

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

The Assembly met in the Assembly Chamber, Shillong
at 1-30 p. m. on Friday, the 14th June, 1957.

PRESENT

Shri Dev Kanta Borooah, B.A., LL.B., Speaker, in the Chair,
the nine Ministers, the eight Deputy Ministers and eighty-one
Members.

**QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS
STARRED QUESTIONS**

(To which oral answers were given)

**Opening of Community Project Unit in certain places
of Dibrugarh Subdivision**

Shri NILMONEY BORTHAKUR (Dibrugarh) asked :

*8. Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state if Govern-
ment have any proposal for opening a unit of Community
Project for the benefit of the people of Larua, Jamira and
Moncotta Mouzas in the Dibrugarh Subdivision ?

**Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Deputy Minister, Com-
munity Projects)** replied :

8.—It is proposed to constitute the Larua, Jamira,
Moncotta and Lahowal Mouzas of Dibrugarh Subdivision and
the rural portion of Dibrugarh town into an N. E. S. Block.

**Widening of Pucca Bridge in front of D. F. O's
Bungalow in Jorhat town**

**Shri KARKA CHANDRA DOLEY [North Lakhimpur
(Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)]** asked :

*9. Will the Minister-in-charge of Public Works Depart-
ment be pleased to state whether Government propose to widen
the Pucca Bridge in front of the D. F. O's Bungalow in Jorhat
town situated on the Komarbandha Ali in view of the heavy
traffic passing over it ?

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister, P. W. D.) replied :

9.—Yes. A proposal to increase the waterway and widen the road by constructing a R. C. C. slab Culvert is under consideration of the Government.

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

(To which answers were laid on the table)

Re: Silchar to Shillong Road and Silchar to Agartala Road

Mrs. JYOTSNA CHANDA (Silchar-West) asked :

12. Will the Public Works Department Minister be pleased to state when the works of the following roads were taken up and when they are expected to be completed for vehicular traffics for regular service all through the year :—

- (1) Silchar to Shillong Road ; and
- (2) Silchar to Agartala Road ?

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister, P. W. D.) replied :

12. (1)—**Silchar to Shillong Road**—(Mileage from Shillong—149 miles). Presumably the question relates to **Shillong-Jowai-Badarpur-Silchar Road**. The details are furnished below :—

(a) **Silchar to Badarpur**—This is an existing all-weather road and vehicular traffic is running regularly throughout the year (Length 19 miles).

(b) **Badarpur to Jowai**—The work (new road construction) was taken up in December 1951.

(i) Sections Badarpur (Katigora) to Kalain is all-weather, gravelled (miles 122-130) road. Metalling has been started and is expected to be completed by November 1957.

(ii) Section Kalain to Khliehriat (miles 61-121)—Bridging and metalling remain to be done. Estimates for Bridges have been sent up to India and their technical approval and financial sanction is awaited,

Subject to sanction of estimate in time by India and availability of bridge materials, the work is expected to be completed by 1959.

(iii) Section Khliehriat to Jowai (miles 42-60)—The work is completed and road opened to all-weather traffic.

(c) Jowai to Shillong (41 miles).—All-weather existing road and open to traffic.

(2)—**Silchar to Agartala Road—**

(a) **Silchar to Badarpur**—Portion same is shown against 12 (1)(a) above.

(b) **Badarpur-Karimganj-Patharkandi-Lowairpowa-Tripura Border**—Improving and metalling and surfacing portions of this stretch has been taken up in 1955-56. The work is expected to be completed by 1959.

The portion is an existing gravelled road and is normally all-weather. In case of abnormal flood the road becomes impassable for short periods.

(c) **Assam-Tripura border to Agartala**—This is under Tripura State Public Works Department at the moment.

The construction of a metalled road was entrusted to Assam Public Works Department in 1950. It was completed as per original programme in December 1954 and handed over to Tripura State Government in early January 1955.

Re: Purchase of Iron Pipes from Military

Shrimati LILY SEN GUPTA (Lahowal) asked:

13. Will the Minister-in-charge, Agricultural Department be pleased to state—

(a) Whether it is a fact that the Government of Assam secured some iron pipes in the year 1952 from Military Department through the Central Government, for the improvement of agriculture in the province?

(b) If so, what was the total quantity of pipes thus secured?

- (c) On what condition those pipes were taken ?
- (d) How and what quantity of those pipes were allotted district-wise ?
- (e) The names and addresses of those persons who received those pipes and the quantity against each person (to be shown district-wise) ?
- (f) What is the quantity of those pipes, which are being used for the purpose of agriculture at present and where ?
- (g) Whether it is a fact that not a single piece of those particular pipes is now available in the State at present ?
- (h) Whether Government propose to take action against those persons who secured permit specifically for agriculture purpose, but utilised the same in some other purposes for their personal benefit ?
- (i) Which Department of Government issued those pipes and who was the authority for such issue ?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Agriculture) replied :

13. (a)—No iron pipes were purchased from the Military during the year 1952.

(b) to (i)—Do not arise.

Construction of a road-cum-embankment from Negheriting to Dikhowmukh

Shri SARBESWAR BORDOLOI (Titabar) asked :

14. Will the Minister-in-charge of Public Works Department be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether the Government have any scheme to construct a road-cum-embankment from Negheriting to Dikhowmukh to protect the people from Brahmaputra Floods and also for road communications?

- (b) Whether Government are aware that a large area of land on the South Bank of the Brahmaputra is lying fallow for want of a suitable Bund ?

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister, P. W. D.) replied:

14. (a)—There is no Scheme to construct a road-cum-embankment from Negheriting to Dikhowmukh. There already exists a Brahmaputra Dyke (embankment) from Negheriting to Dikhowmukh to protect the people from Brahmaputra Floods.

(b)—There are still some areas on the South Bank of Brahmaputra in the State without being protected from Brahmaputra Floods by construction of flood embankments. Cultivation in these areas is hampered to some extent by Brahmaputra Floods specially in the years when abnormally high floods occur. In Jorhat Subdivision there is no length unprotected from Brahmaputra Floods. There is provision in the Second Five-Year Plan for construction of flood embankments along South Bank of Brahmaputra in the remaining lengths.

Shri SARBESWAR BORDOLOI (Titabar): Will the hon. Minister-in-charge of Public Works Department be pleased to let the House know if Government has made any assessment as to how many bighas or acres of land are lying unused between the Assam Trunk Road and the Brahmaputra which can be brought under cultivation if and when that embankment is constructed ?

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister, P. W. D.): I want notice of that question, Sir, I cannot reply it off hand.

Bridge over the Dikhow River

Shri SARBESWAR BORDOLOI (Titabar) asked:

15. Will the Minister-in-charge of Public Works Department be pleased to state—

- (a) What was the cost of construction of the bridge over the Dikhow River at Nazira?
- (b) Whether it is a fact that the bridge was cracked and damaged and became unsafe for heavy vehicles ?
- (c) If the answer to 15(b) be in affirmative, who has been held responsible for such a loss to the State ?
- (d) Whether it was due to lack of supervision of the contractors' work ?

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister, P. W. D.)
replied :

15. (a)—The estimated cost of the work is Rs.11,62,000 including the approaches. The amount for the bridge proper being Rs.9,45,520.

(b)—No.

(b) and (c)—After the completion of the abutments and superstructure and before the bridge was opened to traffic, some settlement of the abutments were noticed. This is attributed to variation of the conditions of the soil below the foundations which was unpredictable.

Adequate investigations for collection of data for the design of the bridge structures including foundation were carried out and designs prepared accordingly. Therefore the question of responsibility does not arise.

Steps to watch this settlement have been already taken. This appears to have practically stopped at the moment.

These will be kept under watch for sometime to come before the superstructures are placed on their proper bearings over the abutments and bridge opened to traffic.

No loss is involved yet. Some additional expenditure may be necessary to restore the portions of the superstructure over the abutments.

(d)—No.

Shri SARBESWAR BORDOLOI (Titabar): Regarding Question No.15(b), the answer is 'No'. But our information is that the bridge is only suitable for use by men and light traffic and not for heavy traffic.

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA: The reply is there, Sir—'No'. If the hon. Member's information is like that, it may be

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri) : Is it not a fact that the bridge suddenly cracked and damaged ?

Shri SIDHINATH SARMA : No, it is not a fact.

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH : Sir, it is a fact, we have seen it.

Mr. SPEAKER : The purpose for putting questions, under the rules of the House, is to elicit information from Government and not to give it.

Regarding Revision of the Programme of the House

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI (Rampur) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, before any other business is taken up, may I submit, regarding the programme of business of the House, a suggestion. Regarding the debate on the Budget 14th, 15th and 17th and for Cut Motions and voting on Demands 18th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 24th and 25th and for the various Bills which were introduced, 27th, 28th and 29th have been fixed for their consideration and passing. Sir, we feel there will not be more than four or five amendments to the Bills. All these will not require more than two days. Therefore I beg to submit that if another day is given for discussions on the Budget, say 18th for Budget discussions and 27th for voting on Demands for Grants it will be quite helpful for our purpose and will not hamper the business of the House. Moreover, it is learnt that there may be a discussion on Short Notice Resolution. That will also take some time. So I suggest that 18th be given for Budget discussions and 27th for voting on Demands.

Mr. SPEAKER : Hon'ble Member from Rampur has suggested that 18th be given for general discussions on the Budget and 27th for voting on Demands for Grants. So far I can see, 28th and 29th will be sufficient for Government Business. In this matter I would like to know the opinion of the House.

Shri BISHNURAM MEDHI (Chief Minister) : If the hon. Members on the opposite are agreeable to help Government in getting all these measures passed in course of the two days, i.e. 28th and 29th, we do not have any objection from our side to agree to the suggestion given by the hon. Member in the Opposite,

Mr. SPEAKER: I am grateful for the suggestion and also for the assurance of co-operation from both sides of the House to finish all these Government Business in course of two days.

(A voice from the Opposition benches.—If necessary, by sitting over-time also.)

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI (Rampur): Yes, Sir.

Mr. SPEAKER: Now we start the general discussion of the Budget. Mr. Sangma will now deliver his speech.

Short Notice Resolution relating to the Location of the Oil Refinery in Assam

Shri BISHNURAM MEDHI (Chief Minister): Mr. Speaker, Sir, before the hon. Member, Mr. Sangma makes his speech, I would like to make a submission to the House.

There is a Short Notice Resolution regarding the location of the Oil Refinery, and about which I am carrying on correspondence with the Prime Minister and the Minister-in-charge of Natural Resources of the Government of India. This may be taken up after question hour on Monday, the 17th.

Mr. SPEAKER: I have received a Short Notice Resolution relating to the location of the Oil Refinery in Assam from Shri Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed, Shri Biswadev Sarma, Shri Ramnath Sarma and Shri Dandeswar Hazarika. The Hon'ble Minister-in-charge of Major Industries has agreed to reply to the Resolution, which is in order. I, therefore, admit the Resolution. A Copy of the Resolution is placed on each hon. Member's table. I should like to fix up the time for discussion of the Resolution on Monday morning, 17th June 1957 during the question hour; but I should like to be

guided by the sense of the House. I have also received amendments to the Resolution tabled by Shri Hareswar Goswami and Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya. Copies of the amendments have also been placed on the hon. Members' tables. Now the Leader of the House has suggested that we should take up the Resolution on Monday morning after the questions are over, but I am afraid we may not be able to finish it during the question hour. In that case we shall have to curtail the time of the Budget discussion to finish this Resolution as it relates to a matter of vital importance to Assam.

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI (Rampur): We will have no objection.

Mr. SPEAKER: So I take it that it is the pleasure of the House to take up the Resolution on Monday morning during the question hour immediately after the questions are over and if it is not finished during that hour, we shall carry on the discussion on the Resolution by cutting the time of the Budget discussion which will be compensated by the arrangement which is made regarding the allotment of days for general discussion on Budget.

Capt. Williamson Sangma may now begin his speech.

