে, অৱশ্যে তেখেতে আমাৰ অৰ্থনৈতিক সঙ্কটৰ বিষয়ে বিবেচনা নকৰি আৰু আমাৰ বিভিন্ন উন্নয়নমূলক কামবিলাক আগ বঢ়াই নিবৰ কাৰণে সৰু চৰকাৰৰ পৰা কিমান টকা পাব লগীয়া আছিল আৰু কিমান টকা পোৱা হ'ল,—সেইটো ভালকৈ পৰীক্ষা নকৰাকৈয়ে বাজেটখন ঘাটি পৰা বুলি সমালোচনা কৰিছে। এই কথাখিনি ভালকৈ ভাবি চোৱা হলে মোৰ বোধেৰে তেখেতে এই বাজেটখন সেইদৰে সমালোচনা নকৰিলেহেঁতেন। অৱশ্যে গভৰ্ণমেণ্টক তীব্ৰভাবে সমালোচনা কৰা তেখেতৰ আগৰেই এটা অভ্যাস আছে।

মই এই ছেগতে গভৰ্ণমেণ্টৰ কেৱল এটা কথাটো আঙুলিয়াব খোজো; সেইটো হৈছে, আমাৰ মাটি পতন দিয়াৰ সমস্যা। মাটি পতন দিয়াৰ সমস্যা বিষয়ে এই সদনত দিয়া বিত্তমন্ত্রী মহোদয়ৰ বাজেট বক্তৃততেই ওলাই পৰিছে। আমাৰ ইয়াত মাটিহীন খেতিয়ক পৰিবাৰৰ সংখ্যা প্ৰায় দুই লাখ হব; আৰু এই দুই লাখ পৰিবাৰক একোটকৈ **Economic holding** দিব লাগিলেও ২০ লাখ একৰ মাটি লাগে, অৰ্থাৎ বিত্তমন্ত্রী মহোদয়ৰ বক্তৃতাৰ পৰা জনা যায় যে প্ৰায় ডেৰ লাখ বিঘা মাটিহে মাটিহীন মানুহক পতন দিবৰ কাৰণে এতিয়া প্ৰস্তুত হৈছে। এনে অৱস্থাত ২০ লাখ একৰ মাটি উলিয়াই ২ লাখ মাটিহীন পৰিবাৰক মাটি পতন দিয়াটো গভৰ্ণমেণ্টৰ পক্ষে এটা গুৰুতৰ সমস্যা; যদি এই সমস্যা গভৰ্ণমেণ্টে ঠিক সময়ত আৰু উপযুক্তভাবে সমাধান কৰিব নোৱাৰে, মই ভাবো, যে অসমৰ খেতিয়ক প্ৰজাসাধাৰণৰ স্বাৰ্থৰক্ষা কৰা এই গভৰ্ণমেণ্টৰ পক্ষে ভবিষ্যতে বৰ টান হব।

ইয়াৰ পিচত মই পুলিচ বিভাগৰ বাজেটৰ কথা অলপ কব খোজো। এসময়ত এনে অৱস্থা আছিল যে পুলিচ বিভাগত বেচি টকা খৰচ কৰাটো আমি পছন্দ কৰা নাছিলোঁ। কিন্তু আজি সেই অৱস্থা নাই। এতিয়াৰ পুলিচ বিভাগটো আমি ভালকৈ গঠন কৰিব লাগে, আৰু এই বিভাগক আধুনিক অন্তঃ-শস্ত্ৰেৰে সুসজ্জিত কৰিব লাগে। এই সম্পৰ্কে ভাৰত সদনত সিদিনা চন্দ্ৰাৰ বল্লভভাই পেটেলে যি কথা কৈছে মই সেই কথালৈ আঙুলিয়াব খোজো, তেখেতেও কৈছে যে ৰাজ্যবিলাকত পুলিচ বিভাগটো ভালকৈ গঠন কৰিব লাগে, আৰু প্ৰয়োজন হলে সেই বিভাগক সহায় কৰিবৰ কাৰণে 'হোম গাৰ্ড' বাহিনীক নিযুক্ত কৰিব লাগে।

আমাৰ দেশৰ চাৰিওফালে বৰ্তমানে কিছুমান গুৰুতৰ সমস্যাই দেখা দিয়াৰ বাহিৰেও বিশৃঙ্খলা আৰু অশান্তি বিৰাজ কৰিছে। বিশেষকৈ সীমান্ত জিলাবিলাকত যি অশান্তি দেখা আছে সেই সম্পৰ্কে মই গভৰ্ণমেণ্টৰ চোকা দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰিলো। পাকিস্থানৰ দাঁতিৰ আমাৰ সীমান্ত জিলাবিলাকত বিশেষকৈ গুৱালপাৰা জিলাত এই অশান্তি দেখা দিছে। পাকিস্থানত যি ঘটছে তাৰ প্ৰতিক্ৰমাই বৰ্তমান আমাৰ জিলাসমূহতো শান্তি একেবাৰেই নাইকীয়া কৰিবলৈ ওলাইছে।

গভৰ্ণমেণ্ট Press Communique উলিয়াইছে, দেশৰ নেতাসকলে অনেক আবেদন নিবেদন কৰিছে, বক্তৃতা দিছে যে দেশৰ শান্তি অটুট থাকিব লাগে। মোৰ বোধে এই Press Communique, আবেদন নিবেদন আৰু বক্তৃতাৰে দেশত শান্তি স্থাপন কৰিব নোৱাৰি, আমি প্রকৃত কাৰণ অনুসন্ধান কৰিব লাগে আৰু সেই কাৰণ নিৰ্মূল কৰিব লাগে।

এতিয়া ইয়াৰ প্রকৃত কাৰণ কি? এই প্ৰসঙ্গতে এটি পুৰণি কথা উনুকিয়াব লগা হ'ল। সিদিনা মুছলীম লীগে ভাৰতবৰ্ষক দুভাগ কৰি পাকিস্থান ৰাষ্ট্ৰ গঠনৰ কাৰণে যি আশ্ৰয় চেষ্টা কৰিছিল, সেই চেষ্টাত লীগ জয়ী হ'ল। আৰু ভাৰতবৰ্ষ দ্বিখণ্ডিত হৈ এখন পাকিস্থান ৰাষ্ট্ৰত পৰিণত হ'ল। আজি পাকিস্থান এখনি সাম্প্ৰদায়িক ৰাষ্ট্ৰ। এই সাম্প্ৰদায়িক ৰাষ্ট্ৰ গঠন হোৱাৰ পিচত, যিসকলে এই পাকিস্থান ৰাষ্ট্ৰৰ কাৰণে যুজ কৰিছিল, যত্ন কৰিছিল—আনকি প্ৰাণ দিবলৈ ও সাজু আছিল, সেই সকল আজিও আমাৰ ৰাষ্ট্ৰৰ ভিতৰতেই আছে। মই এই কথা তেওঁলোকক সুধিব পাৰোনে—যে সিদিনা যিসকলে এটি সাম্প্ৰদায়িক ৰাষ্ট্ৰৰ কাৰণে প্ৰাণ দিবলৈ, সাজু আছিল, আজি হঠাতে যিসকলে পুৰণি দৃষ্টিভঙ্গি আৰু মনোবৃত্তি পৰিৱৰ্তন কৰিবলৈ সক্ষম হৈছেনে? ধৰ্ম-নিৰপেক্ষ এই ৰাষ্ট্ৰৰ প্ৰতি আনুগত্য তেওঁলোকে অন্তৰৰ পৰা স্বীকাৰ কৰিব পাৰিছেনে? কোনেও অস্বীকাৰ কৰিব নোৱাৰে যে এইবিলাক প্ৰশ্নই আজি জটিলতাৰ সৃষ্টি কৰি অশান্তিৰ মূল কাৰণত পৰিণত হৈছে। পাকিস্থানত বিশ্বাস কৰা সকলে ভাৰত ৰাষ্ট্ৰৰ প্ৰতি যি আনুগত্য প্ৰকাশ কৰা আমি দেখিছো, সি যদি প্ৰকৃততে অন্তৰৰ আনুগত্য হয় তেন্তে মোৰ বিশ্বাস আমাৰ এই দেশত কেতিয়াও অশান্তি থাকিব নোৱাৰে। আৰু যদি সি অন্তৰৰ আনুগত্য নহয় তেন্তে Press Communique, বক্তৃতা আৰু আবেদন নিবেদনৰ দ্বাৰা কোনো বকমে এই অশান্তি দূৰীভূত নহয়।

আকৌ এই কথা সুধিব লাগিব—তেওঁলোকে যি সাম্প্ৰদায়িকতাৰ দৃষ্টিভঙ্গীলৈ সাম্প্ৰদায়িক ৰাষ্ট্ৰ—পাকিস্থানৰ কাৰণে চেষ্টা কৰিছিল, সেই সাম্প্ৰদায়িকতাৰ ভাব আজি অন্তৰৰ পৰা হঠাতে নিৰ্মূল কৰিব পাৰিবনে? যদি পাৰে তেন্তে আমাৰ এই ৰাষ্ট্ৰত থাকিবৰ তেওঁলোকৰ অধিকাৰ আছে, ইয়াৰ অন্যথা হলে তেওঁলোকে এই ৰাষ্ট্ৰৰ পথা ওলাই যোৱাই শ্ৰেয়ঃ। তেতিয়াহে এই ৰাজ্যত শান্তি বিৰাজ কৰিব। নহলে শান্তি স্থাপন হোৱা অসম্ভব।

তেওঁলোকে আগৰ সাম্প্ৰদায়িকতাৰ ভাব পোষণ কৰি থাকিলে এই ৰাষ্ট্ৰৰ শান্তি, শৃঙ্খলা ও প্ৰজাধীনতাৰ নিৰাপত্তা অক্ষুণ্ণ থাকাতো দুৰৰ কথা, আভ্যন্তৰিণ পৰিস্থিতি সদায় বিষমজ্ঞ হৈহে যাব—মই তেওঁলোকক কওঁ যে, তেওঁলোকে এই ৰাষ্ট্ৰৰ পৰা ওলাই যাওক—গভৰ্ণমেণ্টও তাৰেহ ব্যৱস্থা কৰা উচিত। নহলে ওপৰা ওপৰি ভাবে শান্তি বন্ধাৰ পুৰণি ব্যৱস্থাবিলাক লৈ থাকিলে কোনো কাম নহব।

