

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

The Assembly met in the Assembly Chamber, Shillong at 10 a.m. on Monday, the 7th March, 1960.

PRESENT

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury, B.L., Speaker in the Chair, eight Ministers, four Deputy Ministers and seventy-eight Members.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

STARRED QUESTIONS

(To which oral answers were given)

Starting of Engineering College at Jorhat

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI (Rampur) asked:

- *8. Will the Minister-in-charge of Education be pleased to state—
 - (a) What steps have been taken to start the Engineering College at Jorhat?
 - (b) When the College will start teaching?

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS (Deputy Minister, Education) replied:

- 8. (a)—Steps have been taken to procure the necessary equipments, construct the buildings and recruit the necessary teaching staffs.
- (b)—All possible efforts are being made to start teaching in the College from July 1960.

Petition alleging forceful eviction from the land from the Adhiars of Golakganj Agricultural Farm

Shri BHUBAN CHANDRA PRADHANI (Colakganj) asked:

- *9. Will the Minister-in-charge of Agriculture be pleased to state—
 - (a) Whether it is a fact that some adhiars in the Golakganj Agricultural Farm in Dhubri

Subdivision have filed petition to Government for more than a year ago alleging that they had been evicted from the land forcibly by the Farm authority?

(b) What action Government took to protect the interest of the adhiars concerned in this case?

Whether Government Farm can cultivate these land in Adhiary system?

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

9. (a)—No petition from adhiars in the Golakganj Agricultural Farm alleging forceful eviction from the land was received.

(b)—Does not arise. (c)—The Government farm land cannot be given on Adhiary system, because such a farm is expected to make use of modern scientific findings, conduct some trials and experiments when necessary, produce seeds of some crops even when it is not paying—all of which are likely to be incompatible with an Adhiary system.

Shri BHUBAN CHANDRA PRADHANI (Golakganj): Is it not a fact that the petitioners submitted the petition to the Minister himself when he was on tour on that side?

Mr. SPEAKER: The answer was given in question 9(a)—"No petition from adhiars in the Golakganj Agricultural Farm alleging forceful eviction from the last eviction from the land was received".

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla): Is it a fact that people were allowed to cultivate Farm land on adhiar term?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: There was a petition submitted by the people concerned to that effect to the Revenue Minister and they are and they prayed to the Government to give the land in question to them on settlement.

Proposal for construction of Bund from Flood Relief Emergency Fund received from Sibsagar Embankment and Drainage Division

Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA (Thowra) asked:

*10. Will the Minister-in-charge of Public Works Depart-

ment (Flood Control) be pleased to state—

(a) Whether Government received some proposals for the construction of bunds from Flood Relief Emergency Fund during the year 1959-60 from Sibsagar Embankment and Drainage Division?

- (b) If so, what are the proposals?
 - (c) Whether Government has sanctioned the said proposal and if not, why not?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY [Minister, Public Works Department (Flood Control)] replied:

10. (a)—No proposal for construction of bund from Flood Relief Fund was received from Sibsagar Embankment and

Drainage Division.

But Revenue Department had sanctioned Rs.15,000 on Test Relief Basis for raising the village road from Barali to Gualgaon bund and Rs.15,000 for completion of certain bund at Majumelia area in Sibsagar Subdivision.

(b) $\mathcal{C}(c)$ —Does not arise.

Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA (Thowra): Emergency Flood Measure হিচাপে দাৰিকা বাদ্ধ আৰু দিহিঙিয়া গাঁৱৰ পৰা অসম ট্রাঙ্ক বোডনৈকে দিচাঙৰ বাওঁ পাৰ চৰকাৰে কেন্দ্রীয় চৰকাৰলৈ বিকমেও কৰিছিল আৰু কাগজতো ওলাইছিল। এই বাদ্ধবোৰ কেতিয়া হব ?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: ইয়াত প্রশুটো হৈছে-Flood Relief Emergency Funda পৰা কৰিব লগা বাম।প্রশু কাৰকৰ বামৰ কাম ভাৰত চৰকাৰৰ approval ৰ ওপৰত নিৰ্ভৰ কৰে। ইয়াৰ বাবে টকা দিব ভাৰত চৰকাৰে

Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA : এইবোৰৰ বাবে টকা মঞ্জুৰ হৈছেনে

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: ভাৰত চৰকাৰে এতিয়াও টকা দিয়া নাই। শিৱসাগৰৰ কাৰণে প্ৰায় ১৮ লাখ টকা আৰু কিছুমান অতিৰিক্ত আচনি দ্বিতীয় পৰিকলপনাৰ বাহিব পৰা লোৱা হব।

Maulavi RAHIMUDDIN AHMED (Jamunamukh):
থিবিলাক বান্ধ আথা বন্ধাহৈ আছে সেইবোৰ এই বছৰতে পূৰা কৰিবলৈ চৰকাৰে চেষ্টা
কৰিবনে ?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHAUDHURY: সেইবোৰ পুৰা কৰিবৰ কাৰণে চেষ্টা চলি আছে । আৰু টকা পালেই হব পাৰে।

Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA: ভাৰত চৰকাৰৰ পৰা টকা পাব বুলি
আশা কৰিব পাৰে নে ?

Mr. SPEAKER : किंहा ठिन चाट्छ ।

Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA: কিমান দিনৰ পৰা চেষ্টা কৰিছে?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY [(Minister, P.W. D., Flood Control)] : বাজেন বজুতাত বিভ মন্ত্ৰীয়ে এই কথা বহলাই কৈছে।

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri): গৌৰী সাগৰৰ পৰা দিখৌ মুখলৈকে বৰ আলিৰ কাষত মাটি দিয়াতকৈ দিখৌৰ কাষেদি মঠাউৰী দিয়া নহল কিয় ?

Shri BlMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister): দিখৌৰ মঠাউৰীৰ কৰাণে টেণ্ডাৰ বিচৰ। হৈছিল, কিন্তু এলাইনমেণ্ট গোলমাল হোৱা বাৰেই অলপ পলম হৈছে।

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

(To which answers were laid on the table)

Number of Public Health Dispensaries in Dibrugarh and North Lakhimpur Subdivisions

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Saikhowa) asked:

17. Will the Minister, Medical be pleased to state-

(a) The number of Public Health Dispensaries in Dibrugarh and North Lakhimpur Subdivisions separately?

(b) Where are they located and what are the names

of these Dispensaries?

(c) Whether there are proposals to construct new Public Health Dispensaries in the district of Lakhimpur?

(d) If so, where?

(e) Whether it is a fact that there is no such dispensary in the Lahoal Assembly Constituency, i.e., in the area covered by Lahoal, Rohmoria, Moderkhat and Mancotta Mouzas?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Medical Minister) replied:

- 17. (a) & (b)—Dibrugarh Subdivision:—
 - 1. Hilputa State Dispensary.
 - 2. Lengeri
 - 3. Sissia-Bakulani ,,

4.	Katetung State Dispensary
5.	Phillobari "
	North Lakhimpur Subdivision:—
1.	Maskhowa State Dispensary.
2.	Azad "," "," "," "," "," "," "," "," "," ",
3.	Narayanpur ,,
4.	Panigaon " "
5.	Dholpur " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "
6.	Simolguri ", ",
(c)	€ (d)—Yes, at the following places—
1.	Kacharipather) manages is the months
2.	Kakapathar
3.	Kathalguri > Dibrugarh Subdivision.
4.	Dewrighat business allowed or al demonstrate
5.	Modhupur
6.	Gorchiga-Mirigaon—North Lakhimpur Subdivision.
(e)-	-Yes. She had y AMMARID GARANG AMARIM \$132

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Saikhowa): May I know from Government why the number of dispensaries in Dibrugarh Subdivision is less than its counterpart the North Lakhimpur Subdivision one of the most backward Subdivision although Dibrugarh is the biggest Subdivision in Assam?