General discussion on the Budget

Capt. WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA [Phulbari (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)]: Mr. Speaker, Sir, before I speak a few words, I would like to know the time limit given to me. I feel that Government have utterly failed to make a correct assessment of the various basic requirements and needs of the Hills people of six Autonomous Hill Districts of Assam. I do not know what is the actual reason as to why the Government have failed to understand the various basic needs of the people in the Hills areas.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I presume the time at my disposal is very limited. So I shall not be able to touch on all the various problems affecting the entire State of Assam. As such I would confine myself only to the observation of a few matters relating to the Autonomous Districts of Assam. As I said there must be a reason for the failure on the part of the Government to make a correct assessment of the various needs and requirements of the Hills people of Assam. I must say this is

due to the fact that there is no real and sincere sympathy on the part of the Government to understand the people in the Hills, to appreciate their feelings and aspirations. On the contrary, I am quite sure and I can also to some extent prove that the Government have been trying so long to suppress the feelings and aspirations of the Hills people. The other day I pointed out to you, Sir, that under paragraph 13 of the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution of India the Government is required to show separately the estimates of Receipt and Expenditure pertaining to the Autonomous Districts of Assam before they are placed before this august House. I would like to read out the said provision which is this: "The estimated receipts and expenditure pertaining to an autonomous district which are to be credited to, or is to be made from, the Consolidated Fund of the State of Assam shall be first placed before the District Council for discussion and then after such discussion be shown separately in the annual financial statement of the State to be laid before the Legislature of the State under article 202".

I am sorry that the comments and observations made by the District Councils on the District Budget have not been placed on the tables of hon. Members of the House for their use. It was only the other day when I pointed it out to the House, the Hon'ble Speaker was kind enough to say that copies of the comments and observations made by the District Councils would be made available for use by the hon. Members of this House from the next year. Sir, I have myself got a copy thereof which I have borrowed from the library but I have had very little time to go through the various comments and observations made by the District Councils. But I can say this much that all District Councils were not satisfied with the Budget estimates. If the Government really desire to know the feelings of the people in the Hill areas it can be done only by going through the comments and observations made on the District Budget. I mean the Budget which is prepared by the Government of Assam for each Autonomous District. Now copies of the Budget are sent to different District Councils of the Autonomous Districts for discussion and we send a synopsis of the comments made by each District Council for the information of the Government. But, Sir, what is the good of sending the Budget to us unless the comments and observations which are made by the various District Councils thereon are attended to by the Government and the copies of the proceedings of the District Councils are not given to the hon. Members of this House for their information and use? I am sorry to find that it was never done in the last 5 years. So, I can presume that the

Government of Assam, in spite of their repeated statements that they always desire to safeguard the interests of the Hills people and try to understand them, have not thought it desirable to bring the feelings and aspirations of the Hills people to the notice of this august House. On the contrary the Government have kept these under suppression for number of years.

Mr. SPEAKER: This question was raised by the hon. Member during the debate on Governor's Address and I made it very clear that henceforward all papers would be made available to the hon. Members in the sense that they will be circulated to them.

Capt. WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA [Phulbari (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)]: Thank, you, Sir. What I was going to say is that the other day I listened very attentively to the statements made by the Leader of the House, other Hon'ble Ministers and other Friends in the Treasury Benches. I am really interested to know that this august House and the Government are ready to safeguard the interests of the Hills people but I do not know how far it is practically true. The other day I was telling about the rehabilitation of the Hills people in the border areas and in reply to that the Leader of the House said that it was not brought to his notice. But I am sure this matter was brought to his notice. In the year 1952 when the President was to visit Tura, but unfortunately, due to sickness he could not visit, the Chief Minister of Assam visited Tura in place of the President, so that the people who assembled at Tura might not be disappointed. In that meeting in the course of my welcome address, I brought to the notice of the Chief Minister regarding the helpless condition of the people, particularly of those people living in the border areas was elaborately stated. But in spite of that fact no action was taken. So, Sir, it appears to me that the Government of Assam does not really appreciate the difficulties of the Hills people and do not take any action to remove their genuine grievances, and we are not properly looked after. Sir, I am citing an instance to prove how the interest of the Hills people are not properly safeguarded. Sir, I am interested to know from the Ministers and other Members from the Treasury Bench how they are going to look to the interest of the tribal people—the weaker section of the population—which they said was their sacred duty. On the contrary I shall show how the Government have not only failed to safeguard our interest and protect us from the exploitation by the more advanced people but the Government of Assam itself is exploiting us in a tactful way.

Now, I am going to prove, Sir, how we are being exploited. In the year 1953-54, in the Budget pertaining to Garo Hills it is shown that a sum of Rs.1,31,800 has been actually spent in respect of officers and staff of the Embankment and Drainage Department. But not a single officer was appointed and posted to Tura or in any part of the Garo Hills District. I know the officers and the staff of this Department are at Goalpara. When I pointed this out to the Congress President, Shri Dhebar, he was satisfied that there were reasons for the Hills people to be dissatisfied. The Government of Assam was thus exploiting us and at the same time they are giving bluff to the Government of India that they are doing their best to help us. Such a huge sum of money was shown as being actually spent during 1953-54, but not a single officer was appointed as I have said earlier. Is it not therefore a bluff? It was only after I brought this to the notice of the All-India Congress President, Shri Dhebar, that an Executive Engineer of the Embankment and Drainage Department who was at Goalpara came to Tura. He met me and told me that he had come to pay his respect to me. He introduced himself as an Executive Engineer of the Embankment and Drainage Department. The Executive Engineer in question was drawing his pay and allowances from the Garo Hills Budget although he did not do any work for the District in respect of which the money was budgeted and shown as incurred. The Executive Engineer told me that he had been instructed by his Minister to come and see me. So, Sir, you will see how tactfully the Government of Assam is exploiting us. If the Government itself adopt such tactful method of exploiting us, how can you think the tribal people can be brought in line with those of others? Is it not lack of sympathy and sincerity on the part of the Government?

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister, P. W. D.):
Is he an Executive Engineer?

Capt. WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA [Phulbari (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)]: Yes, Sir, an Executive Engineer of Embankment and Drainage Department. He stays at Goalpara, but he draws his pay and allowances from the Garo Hills Budget as mentioned above. Of course, Sir, during the current year they have not the courage to do similar things. In the current budget they have shown it nil.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is all due to lack of sincerity and sympathy on the part of the Government. If there was real

sympathy on the part of the Government of Assam, the wishes of the Hills people would have been respected and their interest safeguarded. I believe the intention of the Government of India is to allow us to develop our districts according to our tradition and genius. It was the desire of the Government of India to allow us to do so through the provision of the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution. As such the Government should have drawn up plan and programme for development in the Hill areas in consultation with the District Councils concerned. But we do not know why this was not done by the Government of Assam. I very much doubt the sincerity of the Government of Assam and I shall quote here some of the comments of the Autonomous District Councils on the Budget Estimates of the Autonomous Districts for the year 1957-58 from which it will be apparent how the various District Councils feel about the treatment of the Government of Assam. Here I quote the comments made by the United Khasi and Jaintia Hills District Council. Mr. J. E. Tariang, member of the Executive Committee, in-charge Financial Affairs. He said as follows: "But he emphasised the fact that the State Government looked upon the District Councils as some foreign bodies and the administration of Autonomous Districts consequently suffered. This might, according to him, be due to a spirit of distrust on the part of the State Government". The next comment from the Mizo District Council which says—"We are given opportunity to discuss the District Budget. But our discussion does not seem to have weight or influence so as to alter the draft estimates of the budget. Much had been spoken about the need for more medical facilities but we found practically no improvements in quantity of medicines and quality of diets. ^{Drugs} are employed but no lodging provided. They are quartering in private houses". Then I come to that of Mikir Hills District which runs like this—"Almost all the Members then expressed their regret and resentment at their views and suggestions not being given due consideration by the Government during the past few years and rendering thereby the discussions on the District Budget by the District Council as farce. They hoped that Government would give due considerations to the reasonable suggestions of the District Council in future". The next is from the Garo Hills District Council which runs as follows—this is my own observation: "In the first instance I would like to impress upon the House that our discussion of the District Budget during the past five years has not served any useful purpose, in that, the Government has not revised or modified

their Budget Estimates in view of our needs and requirements as expressed in the course of our discussion of the District Budget". In the North Cachar Hills District Council, Shri J. B. Hagjer thought that the Budget was more or less the same as of previous years.

Now these are the few comments and observations which will show how the Government of Assam have failed to appreciate our needs and aspirations. Another point I want to bring to the notice of the House is with regard to the question of nomination to the District Councils. Sir, it has been brought to my notice that some defeated candidates have been nominated by the Government. I myself was told by the Leader of the House that on principle the defeated candidates should not be recommended for nomination to the District Council. But I am surprised to find that in the Mikir and North Cachar Hills District, the defeated candidates have also been nominated or are going to be nominated. I understand that Shri J. B. Hagjer is being nominated to North Cachar Hills District Council though he was defeated in the election.

Shri BISHNURAM MEDHI (Chief Minister): No defeated candidate is nominated.

Capt. WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA [Phulbari (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)] : May be, but I know that he was a candidate for State Assembly election and was defeated. It is not desirable to nominate such a candidate to another governing body. In the constitution of the Advisory Board also I find that the Government did not consider it desirable to take all the present M. L. As. in it. They have rather considered it desirable to include the defeated candidates. People who were defeated in the election to the State Assembly are those who lost the confidence of the people and yet such persons are being included in the Advisory Board. Government have not considered it desirable to include all the M. L. As. who have been elected to this august House with the confidence of the people. Of course, I could not have mind if the *Ex-M. L.* As. who did not contest the elections and were not defeated were included in the Advisory Board. This policy of the Government cannot be appreciated. The Chief Minister himself did not approve such a policy three years back, but I do not know why this policy is going to be approved this time,

As I said, I also find that there is lot of bluff going on. The Government of Assam is running the administration with bluff. What I mean to say is that false statements are given through documents. In Garo Hills District, it is shown one bridge near Bajrendobahat over Jinari river has been started by the Government and the work is in progress and a sum of Rs.15,000 has already be spent. I know definitely that the work has not been started nor has that the contractor been engaged. But it is shown here that the work is in progress and an amount of Rs.15,000 has already been spent. Of course construction of a bridge was taken up by the District Council there and it is almost complete. The Department concerned either misunderstood the matter or it has given bluff. Ministers on many occasion stated that the interest of all the tribal people and other backward people would be safeguarded. But the work so far done does not get any appreciation. It was stated in the Governor's address that in our District, roads have been constructed, hospitals and dispensaries have been established, schools have been constructed. But yet there is great discontentment. The Hon'ble Finance Minister in his Budget speech has said that one of the essential conditions for smooth functioning of the economy is the internal security in the country. I quite agree with him in this respect. But how can there be internal security when there is a wide discontentment of the Hills people in the country. Is it not therefore the duty of the Government to remove this discontentment so that we all can go forward towards development both economically and in other respects. But Government do not give first priority to remove this discontentment and unless and until it is done, there cannot be any internal security. I believe the Hon'ble Ministers will admit this. So, in furture, the Hon'ble Ministers, I hope, will devise ways and means by which this discontentment among the people can be removed. This expectation is not of the Hill people on y but of all the people in the country, and after having done so the popularity of the Government will increase and the interest of the tribal people will be served more and more and by that way only there will be internal security and proper functioning of State economy. What is contemplated by the Hon'ble Finance Minister cannot be achieved because of the fact that there is no internal security. Contentment of the people is the source for internal security but as the people are dissatisfied, the very foundation of the international security has been shaken. Therefore there cannot be any progress or development unless the people can be taken into confidence and unless we create an atmosphere in which everybody can live

peacefully but the present state of affairs being not so, we cannot expect any security. I, therefore, make an appeal to this august House and to the Government to see that without any more delay and without allowing the time to pass as it is, an attempt is made to understand the actual difficulties and feelings of the people and then give them proper accommodation, and if that is done then we can all work together jointly for the peace and prosperity of the Hills and other people as a whole. Until and unless the Government is prepared to do that and until and unless the Government give the District Councils of five Autonomous Districts proper facilities for governing, nothing can be done. Of course I expect a reply from the Minister-in-charge that sufficient sympathetic consideration has been given and everything possible has been done for proper functioning of the District Council.

I do not want to give further instance in support of my statement as it will be very unpleasant. I myself have been running the District Council for the last 5 years and I am definite that I could not receive due sympathy from the Government. It is said by the United Khasi and Jaintia Hills District Council that the District Councils are regarded as foreign Government as they are not taken into confidence on various subjects. Such a feeling in the District Council has not gone. For the information of the House I can give an instance that when the District Council in Garo Hills was about to start in the year 1952 a letter was written by the Government to the local authority therein instructing him to persuade the Executive Committee of the Garo Hills District Council not to take over the primary schools though it came within the purview of the District Council. The reason given was that it was through the primary schools that Government could implement various programmes and plans and it was a means to contact the people in the villages.