ৰাষ্ট্ৰৰ প্ৰতি আনুগত্যটো অন্তৰৰ কথা—মুখৰ কথা নহয়। আজি গাৱেঁ গাৱেঁ অনুসন্ধান কৰিলে গম পোৱা যাব যে এই সকলৰ বহুতে ঘড়যত্ন কাৰীৰ কাম কৰি আছে—কেনেকৈ এই ৰাজ্যক পাকিস্থানৰ অন্তৰ্ভুক্ত কৰিব পাৰে আৰু কেনেকৈ পাকিস্থান ৰাষ্ট্ৰৰ সীমা বঢ়াব পাৰে। আমাৰ গভৰ্ণমেণ্টেও তেওঁলোকক ধৰি উলিয়াই দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগে। আমাৰ গভৰ্ণমেণ্টৰ চোৰাংচোৱা বিভাগে এইবিলাক উৎঘাটন কৰিবলৈ কিবা ব্যৱস্থা হাতত লৈছেনে নাই কব নোৱাৰো। এই বিলাক খবৰ বাহিব কৰিবলৈ যথাবিহিত ব্যৱস্থা আমাৰ গভৰ্ণমেণ্টে অনতিবিলম্বে হাতত লব লাগে। এই বিষয়ে যদি আমাৰ গভৰ্ণমেণ্টে পলিচশক্তি প্ৰবল কৰিব লগাত বাজেটত আৰু বেচি টকাৰ ব্যয় দেখুৱাব লগাও হলেহেঁতেন তথাপি আমাৰ কোনো আসোৱাহ নাথাকিলহেঁতেন।

Srijut HEM CHANDRA HAZARIKA : মাননীয় উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, জয়-জয়তে আমাৰ বিত্তমন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে যি বাজেট এই সদনত দাখিল কৰিলে আৰু আমাৰ অভাব পূৰণৰ বাবে কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰৰ ওচৰত যি যুক্তিপূৰ্ণ দাবী জনাইছে তাৰ বাবে তেখেতক মই ধন্যবাদ

জনাইছে। ইয়াৰ লগতে মই ইয়াকে কওঁ যে আমাৰ ৰাজ্যৰ উন্নয়ন-মূলক কাম বোৰৰ কাৰণে অকল কিছু টকা ধৰি সেইদৰে বহি থাকিলে নহব। আমি চাৰলাগিব যে আমাৰ যিবিলাক অপৰিহাৰ্য্য খৰচ সেইবিলাক কোনো মতেই সঙ্কচিত নহয়। যিবিলাক অনুষ্ঠানৰ দ্বাৰা আমাৰ দেশে উন্নতি পথত আগবাঢ়িব পাৰে, সেই অনুষ্ঠানবিলাক কৃতকাৰ্য্য কৰিবলৈ যিখিনি টকা খৰচ কৰিবলগীয়া হয় সেই অৰ্থ সংগ্ৰহৰ ব্যৱস্থা হাতত লবলৈ মই গভৰ্ণমেণ্টৰ চোকাদৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰো। যিবিলাক অনুষ্ঠানৰ কাম বৰ্ত্তমান হাতত নললেও দেশৰ একো ক্ষতি নহয় সম্প্ৰতি সেইবিলাক অনুষ্ঠানৰ কাম স্বগিত ৰাখিবলৈ মই অনুৰোধ জনাও।

মাননীয় বিত্তমন্ত্রী ডাঙৰীয়াই তেখেতৰ বাজেট বক্তৃতাত কৈছে যে চৰকাৰী আয় বৃদ্ধিৰ কাৰণে উচ্চ চৰকাৰী কৰ্মচাৰী সকলৰ দৰমহাৰ কিছু অংশ তেওঁলোকৰ Provident fund ত জমা ৰখাটো বাধ্যতামূলক কৰা হৈছে। অকল এই কামৰ পৰাই গভৰ্ণমেণ্ট কিবা আয় বৃদ্ধি কৰিব পাৰিব বুলি মই বিশ্বাস নকৰো। আজি বহুত দিনৰ পৰা শুনিবলৈ পাইছো আৰু কাগজে-পত্ৰে লেখালেখিও চলাইছে যে চৰকাৰে বিভাগ বিলাকত ওপৰ-গধুৰ বোজা কৰাবলৈ দৃঢ়সংকল্প হোৱা উচিত। কিন্তু আজিও দেখিবলৈ পাইছো যে বিভিন্ন বিভাগত ওপৰ-গধুৰ বোজা কমক চাৰি ক্ৰমানুয়ে বেচিহে গধুৰ হৈ পৰিছে। এতিয়াও দেখিছো একোটা বিভাগত Director, Deputy-Director, দুই-তিনিজন Assistant Director, Additional Director আৰু তেওঁলোকৰ লগত কেবাগৰা, Stenographer ইত্যাদি ৰাখি ব্যয়ৰ মাত্ৰা বঢ়ায়হে আছে। এই বিষয়া বিলাকৰ সংখ্যা হ্রাস কৰি বিভাগীয় কাম চলাব পাৰিনে নোৱাৰি এই বিষয়ে গভৰ্ণমেণ্ট এবাৰ বিবেচনা কৰিব বুলি মই অনুৰোধ কৰিলো।

সৰহশস্য উৎপাদন সম্পৰ্কে Grow More Food বিভাগে ঠিক কাম কৰিছে কব নোৱাৰো। মোৰ বোধেৰে সৰহ শস্য উৎপাদন সমস্যা সমাধানার্থে কোনো এখন মহকুমাত এখন সহকাৰী সংস্থা—মিছামাৰী সহকাৰী উপনিবেশ, জহামাৰী কৃষি ফাৰ্ম খুলিলেই সৰহশস্য উৎপাদনৰ কাম সম্পূৰ্ণ হব বুলি ভাবিলে ভুল হব। পুতোক জিলাৰ পুতোক মহকুমাত ও মৌজাতে একোখন কৃষি সমবায় সমিতি গঠন কৰি ৰাইজৰ মাজত এনে সহকাৰী সংস্থাপন কৰা উচিত। এই সমিতিৰ জৰিয়তে ৰাইজে বহুলভাবে খেতি-কৰি যথেষ্ট পৰিমাণে শস্য-উৎপাদন কৰিবৰ দিহা কৰা উচিত এনেকুৱা সমিতি পুতিষ্ঠা কৰা আৰু ইয়াৰ কাৰণে যথোপ-যুক্ত ভাৱে আৰ্থিক সাহায্য গভৰ্ণমেণ্টৰ তৰফৰ পৰা দিয়া একান্ত বাঞ্ছনীয়। তেতিয়াহলে ৰাইজে নানা বকমৰ গঠনমূলক কাৰ্য্যত হাত দিবলৈ সক্ষম হব।

এইখিনিতে কওঁ যে মই উত্তৰ লক্ষীমপুৰ মহকুমাৰ তেলাহী, কমলাবাৰী আদি ৰাইজৰ তৰফৰ পৰা পুৱি ৩০ জন সভ্যৰে সৈতে এখন সমবায় সমিতি গঠন কৰা হৈছিল। আৰু তাকে কৰি তেওঁলোকে অধিক শস্য উৎপাদন কৰিবলৈ সক্ষম হব বুলি ভাবিছিল। এই সমিতিৰ বাবে ২০০ বিঘা মাটি পাবৰ কাৰণে আজি এবছৰ পূৰ্বেৰ মাননীয় খাদ্য মন্ত্রী ডাঙৰীয়াৰ পৰা চিঠি লিখাই লৈ গৈও সময় মতে মাটি পাব নোৱাৰিলো। বঙ্গানৈ চাৰ্কেলৰ ভূতপূৰ্বৰ চৰ ডেপুটি কলেক্টৰ ডাঙৰীয়াই মাটি দেখুৱাই দিম দিম বুলি অতি আওহতীয়া ঠাইত মাটি দেখুৱালে, কিন্তু ভালকৈ সীমা নিৰ্দ্ধাৰিত কৰি নিদিয়াত আন আন মানুহে সমিতিয়ে খোঁত কৰা মাটিত নানা প্ৰকাৰ উৎপাত আৰম্ভ কৰিছে। এই ক্ষেত্ৰত কৃতকাৰ্য্য হবলৈ তেওঁলোকে মাটি-বাৰী আৰু কিছু আৰ্থিক সাহায্য বিচাৰি চৰকাৰৰ ঘৰলৈ নানা বকম আবেদন নিবেদন কৰিছিল। এনেবিলাক কামত চৰকাৰৰ পৰা উত্তৰ পোৱাটো টানেই তথাপি কিছু দিনৰ পিচত উত্তৰ পঠিয়ালে যে, এই আৰ্থিক সৰুটৰ দিনত সাহায্য কৰাটো চৰকাৰৰ পক্ষে সম্ভবপৰ নহয়। যোৱা বছৰৰ বাজেট বক্তৃতাত বিত্তমন্ত্রী ডাঙৰীয়াইও কৈছিল যে, এইবিলাক অনুষ্ঠানক আৱশ্যক মতে সাহায্য দিব লাগে। সি যি কি নহওক, বিভাগীয় কৰ্ত্তৃপক্ষৰ অৱহেলাতেই তেওঁলোক সাহায্যৰ পৰা বঞ্চিত হৈ আছে।

যদি সমবায় সমিতি বিলাক গাৱঁত গঠন কৰা হয়, কেৱল অধিক শস্য উৎপাদনৰ কাৰণেই নহয়;—যাতে খেতিয়ক সকলে কৃষিজাত দ্ৰব্য বিলাক বাহি কৰি বাহিবলৈকো পঠাব পাৰে, তাৰো সহায় কৰে। তেনে অনুষ্ঠানে যদি গভৰ্ণমেণ্টৰ পৰা কোনো সহানুভূতি নেপায়, তেনেহলে

কৃষিকার্যত ব্যাঘাট ঘটিব আৰু ঘটিয়েই আছে। ইয়াৰ পৰা গাঁৱলীয়া ৰাইজে কংগ্ৰেছ গভণ মেন্ট আৰু কংগ্ৰেছ অনুষ্ঠানৰ ওপৰত যে আস্থা হেৰুৱাব পাৰে, তাত সন্দেহ নাই। এনেকুৱা বহুত মানুহ আছে, যি বিলাকে নানা ধৰণেৰে শস্য উৎপন্ন কৰিবলৈ চেষ্টা কৰে, কিন্তু জনপ্ৰিয় গভণ মেন্টৰ পৰাও তেওঁলোকে যেতিয়া সহায় সহানুভূতি নাপায় তেতিয়া দুঃখীয়া খেতিয়ক বিনুখ হয়। গতিকে এনেভাবে সমবায় সমিতি গঠন কৰাত ৰাইজৰ যি খিনি টকা খৰচ হৈছে তাক আংশিক ভাবে হলেও চৰকাৰে ঠিক মতে আৰু সময় মতে দি, অধিক শস্য উৎপাদনত ৰাইজক সহায় কৰিব বুলি মই আশা কৰো।