Shri RUP NATH BRAHMA (Minister, Medical): There is demand for dispensaries every where.

Mr. SPEAKER: The hon. Member's question is why the number of dispensaries is less in Dibrugarh Subdivision?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA: Dispensaries are generally established according to the demands Sir.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Saikhowa): Whether the Minister-in-charge knows that there is a demand for establishment of Dispensaries from the Dibrugarh Subdivision and for sometime past there was an assurance to establish a dispensary in Dibrugarh Subdivision and some amount was allocated for the purpose but nothing has materialised. For example, the Kakapathar dispensary was sanctioned in 1958 but even now in 1960 the dispensary has not been constructed. Why there has been so much delay for construction of dispensaries in Dibrugarh Subdivision?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA(Minister, Medical): We have to take into consideration many other points, so there has been some delay. We have to get the land and as soon as a dispensary is sanctioned, the matter goes to the Public Works Department who will prepare the plans and estimates and it is the Public Works Department who does the construction work.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA: When land was available for construction of a dispensary at Kakapathar and when the dispensary was also sanctioned in 1958, why it has taken more than two years to construct the dispensary? May I know what is the reason for this undue delay?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA: We will see that the work is expedited.

HARESWAR GOSWAMI (Rampur): Is demand alone a criterion for establishment of dispensary?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA: Demand is one of criteria but there are other aspects we have to take into consideration, such as availability of land and fund. Dibritanth Subdivision.

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI: Is it a fact that the policy of the Government is to have dispensaries on the basis of population?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA: We have to take the question of population, also the area and the demand before the Government can establish a dispensary our ruquidated drok-nosgiri

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister): By demand my colleague means sound demand.

Shri MOHIKANTA DAS (Barchalla): The question is whether it is a fact that public dispensaries are sanctioned according to the demands. In that case will the Minister-in-charge say why a dispensary has not been established at Dapota although there has been a demand from the public of that place for the last three years?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA: I want notice of that Sir.

Shrimati LILY SENGUPTA (Lahowal): नारशंत्रान প্ৰা ্বিভিনু অনুষ্ঠান বেনে, যুৰক সংঘ্ মহিলা কংগ্ৰেছ আৰু উনুয়ন বোৰ্ড আদিৰ প্ৰা প্ৰান দাবী (First Priority) কৰিছিল যে তাত হাস্পাতাল হব লাগে প্ৰা। এখা হোৱা নাই ? এতিয়াও কিয় হোৱা নাই ? চলামোৰিকাতে প্ৰচিত্ৰত ভাৰ ভালেত্ৰতাৰ : Abaltana

according to the demands Sir.

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister, Medical) : মই স্বীকাৰ কৰিছো যে তাত হস্পিতেলৰ দৰকাৰ আছে। কিন্তু অন্যান্য ঠাইৰ কথাও ভাবিব লাগে। আৰু তাত যে দিয়া নহব সেইটো নহয়।

Number of Veterinary Hospitals and Dispensaries in the State

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri) asked:

18. Will the Minister, Veterinary be pleased to state—

- (a) The number of the Veterinary Hospitals and Dispensaries respectively all over the State?
- (b) The number of such hospitals and dispensaries in the Sibsagar Subdivision and their locations?
- (c) Whether Government is proposing to open such hospitals and dispensaries in other places of the Subdivision and if so, when?

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

18. (a)—The number of Veterinary Hospitals and Dispensaries in the State:—

Mr. SPEAKER: Leben's think this is a consumer taxe responsibility in this an then.

error be should be prepared in a bull, the

A list of Veterinary Hospitals and Dispensaries district-wise is placed in the Library Table.

- (b)—There is one Veterinary Hospital in Sibsagar Town and four Veterinary Dispensaries at Sibsagar, Nazira
- in (1) Borhat, (2) Jhanji, (3) Namti during the Second Five Year Plan period.

- Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri): Whether the land for Borhat Veterinary Dispensary has been selected?
- M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Veterinary):
 Yes. It is in the process of selection.
- Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla): What is the principle for establishment of a veterinary dispensary?
- M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: The actual necessity, population cum area and the fund position all these have to be taken into consideration.
- Shri BHUBAN CHANDRA PRADHANI (Golakganj): May I know whether all these hospitals and dispensaries are functioning or some are there only in name.
 - Mr. SPEAKER: You mean without doctors.
- Shri BHUBAN CHANDRA PRADHANI: Yes, Sir, doctors, medicines, equipments, etc.
- M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: Yes, Sir, it is an unfortunate fact that there are dispensaries without doctors.
- Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Saikhowa): In the list placed on the library table it appears that all the plains districts of Assam have got at least one veterinary hospital except the Lakhimpur district. May I know why the Lakhimpur district has been omitted in making provision for veterinary hospitals while some of the districts have got four.
- M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: It is a matter of history. The framers of the Second Five Year Plan can only answer why they did not include the Lakhimpur district.
- Mr. SPEAKER: I don't think this is a proper answer. The Minister must take responsibility in this matter.
- Shri MOHIKANTA DAS: If the Minister feels that there was an error he should be prepared to admit the error and rectify it.
- M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: This will be considered at the time of of framing the Third Five Year Plan.
- Shri HIRALAL PATWARI (Panery): With regard to (c), there was a proposal for establishment of a hospital at Tangla and the Department had asked for land from the Primary Panchayat President at Tangla. So far as I know the land has already been given to the Department. But the name of Tangla hospital has not been mentioned in (c).
- M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: I think the hon. member has forgotten Geography. Tangla is not in the Sibsagar Subdivision.

List of Mauzas in ibsagar, Nowgong and Kamrup Districts through which the pipe-line from Naharkatia to Gauhati will pass

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri) asked:

- 19. Will the Minister, Revenue be pleased to state-
 - (a) Through which Mauzas of Sibsagar, Nowgong and Kamrup Districts, the pipe-line from Naharkatia to Gauhati will pass?
 - (b) Whether Government will pay compensation to the value of land and other properties such as crops, house ponds, etc., through which the pipe-line will pass?
 - (c) If so, how the value of properties will be ascertained?
 - (d) What will be the area in breadth—it will take?
 - (e) Whether Government is aware that the 'Pipe-line' will take away the entire paddy and house-lands of some families?
 - (f) Whether Government will rehabilitate such families?

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Revenue) replied:

- 19. (a)—A list of Mauzas through which the pipe-line will pass has been placed on the Library Table.
- (b)—Yes. The full compensation admissible under the law will be paid to the owner.
- of L. A. Act, 1894.
 - (d)—Sixty feet.
- (e)—In the Sibsagar and Lakhimpur Districts, where the survey has been completed, it has been reported that no family is likely to lose its entire paddy and homesteads lands by

the acquisition. In respect of the other districts, the survey is not yet complete and definite information cannot be furnished at this stage.

(f)—If in any case, a family is deprived of its entire land, the question of its rehabilitation elsewhere will certainly be considered. According to the Government resolution of 1958 regarding settlement of land, persons who have lost their land due to acquisition get first priority in the matter of settlement.

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri): May I know whether this sixty feet will be retained permanently or some portion will be released letter on?