That was a letter from the Government to the local authorities. That clearly shows, Sir, that though the District Council is composed of elected representatives of people, the Government cannot take the Council into their confidence. If the District Councils cannot be taken into confidence by Government, I do not know why they were brought into existence. If we are not considered as elected representatives of the people, then I do not know why we should be here or in the District Councils. Sir, there has been much talk about the problems of the Hills people, but, as I said in the beginning, the Government could not understand the core-problem and thus they failed to solve it. As long as the core-problem remains unsolved, discontent is

bound to grow more and more and that will not be conducive to the proper administration of the State. As has been rightly said by the Hon'ble Finance Minister, we cannot proceed an inch forward without the active co-operation of the people. In course of his welcome to the few Naga representatives in this House, the Hon'ble Finance Minister said that they were patriotic leaders. Sir, this morning before I came to this august House, I have consulted the dictionary about the meaning of the word "patriot". According to the dictionary the meaning of "patriot" is "one who defends, or is jealous of his country's freedom and rights". Sir, I do not subscribe the Naga claim for independence, but I know that several leaders only aspire after full autonomy and they are definitely patriots because they want freedom for their people. I, therefore, do not understand what the Hon'ble Finance Minister actually meant. We have been talking about the oil refinery and all these things and those who support these moves will be all patriots because they want to protect the rights of the people of this State. But, suppose now if I demand the rights of my people, which may not be approved of by the Government, should I be treated as a traitor, and not as a patriot, even if the entire population is behind me? Suppose, today if the people who are representing the Garo Hills, join with me in my demand for a Hill State, shall I be called a "patriot" or shall I be called an "enemy"? I do not know in what term I shall be called by the Hon'ble Minister of Finance. I say, Sir, that unfortunately up till now there has not been any proper assessment of the various problems facing the Hills. Instead of trying to assess our real difficulties, Government always try to suppress the actual state of affairs. For example, when there was a demand for the creation of a Hill State, the Government stated that as far as the Garo Hills were concerned, this move was confined to Captain Williamson Sangma, the Chief Executive Member! But, Sir, when the States Re-organisation Commission came to Tura, thousands and thousands of people right from Boko to Tura, waited for the members of the State, Re-organisation Commission at a number of gates constructed with the slogan of Hill State. Even then, the Government said that as far as the Garo Hills were concerned, this move was confined to Captain Williamson Sangma, the Chief Executive Member! Can Government deny that? That can be found in the Memorandum. In this way Government cannot solve any problem. Unless the intensity of the problem is appreciated, no problem can be solved. No opportunity has been taken by Government to have a round-table conference where we can sit together and understand each other. We are simply treated as undesirable leaders and unpatriotic

persons. (The bell indicating the crossing of time limit rang). Well, Sir, since my time is up, I do not like to say anything more. My sincere appeal to the Government and to this House is not to misunderstand our stand. My object is not to criticise the Government for criticism's sake, but if I have criticised, I have done so with the sincere desire to help Government to know the various problems of the Hill people and also, if possible, to contribute my share towards solution of these problems. Thank you, Sir.

Shri HAMDHON MOHAN HAPLANGBAR
[North Cachar Hills (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)]:
 माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय,

मैं एक बहुत ही पिछड़े हुए स्थान तथा पिछड़े हुए वर्ग का प्रतिनिधि बनकर यहाँ आया हूँ। फिर भी आज मुझे इस Assembly में बोलने का मौका मिला है उसके लिये मुझे बड़ी खुशी हो रही है। यह स्वाभाविक है कि मेरी बहुत सी गलतियाँ होंगी। इस लिये मैं आप लोगों से क्षमा चाहता हूँ।

माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं Finance Minister साहबको उनके बजट भाषण के लिये अशेष धन्यवाद ज्ञापन करता हूँ। क्योंकि उनका बजट भाषण सुनकर मेरे दिलमें बड़ी खुशी हो रही है।

सरकार Backward स्थानों तथा Backward classes के लोगोंकी उन्नति के लिये बहुत कोशिश कर रही है। और इसके लिये काफ़ी रूपये भी खर्च कर रही है। किंतु केवल रूपये पैसे खर्च करने से ही किसी स्थान या किसी जाति की उन्नति नहीं हो सकती है। रूपये पैसे देनेके साथ साथ यह भी देखना चाहिये कि जिस काम के वास्ते रूपये खर्च हो रहे हैं, उनका ठीक ठीक उपयोग हो रहा है कि नहीं। वह काम ठीक ठीक और सुचारू रूपसे हो रहा है या नहीं। अगर काम ही ठीक ठीक न हुवा, अगर रूपये का सदुपयोग न हुवा तो क्या लाभ हो सकता है? इसलिये मैं सरकार को यह बात अच्छी तरह देखने के लिये अनुरोध करता हूँ।

मैंने देखा है कि Water Supply के लिये सरकार ६ लाख रूपये खर्च करना चाहती है।

Shri DANDESWAR HAZARIKA (Morongi): आप ज़रूर जोर से बोलिये। क्योंकि हम आपका भाषण सुन नहीं पाये हैं।

Shri HAMDHON MOHAN HAPLANGBAR : पानी के लिये सरकारन ६ लाख रूपये दिये हैं। किंतु हम देखते हैं कि हमारे यहाँ पानी का बड़ा अभाव है, मैं समझता हूँ कि सरकार के काम ठीक ठीक नहीं होते हैं। कहीं गलती होती है, इसीलिये इतना रुपया खर्च करने पर भी पानी का अभाव मिटता नहीं। बरसात के दिनोंमें कुछ पानी मिलता है किंतु बरसात खत्म होते ही चारों ओर पानी के लिये हाहाकार मच जाता है।

Medical Department के लिये भी मैं दो चार बात बताना चाहता हूँ । हमने देखा है कि गंजुम और लैसुंगा में Hospitals बन चुके हैं । सब कुछ इन्तजाम हो चुका, बढ़िया मकान बन चुके । किंतु यहां इलाज के लिये Doctor नहीं है । Maibong में Leper Colony के लिये मकान वगैरह बन चुके हैं । किंतु यहाँ पानीका कोई इन्तजाम नहीं हुआ । इसलिये कोई रोगी वहाँ नहीं रहता है और ये मकान पड़े पड़े सड़ रहे हैं । बरबाद हो रहे हैं । इसके लिये सरकार के पास काफ़ी लिखापट्टी हुई । किंतु उसका कोई नतीजा नहीं निकला । इसलिये रोगियोंको जंगल में ही आश्रय लेना पड़ रहा है । मैं सरकार से अनुरोध करता हूँ कि इसका कोई अच्छा इन्तजाम करें । इसके अलावा Harangajoa में एक Dispensary की सख्त जरूरत है । इसके लिये भी सरकार से लिखापट्टी हुई है, किंतु उसका कोई नतीजा नहीं हुआ । यह एक बहुत ही Important स्थान है, यहाँ एक Dak Bunglow भी होना चाहिये । Dak Bunglow के न होनेसे सरकारी अफसर और यहाँ के रहनेवाले दूसरे लोगोंको बड़ी तकलीफ़ होती है । सरकारी अफसर यहाँ आना नहीं चाहते हैं । किंतु ऐसी जंगलोंमें सरकारी अफसरों का आना और सरकारी कामों की देखभाल करना बहुत जरूरी है । अगर काम ठीक ठीक न हो तो वादको लोगोंको तकलीफ़ होती है और सरकार को भी बदनाम होता है ।

पहले के Subdivisional Officer साहब दूर दूर के गावों में जाते थे और घूम घूमकर सभी काम देखते थे । किंतु आजकल Subdivisional Officer और Extra Assistant Commissioner वगैरह नहीं जाते हैं जहाँ जहाँ जानेकी सुविधा है, Railway Station या उसके आसपास जाते हैं । दूर दूर के गावों में भी उन्हें जाना चाहिये । हमलोग अनपढ़ आदमी हैं । हमलोगोंकी उन्नति में उन्हें हमारी मदद करनी चाहिये । हमें उत्साह देना चाहिये ।

सरकार ने Primary Schools खोला है । यह बड़ी खुशी की बात है । स्कूलमें २५/३० लड़के पढ़ते हैं । किंतु कोई Inspector या Assistant Sub-Inspector इन स्कूलोंको देखने नहीं जाते हैं क्यों कि ये Schools जंगलमें हैं । पहले वहाँ एक ही Assistant Sub-Inspector थे । उस वक्त वे खूब घूम घूमकर स्कूलोंको देखते थे । किंतु अब दो Sub-Inspectors और एक Assistant Sub-Inspector के होने पर भी न वे बाहर गावों में घूमते हैं और न स्कूलोंकी अच्छी देखभाल करते हैं । इस तरह इन Backward लोगोंकी पढ़ाई में क्या उन्नति हो सकती है ? इस तरह हम देखते हैं कि किसी को यह पता ही नहीं चलता है इन स्कूलोंकी पढ़ाई कैसी चल रही है, कभी कभी महीनेमें १५/२० दिन ही स्कूल बैठता है । किसी Officer को मालूम ही नहीं होता है, हमने देखा है कि हमारा administration बहुत खराब हो गया है । इससे तो British का administration ही अच्छा था, administration में बहुत ही दूर्नीतिया बुरा आयी हैं । उन्हें दूर करनेके लिये हमारी सरकारको जोरदार कोशिश करनी चाहिये ।

District Councils की nominations के बारेमें भी दो चार शब्द मैं कहना चाहता हूँ । हमलोग जिन आदमियोंको District Councils में मांगते हैं सरकार उनको nominate नहीं करती है । यह बड़े अफशोश की बात है । उनके लिये बहुत लिखापट्टी हुई थी किंतु सरकार उनको nominate करना नहीं चाहती है, क्यों कि सरकार के अनुसार ये अच्छे आदमी नहीं हैं । ये योग्य आदमी नहीं हैं । क्या वह आदमी अच्छा है जो ३/४ सालका सरकारी खजाना खा लिया है ।

सरकारको प्रेम या मुहब्बत से ही हर बात की ओर बढ़ना चाहिये । जबर्दस्ती से कोई काम नहीं होगा । हमलोग अनपढ़ आदमी हैं । हमारे साथ प्रेम और मुहब्बत का ही बर्ताव होना चाहिये ।

आखिरमें मैं कहता हूँ कि सरकार की adm nistration machinery बहुत ढीली हो गयी है, उसे सख्त कर लेना चाहिये, हमारे उपर हमेशा प्रेम की दृष्टि रखनी चाहिये । यह देखना चाहिये कि सरकार के सारे काम काज ठीक से और सुचारु रूपसे हो रहे हैं कि नहीं । Out Door Officers को महीने में कमसे कम ६/१० रोज बाहर रहकर तथा interior के गाँवोंमें घूमकर गरीब अनपढ़ जनता की सुख-सुविधा, अभाव अभियोगोंपर दृष्टि रखनी चाहिये और सरकारकी दृष्टिमें ल्याहिये ।

Budget Estimates of the District Councils for the year 1956-57

Mr. SPEAKER: Through the courtesy of the Finance Minister, we got as many as 38 copies of the Budget Estimates of the District Councils for the year 1956-57 and these will be circulated to the Members.

Capt. WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA [Phulbari (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)]: Sir, there should be some correction in the last page.

Mr. SPEAKER: It looks as if the last page of my copy is alright.

Capt. WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA: That is not complete, Sir. Portion regarding the food situation is not there.

Mr. SPEAKER: I think we will get those corrections in time.

GENERAL DISCUSSION ON THE BUDGET--(contd.)

Mrs. JYOTSNA CHANDA (Silchar-West): Mr. Speaker, Sir, before initiating discussion on the Budget, I thank the hon'ble Finance Minister for providing more grants on Education and Development. But I do not appreciate a deficit Budget as the one that has been presented before us as we are already overburdened with additional Union taxes and higher transport cost. Our cost of living has gone high and this deficit is bound to give rise to inflation.

Sir, our vital problem is lack of communications especially communications in Cachar. There is a single rail route running through Hill section and during the monsoon season, we are always cut off from Assam and the rest of India. There is another route which is a steamer route, but we cannot depend on it because it passes through Pakistan. I think Government will consider to give an alternative route to Cachar which can be made through North Cachar Hills, Nowgong and

Kamrup, or through North Cachar Hills, Khasi and Jaintia Hills and Garo Hills to connect with rail head in Goalpara district.