আজি দেশত হাঁহাঁকাৰ অৱস্থা। দেশৰ বৰ্তমান অৱস্থা লৈ লক্ষ্য কৰিলে পুলিচ বাহিনীৰ কিমান দূৰ বেচি আৱশ্যকতা বোধ কৰো সকলোৱে তাক অনুমান কৰিব পাৰিব। এনে অৱস্থাত মই দুঃখেৰে সৈতে জনাব লগীয়া হৈছো যে মই জানিব পাৰিছো যোৱাবাৰ ৫০ জন “চাব-ইন্সপেক্টৰ অব পুলিচ”ৰ কাৰণে আবেদন আহান কৰিছিল কিন্তু তাৰ ভিতৰত মাত্ৰ ২৫ জনকহে নিয়োগ কৰা হ'ল। এনে কিয় হৈছিল? পুলিচ ডিপাৰ্টমেন্টত কাম কৰিবলৈ মানুহৰ আগ্ৰহ কমি গৈছে। যদি আমাৰ graduate সকলক উপযুক্ত বেতন দি এই বিভাগলৈ অনা হয় মোৰ বিশ্বাস, স্ৰচ্চাৰুৰূপে কাম চলাবলৈ এই বিভাগৰ সুবিধা হ'ব আৰু দেশৰ শান্তি ৰক্ষাৰ ব্যৱস্থা ভাল হ'ব। এই বিষয়ে চিন্তা কৰি চাবলৈ মই চৰকাৰক অনুৰোধ কৰিলো। মই খবৰ পাইছো যে পুলিচ ডিপাৰ্টমেন্টৰ কৰ্মচাৰী সকলৰ থকা ঘৰৰ অভাৱ হেতু, বহু কৰ্মচাৰীয়ে ঘৰ সাজিবলৈ মাটি বিচাৰি ডিপাৰ্টমেন্টৰ জৰিয়তে চৰকাৰলৈ আবেদন কৰিছিল। এই বিষয়ে কি হ'ল নহ'ল, মাটি দিয়া হ'বনে নহয় মই চৰকাৰৰ পৰা জানিব খোজো। এনে অৰ্থ সঙ্কটৰ দিনত নানা অসুবিধা আৰু অভিযোগৰ মাজত কাম কৰাটো যে কিমান কষ্টকৰ তাক সকলোৱে জানে। কাঙ্ছেই তেওঁ বিলাকৰ অভাৱ অভিযোগবোৰ পাৰ্থ্যমানে দূৰ কৰিব লাগে আৰু আমাৰ পুলিচ বাহিনীৰ পৰিসৰ বৃদ্ধি কৰিব লাগে। উঠাই দিয়া ‘হোম গাৰ্ড’ বাহিনীটোৰ যে আজিৰ এই অশান্তি আৰু হৈ উঠিব খোজা বিশৃঙ্খলাৰ সম্বন্ধত কিমান আৱশ্যক তাক সকলোৱেই বুজিব পাৰিছে। এই ‘হোম গাৰ্ড’ বাহিনীৰ পুনৰ আহ্বানৰ (Recall) অত্যন্ত আৱশ্যক হৈ পৰিছে। আশা কৰো চৰকাৰে ‘হোম গাৰ্ড’ বাহিনীটো Recall কৰি, পুতোক মহকুমা, পুতোক জিলাতে নিয়োগ কৰি ৰাইজৰ উপকাৰত যাতে আহে তাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব।

(At this stage the Hon'ble Speaker re-occupied the Chair.)

সভাপতি মহোদয়, তাৰ পিচত মই ব্ৰহ্মপুত্ৰৰ উত্তৰ পাৰৰ অৱস্থাৰ সম্পৰ্কে দুঘাৰ মান নটক নোৱাৰো। আজি যেনেকৈ কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰক, অসম খন পিচ পৰি থকা ৰাজ্য বুলি কেন্দ্ৰৰ পৰা ন্যায্য অংশ পাবলৈ আবেদন জনাব লগীয়া হৈছে সেইদৰে ব্ৰহ্মপুত্ৰৰ উত্তৰ পাৰে আজিও উত্তৰ লক্ষীমপুৰ অঞ্চল অসমৰ সকলো মহকুমাৰ ভিতৰত পিচ পৰি থকা বুলি আবেদন জনাব লগীয়া হৈছে। দৰাচলতে উত্তৰ লক্ষীমপুৰ অঞ্চল যে অসমৰ অন্যান্য অঞ্চল বিলাকত কৈও পিচ পৰা—সেইটো কাৰো অবিদিত নহয়। সত্য কথা কবলৈ হলে উত্তৰ পাৰৰ অৱস্থা শোকলগা। ইয়াৰ স্কুল বিলাকৰ অৱস্থা দেখিলে চকু পানী ওলায়—দৰং কলেজৰ অৱস্থা অতি শোচনীয়। উত্তৰ লক্ষীমপুৰৰ পৰা চাউলধোৱাই দি যিটো ৰাস্তা সোণাৰি ঘাটলৈ গৈছে সেই ৰাস্তাটোৰ আজিলৈকে একো পৰিবৰ্তন নহ'ল। Communication Board ত এই আলিটোৰ বিষয়ে কতবাৰ যে কোৱা হ'ল। মই গাঁৱলীয়া কোনো আলি যুদ্ধোত্তৰ পৰিকল্পনাৰ পৰা নলৈ ডিব্ৰুগড়ৰ লগত যোগা-যোগৰ সুবিধা কৰিবৰ কাৰণে এই আলিটোকহে communication বৰ্ডৰ পৰা লোৱাইছিলো কিন্তু তাৰ উন্নতিৰ কাৰণে একো ফল নধৰিল। Post War Scheme ত যি টকা ধৰা হৈছিল তাৰ পৰাও এই ৰাস্তাৰ কাৰণে টকা খৰচ নহ'ল। এই ৰাস্তাটোৰ উন্নতি নোহোৱাৰ ফলত আজি উত্তৰ লক্ষীমপুৰৰ চকুৱা খানা, বৰদলনী, ধেমাজী আদি আওহতীয়া অৰ্থচ খেতি হোৱা ঠাই বিলাকত উৎপন্ন হোৱা ধান, মাহ আদি খেতিয়ক সকলৰ বাহিৰলৈ পঠোৱাত বাধা জন্মিছে। ফলত ধান, মাহ আদিৰ কাৰবাবত middle men বিলাকৰ সন্তা দামত কিনি বাৰিষা বাহিৰলৈ উলিয়াই আনি বেচি দামত বিক্ৰি কৰাৰ সুবিধা হৈছে। আন ফালে এই ৰাস্তাৰে যাতায়তৰ অসুবিধা নোহোৱা হলে এই অঞ্চলৰ খেতিয়ক সকলে নিশ্চয় তেওঁলোকৰ ন্যায্য অংশ

পালেহেঁতেন। আনফালে এই বাস্তব সকলো সময়বে এই বেমেজালিৰ কাৰণে, যাতায়তৰ অস্থ-বিধাৰ কাৰণে, আনকি চৰকাৰৰ Procurement বিভাগৰ যিসকল কৰ্মচাৰী আছে তেওঁলোকেও দুখীয়া খেতিয়ক সকলৰ পৰা ধান কিনিবলৈ যাব নোৱাৰে। এনে অৱস্থাত খেতিয়ক সকলে যি ২/১ মোণ ধান অতি কষ্টেৰে বাহিৰত বিক্ৰি কৰেহি তাতে অতি কম মূল্য পায়। এই বাস্তাটো সোনাৰি ঘাটৰ লগত লগাই নিৰ্মাণ কৰা হলে ডিব্ৰুগড়লৈ খাদ্য-বস্তু, ধান, মাহ, আদি অতি কম সময়ৰ ভিতৰতে লক্ষীমপুৰৰ পৰা যোগান দিবৰ সুবিধা হ'লহেঁতেন। আনফালে ডিব্ৰুগড়ৰ পৰা ডিগবইৰ কেবাচিন, পেটল আদি বদতিয়েদি উত্তৰ লক্ষীমপুৰ পাবলৈ প্ৰায় ৩০ দিন লাগে। যদি এই বাস্তা P. W. D. এ ললেহেঁতেন তেন্তে ডিব্ৰুগড়ৰ পৰা, পাবলৈ নোহোৱা কেবাচিন তেল, পেটল আদি ২।২ দিনতে উত্তৰ লক্ষীমপুৰ ভৰি গ'লহেঁতেন আৰু এই অঞ্চলৰ মানুহৰ কষ্টৰ বোজা পাতলিলহেঁতেন। যুদ্ধৰ সময়ত যুদ্ধবুলি, যুদ্ধৰ পাচতো সুবিধা থকা স্বত্বেও এই বাস্তা নিৰ্মাণ কৰা কাম নহ'ল। উত্তৰ লক্ষীমপুৰ পিচপৰা অৱস্থাতেই পৰি বল।

The Hon'ble The SPEAKER : আপোনাৰ সময় শেষ হ'ল।

Srijut HEM CHANDRA HAZARIKA : মাননীয় সভাপতি মহোদয়, মোক আৰু দুই মিনিট সময় দিয়ক; মোৰ বহু কথা কবলৈ আছে।