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Revenue): Twenty feet just in the middle is necessary for the pipeline and 20 feet on either side is necessary for movement of machinery. When the pipeline is set up they are prepared to allow cultivation on these 20 ft. both sides. But acquisition cannot de made on this condition, so the entire 60 ft. is being acquired.

Regarding Saikhowaghat-Sadiya Ferry Service

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Saikhowa) asked:

- 20. Will the Minister-in-charge, P. W. D. (Roads and Buildings), be pleased to state--
 - (a) Whether it is a fact that there were instructions from the Government that there should be two trips up and down in the ferry service between Saikhowaghat and Sadiya?
 - (b) Whether Government will be pleased to furnish the periods (i) when there were two trips (ii) when there was only one trip in the Saikhowaghat-Sadiya Ferry Service during the period from 1st March 1959 to 31st December 1959?
 - (c) What is the capacity of passengers in each trip in Saikhowaghat-Sadiya Ferry Service?
 - (d) Whether Government has lately received any complaint of overloading in the said ferry?
 - (e) Whether there is any system of recording complaints there in complaint books?

- (f) Whether watch or check is maintained to see that there is no overloading?
- (g) Whether there is any provision to protect the passengers in that ferry from sun and rain?
- (h) Whether there is any seating arrangements in these ferries?

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI [Deputy Minister, P. W. D. (R&B)] replied: 20 (a)—No.

- (b)—(i) There were two trips from October to March.
 - (ii)—There was one trip from April to September.
- (c)—The capacity in each trip is 75 passengers.
- lately. (d)—No. Government have not received any complaint
- (e)—There is a bound book maintained by the lessee of the ferry which is available on demand by any traveller for noting any remarks.
- (f)—Yes. It is frequently checked to esnure that the free board line is clearly above water.
 - (g)--Yes. There are hood and screen in each boat.
 - (h) Yes. In the passenger boat only.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Saikhowa): In reply to (g), it is stated "there are hood and screen in each boat". Whether the Deputy Minister-in-charge know that there is no such arrangement in mar-boats where a large number of passengers are carried and they are exposed to sun and rain for a long distance of 10 miles for nearly two hours or more.

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI: প্রাটো বুজি নেপালো।

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA: এই মাৰ নাও বিলাকৰ ওপৰত hood বা ছৈ নাই। যাত্ৰী বিলাকে ১০ মাইল দূৰ অতিক্ৰম কৰিবলৈ দুঘণ্টা লাগে আৰু ৰদ বৰষুণত শুকাৰ আৰু তিতিব লাগে এনে অৱস্থাত যাত্ৰী সকলৰ বহু অসুবিধা হয়।

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI [Deputy Minister, Public Works Department (R. & B.)]: মই Executive Engineer ৰ পৰা তাত hood আৰু screen আছে বুলি report পাইছো।

Mr. SPEAKER: In (g), he has replied "Yes, there are hoood and screen in each boat".

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Saikhowa): I wanted to know whether in mar-boats also there is such arrangement.

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI: There are tarpauline and Screens in mar-boats also.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA: Will the Deputy Minister enquire whether his information is correct or not in respect of Sadiya Saikhowaghat ferry.

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI: This is my information from the Executive Engineer. But if the hon. member disputes it I will enquire.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA: What is the seating arrangement in the mar-boats for the passengers?

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI: There is seating arrangement for 75 persons.

Shrimati LILY SENGUPTA (Lahowal): সেই নাওবিলকত বহাৰ যি ব্যৱস্থা আছে তাত মহিলা যাত্ৰী সোমাই বহিব পৰা কিবা ব্যৱস্থা আছেনে ?

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI: বোৰ কৰো নাই। There is no separate arrangement for "Mahilas".

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Barchella): गरिन। বিলাকৰ নিগিতে সেই নাও বিলাকত বেলেগ ব্যৱস্থা চৰকাৰে কৰিবনে ?

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI: Surely, if nccessary it will be looked to.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA: With regard to (e), the reply is "there is a bound book maintained by the lessee". But a complaint can be entered only before the boat starts. Will the Deputy Minister consider maintaining complaint book in the ferry with the driver so that, when necessary, complaints can be entered by the passangers?

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI: The complaint book is maintained with lessees who is responsible for the ferry services, the driver only drives the boat.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA: Whether the Deputy Minister knows that this book is available only in one bank and in the other bank there is no such arrangement?

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI [Deputy Minister, Public Works Department (R.&B.)]: It is with the lessees and whenever a passenger wants to make any complaint he can ask for the book from the lessees.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Saikhowa): It means a passenger will have to come to the other bank for recording his complaint.

Mr. SPEAKER: His point is that the complaint book is maintained only in one bank.

Shri GININDRA NATH GOGOI: I have no information.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA: Complaint Book খন 'লেচীৰ'' হাতত থাকে আৰু ইপাৰত থাকি যায়। ডাইভাৰৰ হাতত থাকিলে যাত্ৰীৰ সুবিধা হব। সেই কাৰণে Complaint Book খন চৰকাৰে ডাইভাৰৰ হাতত বখাৰ ব্যবস্থা কৰিবনে?

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI: The driver is not responsible for proper running of the ferry service. It is the lessee who is responsible.

Distribution of Barpeta Cattle Farm Milk

Shri MAHADEV DAS [Barpeta (Reserved for Scheduled Castes) asked:

- 21. Will the Minister, Veterinary be pleased to state-
 - (a) The amount of money received annually by selling milk of Barapeta Cattle Farm, for the last 3 years (figures to be given year by year)?
 - (b) Whether it is a fact that one Shri Bhabesh Ch. Das has been given contract for distributing the said milk at Rs.22 per 80 lbs. of milk which he offered through a petition although tenders were called for the said contract?
 - (s) When tender was called and why the contract was given on private settlement?
 - (d) Whether it is a fact that the Deputy Director, Livestock, Gauhati asked the Uttar Barpeta Trading Co-operative Ltd. if that Organisation could offer Rs. 22 per 80 lbs. of milk?
 - (e) Whether it is a fact that this Co-operative Organisation agreed at Rs.22 per 80 lbs. which was the highest the rate?

(f) If so, why the contract was settled with an individual in preference to Co-operative Society in violation of Government Principle?

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

21. (a)—1956-57 ... Rs.52,531·00 nP.

1957-58 ... Rs.31,371·00 ,,

* 1958-59 ... Rs.30,707·96 ,,

- (b)—Yes, Contract was settled with Shri B.C. Das for the milk at Rs.22 per 80 lbs. of milk. It is a fact that the party offered this rate through subsequent petition, thereby raising the rate he quoted in his original tender petition.
- (c)—In the month of October, 1959. This was not a private settlement inasmuch as all the tenderers were given scope to review their respective rates when Shri B.C. Das raised his quotation by a petition.

(d)—Yes.

- Rs.22 per 80 lbs. This Co-operative sent a telegram offering
- (f)—The telegram was not confirmed and secondly they quoted a lower rate for the Winter Season.

Shri MAHADEV DAS [Barpeta (Reserved for Scheduled Castes)]: একে সমান 'বেটত' লোৱাৰ কাৰণে স্বীকাৰ কৰি সমবায়ে টেলীগ্ৰাম কৰা সত্তেও সমবায়ৰ লগত বন্দোবস্ত নকৰি ব্যক্তিগত এজনৰ লগত কিয় বন্দোবস্ত কৰিলে? আৰু এই সম্পৰ্কে সমবায়ে আপিল কৰিছিল যে তাৰ ৰায় কি দিলে।

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: এই Settlement টো Set aside কবি, Director of Veterinary ক নির্দেশ দির। হৈছে যে এই কানটো Co-operative ক দিব লাগে।

Shri BHUBAN CHANDRA PRADHANI (Golakganj): এই কেটল ফাম খনত কিমান গাই আছে?