With regret I have to point out that the same complaints about the treatment meted out to people at police station and law courts still exist and no steps have been taken to improve the spirit of public service in the minds of such Government employees. The old system of red-tapism still exists and development funds lapse for want of timely sanction. I would urge on the Government to take steps to avoid such lapses and delays.

Sir, I now come to Education. I am glad there has been provision for more funds on Education this year and I hope more grants-in-aid would be extended to educational institutions in Assam. Immediate implementation of the Pay Committee's recommendations in so far as it relates to the teachers, should be made. I would like to draw the attention of Government about the existing Middle English Examination which involves a lot of expenses and has no utility and which is only a waste of time. The sooner it is stopped, the better it is for the students. Basic education is now being introduced in the State but the parents of the children of the sponsors of such education prefer to send their wards to English system of education. It is a pity. Now, about technical education in Cachar, the other day the Chief Minister told in the Assembly that an institution to be started was under consideration. I heard from Shri Mehr Chand Khanna that there is contemplation of starting one Polytechnic Institute from the Relief and Rehabilitation Department in Assam, and Cachar being an area where about half of the displaced persons are present, this Polytechnic institute should be located in Cachar. This would benefit all sorts of people not only the displaced persons but also the tribals living in the adjoining areas. I am not wrong Jonab Moinul Haque Choudhury who is now in the Cabinet, pressed for this in the last Assembly.

I would like to draw the attention of the Government, specially of the Finance Minister that there is no provision in the Budget for conversion of colleges to 3 years' degree course. In this connection I would urge upon the Government to raise the Silchar Gurucharan College to 3 years' degree course this year under the provision of the University Grants Commission.

Then, there is a provision for construction of hostels for tribal boys and girls under the Sixth Schedule. I would request Government to allocate separate funds for the said purpose as a number of tribal boys and girls from Lushai Hills and North

Cachar Hills suffer for want of accommodation to prosecute their studies in the Gurucharan College at Silchar.

Now, Sir, regarding Medical there exists invidious distinction between Licentiates and Graduates in medicine which should be regularised now as this distinctive feature has been eliminated on Education. It is high time that Government combines the general Medical and Public Health Departments under one category.

Now, I come to the Civil Hospital in Silchar. This is an old one but neither staff nor beds have been increased in these twenty years though the needs of the people have increased manifold. There is no qualified surgeon in this hospital. I would request Government to provide a qualified surgeon immediately and also to extend and develop the hospital. The T. B. ward which has been opened should be made to operate with proper staff and equipments immediately.

There is a Maternity Welfare Centre—Narisikasram—in Silchar which has been established 20 years ago, but except a capital grant of Rs. 20,000 and the services of a lady doctor for about a year, the said hospital has not been blessed with any other grant. I would urge on the Government to sanction a capital grant for opening a Child Welfare Centre and Family Planning and to extend the recurring grant. Immediate steps should be taken to provide Dhais and midwives and other staff are made unemployed as a result of closure of Community Projects.

Now, regarding industries, there has been no provision for major industries in the Budget. It is true co-operative sugar mill in Golaghat, cotton ginning mills in Garo Hills and Diphu have already been started. Cachar produces sufficient quantity of sugarcane and Cachar has the biggest problem of displaced person, as such it is only by developing industries that we can solve the problem of unemployment. As such the proposal for starting one sugar mill at Nowgong may kindly be shifted and located at Cachar. I would request Government to develop cottage industry from bamboos, canes, etc., and facilitate the marketing of finished goods. Other small scale industries should also be introduced.

Now, Sir, coming to Agriculture, I have to point out that the position of milk and milk products is far from satisfactory. I request Government to take immediate steps to improve

milk position and milk products in the State and save the children from living on powdered milk. The fruit preservation factory at Silchar should be enlarged to the full benefit of fruit growers in Cachar, North Cachar Hills and Mizo districts. The agricultural workshop in Silchar under the Community Project is not sufficient to serve the requirements of the district. This should be raised to a similar standard to that at Gauhati.

I now come to Relief and Rehabilitation of displaced persons. The most burning problem in Cachar is the problem of displaced persons. Cachar has not got sufficient surplus lands and whatever is there, have not been requisitioned. The surplus Tea garden lands and waste lands should be immediately requisitioned and a portion of such lands should be distributed to landless cultivators, retrenched labour and displaced agriculturists. Surplus tea garden lands should not be exempted from requisition on any pretext. Homestead lands should be allotted to displaced persons who have not been rehabilitated as yet. Industrial projects should be taken up to provide employment for them.

The system of giving loans, I am afraid, has failed to give proper benefit; even loans which are given now, unless given at a time, cannot be useful.

The Government should launch upon a productive scheme including house building scheme for the proper rehabilitation of displaced persons. I would request the Government that so long the present procedure of issuing loans is there, the Government should expedite payments and resort to better methods of checking to avoid malpractice and corruption. There is a reception camp for the displaced persons at Arunachal and about this there is a mention in the budget speech of the Finance Minister, but it is a pity that 800 to 1,000 people are there and this camp is not sufficient for accommodation of such a big number of people. There the water scarcity is great. I think, Government should move the Assam Oil Company to give benefit of water to this camp. I understand, there is a proposal to acquire the Arunachal area of the Assam Oil Company. If that is so, this can be utilised for rehabilitation of displaced persons and also can be utilised for other important purposes.

Sir, last of all I come to development and power. The river Barak has now become a river of sorrow and the floods devastate the district of Cachar every year. I am told that

a portion of the river is silted somewhere near Pakistan border. This Barak has got to be harnessed now and thereby we can avoid such floods and at the same time can get power to induce the growth of industries, both small and big.

I, on behalf of the people of Cachar urge on the Government to take up the Barak river project which is essential to save the agriculturists and the cheap power generated from this would be an impetus to the growth of industries.

Shri LILA KANTA BORA (Kaliabor) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I heard with rapt attention the budget speech of the Finance Minister. It is an illuminating, stout but comprehensive speech. I say it to be comprehensive because it touches almost all the salient features of the administration of our State and also the problems confronting this problem State.

Sir, the Budget presented to this House is a deficit one and the deficit is a very big one. But during the development period especially for a State like Assam, this deficit financing is inevitable, rather, I should say that deficit financing is a device to make provision for development projects. The deficit is to the tune of Rs.2,60,93,000. We have seen that in spite of the best efforts of the Finance Minister, he has failed to balance the Budget. That inspite of the deficit being a huge one the Government have made some provisions for a number of new schemes to be undertaken in the current year. This is in fact a bold budgeting for which the hon'ble Finance Minister deserves congratulations. We have accepted socialistic pattern of society as our goal. We are just on the march to that goal. But, Sir, mere stating that socialistic pattern of society is our goal will not be sufficient. We must be very earnest about it. All our efforts as well as actions must be directed towards realisation of that aim, and for that people must be enthused. Enthusiasm amongst the people must be created for action. Unless, we can bring a radical change in the minds of the people, it will not be possible to reach that cherished goal. So to me it appears that a psychological change in the minds of the people must be brought about and the question is, how to bring about that psychological change in the minds of the people? Now, we find the people have not so much of interest for the development work as it is desired, and unless and until we can create an enthusiasm in the minds of the people mere planning will not enable us to reach our goal. So we must try our best to bring a change in the minds of the people and we must make them feel that in case of increased production as well as

increased income, they will also as a matter of fact, gain and they will also have a share in the increased benefits which will accrue to the State. And to bring about that psychological change, to my mind, the first *sine-quantum* is to bridge the gulf of difference among those living in the low level or the lowest level of society and those living in the highest rank in our society. And a radical change is absolutely necessary in our land policy as well as in the distribution policy. If we can make a radical change, especially, in the wage structure prevailing in the country as well as land policy of the State, then we think we can bring that psychological change in the minds of the people, and only then alone the planning of the State which we have taken in our hand will be a success. We have seen that many people have co-operated with us but that co-operation is always lacking in enthusiasm. If we cannot give them fruits in return of their co-operation, if we cannot ameliorate their economic condition, they are not expected to fall in line with us long. So the most important thing is to bring change of their economic condition. If we can improve their economic lot then they will surely co-operate with us. Sir, what do we find? Though it is now ten years since we attained our freedom and though we have entered the second year of the Second Five Year Plan still we have not been able to improve the economic condition of the people. If we do not try to bring a radical change in this sphere then all our words will be of no use. So my request is to those who are in the helm of affairs to see that a radical change in these, especially, in the wage structure and the land policy is immediately brought about. No doubt, this House appointed a Pay Committee and the scales of pay have been revised, even then what we find? These revised scales have not been able to satisfy all but a few. It is found that by these revised scales most of them have not been able to make their two ends meet. Therefore, this wage structure needs revision again. We are glad to learn that the Central Government has introduced a scheme for giving assistance to those Government servants who are drawing pay below Rs. 100 and we are told by the Finance Minister that to give effect to the Central Government's recommendations Rs. 12.88 lakhs a year will be required to be paid from our exchequer. But the benefit to be derived from this by the low paid Government servants is insignificant as on the average they will get an additional benefit of Rs. 4 to Rs. 5 per head per month. This is not much. So our whole policy regarding land and wage structure requires a radical change. Sir, we have already completed the First Plan and no doubt we have achieved a great deal during this period. Though the First Plan has

fallen far short of our expectations, we have made many roads, many dispensaries and so on and so forth, and yet many things remain to be done. We have no doubt started the Second Plan which is more ambitious. The assistance which we expect from the Centre in the Second Plan is about Rs.60 crores and in the First Plan we were given near about Rs.20 crores. So the aid we will get in the Second Plan from the Centre is three time more than that of the First Plan. Now, to carry this plan to a successful end, another important thing is to be considered, apart from what I said regarding psychological change. It is to bring about a change in the administrative machinery. Our administrative machinery is also an old one. To speak in the words of the Finance Minister our administrative machinery was originally designed to suit the administration of a law and order State. Now, since we have ushered in a welfare State the administrative machinery must be overhauled to suit needs of a Welfare State also. But we find that our administrative machinery has not been properly reorganised as a result of which our works in the First Plan greatly suffered and this also may be the case in the Second Plan. Sir, I am sorry to say that we have not been able to remove red-tapism though it is ten years now since we became independent. We have not been able to drive away so long red-tapism and over and above nepotism and favouritism. Unless, we can drive away these things, which are hampering the smooth running of the administration, we cannot expect to achieve our goal. Although it is now ten years that we have attained independence, most surprising thing is that we have not been able as yet to bring a change in the minds of our officers. Many of our officers do not think that they are servants of the people. On the contrary many of them think that they are masters of the people. This mentality of Government officers must be removed. We know that our mass people are mostly, either ill-educated or illiterate; so there may be lapses on the part of the people here and there but it is the duty of these Government officers who are educated and are also enlightened, to guide them and help them to the best of their ability. As a matter of fact, what do we find in the district offices? Our ordinary people are harassed by Government servants. They are sent away or are required to come to them several times for some little things. So, Sir, this administrative machinery must be overhauled, otherwise we cannot achieve our objective. Sir, in respect of the national income as well as *per capita* income of our State we find that even after the completion of the 2nd Five-Year Plan our State will be lagging far behind the other States in India. The national income of our State after the completion of the First Plan will be 15·8

per cent and the *per capita* income of our State 9·2 per cent. But in other parts of India, the percentage will be 25 and 19 respectively. So we find there will be a big gap even after the completion of the plan period in Assam. How to bridge this gap is the main question facing us now and it should be properly thought of by those who are at the helm of affairs of our State. It should be brought to the notice of the Central Government. Of course, Sir, recently the Planning Commission had visited our State and we hope our Government have duly brought this matter to the knowledge of the Planning Commission. Moreover, we find from the Budget speech of the Finance Minister that about Rs.1 crore 2 lakhs will have to be paid by every year during the 2nd Plan period to the Central Government for the loans which we have taken for our State. This will be an additional drainage to the State Exchequer. During the Plan period we want as much resources as possible so that we can go ahead with our developmental projects. But unfortunately we will have to repay to the Central Government for the loans we had taken as well as the interest thereof, a huge sum of money amounting to Rs.1 crore 2 lakhs every year, and hence to that extent we will be deprived of carrying on our development works. So we hope the Central Government will consider this matter. Of course, our State is a backward one as much as it is under-developed. As far as I can remember, in the Amritsar session of the Congress a resolution was adopted to the effect that the under-developed States in India should be given weightage, and unless some weightage is given in our case, we very much doubt whether it will be possible for us to go ahead along the path of prosperity with other States of India. Hence we shall be lagging behind and remain in a very pitiable condition after the completion of the Second Plan also when other parts of India will march ahead.