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER : আৰু এক মিনিট পাব।

Srijut HEM CHANDRA HAZARIKA : তাৰ পিচত মাননীয় সদস্যসকলে সকলোৱে জানে যে, উত্তৰ লক্ষীমপুৰৰ অঞ্চলবিলাকত প্ৰচুৰ খেতি হয় আৰু বৃষ্ণপুত্ৰৰ পানীয়ে বহুবি নষ্ট কৰি মানুহৰ আঁকাল আনি দিয়ে। উত্তৰ লক্ষীমপুৰীয়া ৰাইজক ডিব্ৰু নদী আৰু জাপজুপ আলি ছিগাৰ ফলত একমাত্ৰ বদতি ঘাটৰ পৰা খাদ্য সৰবৰাহ কৰাত বাৰিষা এই মহকুমাৰ ৰাইজে কি কষ্ট ভোগ কৰিব লগা হয় সেই কষ্টৰ বিষয়ে ভুক্ত-ভোগী নহলে অনুমান কৰা টান। এইবাৰ ডিব্ৰু নদী-ঘাটৰ যি অৱস্থা, বাৰিষা ৰায়তৰ খোৱা বস্ত্ৰৰ অভাৱত হাঁহাঁকাৰ অৱস্থা হ'ব; কাৰণ বৰ্ত্তমানৰ ডিব্ৰুঘাটৰ যি অৱস্থা, বাৰিষা অনেক দিনলৈ মাল অনা-নিয়া বন্ধ থাকিবই। এনে অৱস্থাত জাহাজ কোম্পানীয়ে নআলি গুৰুলৈকে লক্ষীমপুৰলৈ মাল অনা নিয়াৰ সুবিধাৰ কাৰণে জাহাজ ঘাট নিবৰ প্ৰতিশ্ৰুতি দিয়াত ৰাইজৰ নানা আবেদন নিবেদনৰ ফলত নআলিটো Communication Board ৰ পৰা লোৱা হয় কিন্তু তাৰ কাম আজিও আৰম্ভ নহ'ল। উত্তৰ ট্ৰাক 'বডৰ' দলংবিলাক ভাগি গৈছে; পাৰঘাটত নাৱৰ অভাৱ! নাৰায়ণপুৰৰ পৰা হাৰমতিয়েদি উত্তৰ ট্ৰাক 'বড' নিবৰ কাৰণে যি আঁচনি কৰা হৈছিল সেই আঁচনিমতে আলি বন্ধা কাম হাতত নললে লক্ষীমপুৰৰ মানুহক বহিৰ্জগতৰ লগত বাৰিষাকালত সম্বন্ধহীন কৰি ধোৱা হ'ব। উত্তৰ-লক্ষীমপুৰ আৰু তেজপুৰৰ মাধ্যমিক শিক্ষাৰ কাৰণে যিবোৰ ল'ৰা হাইস্কুল আৰু ছোৱালী হাইস্কুল আছে—যদিও সেই অনুষ্ঠান বিলাক জাগৃত জনসাধাৰণৰ শিক্ষাৰ উন্নতিৰ অৰ্থে অত্যাবশ্যকীয় তথাপি কৰ্ত্তৃ পক্ষৰ সেই-বিলাকলৈ অৱহেলাৰ ফলস্বৰূপে সেইবিলাক ধ্বংসপ্ৰাপ্ত প্ৰায়। সেইবিলাক অনুষ্ঠান যেন চৰকাৰে ৰক্ষা কৰে। বিশেষকৈ এই অঞ্চলত যি খন বুনিয়াদী বিদ্যালয় আছে সি আজি অনেক দিন যাবও জুৰুলা হৈ পৰিছে—সেই বুনিয়াদী শিক্ষাৰ কেন্দ্ৰটোত যদি চৰকাৰে অথসাহায্য নকৰে সি অচিৰে লোপ পাব আৰু পানবাৰী অঞ্চলৰ কংগ্ৰেছ কৰ্ম্মীসকল হতাশ হৈ পৰিব আৰু ৰাইজৰ মঙ্গলৰ অৰ্থে কৰা এনে অনুষ্ঠান বিলাকৰ কাম কৰিবলৈ কৰ্ম্মীসকলে উদগনি হেৰোৱাব। সেই কাৰণে গভৰ্ণমেণ্টক মই অনুৰোধ কৰো যেন ৰাইজৰ উন্নতি কৰে গঢ়ি তোলা যি বিলাক অনুষ্ঠান সেই বিলাকৰ আৱশ্যকতা বোধ কৰি সেইবিলাকক যৎপৰোনাস্তি সহানুভূতি দেখুৱায়।

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER : আপোনাৰ সময় হল—বাৰু, আৰু এক মিনিট কওক।

Srijut HEM CHANDRA HAZARIKA : সভাপতি মহোদয়, উত্তৰ-লক্ষীমপুৰৰ চিকিৎসালয়ৰ বিষয়ে কেইটামান কথা কওঁ। উত্তৰ-লক্ষীমপুৰৰ নিচিনা ঠাইত, বেগাব হলে ঔষধৰ অভাৱত মানুহে প্ৰাণ এৰিব লগা হয়। এই মহকুমাত যিখন দাতব্য ঔষধালয় আছে সেই ঔষধালয় Local Board ৰ হাততে এৰি দিয়া হৈছে, ঔষধৰ নিয়মিত যোগানৰ অভাৱ, যন্ত্ৰপাতিৰ অভাৱ আৰু বেমাৰীৰ চিকিৎসাৰ কাৰণে বিচনাৰ কোনো সুবিধা নথকাৰ হেতু উত্তৰ-লক্ষীমপুৰ মহকুমাৰ মানুহৰ কষ্টৰ সীমা নাইকিয়া হৈছে। সেই

উদ্দেশ্যৰেই, যোৱাবাৰো মই আলোচনা কৰিছিলো আৰু মাননীয় বিত্তমন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে যোৱা বছৰ উত্তৰ-লক্ষীমপুৰত পদাৰ্পণ কৰোতে প্ৰতিশ্ৰুতিও দিছিল যে উত্তৰ-লক্ষীমপুৰৰ নিচিনা আওহতীয়া ঠাইৰ মানুহৰ অভাৱ অভিযোগৰ প্ৰতি আমি সততে চকু ৰাখিম। সেই অভাৱ অভিযোগ দূৰ কৰিবলৈ আমি উত্তৰ-লক্ষীমপুৰৰ বাইজৰ তৰফৰ পৰা অনেক আবেদন নিবেদনও কৰিছিলো, কিন্তু তাৰ একো ফল নহল। সেই কাৰণে চৰকাৰক মই টানি অনুৰোধ কৰো, উত্তৰ-লক্ষীমপুৰীয়া বাইজৰ প্ৰতি সদয় হৈ তেওঁলোকৰ দুখ-দুগতি লাঘৱ কৰিবলৈ যেন চেষ্টা কৰে।

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER : মাননীয় সদস্যৰ সময় শেষ হল।

Srijut DANDESWAR HAZARIKA : মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ ডাঙৰীয়া, মই বাজেট আলোচনাত যোগ নিদিও বুলিয়েই ভাবিছিলো—কিন্তু কেইজনমান মাননীয় সদস্যই কানি নিবাবণী সম্পৰ্কে কেআঘাৰ মান কৈ গৈছে—সেই কাৰণে মই এই বিষয়ে অলপ কোৱা উচিত বুলি ভাবি কবলৈ থিয় দিছো।

কানি নিবাবণী অভিযান চলা আজি ২ বছৰ হল। ১৯৪৮ চনৰ ১লা এপ্ৰিলৰ পৰা যি আইন বলবৎ হৈছে সেই আইনৰ দ্বাৰা আমাৰ গোটেই অসমত ঠায়ে ঠায়ে কমিটি গঠন কৰা হৈছে। সেই কমিটিয়ে কি ধৰণে কাম কৰিছে সেই কথা বহলাই কবলৈ গলে বোধকৰো সময়ৰ অভাৱ হব। সেই কাৰণে মই মুঠতে এই টোৱেই কওঁ যে ১৯৪৮-৪৯ চনৰ ভিতৰত প্ৰায় ২ হাজাৰ চোৰাং কানিৰ case ধৰা হৈছিল। এই ২ হাজাৰ case ৰ ভিতৰত শতকৰা ৯৫ জনক ভাল শাস্তি দিয়া হৈছে। সেই শাস্তি কিৰকমে দিয়া হৈছিল তাক কাগজে পত্ৰে আপোনালোকে দেখিবলৈ পাইছে। ৬ মাহৰ পৰা আৰম্ভ কৰি ৪-৫ বছৰ পৰ্য্যন্ত সশ্রম কৰাদও দিয়া হৈছিল, আৰু যোৱাবছৰৰ ভিতৰত প্ৰায় ১৭।১০ মৌন মাল চোৰাং কানি আসামত ধৰা পৰে। ইয়াৰ ভিতৰত Non-Official Organisation বিলাকৰ কথা আগতে আমাৰ মাননীয় সভ্য শ্ৰীযুত ভদ্রকান্ত গগৈয়ে কৈ গৈছে যে যিবিলাকে এই নিবাবণি কাম কৰিছে তেওঁলোক ৰৰ অবিশ্বাসী আৰু অনুপযুক্ত।

Srijut BHADRA KANTA GOGOI : মই ডিব্ৰুগড়ৰ কথাহে কৈছো।

Srijut DANDESWAR HAZARIKA : মই ডিব্ৰুগড়ৰ কথাহে কৈছো। তেখেতে বোধকৰো জানে যে ডিব্ৰুগড়ত যি সকলে কানি নিবাবণীত কাম কৰিছে সেই সকল হৈছে গাঁৱৰ বাইজৰ ভিতৰত কাম কৰা মানুহ আৰু হবপাৰে তেওঁলোকৰ দুই এজন বয়সস্থ কাম কৰিবৰ শক্তি নাই। তথাপি তেখেতৰ ঘৰৰ ওচৰৰ বালিমৰা বাগিছাত যিটো case ধৰা হৈছিল সেইটো যিজনে ধৰিছিল তেখেত বোধকৰো গগৈ ডাঙৰীয়াৰে আত্মীয় লোক। তেখেত ৭১ বছৰীয়া বুঢ়া। তেখেতে ৰৰ যত্নেৰে সেই case টো ধৰিছিল—তাৰ কাৰণে তেখেতৰ শলাগ লব লাগিব। আমি এইটো কথা মনত ৰাখিব লাগে যে যিবিলাক বেচৰকাৰী অনুষ্ঠান আছে সেই বিলাকৰ কৰ্তব্য অকল case ধৰাই নহয়। এই অনুষ্ঠান বিলাকৰ কাম হৈছে জনমতৰ সৃষ্টি কৰা।

আসাম প্ৰদেশৰ পৰা এতিয়ালৈকে ৪ জনমান কানিৰ বেপাৰীক বহিষ্কাৰ কৰা হৈছে। আমাৰ কৰ্মী সকলৰ সহায় নোপোৱা হলে এনে কাম কৰিব পৰা নগল হেঁতেন। ডিব্ৰুগড়ৰ পৰা দুজন কানি বেপাৰীক বহিষ্কাৰ কৰা হৈছে। [voice কোন কোন লোকক বহিষ্কাৰ কৰা হৈছে।] এজনৰ নাম আম্গৰ আলি, তেওঁ এতিয়া মৰিছে আৰু এজন ইজৰাইল খাঁ—তেওঁক ৩ বছৰৰ কাৰণে আসামৰ পৰা বহিষ্কাৰ কৰা হৈছে। কিন্তু case টো এতিয়াও High Court ত pending হৈ আছে। গতিকে তেখেতে যিবিলাক অভিযোগ আনিছে সেইটো মই যুক্তি সঙ্গত বুলি নাতাবো। শ্ৰীযুত হৰিনাৰায়ণ বৰুৱাই কৈছে যে আমাৰ যিবিলাক কাম কৰা মানুহ সেই সকলোবিলাকে যদি সঁচাকৈয়ে কাম কৰিলে হেঁতেন তেনেহলে এই কানি নিবাবণী অভিযানত বহুতো আগবাঢ়িব পাৰিলোহেঁতেন। যোৱা বছৰ, এবছৰ কাম কৰি Non-official Organisation বিলাকে আসামত কিমান কানিয়া আছে সেইবিষয়ে পিয়ল কৰিছিল। সেই পিয়লত পোৱা গৈছে যে