Shri LILA KANTA BARAH (Kaliabor): What are the reasons for gradual decrease of farm income from year to year?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Veterinary): I require notice for that.

Inclusion of Dopdar Mauza of Sibsagar Subdivision under the jurisdiction of Nazira Anchalik Panchayat

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri) asked:

- 22. Will the Minister, Rural Development be pleased to state—
 - (a) Whether it is a fact that Dopdar Mauza of Sibsagar Subdivision, is brought under the jurisdiction of Nazira Anchalik Panchayat?

(b) If so, why and whether Government had taken the public opinion in doing so?

(c) If not why not?

(d) Whether Government is aware that this Mauza is socially more related to Godhulibazar, Morabazar, Salaguri and some other Mauzas of the Amguri Anchalik Panchayat?

(e) On what basis, the jurisdictions of Anchalik Panchayats are fixed?

Shri MAHENDRA NATH HAZARIKA [Minister-incharge, Rural Development (Panchayat)] replied:

22. (a)—Yes. (b)—The Subdivisional Development Board consulted at the time of delimiting the Nazira C. D. Block within which Dopdar Mauza was included. The Anchalik Panchayats are to be coterminus with Community Development Block. Hence this Mauza came to be included in Nazira Anchalik Panchayat.

(c)—Does not arise.

(d)—In view of what is stated at (b) above, this question does not arise.

(e)—Vide (b) above.

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri): May I know when was the meeting of the Subdivisional Development Board held and whether the local M. L. As. were invited and when letters were issued? To which address was the letter to the M. L. A. of Amguri Constituency Shri MAHENDRA NATH HAZARIKA [Minister-in-charge, Rural Development (Panchayat)]: নহোদর মহকুমা Development বোর্ড নামে বিখন কমিটি আছে, সেই কমিটিব সিদ্ধান্ত ক্রমে Block বা Shadow Block নিলাক গঠিত হয় আৰু তাম ওপৰতে নির্ভিষ্ কৰি আঞ্চলিক পঞ্চায়ত বিলাক গঠন কৰা হৈছে—

Mr. SPEAKER: তাত আমগুৰিৰ M.L.A. সদস্য হিচাবে আছে

त्न नार्रे ?

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Shri MAHENDRA NATH HAZARIKA : সেই বোর্ডত মহকুমার M.L.A. সকল আছে ।

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUA (Amguri):
নাজিৰা কমিউনিটিব্লকৰ ভিতৰলৈ দেপতৰ মৌজন নিয়া বিষয়ৰ বউৰ কেতিয়া নিটিং বহিছিল;
আৰু আমগুৰিৰ M.L.A. ক নিমন্ত্ৰণ কৰিছিল নে নাই। যদি কৰিছিল কেতিয়া, কোন
কোন ঠিকনাত উপস্থিত হবলৈ চিঠি দিছিল ?

Shri MAHENDRA NATH HAZARIKA: সেইটোৰ জাননী দিব, লাগিব

Regarding the status of the posts of Revenue Sheristadar and District Head Assistant

Shri SARBESWAR BORDOLOI (Titabor) asked:

- 23. Will the Finance Minister be pleased to state—
 - (a) Whether it is a fact that the post of the Revenue Sheristadar and the post of the Head Assistant are selection posts?
 - (b) Whether the appointment on promotion to these posts are done from the same category of officers according to seniority?
 - (c) Whether the District Head Assistants and the Subdivisional Head Assistants are on different scales of pay and of different categories?
 - 24. Will the Finance Minister be pleased to state—
 - (a) Whether it is a fact that the post of the District Head Assistant is superior to that of Subdivisional Head Assistant in both status and pay?
 - (b) Whether the post of the Revenue Sheristadar is superior to that of the District Head Assistant?

- 25. Will the Finance Minister be pleased to state—
 - (a) Whether the Subdivisional Head Assistant of the Golaghat Subdivision was promoted to the post of the present Revenue Sheristadar of the Sibsagar District, Jorhat over the legitimate claim of the present Head Assistant of the District?
 - (b) Whether Government will be pleased to state the seniority, of these two employees, i.e., the present Head Assistant of the District and the Head Assistant of the Golaghat Subdivision, who was promoted to the post of Revenue Sheristadar?
 - (c) Whether Government follow the principles in respect of promotion as laid down in Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs, Memo. No.1/4/55, RPS. dated 5th August, 1955 adopted by the Government of Assam, vide, Appointment Department letter No.ABI. 27/57/4, dated 12th July, 1957?
- 26. Will the Finance Minister be pleased to state—
 - (a) Whether the Present Revenue Sheristadar of Sibsagar District was the Secretary of the Golaghat Central Trading Co-operative Society?
 - (b) Whether Government will be pleased to enquire and state that during his tenure of service as the Secretary of the Golaghat Central Trading Co-operative, he was involved in a case of shortage of cash balance amounting to Rs.876 and he was directed to refund the same money and the money was not yet been refunded?
 - (c) Whether it is a fact that Bakijai proceeding was started against him and the same is still pending in the court of the Bakijai officer, Golaghat for the last several years?
 - (d) If so, what is the reason?
 - (e) Why departmental proceeding was not drawn against him?

27. Whether the Finance Minister will be pleased to state that the Government is going to revise the order and do justice to the deserving employee and thereby the legitimate interest of Government employees be protected?

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Finance Minister) replied:

- (b)—No. These are selection posts and are filled up through advertisement on the basis of seniority-cum-merit. The posts are also open to persons serving in other districts.
 - (c)—The scales of pay are as shown below:—

District Head Assistant Rs.200—12½—275—(E.B.)—12½—325.
Subdivisional Head Assistant Rs.175—10—225—(E.B.)—10—275.

The post of Head Assistant of the District and Subdivisional Offices are borne on the same amalgamated establishment of the Deputy Commissioner's Office.

25. (a)—The post of the Revenue Sheristadar was duly advertised and was filled up by the person found most suitable according to the terms of the advertisement.

(b)—

Name Name Date of confirmation as Designation Date of Appointment Shri D. N. Bharali ... District Head Assis-Accountant on 1st 9th October, July 1945. 1928. tant. Shri M. Ahmed ... Subdivisional Head 1st April 1935 U. D., 1st April 1948. Assistant (Now Revenue Sherista-

(c)—Yes.

(a), (b), (c), (d) & (e)—Matter is under consideration.

27.--No. The justice has not been denied. The person considered most deserving has been selected.

Shri SARBESWAR BORDOLOI (Titabar): The answer to my question No.24(a) and (b) is yes and 25(c) is also yes. How 27 can be answered that the justice has not been denied to the person?

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED (Minister, Finance): There is nothing inconsistent in it.

Shri SARBESWAR BORDOLOI: Sir, if it is so, how this man is promoted over the head of others?

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED: There is no question of promotion in this matter. As the reply indicates this is a post where the appointment has to be made on merit and this was done after proper advertisement. After the applications were received they were considered by the Commissioner. The person found most suitable by him was given the appointment. May I inform the hon. Member that in the advertisement it was specifically stated that persons having experience in Revenue matters will be considered. Sir, out of 8 applicants there were only two persons who had the requisite qualifications according to the advertisement. One of these two persons was not Shri Bhorali on whose behalf the question has been put by the hon. Member. Of the two candidates eligible, the person, who has been appointed, was the seniormost and most suitable according to the Commissioner who made the appointment.