With these words, Sir, I beg to conclude my speech although I have some more points to dwell upon which I cannot do now because of my time being over.

Rev. J. J. M. NICHOLS-ROY [Cherapunji (Reserved for Schedule Tribes)]: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I propose to take up only a few points regarding the Budget. First of all I thank the Finance Minister for his laborious Budget speech which he was pleased to make before the House.

There are some figures which I would like to understand. I do not find in the budget some of the figures he mentioned in his speech. I expected that the speech would explain the figures but there was no explanation. There are some figures at page

31, paragraph 3, of his speech which need enlightenment. He said that net disbursement under loan and advances are estimated at Rs.457 lakhs. I find it is more than this in page (iv) of the Detailed Estimates of the Budget. The total amount under this head shown in the budget is 4 crores, 89 lakhs and 80 thousand. I do not see where from this figure comes. I shall be glad if the Finance Minister will enlighten the House. Then another figure which is also not found in the Budget is Rs.19 crores 99 lakhs. This figure is also not seen in the Budget. I would like to see wherefrom this figure comes. I find the total commitment from Revenue of the year 1957-58 is more than this. The total commitment from Revenue for 1957-58 is 28 crores 89 lakhs 75 thousand. Wherefrom this figure comes? Then there is still another figure which I do not understand. The net income from deposits and remittances is Rs.93 lakhs. That also is not found from the figures here in the Budget. I find at the Statement 'E' that there are receipts which are called the Total—Receipts from the Public Accounts. But this amount of Rs.93 lakhs is not found in the Statement 'E'. Then there is another statement which I would like to be enlightened is regarding "Public borrowing". Does it mean that this borrowing is from the Public Accounts for the coming year 1957-58? It is also not understood whether this is a permanent debt that is written here in the Statement which is shown here as Rs.20 crores; I do not find this public borrowing anywhere here. I would like to be enlightened on this point.

The next important thing that I would like to be enlightened is this: In submitting the figures in the Budget under the column Sixth Schedule Areas against the item Grants-in-aid from the Government of India at page 2 of Statement 'A' there is no statement of actuals that have been given from the Government of India as grants-in-aid to the Sixth Schedule Areas. That is left blank. I do not understand why these actuals given by the Government of India as Grants-in-aid to the Hills Districts are not found in the Budget. In the year 1951-52 that figure was entered in the Budget and shown as 19 lakhs. But thereafter, Sir, nothing is entered. In 1952-53 Budget also the figure of the grants-in-aid from the Government of India to the Autonomous Districts was not entered. For 1953-54 also it was not entered. For 1954-55 also not entered, for 1955-56 also it was nil. I do not understand why the actuals given by the Government of India for the Autonomous Districts under grants-in-aid are not entered in the previous Budgets and in this Budget too. It leaves us in the dark as to how much the Autonomous Districts have received from the Government of India as Grants-in-aid. I would like to know

from the Tribal Areas Department why this has not been corrected so long. We do not know how much money was taken by the Government of Assam from the Government of India under this Head for the Autonomous Districts. Rightly or wrongly, there is an impression that there has been carelessness or negligence displayed by the Tribal Areas Department. The Chief Minister who is in-charge of the Department is preoccupied with other matters of the State and he has no time to look into all these things concerning the Autonomous Districts. Even the Secretary of this Tribal Areas Department is a part time officer with many other duties. However good he may be, it is practically impossible for him to attend properly to the matters of the Autonomous Districts. Therefore, there is discontentment everywhere—a great discontentment, I must say, in the minds of people of the Autonomous Districts. This has been elaborately told by my Friend on my right, Captain Sangma, and what he has said is all true. Therefore something must be done to remedy this.

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS (Palashbari): There is one Minister-in-charge of the Tribal Areas Department.

Rev. J.J.M.NICHOLS-ROY [Cherrapunji (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)]: There is one Minister who is in-charge of the Tribal Welfare. Previously my Friend, Shri Omeo Kumar Das, used to deal with some work relating to the Tribal Welfare but everything was in the hand of the Chief Minister. Now he is in-charge of the Tribal Areas. I do not know what the Minister of Tribal Welfare can do as the Chief Minister is in-charge of the Tribal Areas.

There is another point which I want to take up. This is with regard to the question of prohibition. I do not know why nothing has been said in the speech of the Finance Minister and in the Governor's speech about this point. I hope the Congress Government here has not given up the question of prohibition. Sir, prohibition was one of the vital questions of the Congress from the beginning. I do not know why and whether the tempo in this connection has subsided.

Sir, the food situation in the country especially in the United K. & J. Hills is very very bad. I understand the local committees here brought this matter to the notice of the Supply Minister. It is understood the Committee demanded 80,000 maunds of rice to be allotted to the United K. & J. Hills District immediately. In the whole district, the famine condition is prevailing. I again say the condition is very bad indeed. Every day people from all over the district are coming to Shillong to get rice.

Many of them have to wait for two or three days in order to get rice, but no rice is forthcoming to meet the requirement of the people. The Supply Minister should press the Government of India for allotment of more rice at once. The Assistant Director of Supply of the Government of India came to Shillong the other day and he told the Rice Advisory Committee that there was plenty of rice with the Government of India to meet the need of the people. But we find that in spite of that assurance there has been no improvement in the food situation in the district ; there has been no increment in the quota of rice supply.....

Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH (Minister, Supply): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I could not follow what Rev. Roy said in respect of supply of rice.

Rev. J.J.M. NICHOLS-ROY [Cherrapunji (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)]: I said that our Supply Minister should press the Government of India to give us more rice. (*Voice—How much ?*) I think the demand was for 80,000 maunds. (*Vocie—per month ?*) 80,000 maunds per month I think which the Committee wanted from the Government.

Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH: To feed both the people of K. and J. Hills and East Pakistan ?

Rev. J. J. M. NICHOLS-ROY: The people living in the border of East Pakistan are experiencing great hardship. They are in urgent need of rice to meet their needs. The rice demanded by the Committee is for the whole district including the border area.

Sir, with regard to the medical facilities, I would like to say that the Minister-in-charge of Health should see that a centre for the treatment of leprosy is started soon in Shillong. There are cases of leprosy and they may spread the infection. According to the present arrangement the leprosy patients are required to go to Nongpoh from Shillong for the treatment. That is too far. Injections for few cases may be given even in the hospital or even in the compound of the Pastuer Institute.

The next point I want to speak is with regard to the Transport Department. It is found the Government is getting a good income from the State Transport. From the Budget we find that there is an income to the tune of Rs.54,90,000 from

the Pandu-Shillong route. The freight charges are very high compared to what is prevailing in other parts of the country. The rate is Re.1-8 per md. for potato. Nowhere in the country the freight is so high for a length of 63 miles. The Finance Minister should consider about this point. Re.1-4 is charged per md. for goods coming from Gauhati to Shillong. Still I understand a large quantity of goods remains at Gauhati. They cannot be carried speedily. The other day the present Planning and Development Minister said that there was the question of utilising the lorries carrying coal from Shillong to Gauhati and returning empty. Something should be done to bring down the freight charge of carrying coal from Shillong to Gauhati. He said that some kind of an arrangement should be made to bring down the freight of carrying coal from Shillong to Gauhati. Sir, this is very important and something must be done at once to bring down the freight charge to make the Khasi coal cheaper otherwise the coal industry here will suffer badly. The tea industry in the State does not want to take coal which costs them more than that of Bengal or Bihar.....

Shri BISWADEV SARMA (Balipara): On a point of information, Sir. Rev. Roy said that the freight is very high. We know he was a Minister in the Government and we would be interested to know whether he brought all these things to the notice of the Government then (*laugther*).

Rev. J. J. M. NICHOLS-ROY [Cherrapunji (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)]: I was not the Minister in-charge of this Department—the Transport.

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Jania): Is it a joint responsibility.

Shri BISWADEV SARMA: Is it correct that you were not in-charge of the Transport Department?

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA (Gauhati): Can the gentleman—the hon. Member of the House who happened to be a Minister, divulge the official secret now?

Mr. SPEAKER: I hope the Official Secret Act will be in operation in time (*laugther*).

Rev. J. J. M. NICHOLS-ROY: I was not in-charge of

Transport ; whatever might have happened in the past, we have to deal with facts as they are to-day. We must find a remedy to help the people who are suffering, and are experiencing great difficulties. We are to solve the difficulties now.

Another point, Sir, I am very much disappointed about the slow progress in the construction of the Mawsmai-Shella road. According to the reply of the Public Works Department Minister yesterday, the road will be completed in the winter of 1958-59. Sir, I realise the difficulty, but think of it, the road was constructed in 1952, now it will take 6 or 7 years before it is completed. Sir, this road is only about 24 miles and it was meant for the purpose of helping the people of the border area ; but by the time the road will be completed, there may not be much to be carried as the orange groves have almost all died. I request that this matter may be taken up by the Minister-in-charge of Public Works Department personally with the Government of India. Simply correspondence will take a long time to get a reply. Personal contact between the Minister and the Officers of Assam Government with the Officials of the Government of India will no doubt bring quick result. I request, Sir, that this may be done, because lowness is very distressing to us.

Then, Sir, another point, slowness in pushing for the construction of the Brahmaputra bridge. Sir, this is the bottleneck in Assam. I think this Brahmaputra bridge should have been included in the present Five Year Plan and should have been started long ago. Sir, I am of the opinion that a railway bridge from Jogighopa to Pancharatna should be built to save the railway from being breached by the turbulent Aie river and other rivers. These turbulent rivers are responsible for disturbing the railway line almost every year and consequently the traffic is held up every year in Assam for three or four months. This has been a great distress to the people of Assam. This project should have been given the first priority. But it appears to me, there is a fighting between some politicians as to the location of the bridge. Some people wanted to have it at Amingoan and Pandu and the other section of the people wanted it at Jogighopa and Pancharatna. So, Sir, there has been delay and delay. Now we find in the Third Five Year Plan some arrangement will be made to construct the bridge over the mighty Brahmaputra, I may be mistaken.....

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister, Public Works Department): There is no dispute about the site. We have

already started the survey work both at Jogighopa and Pancharatna. The experts will select the site.

Rev. J. J. M. NICHOLS-ROY [Cherrapunji (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)]: These data were collected during the war. I saw myself the officers there, and poles were put on both sides of the river for survey. All these things were already done during the war. Had all these data been utilised by the Government of Assam, there would have some progress.....

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA (Gauhati): The war was over.

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS (Palasbari): May I know the reason why the bridge should be at Jogighopa-Pancharatna ?

Rev. J. J. M. NICHOLS-ROY : Sir, the turbulent river between Amingaoan and Bongaigoan are causing breaches in the railway line every year. So for three or four months the traffic is held up to Calcutta. That is known to every one. To avoid these turbulent rivers from the hills the bridge, in my opinion, should be constructed between Jogighopa and Pancharatna.

There should be another bridge over the Brahmaputra. My proposal to the Public Works Department Minister was that a road bridge should be constructed over the Brahmaputra from the foot of the Kamakhya hills to the foot of the Sola hills in North Gauhati. If this bridge between these hills of South and North Gauhati would be constructed, the traffic between the North and South Gauhati will grow a great deal every year. There will be no need any longer of the ferry system. When I was a Minister, Public Works Department, I had this surveyed. The distance was only, I think about $\frac{3}{4}$ ths of a mile. It was then roughly estimated that this bridge would cost about 3 crores of rupees, and the toll will bring lots of money to the Government, and the loan for this bridge could be paid up in about 25 or 30 years and this will become an asset for all future years. But this was not done. I think this is short-sightedness on the part of the Government.

Now, Sir, another point I want to bring forward is regarding the postponement of the elections of the District Council in the United Khasi-Jaintia Hills District. It is a great disappointment to the people that the election for the

District Council has been postponed in this District. The election should have been held along with the elections in the other Autonomous Districts, and with the General Election. We don't know what Government will do in regard to the expenditure that will be incurred in this election. I hope the Government will see that Election of the District Council of the United Khasi-Jaintia Hills district should be held as early as possible.