গোটেই আসামত পায় ১৬ হাজাৰ কানিয়া আছে—তাৰ ভিতৰত পাহাৰীয়া সকলেই বেচি। সেইকাৰণে তেওঁলোকক কাপি এবিবলৈ চিকিৎসাৰ কাৰণে ব্যৱস্থা কৰিছে। মিকিব পাহাৰত চিকিৎসা কৰিব লাগে বুলি মাননীয়া Deputy Speaker, খংসেন মহোদয়ই কৈছিল, কাৰণ মিকিব পাহাৰত বহুতো কানিয়া আছে আৰু সিবিলাকক কানি এবাত সহায় কৰিবলৈ চিকিৎসা কৰিব লাগে। যোৱা বছৰ মই গোটেই খিনি কথাই কৈছিলো কিন্তু অথ সফটৰ কাৰণেই চৰকাৰে এই টকা দিব নোৱাৰিলে। যাহোক এই বছৰ এটা ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব বুলি আশা কৰিলো। মিকিব, আবৰ, মিছিমি পাহাৰ আৰু খাচীয়া জয়ন্তীয়া পাহাৰতও এই অভিযানৰ কাম চলি আছে। এতিয়া কথা হৈছে যিবিলাক কানিয়াই এবাৰ কানি খাবলৈ এবিছে সেইবিলাকে আকৌ কানি খাইছেনে নাই? মোৰ বিশ্বাস সিবিলাকে এতিয়া একেবাৰে কানি এবি দিছে আৰু চেহাৰাও ভাল হৈছে।

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: মাননীয় সদস্যৰ সময় শেষ হৈছে আৰু।

Srijut DANDESWAR HAZARIKA: মাননীয় সভাপতি ডাঙৰীয়া, মোক আৰু এক মিনিট সময় দিয়ক। তাৰ পিচত তেখেতে আৰু এটা কথা সুধিছিল যে আৰু নতুন কানিয়াৰ সৃষ্টি হৈছেনে কি? এই কথা সোধাত কিমানদূৰ যুক্তি আছে কব নোৱাৰো, কিন্তু আমি যি বিপৰ্টি পাইছো তাৰ পৰাই বুজিছো যে নতুন কানিয়াৰ সৃষ্টি হোৱা নাই। চৰকাৰী আৰু বে-চৰকাৰী কৰ্মচাৰীৰ পৰিশ্ৰম আৰু যত্ন চাৰি পাচ হাজাৰ কানিয়াই কানি খাবলৈ এবিছে। যাহোক আশা কৰো, যি যিসকলৰ চেষ্টাৰ দ্বাৰা যে বিশেষকৈ মই শ্ৰীযুত ভদ্রকান্ত গগৈদেৱক অনুৰোধ কৰিছো, যে ডিব্ৰুগড় অঞ্চলত, য'ত কা নিয়া আৰু কানিৰ চোৰাং কাৰবাৰ বেচি তাত আমাৰ কাৰ্যত যথোপযুক্ত ভাবে সহায় সহযোগ কৰি কানি নিবাৰণী অভিযান কৃতকাৰ্য হবলৈ সুবিধা দিয়ে।

Maulavi Saiyid MUHAMMAD SAADULLA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, "Last August Government of India faced with the acute problem of inflation, consulted various interests and as a result of the deliberations enunciated certain broad principles of policy. One recommendation and in fact a cardinal point in the policy was that the Central and the Provinces should balance their budgets. An examination of the Provincial budgets would reveal a scrupulous anxiety to adhere to the letter of this recommendation while disregarding the spirit behind it. The budgets where to curb the inflationary forces, but in that process other inflationary forces have been let loose."

This is an extract from a brochure, issued recently by the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry. I would not quote the figures from the different provinces as I have only a limited time to finish my remarks in, but it is a fact that most provinces have declared a surplus and where there is a deficit, the gap have been sought to be filled by new taxation. Unfortunately, Assam has failed to balance her budget in spite of additional taxation and the Hon'ble Finance Minister bewails that the year 1950-51 will end with a deficit of a sum of Rs.86 lakhs 89 thousand, a huge figure relatively to our revenue income.

To my mind, this is a pointer of great import, to those who have the future of Assam and her prosperity at heart. I view the trend of Assam's finances and its administration by the present Government, with great alarm. I do not agree with the Hon'ble Finance Minister about the calculated small deficit in the working of 1949-50 of Rs.58 lakhs 86 thousand, which at one time according to him was feared to be in the neighbourhood of Rupees one and half

crores. I condemn such complacency and misreading of the figures and dark situation. If hon. Members will turn to the Budget Memorandum at top of page 10, they will read a different story. The budget year 1949-50 started with an opening balance of Rs.4 crores 40 lakhs and 70 thousands. The Revised estimates for the same year expected that the opening balance will still contain a sum of Rs 2 crores 20 lakhs and 91 thousands. But, actually it is feared that by the end of 31st March 1950, the closing balance will stand at Rs.1 crore 36 lakhs and 85 thousands only. What has become of this huge sum of over Rs 3 crores to be exact, Rs.3 crores, 3 lakhs and 85 thousands? That is the difference between the opening balance and the estimated closing balance after working of the year 1949-50. What has become of this huge sum of over Rs.3 crores? It cannot run into thin air. Therefore, the sum must have been spent in the current year. If so, can one take the view that the year will close with a deficit of Rs 58 lakhs and 86 thousand only? Sir, it will not pay to minimise the critical situation, the Finance Ministry should have made a clean breast of all the expenditure they have incurred and indicated clearly and truly the deficit, however high it may be. It is no joke to see that our reserve, that is the opening balance of revenue to be depleted by the incredibly huge sum of over Rs.3 crores. In spite of this ugly situation, the Hon'ble Finance Minister has made a wrong approach in framing the budget for 1950-51. He has first calculated how much he will spend in the year and then proceeds to find the revenue. This procedure is applicable to rich Governments of Europe and America, because of the high national products of those countries and their high national savings. I will give the national *per capita* income of a few countries, to illustrate my point.

Norway is comparatively a poor country according to Western standards, and yet, the *per capita* national income is Rs.1,704. Australia Rs.2,274, U. K. Rs.2,666, Denmark Rs.2,760, New Zealand Rs.3,103, Sweden Rs.3,504, Switzerland Rs.3,970, while Canada has a *per capita* national income per year of Rs.4,230. United States of America tops the list with a huge figure of Rs. 7,318 whereas *per capita* national income per year in India is only Rs.206. I stagger in trying to calculate the *per capita* national income of a poor province like Assam. Undoubtedly and not industrialised, and therefore, is not in a position to indulge in the reverse process of first calculating the expenditure and then trying to meet the fund. The high national savings of these progressive countries offer an elastic source of supply. The result is that the reserve of sustenance and plenty abounding in these countries is so great that their Governments are in a position to draw upon their economy to the extent needed to the occasion. It is patent that such a procedure is unsuitable to Indian conditions when Assam's finances are at such a low level, one should have found extreme caution in incurring new expenditure, and yet we find that over 5 lakhs of rupees, some non-recurring and a major portion recurring is proposed to be incurred next year in new projects. One could excuse new expenditure, provided they are productive of future revenue, but I am afraid, that all the items of new schemes are unproductive. The actual allocation between the recurring and non recurring expenditures will be found at page 11 of the Budget Memorandum.

On the revenue side, some assumptions have been made of receiving grants from the Centre. I would have expected our Government to be wise after their experience of last year. While presenting the Budget for 1949-50, the Hon'ble Finance Minister in March, 1949 assumed that they will get a sum of Rs.70 lakhs from the Government of India and framed the Budget accordingly. I criticised in my speech last year about this, and I proved to be correct. The Government of India refused to advance anything more than Rs.160 lakhs whereas the expectation of the Assam Ministry was Rs.240 lakhs. The Budget

this time also, reveals the same tendency, and our Hon'ble Finance Minister has based his Budget figures on assumption of receipts from the Centre of two sums of 34 lakhs and of Trs. 20,71 and these will be found at page 11 of the Budget Memorandum, and a sum of Rs.2,50,000 for the maintenance of National High Ways and 75 lakhs as Centre's contribution for the Shillong-Silchar-Tripura Road. The letter will be found at page 46 of the Budget Memorandum. Even Government have realised that they are skating on tenderice in this assumption, for in the Budget Memorandum, we read the following at top of page 11 :

"It will be seen that the estimated revenue deficit of Trs. 86,89 will increase or decrease according to increase or decrease of grants-in-aid in the above account".

That the position is extremely disquieting is obvious from another extract from the Budget Memorandum at page 12.

"The Bank balance dwindled on several occasions below the stipulated minimum of Trs.500 during the current year and Government had to go in for short-term loans to supplement the balance. As the position is not likely to improve during the coming year due to manifold increase in expenditure, a short-term loan of Trs. 22,000 has been estimated for the next year".

As next year's income includes this loan money of over two crores, the hon. Members may deduce how the deficit for next year can remain at 86 lakhs and odd.

I am placing these figures before the hon. Members, not by way of criticism of the Hon'ble Finance Minister for he is aware of the state of low estimates and the step-motherly treatment that he has received from the Centre. As I have spoken in detail on this subject both on the floor of this House in previous years as well as in the Constituent Assembly, I do not like to repeat the same thing again. But I am at once with the Hon'ble Minister of Finance that the country as a whole should impress the Central Government of the extreme iniquity of the allocation of income-tax and the export duty on jute, not to speak of our just, reasonable and legitimate demand for a share in the excise and export duty on tea, petrol etc. Every lover of the country must be conscious of this gloomy picture of our finances.

Like last year, I suggest only two methods of rehabilitating our finances. First, although the bulk of the income-tax are paid at Calcutta and London by the tea industry of Assam,—Our share of those payments are not available to our State on the basis of distribution of the divisible pool of income-tax—by the Centre.—Our share of income-tax is expected to be over one crore forty lakhs. This you will find, Sir, at page 13 of the Memorandum. If we can persuade the tea industry or even compel them by some means to pay their income-tax in Assam, even under the present iniquitous system of allocation, our share may rise up to 2 crores. We can augment our finances by another crore or more if you allowed another distillery to be installed in Assam to make foreign liquor. The raw materials for this is abundant in Assam and growers of these raw materials will also get benefit. This move cannot be against the spirit of Prohibition, for we have a distillery in Assam for country liquor and our Government gets over half a crore as revenue from country liquor and spirit. These figures will be found at bottom of page 10 of the Budget Estimates.