Shri SARBESWAR BORDOLOI: Sir, that advertisement was no made in accordance with the circulars I have referred to in my question No.25(c).

Shri FAKHRUDDIN ALI AMMED: No, sir, that was not inconsistent with the circular issued.

Demand of Rs.2,000 by the Railway Authority of Government of India for level crossing for plan and estimate

Shri KHOGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri)

- 28. Will the Minister, Transport be pleased to state-
 - (a) Whether the State Government is aware that the Railway Authority of Government of India is demanding Rs.2,000 everywhere for level crossing for plan and estimate?
 - (b) Will the State Government bear this charge for plan estimate instead of directly levied on the poor Citizens concerned?

Capt. WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA (Minister, Transport) replied:

28. (a)—Yes.

SWAR BORDOLOF (Timber) (b)—In case the level crossing is in the interest of the Public then the Public Works Department pays the amount for P. W. D. Roads.

Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Kamalpur): My question is that there are certain village roads which pass over the Public Works Department roads the railway tracks connecting the villages and this has caused very great inconvenience to the public to pass over the railway track as there were no level crossing and the Railway authorities when approached have called for plan and estimate for construction of these level crossings and the Railway authority has asked the Government of Assam to share the contribution. In my opinion, whether Government will be agreeable to share the contribution which is necessary, so that the Railway authorities can take up construction of these roads?

Capt. WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA (Minister, Transport): My reply is that if the level crossing falls within the Panchayat roads then the Panchayat will have to bear the cost and if it falls within municipal road, then municipality will have to bear the same.

General discussion of the Budget

*Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI (Rampur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have very carefully read and also listened to the second half of the Marathon budget speech made by our Finance Minister. Last year, the budget speech consisted of about 40 or 45 pages. This year, it has grown in size and consisted of about 57 pages. When I went through the whole speech, it read like an essay of a school boy regarding the economic conditions of the State. I tried and in vain to find the various trends in the economic life of the State. I tried to find also how far during these nine years of planning we have been able to help in capital formation and what is the extent of this capital. "el

Sir, when I went through the budget speech, I found that there is a lamentation over the step motherly behaviour of the Central Government. In reducing and curtailing of the size of the plan from Rs.57 crores to Rs.54 crores, the Finance Minister has lamented. He has also lamented over the fact that although the Deputy Minister of Irrigation came to the State and was convinced about the necessity of giving us some lakhs of rupees for carrying on the urgent work of reconstructing the damaged bunds, nothing has been given as yet. He has also lamented over the power resources of the State and he wants us to believe that so far as our criticisms are concerned, if these are only a spark for greater action, these criticisms are valid. But if these criticisms are meant to obscure the achievement of the

the moor Girizens concerned?

Government then they are out of perspective. Sir, I have very carefully gone through the whole budget speech and I find that there is a surplus. I am not concerned with these surpluses or deficits. As I have stated here, that surplus, if it is not due to any productive activity, has no meaning and deficits also, if dae to productive activity has a meaning and it is bound to bring better results in future. Sir, what I have not been able to understand is this. Every time a budget is presented, either there is a small surplus or a small deficit. Immediately after the budget, we find supplementary budget to the tune of Rs.3 or 4 crores and even after accommodating the supplementary demands, the budget turns up to be a surplus one. Here, in this case, this year's budget had only a small surplus.

Now, we have seen during the discussion of the Supplementary Demand that to the tune of about ten crores have been allotted under different head and Government came up for Supplementary Demands. These should have been accommodated in the Budget Speech. We find from the Budget Speech of the Finance Minister that the budget will remain surplus. I there is deficit and even after the supplementary demands have been accommodated the deficit budget turns up to be a surplus even after accommodating a huge sum of money. Here, there must be something to think over on this matter. Is it that we have not estimated properly? I have my feeling that for preparing the budget we have not given proper care, so there is a jugglary of figures. We have not taken into consideration the receipt side as accurately as necessary and therefore, we have always jugglery of figures. However, Sir, the surplus or deficit as I have stated do not mean much to me. What it matters is that whether this budget will be able to have any impact on the economic activities of the country or the economic activities of the State. I concede that the central budget can have a better impact on the economic activities of the country because of the foreign exchange and because of the bank rates and because of other thing. The central budget have a greater effect of making these things felt, whereas that is not so in the case of the local budget or the State budget. Here the influence of the central budget is bound to be felt. I am therefore, not much concerned whether there is surplus or a deficit. Sir, the Finance Minister in his budget has about the condition of our State. I will refer to these matters a little while after, but before I go into these matters I have to make certain general observation, regarding the State as a whole. These are what we have found our State is not only a problem ridden State or a problematic State as the Finance Minister has rightly stated but it is also a State full of paradoxes. Here, we find the pardox No. 1. We spend money on irrigation projects. We are told that we will be able to save vast areas of land and thereby we will be benefited by utilising those areas. I will refer to these figures, afterwards. Even then we a e faced with shortage of food stuffs. It would have been better for the Finance Minister to give us the actual position in this matter whether due to the drainage or due to the minor irrigation and medium irrigation, the land that has been reclaimed and is benefited. What is the proportion of this yield from this land and how it has contributed to the general stock of the food stuff. figures given by the Finance Minister give no guidance rather it bewilder us.

Secondly, Sir, I have felt that the greatest difficulty of the Government is that even the Administration does not know what is the policy of the Government and what is the policy of a particular Minister. One very mportant paradox is that here we have an overwhelming mojority of the ruling party, yet during the four years time, ministers are changed like

Guards in the Buckingham Palace. The Chief Minister has changed his port-folio three times. The port folio of the Public Works Department has been changed several time and that of Education has been changed four times. It this state of affairs will continue we know how our country will progress. If will naturally hamper our works. One Minister has been asked to relieve of his port-folio and ultimately he was asked to resign. The matter has been so much spoken outside the House, but so far no reason of his resignation is brought forward by the Chief Minister. It is well and good that under Rule 134 a statement showing the reasons leading to his resignation should have been made in this House. These things have not been brought to the House. We read in the Newspaper that the Minister concerned will make a statement and we are waiting eagerly for the statement to find out the actual position of his resignation. Under Rule 134, we want to know why Shri Debeswar Sharma has resigned and what is the reason of his resignation. When I come to this matter I find not only the paradox is there, there is the indecisiveness of the Government. There is a tendency not to solve matters boldly. Government should take bold steps to solve matters no matter whether it is liked by the people or not. Hesitancy leads to slackness. We spoke of various big projects, various big schemes, but due to our slackness or due to hesitancy things are not properly geared up to gain momentum. Therefore, we are far behind the rest of the other countries.