Now, Sir, the next thing is there should be certain adjustment made in the relationship between the hills and the plains people. Sir, Capt. Sangma has said in his speech about the discontentment among the hills people. This is not only in the Garo Hills, it is also in the other hills districts. The real leaders of the people are not taken into confidence. A policy of divide and rule is followed. Sir, I request that the attitude manifested by the ruling authority in the past was not conducive to the proper relationship between the hills and the plains. Sir, I say that Government should take into confidence the leader of the hills people, and unless the Leader of the Government does this and discuss with the elected hills leaders on an equal level as in a round table conference, the relationship between the hills and the plains people will not improve. If Government will try to get some people on their side by giving them employment, money or this and that just to get support of their own plan that will not solve the problem in the hills. I appeal to my Friend, the Chief Minister, Sir, to think very seriously about this. We know our hills people better than you do as you know your Assamese people better than we do. We know our people in the hills and we know what is necessary for them. Suspicion and party partiality cannot win their hearts, I believe the Chief Minister himself has seen and got proof of it through the result of the last election. Election is an eye opener to know the minds of the people. During the last five years we have seen how the people in the helm of affairs have got the upper hand. Congress tried to get an upper hand in our affairs by any means even by violating the Congress principles. Such a method will never bring peace. We want peace, we want to understand one another's feeling, we want fraternal association on an equal level. If the Chief Minister who is leading the Government will listen to what we say and discuss with us on equal level better relationship can be expected. Now there is smouldering fire in the hearts of the

mass people. The action of the Government will either increase or decrease it. They say that it is their sacred duty to help our tribal people, but will not listen to us how that help should be rendered. The method adopted in the past impressed upon the people that any help rendered is for the sake of gaining followers to the Congress Party. Sir, it is the friendly and fraternal approach on an equal level on righteous principles which will go a long way to remove the discontent. A Naga lady said to me that the Government of Assam have already decided what they would do, and wanted us to simply bow down to their decision but they do not want to discuss with us and persuade us to convince us, they do not take us into their confidence as their friends on an equal level. They only want us to do what they say. That attitude is not a democratic attitude, it is an imperialistic attitude which the Government of Assam has adopted in the past. The Congress is in majority and a big party and therefore the leaders seem to take the attitude that the hills should do what they say. Sir, that is one of the reasons why the large majority of the hills people are afraid of the Congress. If you do not listen to the voice of the majority of the hills people what they have got to say then how can there be peaceful administration in the hill areas, how can you expect that the hills people will not want a separation from the plains people? Our people are very democratic and they feel that they are also human beings and though simple, they also feel that they have got certain rights to preserve. To win their hearts there must be righteous and brotherly dealing and you must treat them as your equals. Without that attitude there can be no peace. Simply spending some money here and there in hills cannot win them. Those who are in the majority party should not try to simply criticise. Criticism will not take them anywhere. It is a brotherly feeling, fraternal relationship and approach that will bring the hills and the plains together. If that is not forthcoming from the majority party the feeling of the hills and the plains people will brow apart. There is an attempt to take away their landed properties. A policy of divide and rule is followed in the hill areas; with such a policy followed no peaceful relationship can be expected. The voice of the elected representatives of the people should be heard and respected. Unless the Government respect the rights of our hills people things will go worse and worse and separation is bound to come.

Sir, I feel I have spoken enough for the present. I have many things to say but as there is no more time, I finish.

***Maulana ABDUL JALIL CHOUDHURY (Badarpur):**

অধ্যক্ষ মহাশয়, আমি বাজেট আলোচনা করিতে গিয়ে প্রথমই বিরোধী দলের সদস্য বাবু গোপেশ নমোসুদ্র এই বিধান সভার যা কিছু ভূমি সংক্রান্ত ব্যাপারে অবতরণ করলেন তাহাতে কিছু বলব। তিনি বলেছেন যে রব, চৌধুরী তাঁর জমিথেকে লোক তড়িয়ে দেওয়ার—লোকেরা তাঁর নিকট টেলিগ্রাম করিয়াছেন। তিনি এখন নতুন সদস্য এবং ভবিষ্যতে যেন—এই কথা গুলি এরকম ভাবে না বলেন। তিনি অভিযোগ করিয়াছেন যে এই বিধান সভার সদস্য বৃন্দের মধ্যে কেহ কেহ জমি পাইয়াছেন। সেই সময় আমি বলছিলাম—‘নাম বলুন’—তিনি বলেন নাই।

(Voice নাম বললে কি জমি ছেড়ে দিবেন)

আমি অনুরোধ করি, এই সম্বন্ধে একটি ‘লিট’ মিঃ স্পীকারের কাছে দেন। তাহলে আমরা বলিতে পারিব, কারা কারা, জমি পাইতেছেন। আমি জানি কংগ্রেসী লোকদের কেও, এক পোয়া এক কাচচা ভূমির জন্য সরকারের কাছে আবেদন করেন নাই।

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYA (Gauhati):

অন্ততঃ আধা দর্জনের নাম আমার কাছ থেকে নিবেন।

Shri GOPESH NAMASUDRA [Patharkandi (Reserved for Scheduled Castes)]: যে টেলিগ্রাম আমার কাছে এসেছিল সেটা আমি পাঠ করে দিয়াছিলাম।

Mr. SPEAKER: The hon. Member will please proceed with his speech and address the Speaker and not the members of the Opposition.

Maulana ABDUL JALIL CHOUDHURY (Badarpur): আমি এখন এই বিধান সভায় ব্যবহৃত ভাষার প্রতি অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয় তথা সদনের দৃষ্টি আকর্ষণ করিতে চাই। এই সম্পর্কে আমি Assembly Rules দেখিয়াছি। সেখানে ৩টি ভাষা মূল ভাষা হিসাবে পরিগণিত হইয়াছে। এই ৩টি ভাষা ১৯৪০ ইং হইতে ৫০ পর্য্যন্ত এই বিধান সভায় চলিয়া আসিয়াছে। এই সম্পর্কে আমি অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়কে ইং ১৯৪০ সালের Rule No. 9 প্রতি দৃষ্টি আকর্ষণ করিতেছি।

Capt. WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA [Phulbari (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)]: Mr. Speaker, Sir, that is a reference to the point I made. I never said that under the rules, this is not allowed.....

Mr. SPEAKER: Let the hon. Member make his contribution.

Moulana ABDUL JALIL CHOUDHURY (Badarpur): ইং ১৯৫২ সালের Assembly Rule এ অসমীয়া ব্যতিত বাংলা ভাষাকে, ইংরাজী ভাষার সম অধিকার দেওয়া হইয়াছে। আমি Assembly Rule 10এর প্রতি আপনার দৃষ্টি আকর্ষণ করিতেছি কিন্তু ইংরাজী ১৯৫৪ সালে এই ভাষার উপর অবিচার করা হইয়াছে এই সংশোধনিত ইংরাজী এবং অসমীয়া ভাষাকে সম অধিকার দিয়াছেন কিন্তু উক্ত সংশোধনে বাংলা ভাষাকে একটি ক্ষমতার গোলামী শৃঙ্খলে বন্দী করিয়া ইয়ার চরাচরিৎ বিধানের প্রাণ

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স্বাধীনতাকে ক্ষুণ্ণ করা হইয়াছে। এই সম্পর্কে আমি Assembly Rule No. 12 Corrected till 15, December এর প্রতি অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়ের দৃষ্টি আকর্ষণ করিতেছি। ইহাতে বলা হইয়াছে :—

“If the Speaker permits him, he may address the Assembly in his mother-tongue.”

এই সমস্ত আপনার দৃষ্টিতে আনিবার পর আমি আশা করি মহাশয় যেন সদয় হইয়া বাংলা ভাষাকে এই সদনে সদোচিৎ অধিকার দেওয়ার ব্যবস্থা করিবেন।

আমার দ্বিতীয় কথা হইল যে আমি আমাদের বিত্ত মন্ত্রী মহাশয়কে তাহারা বাজেট বক্তৃতার জন্য ধন্যবাদ জ্ঞাপন করিয়াছি। কিন্তু অতি দুঃখের সহিত বলিতে হইয়াছে যে আমাদের দেশে যে মাদ্রাসা শিক্ষা গত ৫শ বৎসর ধরিয়া চলিয়া আসিয়াছে সেই মাদ্রাসা শিক্ষার কোনের উল্লেখই বাজেটে পাই নাই। আমাদের দেশ যখন বৃটিশরা শাসন করিয়াছিল তখন-মাদ্রাসা শিক্ষার ব্যবস্থা বাজেটে পাওয়া গিয়াছিল। ইংরেজরা তো মুসলমান ছিল না। সকল সম্প্রদায়কে সম্মুখিত করিবার জন্য তাহারা বাজেটে সাম্প্রদায়িক উন্নয়নের জন্য সমান দৃষ্টি প্রদান করিয়াছিলেন। এখন আমাদের গবর্নমেন্ট Secular বলিয়া আমরা আশা করিয়াছিলাম যে সাম্প্রদায়িক উন্নয়নের জন্য সরকার নিশ্চয়ই অবহেলা করিবেন না। প্রত্যেক বার আশা দেওয়ার পর আজ পর্যন্ত সেই আশা কার্য ক্ষেত্রে আশাই হইয়া রহিয়াছে। এই সম্পর্কে ইং ১৯৪৮ সাল হইতে ১৯৫২ সাল পর্যন্ত প্রত্যেক বছরের বাজেটের প্রতি দৃষ্টি আকর্ষণ করিলাম। ইহার প্রত্যেকটিতে মাদ্রাসা শিক্ষার একটি পৃথক Head আছে কিন্তু ইং ১৯৪৫ সালের বাজেটে ইহার নাম মাত্র নাই।

আমি এই সদনে সদয় হইয়া আসিবার পর হইতেই মাদ্রাসা শিক্ষা সম্পর্কে প্রশ্ন করিয়া আসিয়াছি। সেই সমস্ত প্রশ্নের উত্তর সরূপ সরকার আশা দিয়া আসিয়াছেন। ৮/১১/৫৪ তারিখে সরকার একটি circular ও দিয়াছিলেন। এই সম্পর্কে আমার লিখিত যোগাযোগ পত্রাদির নমুনা স্বরূপ কয়েকটি পত্র আমি আপনার দৃষ্টি আকর্ষণ হেতু পাঠ করিতে চাই।

“Please refer to your personal talk with me and your letter dated 24th December 1954. I propose to discuss this matter personally with Maulana Azad and Shri Humayun Kabir. I am expected to be in Delhi on 12th January, 1955 in connection with the Central Advisory Board's meeting. A memorandum is being prepared in this connection.”

সেটা আপনারদের উদ্দেশ্য কি যে আমার জানার দরকার নাই। বাজেটে যে মাদ্রাসা শিক্ষার একটি Head ছিল ১৯৫৫-৫৬ ইংরাজী হইতে হঠাৎ চূপকরে সেই Head বাজেট হইতে নিবিয়া গেল।

সেখানে ১৯৫২ ইংরাজী হইতে আসাম জমিয়েত উল্লেখ্য পক্ষ হইতে এই শিক্ষার উন্নতির প্রশ্ন এই সরকারের সম্মুখে উত্থাপন করিয়াছিলাম আমার ও মইনুল হক চৌধুরীর বক্তৃতাতে শিক্ষামন্ত্রী আশ্বাস দিয়াছিলেন।

এই পত্রে বলা হয়েছিল।—

Page 18: “For promotion of specialised classical education 3.50 lakhs are provided as grants-in-aid for Sanskrit and Mad-rassa education and for specialised studies in classical languages.”

কিন্তু বৃক্ষের ভার কাটিয়া উপরে বেঁধে দিলে কি হবে মাদ্রাসার নামই নাই। মরে গিয়াছে।

মাদ্রাসাতে কি কি বিষয়ে শিক্ষা হয় শেষে সেটাই জানিতে চাহিলে—বলা হইল যে সকল বিষয়ই শিক্ষা হয় Logic, Philosophy এমন কি Science ও আছে শুধু ইহা old pattern এ রয়েছে আধুনিক পদ্ধতিতে একটুকু সংস্কারের দর্কারমাত্র। ১৯৫৩ ইংরাজীর ১০ ফেব্রুয়ারীতে জমিয়েট উলোমা কন্ফারেন্সের Final প্রস্তাব গ্রহণ করার পরে এখন Subject Committee করিয়া দেবেন। এই পাঁচবৎসর অপেক্ষা করার পর Recognition এর জন্য পরামর্শ লাগে। আমি বলি যে এখানে কি কেউ হুমায়ুন কবীর এবং মৌলানা আজাদের চেয়েও বিদ্বান লোক আছেন; যারা তাহাদের মতামতকে নাকস করিতে পারেন?