Curtailement of avoidable expenditure should be vigorously resorted to. I indicated lines of reduction in expenditure in my last year's Budget speech. I advocated the sale of the aeroplanes maintained by Assam Government. I wonder if those planes have been sold, but there is a significant remark at page 25 of the Memorandum to the effect that the aeroplanes " have been handed

over to the Government of India". I believe the House would like to know if the aeroplanes have been sold and if so, what they fetched to Assam coffers. Whereas in the Budget of 1949-50 a sum of Rs.2,91,250 was placed for expenses of aeroplanes, we see that a sum of a lakh of rupees has been shown for this purpose at page 65 of the Budget. If the aeroplanes are gone, why is this maintenance expenditure of a lakh of rupees provided? We should scrutinise the General Administration Budget carefully to see if there is possibility of reduction of expenditure, as this Head has increased from Rs.34,38,000 in 1938-39 to Rs.66,99,000 in the year 1949-50.

I could say many things about State Transport, but the time is short and as Mr. Morley has already criticised them in detail, I refrain from analysing the figures placed before the House. What I want to emphasise is that a gloating reference of Rupees 19 lakhs as surplus of revenue income over expenditure in the working of transport would not do, but a regular costing account and the proper balance-sheet should be prepared to find if any real income is accrued to the State. (*Voices of "hear" "hear" from the European Members.*) I emphasise the word "real". A surplus in the working does not reveal the true state of affairs. Taking up the motor transport by Government themselves, they had lost a huge sum, as I pointed out last year, from the registration fees of motor vehicles and taxation of motor vehicles and such other items of revenue. Then the interest charges for the huge capital sum invested has to be debited to expenditure side before you can arrive at the proper figure of the net income.

Sir, I have only a few minutes more time and therefore I would not like to flog a dead horse by criticising the budget figures and the statement provided by the Hon'ble Finance Minister. I have given chapter and verse for my criticism already. But I would like to touch on another matter which has found a place in the long speech of the Hon'ble Finance Minister. I will refer to 'Settlement'. He has been good enough to tell us that Government have impressed the local officers the urgent necessity to render help to the landless cultivators in obtaining settlement of lands. A group of river eroded people from Palashbari side of Kamrup applied to him for wasteland. He referred them to the Deputy Commissioner and the Sub Deputy Collector of Gauhati. These Officers settled them at Government *khas* land in Panikhati in the same district. These people after six months' labour rendered the lands cultivable, but on the 22nd of February 1950 a mob of between 300 and 400 people belonging to—according to the reports sent to me—"Nepalis, Kacharis and Rabha tribals" drove the settlers away and set fire to their *bashas*. I draw the attention of the Hon'ble Minister of Revenue—he is also a Minister of Finance—to this state of affairs.

I have heard similar troubles in the northern part of Goalpara district, and just now my hon. Friend, Professor Sarwan, has informed me that it is a fact that many new settlers have been forcibly ejected by other raiyats and in some cases even by 'faked' co-operative societies, in Upper Assam, that is, in Dibrugarh, North Lakhimpur and other places. My Friend, Srijut Dalbir Singh Lohar, had taken me to task because I stated that Nepalis are also implicated in this to me along with their representations to the Government by telegrams and letters mentioned "Nepalis" as part of the crowd of aggressors.

In this connection I want to comment on the sound advice given to the House by my Friend, Srijut Harinarayan Barua, namely, that we should not utter anything or speak in such a way in the House which would rouse bitter feelings between communities and communities outside this Chamber. Factual statements that prices of certain commodities in Pakistan were cheaper than in India led three hon. Members to criticise me vehemently that I have preferred Pakistan rule over that of India. Such twisting of facts and warpers of motive had the desired result and I received this threatening letter by post, dated 15th of this

month, probably as a result of the wild and unfounded utterances of those critics, over the discussions we had here on the 14th. I had been spared so long by miscreants as my life was not threatened till the 15th though I know some Muslim leaders of Shillong received such anonymous threatening letters many weeks ago. I am constrained, therefore, to assume that this threatening of my life and of all the inmates of my family is a direct outcome of the 'Marching Orders' that I received from the Chief Whip of the Congress Party my Friend—shall I call him Srijut or Sriman, I think I can call him Sriman—Purna Chandra Sarma. I propose in the absence of the Hon'ble Chief Minister to hand over this letter that I received to the Hon'ble Finance Minister for appropriate action he likes to take. I mentioned about this letter to Sriman Purna Chandra Sarma before we met here and he advised me to hand it over to the Police. I leave the matter in the hands of the Hon'ble Finance Minister.

The Hon'ble Srijut BISHNURAM MEDHI: With the envelope also ?

Maulavi Saiyid MUHAMMAD SAADULLA: Yes, everything. This was posted in Shillong and bears the date 15th—it is typed written and it may be easy to trace the type-writer. It says, "In every walk of your life it is crystal clear that you want to make Assam Pakistan. Be careful. Your life is at stake. Your whole family is going to be murdered by us very soon". I have been long in the public life of this State and in previous years when I was Head of the Administration I had received threatening letters but they related to myself alone and nobody has ever thought of threatening of wiping out the entire family as this threatening letter says. People say that I am a religious man ; whether I am religious or irreligious I can claim this much that my dealings even with the worst enemy of mine has been one of civility, nobility and fellow feeling. I have run my days, I do not care for my life, it will end sooner or later, but for my family to be threatened like this—probably on very wrong rendering of what has been said in the House—will be, shall I say, of the highest ungratefulness.

I would not have placed this matter before the House but in order to emphasise the fact that whatever we speak here is spread to the town in very garbled version. Therefore, I would request and appeal each hon. Member that we should not speak in a manner without due grounds anything that may rouse ill feelings and misconceptions outside. I had great admiration for my Friend, Sriman Beliram Das, who has espoused a public cause and who has invested in journalism by reading out his speech today before the House—that was sheer poison and such poisonous words were challenged both by the Chair as well as the Hon'ble Finance Minister.

My forefathers came to Assam exactly 350 years ago and they lived and died here and made Assam their own country. I am proud to claim myself to be foremost Assamese patriot along with those who put the 'white cap'. I intend to live and serve Assam in my humble capacity till my last breath—"Assam Jai", "Assam for ever".

The Hon'ble Srijut BISHNURAM MEDHI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am really sorry that the Leader of the Opposition has received such an anonymous letter wherein his life and the life of his family members has been threatened. I assure him that I will take whatever action possible to trace out the culprit if it be possible under any circumstances. I also entirely agree with him that in all our talks inside this House we should restrain our speeches in such a way that our speeches may not rouse our feeling between community and community, especially at a time when the country is passing through disorder and the activities of the anti-social elements are trying to take advantage of the disorder and chaotic condition of the country by spreading false rumours and issuing threatening

letters. I have heard that in certain villages letters are sent for indulging in loot, murder and arson with a threat of victimising them in case they fail to join in these illegal activities. In an atmosphere now prevailing it is the bounden duty of people of all classes and communities to keep their heads cool and all join together and co-operate with Government in their efforts to put down this disorderly act. In this effort I expect whole-hearted co-operation from all corners of the House and the public outside. I am feeling very bad indeed that I have not been able to run from this place to meet all these rowdy elements and offer my life in sacrifice for the peace of the country. As the hon. Members know that we do not believe in so many words in violence, violence; can only be quelled by non-violence. Now the country has been overtaken by panic and ill-feeling. Most of them get panic-stricken and run away from their homes instead of defending their life and property. It is our bounden duty to remove that panic, we must create confidence among the minds of citizens. A handful of disorderly men taking advantage of the situation is creating disorder by spreading panic in the country. So I appeal to the hon. Members that they are not overtaken by this panic and we must prevent this panic. We are pledged to a democratic life by giving protection to every one irrespective of caste and creed. It is no use abusing Pakistan Government because Pakistan do not believe in secular State, they believe in religious State, we do not believe in that. Merely because Pakistan does something illegal and improper, is it desirable for us to follow them? In view of the circumstances it is no good finding fault with others. It should be our duty to try to establish peace and order in the country so that a handful of men taking advantage of the situation may not create disorder in such a way. With these few preliminary words I would like now to go into the matter that has been referred to in connection with general discussion of the Budget. I have already assured Maulavi Md. Saadulla that we would take whatever steps possible under the circumstances, but I may incidentally mention that I used to receive such letters almost daily sometime after I was called upon to take charge of this office and many of these anonymous letters threatening my life I used to tear and throw them in waste paper basket. However one such letter was left on the table, most probably it was sent along with other letters to office where from it was sent to the police. Police however could not trace out the culprit. I am quite sure that Maulavi Muhammad Saadulla will never treat this anonymous letter seriously. This must be the action of irresponsible person, there is no doubt about it, and the culprit, if found out, will be dealt with according to law. I assure Maulavi Muhammad Saadulla that he will get all necessary protection from the Government against any violence or threat of violence.

Before going into the Budget in detail I would like to reply to a few questions that have been raised in regard to settlement operation. I did not receive any report whatsoever that some people were driven out and their houses were being burnt. We have not received any representation whatsoever, but I may assure that persons found guilty will be punished according to law. (Maulavi Muhammad Saadulla—It was 22nd of February.) Any party aggrieved by order of eviction or order of Revenue officer not issuing Pattas, will however have to move the Deputy Commissioner, or Tribunal, *i.e.*, the High Court.

With regard to Government aeroplanes the recurring expenditure was found to be very heavy. We wrote to the Government of India, even before the last Budget Session and the Government of India agreed to receive the aeroplanes and maintain them till disposal of the 'planes. The 'planes were made over to the Government of India on the condition that they would maintain them and sell them to the suitable purchaser. I think both the 'planes are undergoing repairs at Bangalore. After the thorough repairs of both the 'planes and the receipt of the necessary certificate, Civil Aviation Department will fix the price of both the 'planes. In case we consider the price to be insufficient we shall have

the option of taking back the aeroplanes on payment in the cost of repair. The price has not yet been fixed.