So far as the second Medical College is cocerned, as I said, the Finance Minister has said so many things about the Medical Department but not a word about this report—about the second Medical College. Harroce or Gozwan

I would like to have one page more on an essential matter on which the people are vitallay concerned Then Sir, so far another point on which our people today are agitating is the problem of the State Language. Now, so far as the State Language is concerned I do not want to repeat all the arguments made in this House. But what I have found, the Chief Minister's reply will not convince anybody. In the 8th schedule of the Constitution, in which the regional language have been recognised, we find that Assamese is one. Now what is the difficulty in making Assamese the State Language of this region? So far as the other linguistic minorities are concerned we are ready, after deciding that Assamese should be the State Language of the State, to sit down with them and give them their proper safeguards. I am not convinced about his argument that non-Assamese speaking population should make the demand for making their language as the State Language. I have never come across such a state of affairs. Sir, even on this score the Chief Minister is wrong because the Marwari Sanmelan has passed a resolution demanding that Assamese should be made the State Language. The Hindustani Sanmelan passed a resolution also that Assamese should be made the State Language. At Gauhati the Bengali Students' Conference have also passed o resolution that Assamese should be made the State Language. Over and above that, Assam Sah tya Sabha and other parties are also going to demand that Assamese should be the State Language. Even after this, the Chief Minister wants to say that there is no demand. Let there be demand and then he will consider the question of State Language. I am sorry to say that he has not been discharging his duties properly for the State. There is a feeling in the State that the interest of the Assamese people, I do not mean by Assamese people the

people who speak Assamese but who live in Assam have been sacrificed. To day there is a feeling also that the communal forces have been "given greater prominence and that we are sectionalising the people. We are making provisions for the Schedule Castes, Schedule Tribes and Backward Classes people but the only castes which are to day left out are the Brahmins, Kolitas and Muslims.

*Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Barchella): They are guranteed by the Constitution.

*Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI (Rampur): They are guranteed by the Constitution. Although I am saying this I have no intention in any way of doing anything that looks like daying the Schedule caste, the Schedule Tribes or the Backward Classes all their dues. I want their advancement. I want that they should feel one of our people. But at the same time in carrying out this policy a feeling should not be created that except these people, as I said, Brahmins, Kolitas and the Muslims the 3 classes are to be left out because they are not backward.

*Shri MOHI KANTA DAS: These feelings are created by you.

*Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI: May I request the hon. Member to have some patience?

So far as the backward classes are concerned, I do not attach backwardness on the basis of caste and community. Historically some castes have suffered. But it is also true that amongst the so called high castes there are also backward people. They are also living in a horrible condition, they are also being deprived of many things that they also deserve encouragement. So to-day this problem should be viewed not from the point of view of caste or cammunity but from the point of view of economic condition, and in doing so if we find that some castes, although they are not backward in the sense Constitution wants us to have, even then these people deserve sympathy, and help from us. Therefore, I was saying, we find that the people in the State to day feel that after coming into power of this Government our interests have not been properly looked into. One major interest also in the shifting of the capital from Shillong to Gauhati. I do not know why Shillong should remain the capital. After independence 2 Capitals have been built up one in Bhubaneswar and another at Chandigarh. Chief Minister said that he wants to develop Gauhati as a good city. When city is the de-facto capital of a State why the Government is not in position to transfer the capital from Shillong to Gauhati? We spend a lot of money on travelling allowances of the officers, Ministers and Members for comming from Gauhati to Shillong. Moreover Sir, we find that in Shillong also the Cantonment area is over filled up, and so far as the other areas are concerned the allotment of land being the exclusive jurisdiction of the District Council no body can purchase land, unless permission is given by the District Council. Even if we want to have a house here it is not possible. I have no ill feeling towards the Khasi people. I want them to prosper. But I want also to say that as our activities are expanding the capital is bound to expand, and there-

unless we can devise a machinery to keep the praces within limits we cannot

fore, it should be shifted to a place where it would be economical, and now when we are approaching the Third Five Year Plan this is the right moment when we think it necessary to take steps in the right direction. When we are thinking of having a Plan of Rs. 130 crores, it is possible to spare 5 crores for shifting of the capital, and thereby having a better place as our capital which would be more economic and which will also be responsive to the people to day. It is very often felt by the people that Shillong is the asylum of the Ministers and big officers to get protection against the people. We want that these ministers, these people, should always be before the eyes of the people to day.

A point has been raised about corruption. We cannot disagree about it. We must admit that there is corruption. But uptil now we have not been able to devise any means of checking corruption. In this respect my mggestion is to set up an impartial Tribunal to go into the cases of allegations of corruptions, and at the same time people will be able to point out these things to the Tribunal, and I think then we will be able to eradicate this problem to a great extent. I admit that corruption to day has increased due to controls licences and various restrictions. Whenever there is restrictions, whenever there is control, whenever ther is license, some self-interested people always try to make money by illegal device. But here also a point has become pertinent. If we want to have controls and restrictions, these controls and restrictions should be strictly enforced, and there must be a vigilant eye not only on the people but also on the officers who exercise these controls, who issue these licenses. As I have said we have very good programme, we have very good schemes but when we go to the people we do not find enthusiasm, we do not find the people coming forward voluntarily to co-operate with our schemes. Why is it so? Because everywhere there is corruption, administration is slack; there is red-tapism, there is nepotism. So my request is that these are matters which vitally concern the State. On these matters we have to give our attention, and we have to see that these things are properly corrected.

Now, Sir, going to the Budget itself, the greatest danger is the inflation. The Finance Minister in his speech has stated that so far as the per capita income is concerned, our per capita income has gone up from Rs.266 to Rs.272. So, in 1957-58 our per capita income was Rs.266 and now it has increased to Rs.272 as against the average per capita income of Rs.276 and Rs.291. Our per capita income has gone up by Rs.6, i.e., about 1 per cent. As against this there is a rise in prices from 111.5 in April, 1959 to The Finance Minister has stated that there was a fall in prices in the month of November but I can assure the House that there has been a rise in the prices in February and March. Now, as against an increase of 17 in the cost of living our per capita income has increased by only Rs.6. So far os the All-India average is concerned, it is estimated that the National Income will go up by 25 per cent and 18 per cent but so far as Assam is concerned, the National Income has gone up by 10 per cent instead of 25 per cent and 3 per cent instead of 18 per cent during the instead of 18 per cent during the Second Plan Period. So, there is a lag between the All India average and our average and this difference is so much that if we go to the people and say well your income has gone up by Rs.6 and we have done so much; we have built roads, schools, hospitals and many other things', they will not we have us and they will not get any enthusiasm at all. The point is that believe us and devise a machinery to keep the prices within limits we cannot

get the co-operation of the people. The cost of living in Assam is the highest in India. Even the figures given do not give the correct picture. We have not got the correct cost of living index for the lower and middle class people and whatever figure is given, it is to be taken with a grain of solt. The price of every article has gone up here. Recently I had been to Delhi and other places and there I found the prices of all commodities are much less compared to our State. I was only surprised as to how these things can be available to the people in those places at such a low price while in our State these things are not available at such prices. Besides this the question of inflation in the State has a very important significance and it is therefore, necessary to bring down and stabilise prices somehow. Every time we hear prices are rising but never we have heard that prices are falling. So, this increase in per capita income will be meaning less if that increase is to be spent on articles which were cheaper before but dearer now. So, there is the necessity of controlling the prices. The Finance Minister has given the price of rice, sugar aad other articles but even these are not correct when I went down to Gauhati and made enquiries I found that the prices are much higher than what is quoted in the budget. If we go to any house we find that the main topic of discussion is the rising prices. So, if we want to bring happiness to the people we must bring down prices and unless something is done to curtail the prices and stabilise them we shall not be able to get the necessary co-operation from the people and they will feel disappointed in spite of so-called achievements.

Then, Sir, we find that for the first time Government went out to the open market and tried to get loans from the public. That has to be encouraged because we have seen that all our Five Year Plans have not been properly executed or could not be properly executed in time as the money was not forthcoming from the Centre. In the present plan also, we find that our contribution is going on increasing as the Central contribution is not forthcoming. Therefore, when we find that our people are ready to give us money, that procedure has to be taken in a greater and greater extent then hitherto.