(এমন সময় ঘণ্টা বাজে।)

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আমি আমার সমষ্টির বিষয়ে দুই এক কথা বলিতে চাই আমাকে আর ৫ মিনিট সময় লাগে।

Mr. SPEAKER: Please carry on.

Maulana ABDUL JALIL (Badarpur): ১৯৫৫ ইং ১০ মার্চ এবং ১৯৫৬ ইংএর ১৩ মার্চের আমার বাজেট বক্তৃতায় আমি বলিয়াছিলাম, এই আসাম কৃষি প্রধান রাজ্য কৃষিকদের উন্নতি ব্যতিত দেশের প্রত্যেক উন্নয়নমূলক পরিকল্পনা ব্যর্থ হইবে। তখন আদর্শ ও নীতির কোনো মূল্যই থাকিবে না।

এইবার বিত্তমন্ত্রী মহোদয় বাজেটের প্রথমে দেশের সম্পদ এই কৃষকদের সমস্যার কথা উল্লেখ করিয়াছেন। কিন্তু আমি ১৯৫৫ ইংরাজীতে কৃষকদের ২০ লক্ষ পরিবার অনুমান করিয়া সরকারকে বলিয়াছিলাম যে যাদের ক্ষেতের জমি নাই বা কম তাদের জমি দিয়া প্রত্যেক পরিবারকে ১,০০০ টাকা ক’রে দিতে হইলে প্রত্যেক বৎসরে ১০ কোটি করিয়া খরচ করিলে হয়ত ২০ বৎসরে উহা অচল হইবে। এইরকম একটা স্কীম তৈয়ার করা হউক, নতুবা দেশের হাহাকার দূর হইবে না। হয়ত ইহা সংশোধন করিয়া হাজারের জায়গাতে ৭ শত করিয়া দিন, তারপর হয়ত ২০ লক্ষের জায়গায়ই ১৭-১৮ লক্ষ হইতে পারে।

কিন্তু এইসব স্থানীয় লোকের যতক্ষণ পর্যন্ত ধারাবাহিক ভাবে ক্রমাগত উন্নয়ন পুনর সংস্থাপনের স্কীমের মত স্কীম করে ভূমিহীন কৃষকদের ভূমি ও অর্থহীন ব্যক্তিরে অর্থ দানের বাস্তব স্কীম পঞ্চ-বাষিকী পরিকল্পনায় ভুক্ত না করে ততক্ষণ রাজ্যের কোন সমস্যার সমাধান হইবে না। আমরা এইবার বাজেটে দেখিয়াছি এবং বিত্তমন্ত্রীও বলিয়াছেন যে দশ বিঘার কম জমি থাকা লোকের সংখ্যা কামরূপ জেলায় শতকরা ৩৭ জন ও ভূমিহীন শতকরা ১৪ জন—মোট ৫১ জন কিন্তু ইহাতে চিন্তার কারণ নাই; কেননা কামরূপে বড় বড় শিল্পাঙ্গার, অর্থকরী, কাষ্যকরী বিদ্যাঙ্গার ও শিল্প জাতীয় পরিকল্পনা এখানে আরম্ভ হইয়া গিয়াছে।

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA (Gauhati) :

কেন, কামৰূপে কতটা শিলাগাঁৱ হইয়াছে ?

Maulana ABDUL JALIL (Badarpur) : যথেষ্ট হইয়াছে, নগাঁৱে দশ বিঘাৰ কম জমি শতকৰা ৩১ জনেৰ এবং ১৪ জন ভূমিহীন। উহাৰ প্ৰায় সবাই সিলেট কাছাড়েৰ লোক নতুবা ওদেৱও চিন্তাৰ বিষয় কিছুই ছিলনা ; কেন না সেখানে কাকি আদি ৰিজাৰ্ড আছে।

মিকিৰ হীলে দহবিঘাৰ কম জমি শতকৰা ৩৬ জনেৰ এবং ভূমিহীন ১৪ জন। মিকিৰ হীলে জায়গাৰ অভাব নাই ইহা ছাড়া ২৭৫ ধাৰাও সেখানে প্ৰযোজ্য। তাই বিশেষ চিন্তাৰ কাৰণ নাই।

শিবসাগৰে ১০ বিঘাৰ কম জমি শতকৰা ৩৮ জনেৰ ও ভূমিহীন ১২ জন। জিলাৰ আয়তন বড়, সকলেই অসমীয়া ভাষাভাষী। ইহাছাড়া বড় কাৰণ অৰ্থমন্ত্ৰী তাহাৰা পাইয়াছেন যে ভাবে আবেগকাৰ দিনে নওগাঁজেৰ ভাগ্য ছিল। এই বকম লোকে সংখ্যা গোৱালপাড়াতে ৪০ জন, দৰঙ্গে শতকৰা ৫৫ জন, লক্ষীমপুৰে ৪৮ জন এবং কাছাড়ে ৬৭ জন।

এই ৪টি জেলাৰ কৃষকদেৰ দুঃখ দূৰীভূত কৰাৰ জন্য কোন এমন সুবিধা নাই, যে গুলি উপৰে উল্লিখিত জিলা সমূহেৰ আছে। ইহাৰ দায়িত্ব সম্পূৰ্ণ নিৰ্ভৰ কৰিতেছে কৃষিমন্ত্ৰীৰ উপৰ। ইহাছাড়া কাছাড় একটা সীমান্তবৰ্তী জায়গা।

যাতায়াতেৰ অসুবিধাও কাছাড়ে অন্যতম। একটা মাত্ৰ জোয়াই-বদৰপুৰ ৰাস্তা। গত ইংৰাজী ১৯৫৬ সনে জনাব ময়নুল হক চৌধুৰীৰ বক্তৃতাৰ উত্তৰে বিভাগীয় মন্ত্ৰী উহা নিৰ্মাণেৰ জন্য দুই বৎসৰেৰ সময় নিয়াছিলেন। এখন দ্বিতীয় বৎসৰেৰও ৬ মাস চলে গেল। বাকী ৬ মাসে সেই ৰাস্তা শেষ হইবে কি না ইহা কাছাড়বাসী জানতে চায়।

সেতু নিৰ্মাণেৰ মাল মাল্লাৰ অভাব আৰ কত দিন শুমব।

(Here the bell rang indicating that the time limit had been reached and the Member resumed his seat.)

Mr. SPEAKER : The usual practice in all parliaments is for members to rise in their seats to catch the Speaker's eye. Here the practice is for the leaders of different parties to submit list of members who would participate in the debate. I am also following this practice ; but it would be very convenient if the members remain in their seats when their names are called out by the Speaker. But when the Speaker finds that the member whose name is given in the list is not found in his seat when his name is called out by the Speaker, it is a discourtesy to the House.

Shri LARSINGH KHYRIEM [Jowai (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)] : Mr. Speaker Sir, to be frank the Budget presented before us by the Hon'ble Finance Minister has not impressed me at least as it does not indicate any scheme which would really help the people in the border. As I was sent here to ventilate the grievances of the people whom I represent, I hope Government would give due consideration to the points which I am going to dilate.

As you know, Sir, in Jowai Subdivision bonemeal is used as manure for wet rice cultivation for the last 30 years or so. Since its introduction most of the wastelands have been converted into permanent cultivation. For the last five or six years Government have been giving help to these people under Article 275 of the Constitution of India and from Grow More Food Schemes and even last year also a subsidy was given by Government to the cultivators and about 14 thousand maunds of bonemeal were used by cultivators. Had it not been for the subsidy, the dealers would raise the price of bonemeal beyond the purchasing capacity of the cultivators. Unfortunately this year Government gave only 3,500 maunds ; hence the people, I mean the cultivators had to purchase at the higher price of about Rs.20 per maund which is beyond the purchasing capacity of the cultivators. And as a result of this the cultivators could not purchase the required quantity. For this I am afraid there will be a serious fall in the outturn of paddy this year. So as I have said just now, that as many people could not purchase the required quantity of bonemeal, the outturn of paddy will be greatly affected this year. Now, I want to ask Government whether they have discontinued the subsidy given to the cultivators ? If so, I have nothing to say. But, Sir, if the subsidy is still there, I see no reason why this is not given this year. This shows lack of responsibility and sincerity for work on the part of the officers concerned. Can Government allow such things to happen, can Government allow, by the action of one or two officers, the people to suffer especially in these days of food scarcity ? Unhappily Sir, a very painful thing in this connection is the propaganda made by the so called Congressmen, is that Government will no more help the people unless they join Congress. This is a very sad thing.

The Administration has deteriorated so much, that it is in a state of uncontrol corruption, bribery, nepotism and communalism which reign supreme in all spheres of Government

activities. If a man who wants to purchase a gun files a petition for the purpose, that petition is sent to the police for report. But that report will never come again unless the Police is paid Rs. 15 or 20. And nobody to ask them to return the petition or petitions if they are lying for months or years. That is the state of things, that is going on in office if you want anything to be done for you. No talking is necessary, but put something under the file then it is all right. For this Government might ask me to prove, or the Minister concerned might ask me to prove that. But I can boldly say that such things are going on as my hon. Friends on the other side also mentioned about these things the other day. I hope Government will realise this and take steps to find ways and means to stamp out this corruption that is going on in our State to-day. Government servants are mere tools in the hands of a few self-made Congress leaders, so much so, that they have become practically blind to do justice. They have neglected the elected representatives, where as the defeated Congressmen are placed in the forefront.

Another thing, Sir, I want to draw the attention of the House is that in my constituency in Jowai, a certain religious organisation where the so called leaders of the Congress happened to belong to, is not only recognised by Government but also money to the tune of Rs.18 thousand was given for religious purposes in the name of a Park whereas the leading political parties and other organisations are neglected. I do not grudge them at all. But the spirit in which it was done is to divide and rule.

Further when Government wanted land for public purposes, the officers are still adopting the policy of Political Officers of the British days. Those officers would say, "If you do not part with the land then I shall acquire it". For this and other actions—a hillman feels that he has no right or voice in his own home. The gulf is being formed and it is widening. Sir, it is with a sad and painful heart that I stand to-day to speak about the people in the border. While I am speaking here my heart could not but think of the misery of the people in the border areas. Sir, the Chief Minister, and the Finance Minister, I am glad, have realised their difficulties. The Governor in his Address referred to Indo-Pakistan Trade Agreement where provision for border trade is said to have been implemented, but from the speech of the Governor himself, the Agreement has not been implemented. As is it the question of agreement or disagreement matters little with those people in the border. To them the question of food and diversion of trade is uppermost. Further

the Governor said that Government has also continued schemes for relieving of the distress caused in the hills districts due to Partition. Sir, we are not enlightened what are those schemes, but from the schemes that have been done in the First Five Year Plan, we saw that they were of no benefit as they did not help the people to divert their trade. Sir, instead the Government through their Agricultural Officers is pressing the people to change their method of cultivation. How can that be, you cannot change the life of the people without giving them other suitable method for their cultivation and without giving them any other alternative method, how can you change the ageold cultivation of the people over-night? Sir, the people do not want these long term schemes which would depart from their usual cultivation. Sir, the people want food, they want their trade to be diverted. Agreement is a temporary one. To-day it is honoured, tomorrow it is dishonoured. New schemes may be successful or may not be, but what is lasting, as I have said previously, is for Government to find out the market for their produces. Sir, there is scarcity of food and rice is being sold for Rs. 30 per maund in the borders and there is a tendency that prices will shoot up still higher. Many people have sold their belongings, such as gold and silver to purchase food for their subsistence. Such is the condition of the people in the border areas! Many people as already said by Rev. Nichols-Roy have left their homes. Some went Cachar District to some went to Pakistan and other places to earn their livelihood. For the last nine or ten years these people have stood the ordeal calmly and silently. Now they have lost faith in the Government. That was amply proved in the last election. The people have become helpless and frustrated. Now to them their only hope is, no matter how much sufferings they have endured, no matter what disappointment they have experienced, no matter what losses they have felt, they renew their spirit of hope and courage in the coming change the Hills State—the cherished hope of the hills people.