Regarding the State Transport business—I quite agree with Mr. Morley as well as the Hon. Leader of the Opposition that a balance sheet showing the amount of investment, interest charge, depreciation should be prepared to ascertain the actual profit and loss accounts. The amount invested as well as depreciation and interest or capital invested, etc., will have to be taken into consideration. Other incidental charges, for instance, registration fees, permit fees, etc., should also be taken into consideration. I have already directed the Department to prepare a proper balance sheet. The balance sheet will have to be audited by the Comptroller, and after it has been audited by him it will be placed before the House, and then only the House will be in a position to see the exact position of the State Transport business. The Revised Budget regarding State Transport as usual is prepared from the figures of receipt and expenditure between April and September. This period is the most slack period and the income is always less. On basis of these six months the Revised Estimate is prepared and does not represent the true picture of the working of Shillong-Gauhati portion of the State Transport completed one year on the 31st December 1949 and I informed the House from the latest available figures that this section earned about 19 lakhs after deducting total direct expenditure. The Dibrugarh portion commenced only from 1st of October 1949, and that portion was not taken into consideration at the time of the preparation of the Revised Estimate. That is why I wanted to give the House the information from the latest available figures. I gave the figures from the receipt and expenditure up to 31st December, 1949, *i.e.*, for complete one year of the Shillong-Gauhati Road.

The Hon. Leader of the Opposition has expressed grave doubts about the help that has been expected from the Government of India as I stated in my Budget speech. In the Budget we have calculated 34 lakhs as the receipt under Article 275 of the Constitution to be received from the Government of India being the excess of expenditure over the revenues for the administration of the Scheduled Districts. I will just read out the relevant portions of my speech and of the letter which we have received from the Government of India in regard to our claim. The letter was received by us on the 12th March, I stated this: "In addition to such development schemes, Assam is entitled, under the same Article, to be paid out of the Consolidated Fund of India as grants-in-aid to the revenue of the State of Assam sum (capital and recurring) equivalent to the average excess of expenditure over the revenue during the two calendar years immediately preceding the commencement of the Constitution in respect of the administration of the Tribal Areas specified in the Schedule VI which amounts to Rs.34 lakhs." Of course according to their estimate now it comes to Rs.30 lakhs. I have also stated that we are entitled to a further sum of 30 lakhs necessary for financing the continuance of the development schemes already started with the approval of the Government of India. This claim has also been accepted by the Government of India, but they say that the figure may be less than that given in my speech. The amounts, however, are to be determined by the Comptroller after verification of amounts. Further I said, "these two amounts are likely to be increased by Rs.46 lakhs in case the cost of construction of the portion of Jowai-Haflong-Silchar Road falling within scheduled areas is taken into consideration at the time of calculation of the amount under the Article". Under Article 275, Government of India is bound to pay the amount spent on this road falling in the tribal areas. I will now read the relevant portion to show that the Government of India have substantially accepted my contention.

"I am directed to invite attention to the request made to the Government of India by the Government of Assam for financial assistance to tide over their

budgetary difficulties and to state that the Government of India have decided that they would be prepared to assist the Assam Government in all by a sum of Rs.1 crore in 1950-51. This sum will be inclusive of the statutory liability of the Government of India for the areas specified in the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution and will be made available to the Government of Assam. Under Article 275 of the Constitution, the liability of the Government of India would include (a) the average excess of expenditure over the revenues during the two years immediately preceding the commencement of the Constitution in respect of the administration of the Tribal Areas specified in Part A of the Table appended to paragraph 20 of the Sixth Schedule and (b) the costs of such schemes of development as may be undertaken by Assam with the approval of the Government of India for the purpose of raising the level of administration of the said areas to that of the administration of the rest of the areas of that State. It is understood that a sum of Rs.30 lakhs represents the average excess of expenditure over the revenues...in respect of the administration of these areas and that an average sum of Rs.24 lakhs had been spent on development schemes in these areas in the past."

But according to our calculation, in both cases the amount will be much more. In the former case it is more than Rs.34 lakhs and in the latter case it is 30 lakhs and it may be more because many of the expenditure are debited after several months. I am quite sure that this amount will have to be paid by the Government of India. The expenditure on the Shillong-Jowai Road which is included in the Scheduled districts and which amounts to Rs.46 lakhs will also have to be paid by the Government of India. We have issued a separate letter with regard to that. We have not received any intimation from the Government of India and I am sure the Government of India will have no other alternative but to accept this amount.

If these amounts are accepted, in that case the deficit will come to about 11 lakhs and that 11 lakhs also will disappear if we take into consideration the fact that there are Rs.35 lakhs under the Contingency Fund, provided in the Budget. But some amount may not be spent. The Budget is not at all a deficit one if all these factors are taken into consideration. As a matter of fact it is a surplus Budget (*Applause*).

As regards the main points that have been raised in the course of the discussion, I will try to be as brief as possible. The time is almost finished. Mr. Morley has examined the budget proposal entirely from the point of view of a capitalist and industrialist, but he has not tried to see the budget proposal from the point of view of the Congress Party inspired by the ideal based on non-violence and truth with the ultimate object of establishing a social order where the capitalist and industrialist will not only cease to exploit the labour, but on the other hand voluntarily surrender their surplus for the good of the labour and the rich will not only cease to exploit the poor, but willingly place their wealth for the good of the poor and the needy and community at large for the benefit of the community as a whole and all will work together according to their capacity for the common good of all. Such being the ultimate objective, we consider it our duty to make the utmost endeavour to work in such a way as to bring in an adjustment between the apparently conflicting interests, between the rich and poor, the capitalist and labour, and by non-violent means to work gradually for the evolution of the society contemplated by Mahatmaji, where there will be no need ultimately for the Police and each individual comprising the society will work for the good of all without hampering others and doing nothing to injure others by their action. This is the ultimate object. As a member of the Government I do not say that I am going to reduce the expenditure on Police when the country is passing through a disorder. But our ideal is that we must

increase the expenditure on social services and welfare work and reduce that on the administration of Police and ultimately to do away with any expenditure on the latter when the society develops and comes up to that standard. Our present aim, therefore, is to raise money by taxing the rich and the capitalist, who can afford to pay, and to utilise the same for the service and betterment of the poor and needy and those who are backward for not getting facilities for development due to no fault of theirs. When society will develop to the ideal standard no taxation will be necessary. People will come forward voluntarily, through their representatives, and surrender their surplus money for the benefit of the society as a whole. Sir, Mr. Morley was saying that no taxation measure was introduced by any of the provinces in the current year. He referred particularly to the provinces of Bengal, Madras and Punjab. But he forgot that Bengal raised its level of taxation to the highest figure only last year. Madras raised it several years earlier. But we did not raise our rates last year because there was a firm promise from the Government of India that we would get the entire amount from the Government of India. So, we wanted to treat these as our reserved sources to raise money whenever necessary. Now, Sir, we see that the Government of India is in great difficulty, we cannot, like Mr. Sarwan, consider ourselves as isolated from the rest of India. He is a gentleman who lives in an isolated atmosphere and cannot see the connection between us and the rest of the people living in India. But, Sir, we must realise that the object of the Indian Union and the component States is the same, and that is the good of the common man and to that end we must work together. When the Centre is facing financial difficulties we cannot look on like spectators doing nothing. In view of these difficulties, as I have already stated clearly in my Budget Speech, I have come forward with proposals not for fresh taxation, but only to increase the rates of certain existing taxes. I may refer Mr. Morley to what has been done in Bihar where the rate of agricultural income-tax is much higher. Mr. Morley will thus see that the Tea Industry is more fortunate here than in other parts of the country. Had Mr. Morley cared to see the Budget proposals from our angle he would have appreciated why we are spending more money on Education, Medical help and Civil Works. He accused the Government that the expenditure on Medical, Civil Works including communication and Education has increased by 60 per cent., 180 per cent. and 93 per cent. causing straining to State finance. But had Mr. Morley cared to look into the budgetary proposals from the point of view of the common man, and not that of a capitalist, he would have appreciated why we were spending so much money on Education and Communication and Medical relief. The whole trend of his criticism of the Budget is that the Government have been spending more money on welfare departments and that the increase in expenditure as worked out by him shows that Education alone comes up to 93 per cent., Medical 60 per cent., and Civil Works 180 per cent. During the course of the debate, he must have seen that in spite of such increase on these departments, even Mr. Sarwan wants more money on Education, Medical help and Civil Works, not to speak of the other Members who took part in the debate. He has heard the hon. Members from different quarters crying hoarse for more money on welfare works. Mr. Morley comes from a country where the percentage of literacy is almost cent. per cent.; he cannot fully realise the effect of the appalling illiteracy in our country and how the anti-social elements, taking advantage of this illiteracy, are trying to foment trouble and create chaos and disorder in the country. He forgets that the Government which was ruling the country for more than 150 years before the transfer of power was working only as Police State, collecting revenue and spending money in arming the Police to put down even non-violent and constructive efforts for attainment of Independence. Under

such a Government during the period education was only imparted to prepare a few assistants for running the administration and to fill up a few minor jobs to help them in the administration. The practical result of such a policy followed by that Government was that even after 150 years of British rule only 10 to 12 per cent. of the people could barely sign their names. At this rate it would take more than 300 years before we could expect to raise the level of literacy to cent. per cent. He will appreciate the difficulty of pursuing such a policy in the new set-up after the attainment of complete Independence and declaration of India as a Sovereign Democratic Republic. With the introduction of adult franchise we cannot afford to allow our electorate to remain ignorant of their responsibility, and we consider it our duty to make them literate and impart them sufficient social education within the shortest possible time so that they may wisely exercise their right of franchise and take intelligent view of their own Government, and they may be prevented from being misled by the anti-social elements for their own ends to create disorder and chaos in the country.

Under the Government of India Act when the Executive was irresponsible, it might not have been possible to prepare the Budget on the expectation of the grants and help from the Centre. But in the new set-up of things, when the ultimate purpose of the Constitution is the betterment of common man and the objectives of the Union and the States are identical for achieving all-round progress to improve the standard of living of the common man, with a view to give him a contented and healthier life free from want and disease, it is not unreasonable to expect that Assam will receive a fair deal and adequate financial help and to base our budget proposals on such expectations. I do not consider it wrong to base our budget proposals on such legitimate expectations but at the same time we must appreciate the Centre's difficulties and must not embarrass the Centre when the whole country is passing through a financial crisis due to various reasons stated in my Budget speech and my expectation has turned out to be true, as will appear from the contents of the letter that I have received from the Government of India. Several Members spoke about retrenchment. I have stated in my Budget speech at page 19 that I have saved to the tune of Rs.1,265 thousand by retrenching over 1,083 persons. Mr. Halim was telling me that only lower grade officers were discharged, but I invite him to come and see that a large number of gazetted officers also were retrenched and when he scrutinises, his iron heart will also melt. Besides, I have already stated that Government propose to explore the avenue of economy and to reduce expenditure after the Budget Session. I shall take up this matter after the Session (Budget) is over, with a view to find money for the improvement of rural areas for extending the benefits under the rural development scheme. In view of the chaotic conditions prevailing in the country, it is the bounden duty of all of us to go to the villages and to encourage them not to be panicky, and try to create confidence in the minds of all who may be asked to give up fear and be brave.

Now, as regards other points, I will briefly state that the reasons to explain the variation is due to preparation of budget an estimate on the expectations of Post-war Reconstruction grant of Rs.7 crores 78 lakhs and the expenditure of the same amount whereas we got only 160 lakhs and therefore had to reduce our expenditure on these projects accordingly. We got the letter from the Centre in the middle of the year, we had naturally to adjust our budget, and therefore, had to reduce our expenditure on these projects. In Revised we estimated a revenue deficit of Rs.27 lakhs whereas actuals came to Rs.32 lakhs only. The variation of only 5 lakhs in a budget of over 9 crores of rupee shows a high degree of accuracy. The decrease of closing balance from 441 lakhs to 2 crores and 21 lakhs is due to capital transactions, about which accurate forecast is not possible specially due to Partition some money had to be transferred because some deposits of persons who have gone to

Pakistan had to be disbursed. As a matter of fact, this sum was not spent in the revenue expenditure. The surplus or the deficit is worked out on revenue receipt and expenditure.

Other small variation pointed out by Mr. Morley has been fully explained in the Budget Memorandum.

The grant from the Centre was Rs. 2 crores, 70 lakhs, but the revised amount was about Rs. 1 crore, 60 lakhs. Before receiving this letter of cutting the grant by the Government of India, I took timely precaution to put a brake to the expenditure, and as soon as I received the letter from the Government of India, the brake was almost perfect and I succeeded in checking the expenditure. The revised budget however was increased by about 15 lakhs 66 thousand. The additional variation in the revised normal budget was over 71 lakhs in receipt and about 61 lakhs in the expenditure.

Mr. Morley's criticism about Textile, about which I have received latest figures upto February, 1950, and I will try to make the position clear. In the Budget recovery was shown as 2 crores 67 lakhs but from the figures that I have received upto the end of February, actual recovery comes upto Rs.2,87,905 thousands but, unfortunately, the stock in hand which amounts to about 93 lakhs was not shown in the Budget through oversight, because the stock was distributed in different places, extending from the Lushai Hills to the Sadiya Frontier. In the meantime, we have requested the Comptroller to have a special audit and to give us a balance sheet of this Textile account and on receipt of the balance sheet and stock verification report we will be in a position to know the actual picture of the textile transactions.

For want of time it is not possible for me to go into the details of the various grievances raised by the hon. Members of their respective constituency. But I can assure my hon. Friends that all those grievances will be taken into consideration by the respective Ministries, consistent with the availability of funds.

I congratulate Shri Bhadra Kanta Gogoi who showed extraordinary courage to face the armed dacoits empty handed. I am sure if others will emulate his example and be brave we would succeed in preventing dacoities and crimes of this nature. I am however sorry to say that he makes very general and vague remarks against Government servants without caring to bring any specific instances to the notice of the Government. I may inform him that without specific allegation it is not possible for Government to enquire into such indefinite and vague allegation. By vague allegation he tried to injure the reputation of an infant institution like the Medical College. I read a portion of the University Commission's report consisting of gentlemen like Sir A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar, and Dr. L. N. Banerjee which will show how this Medical College is one of the best institutions growing in India.

"The Commission feels that the authorities should be congratulated on the expeditious manner in which these conversions have been effected and on the fairly satisfactory temporary arrangements that have been made for the location of the College laboratories, lecture rooms etc."

It will appear that this Medical College is one of the best colleges in India. The new institution is growing rapidly and to discredit such an institution on vague information and without specific instances is not at all fair, and is not fair to Government or to the public at large. The Government are not in a position to enquire into the allegations or things of that sort unless the Government get any specific allegation against the College authorities.

"In another respect, the management have done wisely in securing on a temporary basis the services of very experienced Professors to man the several Departments of the College. These Senior officers who have just retired have been taken on a five-year contract, and the wide experience that they had of Medical education and in organising the respective Departments have been fully

utilised in the development of this College, and much of the success must be attributed to the efforts of the Senior officers."

"In our opinion, this College though one of the youngest, has already advanced to such an extent that it can very well hope to be a College based on sound lines of development, and we once again wish to say that the administration has been wise in selecting Senior professors on a temporary basis to organise and man the several Departments".

In view of this, and in view of the fact that the institution is in its infancy, I do not say that there is no scope for improvement and that the working is faultless. If any specific allegation is brought to the notice of the Government, I am sure, the Government will take it into consideration and make full enquiry to ascertain facts for taking suitable action.

Srijut DANDESWAR HAZARIKA: Sir, on a point of information. Is Mr. Gogoi a member of the Advisory Council of the Medical College ?

The Hon'ble Srijut RAMNATH DAS: No, he is not there.

The Hon'ble Srijut BISHNURAM MEDHU: Then Sir, Srijut Harinarayan Barua has referred to the Village Defence Party. If we all go into country-side and organise Village Defence Parties, just as in Jorhat, I think, it will go a great way, and the Government will always consider what help and encouragement can be given to such voluntary peace brigade. In view of the difficulties in the country we are ready to provide money for equipping the police with arms and also provide good vehicles for organising the Police Force, as a matter of fact, we have, in the meantime, sanctioned money for the purpose.

As regards Anti-Corruption Branch, we have asked the Department to prepare a scheme and Government after consideration will sanction necessary money for the purpose. The Police Force, in the circumstances, will have to be organised with modern equipment so that they can deal with the situation that is prevailing in the country. In these efforts, I hope, the hon. Members will always help us in quelling disorder and stabilising peace and tranquillity in the country. I do not propose to go into any further detail on the subject, as my time is up to 4 P.M.

Srijut Harinarayan Barua also stated that we have asked the Deputy Commissioner to co-opt the Chairman of the Tea Association in the Land Advisory Committee in connection with requisition of surplus tea grants etc. There is nothing wrong in consulting them. Government should see that they have utilised the land for the purpose for which it was granted to them and also see that they have provided land to the actual cultivators amongst the tea garden labourers. There is the Land Settlement Advisory Committee consisting of several members. We want to grow democracy, the Advisory Committee should consist of the Deputy Commissioner who can get the views of Tea Industry as well as other members and will make recommendation to the Government in the matter of settlement of land in the surplus tea grant land. In case they feel aggrieved they can appeal to Government for redress of their grievances. There is provision in this behalf in the Act itself. In case however if there be any difficulty in working the Act we are prepared to remove the difficulty when brought to the notice of the Government. I am quite sure, the representative of the Tea Industry will inquire into the allegation that has been made by Srijut Barua that a large number of officers in tea gardens have been allotted land to set up a Zemindari. The representatives of the Tea Industry have no objection to the requisition and acquisition of surplus land in the tea garden grants, but they insisted that they should be given a hearing before requisitioning any land. I hope the Tea Industry will see that the land is not settled with undesirables, but with such persons *i.e.*, labours who are actual cultivators and will grow more food and thereby give a chance of supplementary occupation to garden labourers,

With these few words, I would like to resume my seat. I hope I have been able to give replies to the main points as far as possible that have been raised in the debates on the Budget discussion. I would now request the hon. Members to consider the Budget proposal dispassionately.

Srijut HARINARAYAN BARUA: মাননীয় সভাপতি ডাঙৰীয়া, মই সেইটো কোৱা নাই—কৈছে এইটোহে যে বাগিছাৰ মেনেজাৰ সকলে বাগিছাৰ কৰ্মচাৰী সকলক যি লাভ বাগিছাৰ অলায়ক মাটি আছে, সেইবিলাক মাটি দখল কৰিবলৈ পৰামৰ্শ দিছে।

The Hon'ble Srijut BISHNURAM MEDHI: মই তাকেই কৈছো। Settlement ৰ কথা কৈছো।

Srijut HARINARAYAN BARUA: মাননীয় সভাপতি ডাঙৰীয়া, আৰু এটা কথা আমি মাননীয় বিত্ত মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ৰ পৰা জানিব নোৱাৰিলো। মই অনুৰোধ কৰিছিলো দেশৰ এই সৰুটাপনু অৱস্থাত Home Guard সকলক পুনৰ কামত নিয়োগ কৰাৰ বিষয়ে বিবেচনা কৰিবলৈ।

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: মাননীয় বিত্তমন্ত্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়াই অসমীয়াত কব লাগে।

The Hon'ble Srijut BISHNURAM MEDHI: Home Guard সম্বন্ধে যি খন Act আছে সেই Act এ Provision কৰিছে যে Deputy Commissioner সকল আৰু Subdivisional Officer সকলে ডিপুটি কমিচনাৰ অনুমতি লৈ Home Guard ক recall কৰিব পাৰে। আৰু recall কৰা আৱশ্যক বুলি Government ক জানিব দিলে Government এ নিশ্চয় সেই অনুমতি দিব। ইতিমধ্যে বৰদলৈ ডাঙৰীয়াও আহি পাবহি। তেখেত আৰু অন্যান্য মুখীয়াল সকলৰ লগত আলোচনা কৰা হব। তেওঁলোকে চাই চিন্তি দেশত শান্তি আৰু শৃংখলা কিভাবে বক্ষা কৰিব পাৰে সেই বিষয় আলোচনা কৰিব। মোৰ বোধে অসমৰ এনেকুৱা এটা Problem আমি অবহেলা কৰিব নোৱাৰো। তাৰ লগে লগে যদি Village Defence Committee গঠন কৰা হয় আৰু ভালকৈ organise কৰা হয়, আৰু minority community ৰ মনত confidence create কৰিব পৰা যায়, তেতিয়া হলে শান্তি বক্ষা কাৰ্য্যত এই বাহিনীৰ দ্বাৰা কাম হব বুলি মই বিশ্বাস কৰো। এই কামৰ কাৰণে Home Guard কেনেকৈ মাতিব লাগিব, পুলিচ বাহিনী কেনেকৈ পুনৰ organise কৰিব পাৰি আৰু village defence force কি ভাৱে সংগঠন কৰিব পাৰি এই বিলাক আলোচনা কৰি চাব লাগিব। এই বিলাক আমি বিবেচনা কৰি চাম।

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: There are two other items left for discussion. May I know the opinion of the House whether we should sit longer to finish these two items? (*Several voices:* No, Sir, it is already 4-30 P.M.) May I take the opinion of the Hon'ble Leader of the Opposition?

Maulavi Saiyid MUHAMMAD SAADULLA: If any body wants to speak on them tomorrow, they might do so. Now it is already 4-30 P.M.

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: Very well.

Adjournment

The Assembly was then adjourned till 10 A.M. on Saturday, the 18th March 1950.