Shri MOHIDHAR PEGOO [Jorhat (Reserved for Schedule Tribes)] : মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, জয় জয়তে মই আমাৰ বিত্ত মন্ত্ৰীয়ে ১৯৫৭-৫৮ চনৰ বাবে যি বাজেট দাঙি ধৰিছে তাৰ বাবে তেখেতক ওলগ জনাইছোঁ। তেখেতৰ বাজেট বক্তৃতাত আমাৰ ৰাজ্যিক বাজেটৰ বহুমুখী ধাৰা আৰু হিচাপ-পত্ৰবিলাক ভূৰূকাত হাতী ভৰোৱাৰ দৰে খুল মূলকৈ দেখুৱাইছে। ইয়াৰ ভিতৰত গত বছৰৰ আয়-ব্যয় আৰু অহা বছৰৰ আয় ব্যয়ৰ আঁচনিৰ পৃষ্ট প্ৰতিচৰি আমাৰ আগত দাঙি ধৰিছে। মই এই সদনৰ সদস্য সকলৰ আগত এটা কথা কব খোজো যে আমাৰ দেশৰ বৰ্তমান যি বহুমুখী সমস্যা, এই সমস্যাবোৰ যে কিমান জটিল আৰু তাৰ আয়-ব্যয়ৰ হিচাপ-পত্ৰ কিমান যে জটিল হব পাৰে তাক সকলোৱে অনুভৱ কৰিব পাৰিছোঁহঁক। তথাপি বিত্তমন্ত্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়াই তেখেতৰ বাজেট বক্তৃতাত সকলো খতিয়ান পৰিষ্কাৰকৰূপে দাঙি ধৰিব পাৰিছে। আমাৰ

ৰাজ্যৰ আভ্যন্তৰীণ সমস্যা, তথা দাতিকাষৰীয়া সীমান্ত অঞ্চলৰ নগা বিদ্রোহৰ কথা উল্লেখ কৰিছে। আমাৰ আভ্যন্তৰীণ পৰিস্থিতিৰ ওপৰত আমাৰ অৰ্থ নৈতিক স্বচছলতা নিৰ্ভৰ কৰে। আমি শুনি স্মৰ্ত্তী হৈছো যে এই বিদ্রোহ আৰু ইয়াৰ লগত জড়িত থকা নগা ভাই সকলৰ ঠেহ পেচ আঁতৰি গৈছে আৰু আমি ভাৰত স্বৰ্গ দ্বাৰা ক্ৰমে নগা ভাই সকলৰ অন্তৰ জয় কৰিব পৰা হৈছে। নগা সকলৰ প্ৰতি জনোৱা আশ্বাস বাণীৰ বাবে মই চৰকাৰক তথা বিত্ত মন্ত্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়াক নৈথে প্ৰশংসা কৰিছোঁ।

প্ৰথম পাঁচবছৰীয়া পৰিকল্পনাৰ কাম হাতত লোৱাৰ পাঁচ বছৰৰ ভিতৰত দেশবাসীয়ে যি উন্নতি কৰিবলৈ আশা কৰিছিল সেই আশা সম্পূৰ্ণ নহলেও অধিক পৰিমাণে সফল হৈছে, এই কথা বাজেট বক্তৃতাৰ পৰা বুজা গৈছে। অসমবাসীৰ শতকৰা ৯০ জন কৃষক আৰু তেওঁলোকৰ কৃষি নিৰ্ভৰ কৰিছে ভূমি সমস্যা সমাধানৰ ওপৰত। এই ভূমি সমস্যা কিমান যে গুৰুত্বপূৰ্ণ সমস্যা সেইটো এই সদনৰ সদস্য সকলে নিশ্চয় অনুভৱ কৰিব পাবিছে আৰু এই গুৰুত্বপূৰ্ণ সমস্যাৰ সমাধান কৰে চৰকাৰে উদাৰ নীতিতৈ আগবাঢ়ি যাব পৰাৰ বাবে ধন্যবাদ জনাইছোঁ।

চৰকাৰে খেতিয়ক সকলক সাহায্য দি তেওঁলোকৰ বহুমুখী উন্নয়নৰ ব্যৱস্থা বাজেটত দেখি নৈথে আনন্দ পাইছোঁ। বিশেষকৈ আমাৰ খেতিয়ক সকলৰ মাজত পুৰুষে পুৰুষে চলি অহা পুৰণি কৃষি পদ্ধতিৰে দূৰ কৰি নতুন উন্নত ধৰণৰ খেতিৰ প্ৰথা প্ৰচাৰৰ বাবে চৰকাৰে যি চেষ্টা কৰিছে তাৰ বাবে চৰকাৰ ধন্যবাদৰ পাত্ৰ। চৰকাৰে বিনা মূল্যে বৈজ্ঞানিক সাৰ বিতৰণ কৰি আমাৰ খেতিয়ক বাইজৰ অশেষ উপকাৰ সাধন কৰিছে। বৰ্ত্তমানে আমাৰ ৰাজ্যত জাপানী পদ্ধতিত খেতি কৰাৰ প্ৰথা চিন্তা কৰাৰ আভাষ বাজেট ভাষণত পাই আমি অতি আনন্দিত হৈছোঁ। ইয়াৰ উপৰিও গৱণমণ্টৰ ফালৰ পৰা দমকল যোগাৰ কৰি পৰিত্যক্ত মাটিত বড়োধানৰ খেতিৰ যি ব্যৱস্থা কৰা হৈছে সেই ব্যৱস্থাই আমাৰ খেতিয়ক সকলক বহুত পৰিমাণে আগবঢ়াই নিব পাৰিব বুলি মোৰ বিশ্বাস। তেখেতে আৰু এটা আৱশ্যকীয় কৃষিৰ কথা উল্লেখ কৰিছে। সেই কৃষিৰ দ্বাৰা পাহাৰীয়া ভাই সকলৰ বিশেষ উপকাৰ সাধন হব আৰু লগে লগে অসমৰ খাদ্য সম্পদ বৃদ্ধি হব বুলি বিশ্বাস হয়। এই খেতি হৈছে খাটীয়া আৰু জন্তীয়া পাহাৰৰ সুমথিৰা টেঙাৰ খেতিৰ ব্যৱস্থা। সুমথিৰা টেঙা খাদ্য হিচাবে আৱশ্যকতাৰ কথা সকলোৱে জানে ইয়াৰ লগতে মই কব খোজো যে অসমৰ আন ঠাইতো সুমথিৰা খেতিৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰাৰ কাৰণে যাতে চৰকাৰে মনোনিবেশ কৰে।

গাঁৱলীয়া জনসাধাৰণৰ উন্নতিৰ কাৰণে কুটীৰ শিল্প অতি প্ৰয়োজনীয়। ইয়াৰ যথোচিত ব্যৱস্থা চৰকাৰে হাতত লৈছে। তাল গুৰ প্ৰস্তুত কৰা আৰু মৌ পালন কৰাৰ ব্যৱস্থাই জনসাধাৰণৰ আহাৰ আৰু ঔষধৰ অভাৱ ভালেখিনি পূৰণ কৰিব। কাৰণ আপোনালোকে জানেই চিকিৎসা বিজ্ঞানত তাল মিছিৰি আৰু মৌৰ স্থান কি।

আমাৰ বিত্তমন্ত্ৰীয়ে বেষম শিল্পৰ ওপৰতো বিশেষ জোৰ দিছে। এই শিল্পৰ কাৰণেই অসম বিখ্যাত। অন্যান্য ঠাইত পাটৰ শিল্প থাকিলেও মুগা আৰু এৰি বেষমৰ শিল্প পৃথিবীৰ আন কোনো ঠাইতে নাই বুলি জানো। ইয়াৰ লগতে অসমৰ লুপ্ত প্ৰায় মেজাঙৰী বেষম শিল্পৰে ব্যৱস্থা হলে আৰু আনন্দৰ কথা।

আমাৰ অসম ৰাজ্য খন যে অতি দুখীয়া সেই কথা সকলোৱে জানে। গতিকে একৈ দুখীয়া দেশৰ মানুহ বিলাকক সৰু সৰু গোটাৰ শিল্প বাণিজ্যৰ বাবে সুবিধা দিবৰ কাৰণে অল্প ম্যাদী আৰু মধ্য ম্যাদী কৃষি ঋণ দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা অতি প্ৰসংশনীয়।

বাজেটত গাওঁ পঞ্চায়তৰ উন্নতি কৰাৰ যি ব্যৱস্থা দেখিছোঁ তাৰ দ্বাৰা অনুমান হয় যে আমাৰ গাঁৱলীয়া বাইজে দেশ শাসন ক্ষেত্ৰত ভালেখিনি শিক্ষা পাব আৰু শাসনৰ দায়িত্ব জনসাধাৰণৰ হাতলৈ আহিব। বিত্তমন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে পঞ্চায়ত শিতানত ৪৮.৫৫ লাখ টকা আগবঢ়োৱাৰ কাৰণে তেখেতক ধন্যবাদ জ্ঞাপন কৰিলোঁ।

অসমৰ নিচিনা সেমেকা ঠাইত য'ত অসংখ্য নদ নদী আছে, তাত মঠাৱৰী কিমান আৱশ্যকীয় সেই কথা সকলোৱে উপলব্ধি কৰিছে, আৰু তাৰ বাবে যি খৰচ হ'ব তাৰ হিচাব মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে আমাৰ আগত দাঙি ধৰিছে সেই বাবে আমি সুখী হৈছোঁ।

তাৰ পাছত আমাৰ ৰাজ্যৰ উন্নতিৰ কাৰণে অন্য আৰু এটা আৱশ্যকীয় বস্তু হল বিদ্যুত শক্তি। বিত্তমন্ত্ৰীৰ ভাষণত অসমত জলবিদ্যুৎ উৎপাদনৰ সম্ভাৱনা সম্পৰ্কে উল্লেখ কৰিছে। আৰু লগতে জনাইছে যে উমটু জলবিদ্যুৎ আঁচনি সম্পূৰ্ণ হৈছে। ইয়াৰ উপৰিও আৰু ২।১ টা Project আমি অদূৰ ভৱিষ্যতে দেখা পাবলৈও আশা কৰিব পাৰোঁ। পৰিবহন ব্যৱস্থাৰ আঁচনি শুনিও আমি সন্তোষ পাইছোঁ। আমি আৰু আনন্দ পাইছোঁ। যে পাৰ্ব্বত্য অঞ্চলৰ ৩০০ মাইল জোৰা বেলপথৰ ব্যৱস্থা হ'ব।

Adjournment

The Assembly was then adjourned till 10 A.M. on Saturday, the 15th June, 1957.

Shillong :
The 5th December 1957.

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

AGENTS IN INDIA

1. Messrs. Thacker Spink & Co., Calcutta.
2. Messrs. W. Newman & Co., Calcutta.
3. Messrs. S. K. Lahiri & Co., Calcutta.
4. Messrs. R. Cambay & Co., 6 and 8/2, Hastings Street, Calcutta.
5. Messrs. D. B. Taraporevala Sons and Co., 103, Meadow Street, Fort, Post Box No.187, Bombay.
6. The Indian School Supply Depot, 309, Bow Bazar Street, Calcutta.
7. The City Book Company, Post Box No.283, Madras.
8. The Director, The Book Company, Limited, Book Sellers and Stationers, 4/4A, College Square, Calcutta.
9. The Manager, The Imperial Publishing Co., 99, Ry. Road, Lahore.
10. Messrs. Chapala Book Stall, Shillong.
11. Messrs. Sirbhumi Publishing Co., Calcutta.
12. The Proprietor, 'Graduates Union,' Gauhati.
13. Mr. Banwarilal Jain (Book Seller), 1719/2002, Mati Katra, Agra (India).
14. Messrs. Law Book Society, 65/3, Harrison Road, Calcutta.
15. The Director, Benares Corporation, University Road, P.O. Lanka.
16. Messrs. Law Book Society, 4A, Wellington Square, Calcutta.
17. Messrs. Bodh Raj Marwah, Booksellers, Shop No.63, Pusa Colony Market, Delhi-Karol Bagh, New Delhi.
18. The Oxford Book and Stationery Co., Scindia House, New Delhi/17, Park Street, Calcutta.
19. Messrs Mokshada Pustakalaya, Publishers and Book Sellers, Gauhati.
20. Messrs Popular Book Depot (Regd.), Book-sellers, Publishers, etc., Lamington Road, Bombay-7.
21. Messrs B.H.U. Press Book Depot, Book-sellers. Publishers, etc., Banaras-5 (India).