Another important aspect is the currency. The currency has gone up from 2350 crores to 2470 crores. This expansion of currency is bound to affect the infiationary spiral. So, by mopping up the extra money from the people we can check inflation to a great extent. Therefore, apart from the endeavour of the Central Government to mop up she extra currency or get loan from the public, it is also essential for us to take resort to public borrowing to a greater extent. Further, when we go to the Five Year Plans we find that in our First Plan we spent Rs.21 crores and in the Second Plan we wanted to spend about 57 crores of rupees. But this year we have been told that although at the beginning we submitted a plan for 260 crores or something like that it was brought to 59 crores and subsequently it was brought down to 57 crores. But now we are told that it has been further curtailed to 54 crores. Therefore, on this score also I feel that we have not been able to convince the Centre about the needs of our State and so we could not get the money we deserve from the Centre. Our vital problem is the backwardness of our people and we are far behind in many other States of India. If we go to other States we can feel the industrial and agricultural developments there but here this cannot

be felt. So, if we want to build up our State properly and if we have to make up the leeway then it is very necessary to convince the Central Government to get our finance from them so that we can have a proper plan to eradicate the evils we are facing now. From the figure I find that in spite of heavy expenditure of money the unemployment Register has gone up from 21,000 to 34,000. About the rural unemployment we have not any figure, but it is known that unemployment and under-employment are rampant to-day and we find that many unemployed youths are moving about. But inspite of that the Finance Minister wants to console the House by saying that the Central Government in the public sector have given 23 per cent employment to the people of the soil.

My submission is that so far as this unemployment problem is concerned this 34 will not depict the correct picture. There is a greater army of unemployed in our State and this Army is gradually increasing. The employment potential thrown open are so few and limited that they cannot absorb our people. Therefore, we have to change the pattern of our Plan and we have to find out such employment projects which will give more emphasis on the employment potentialities and thereby will increase the figures of the employed in our State. The Finance Minister has also stated that back-log of unemployed is 1.9 lakhs and against that we expect during the whole period to have only 1.1 lakh. Now there is this back-log and at the same time new entrants are coming in. Therefore the problem of unemployment has assumed a greater significance in our State and unless we can solve it, my submission is that, it will not be possible to make our people contented and happy.

Recently a gentleman has been appointed as a Liaison Officer or so. We find that our Government do not know how to utilize their men properly. This gentleman is a retired Director of Health Services. We have shortage of medical men in our State. We should have employed this officer in a Medical Department where he would have been useful but instead we have appointed him as the Liaison Officer or an employment officer. If the Government say that they find it necessary to re-employ him, it is altogether a different matter. So far as this appointment is concerned it should have been given to a man who has knowledge about the employment field, the techniques of employment, and such other matters. A man who was all the time working as a Director of Health Services, as a Civil Surgeon and a Professor of Medical College has been brought here as an employment officer. We know there are many people who have passed some engineering examinations or subjects like Applied Chemistry, have been made a Secretary or Deputy Secretary in some Departments. We do not know how to utilize our technical personnel and officers. I put a question about the people whom we sent abroad and to what use we have put them. Unfortunately the reply has not yet come. I have my doubts. If we go through the reply we will see that the people whom we trained up in particular subjects, we cannot utilize them in our State. It is a hamper to those technical personnel as well as to other people. Therefore we find that there is no proper budget of the man-power which has to be chalked out.

We have also found that there is no co-ordination between the Education and the Planning Department. The type of people we need for industry, for agriculture and such other activities in our State has not been properly assessed. Therefore we find these anomalies. A man who has been trained in a science subject has been brought here as a Secretariat Officer. This aspect of the matter has to be carefully considered.

It is said that we are increasing in population and therefore the number of unemployment is increasing. This is a fact but it has also to be conceded that in our schools and colleges we have not been able to give proper emphasis on the type of education we need. It is necessary to give more attention to technical education. What I find from the Budget is that very little has been allotted for technical education. There is no scheme for starting new technical schools. Even these Employment Officers do not know how to persuade the employers to take in apprentices. Unless the Government takes a strong stand in this matter, the situation is not going to improve.

Now about giving opportunities of employment in local industries to local people. I do not think that it is parochialism. I do not think that the Constitution stands in our way in this matter. Having other things equal, the local man can be given preference. There is no constitutional bar in it. I had recently been to West Bengal. In Durgapur and Chittaranjan this has been done. The industries have to depend on the Government for licenses, raw materials and many other things. I do not think that the industries will be able to say that "We shall not employ local people." I do not say that by this the standard of these occupations should be brought down. I am speaking about the posts of clerks and subordinates, and the semi-skilled jobs. These people can be trained up and profitably employed in this establishments provided Government take a strong stand in the matter. There is no question of discrimination between this type and that type of people. I have studied this point in the Constitution and there is no bar. Other things being equal, the local man should be given preference in the matter of employment in local industries.

Secondly this problem has another aspect. More and more we are going to extend workers' participation in the management. There will be worker' participation in everything and we want that if these workers are to participate in management we want local people, our own people, so that we can learn how the industries have to be run. Therefore this aspect of employment has to be given a greater importance. There should be no hesitency on the part of the Government take up a bold s and that other things being equal, local people will be given preference.

Sir, when we come to the overall aspect of planning we find that all these years we have been told that this industry will grow or we are having arrangements with that industrialist. The Second Five Year Plan is going to be completed by 1960 and during this period except the Sugar Mills which was started in the First Five Year Plan I do not think that any new industry will come up. In the First Five Year Plan we started the Umtru Hydel Project, however small it might be. But so far as the Second Five Year Plan is concerned we are all the time told about negotiation being conducted with this or that industrialist but actually nothing has come up. We do not see how Assam is being industrialized.

The main problem of Assam even if we leave aside the question of erosion, the question of floods, the question of landlessness and even if we want to raise the standard of the people of this State, it is necessary to industrialise our State. It is necessary to divert our population from agriculture to industry and it is also necessary that these industries should grow properly so that it can have an impact on agriculture itself. Sir, the Finance Minister has stated that so far as rice production is concerned during the Plan period there was a shortfall of 80 thousand tons as against that if we come to the irrigation figures we find that so far as irrigation is concerned 1594 miles of dykes have been constructed and 66 lakh acres of land has been benefited, in medium irrigation 1,37,400 acres of land has been benefited, in small scale irrigation projects 61,300 acres of land has been benefited. Even then we find that although our target of rice production was about 3 lakh tons, there will be a shortfall of 80 thousand tons. My submission is that, as I have said at the very beginning, these figures become empty figures to us. When we said that because of irrigation so much land has been benefited, when we said that by construction of so many dykes so much land is benefited, it is also important to show what is the additional tonnage of food production we have derived from these lands and then we can compare whether this so called increase in our food production is the real increase or it is an arti ficial increase only. Therefore Sir, I would like both the Finance Minister and the Agriculture Minister to throw some light in this matter, that is to say, how far these lands which have been benefited by our irrigation, by our construction of dykes, be our medium size irrigation, have produced additional tonnage of food crop. So far we have not been able to know anything from these things and my fear is that we have failed here because somehow we have not been able to get our cultivator out of the rut. The other day when discussions were held about fertilisers my friend Moinul Haque was very much agitated and he blamed a particular community which it is not necessary to name here, but I feel that after all we have the right to discuss in this House and if for that I am dubbed as somebody, I can't help it.

*M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Agricultur, etc.):
I did not blame anybody Sir, but when my hon. friend who sits just behind
Shri Goswami was saying something, I said in reply to him that even if the
Leader of the Opposition happens to be a trader that does not make him a
Marwari..... (Shri Hiralal Patwary—When that discussion was raised he
personally attacked..... (The Speaker intervened and asked Shri Patwary
to sit down) I did not blame anybody Sir.

*Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI (Rampur): What I am saying is that those people in this House particularly, who have great responsibilities to shoulder have to be think-skinned but I do not think that although they have taken the rhinocerous as their symbol that they have imbited the spirit of the rhino—that would have been better a least for the purpose of discussion in this House. Now, so far this point about fertilisers is concerned my submission is that we have to properly consider this aspect of the question also. We have appointed Field Management Committee, we have the Co-operatives and we have the Panchayats—these are only organisations, I ask, can these organisations alone give us greater food production? We have to apply our minds to that aspect of the matter, how far or how we can make

our cultivators take to these modern methods of cultivation. I know from my experience, although very little, that up till now our agricultural propaganda has not been able to capture the imagination of our cultivators. I have seen recently in the World Agriculture Fair at New Delhi such big machineries are there that I just try to think when our people will take to these big machineries. I have seen in Karnal and Hisar where fodder cultivation was done by tractors, I was thinking when our cultivators will take to these tractors. Or leaving aside the question of tractors which are very costly, even if we take only the elementary things like insecticides and other things our agricultural propaganda still remain very weak and therefore we have not been able to convince our cultivators to take to modern methods of cultivation.

Now, So far as land legislations are concerned, we have got all the land legislations and perhaps Assam is the only State where we can boast of possessing so many land legislations, but all these are not implemented with the result that our cultivators could not get the benefit which these legislations are supposed to give. Take for example, although there is the Ceiling Act so far as surplus lands are concerned, these lands are sold to others. As regards the adhiars, they also do not get any justice from the Adhiar Protection Act. Now, so far as this aspect of agriculture is concerned, my submission is that these irrigation schemes and dykes which by their faulty construction have been responsible for floods-alone cannot lead or encourage our people for greater food production unless we can influence their precess of thinking and make them use modern methods of cultivation.

Coming to the other aspect of agriculture as I have also said about industry, we have said that in Assam we have to make power cheap. Now, what is the consumption of power in our State? The Finance Minister said that it is 5 kwt and that by the end of the Second Five Year Plan it will go up to 5.5 kwt as against 50 kwt All India average. Even if this Umiam project comes through, there is a hint that 54 per cent of this powers will be consumed for domestic purposes and the rest will be for industrial purposes. Even then I understand there is a hint to raise the tariff of this electricity. May I request that there should not be any question of raising the tariff of electricity. If we want to give real help to our people specially now when fuel has become rare day by day, as we have almost deforested our forest areas, when we expect our people to use more of electricity, it is necessary that we should give impetus not to raise the rate of electricity for domestic consumption so that we can also make our people electricity minded and thereby build up our State industrially.

Now Sir, so far as gas and other such things are concerned we have heard that this gas when produced will be used mostly for domestic purposes and therefore it is necessary to keep the rate as far low as possible.

Then coming to the question of education. We have seen from the Budget Speech that although we are spending 18 per cent of our money at one time for education, this amount has come down to 13 per cent this year. I do not want to say much about this reduction, but what is important is that so far education is concerned, as I have said before, we have not given too much emphasis as is also necessary on the technical side of education. So far as the new scales of the aided school teachers are concerned, yesterday there was a meeting of the aided

High school teachers and they have stated 'categorically that if it be a precondition of the acceptance of the Government pay scales and that they must fall in line with the Government Servant's Conduct Rules and that they are liable to transferrable posts, they cannot agree to it. Sir, my submission is this that so far as the Government pay scales are concerned they should have given effect to long long ago but that has not been done and therefore, the Government is taking the attitude like a bania. Therefore, the aided school teachers must not agree with the Government Servants' Conduct Rules to transfer them from one place to another. Some of these aided school teachers have been serving in certain schools for a very long time, they have built up the institutions also and they have public contact. Now if you ask them to accept the Government pay scales, therefore, the school teachers must accept the Government Servants' Conduct Rules and then transfer them from one place to another, that will be a wrong thing.

Therefore, as far as education is concerned, I would request the Finance Minister to look into they pay scales of the school teachers. The University Grant Commission has given some grants to the University but the benefit of the pay scales has been given only at the top, that is to the Principals and Vice-Principals only. So far as the Lecturers and Professors are concerned, these pay scales have not been implemented. my request is that the Education policy of the Government should be such as the Finance Minister has rightly said, that there should be rethinking over the whole education policy; it should be co-ordinated with planning.

Sir, I don't want to take much time of the House. I will take now only two other points. The first point is that I have been to Delhi to see the World Agriculture Fair and I saw the Assam Pavillion. The outside appearence was quite good but inside the Pavillion I am sorry to inform the House that we have not been to show the real things to the people. If we have spent some money for a particular purpose, we should go hog for it. Take for instance, the Weaving Department, we should show to the people how cocoons are reared and how threads are made out of the cocoons in different stages, but that was not done. Take jute. We should show to the people how jute is cultivated, how jute is rated. All these things could have been shown to the people and even people from all parts of the world could also see such demonstrations. Tea which is our foreign exchange earning commodity we should have shown how tea is grown and how tea is prepared in a better way. Merely having a tableau with the lady plucking tea and a factory out side is not the way that we should participate in the Exhibition. Again I found that fresh fruits were brought from Russia and almost every week and those fruits are always kept fresh, But here from Gauhati to Delhi we could not make arrangements to transport fresh fruits to the Exhibition. Now I come to Fishery. I am sorry to inform the House that a fishery exhibited there in the World Agriculture Fair was just a name. Any Assamese gentlemen will never believe that it is a fishery at all. Sir, my purpose in saying all these is that we are no doubt going to have more such exhibitions in future also both national and international exhibitions, so even if we spend more money for such large scale exhibitions we can do so and keep all the important documents and items under the care of the Publicity Department so that the money that we spend is not spent for nothing or for show as has been done in the American, Chinese and other nations, who have spent a lot of money for the World Agriculture Fair. Inspite of our limited resources it is possible to improve our exhibition if it is done in a serious way, that should have been done.

Then Sir, I have to say a few words regarding the Assam Houses we maintain in Calcutta and Delhi. So far as Assam House in Calcutta is concerned, it is just quite unsafe and difficult to stay there because at any time the building might collapse. I am told the Chief Minister met some visitors in room where the chairs' springs were damaged and the house is also kept very nasty. I think this will create a very bad impression about our people and our Government......

(Voice—We are going to have a new building).

However, until we have a new building my suggestion is that we can atleast do some white washing and repainting the doors and windows and this can be done without much expenditure. We can also purchase some new furniture. Sir, it is seen in the Budget that we are going to moke permanent the post of the Trade Advisor so we have to see all these things. Therefore, my request to the Government is that to-day we have reached a stage where it is necessary to take up things seriously, to do things straight away in order to remove the misunderstandings from the minds of the people. We have to show to the people all these things and to run the administration properly. Unless that is done, it is immaterial whether we have a surplus or a deficit budget. But what is necessery to-day is the determination to remove the lee-way.

Shri LILAKANTA BORAH (Kaliabar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, according to the Parliamentary practice and also according to the practice prevailing in this august House, the Leader of the Opposition is to speak at the end of the debate to wind up the debate. But now the Leader of the Opposition has spoken first at the beginning of the debate. From this act we to are to understand that there is no otherspeaker in the Opposition or that the Leader of the Opposition is otherwise occupied and he wants to quit the House.

Mr. SPEAKER: From the list of names that I have with me I have called his name first. Other speakers will follow.

Shri SURENDRA NATH DAS (Patacharkuchi): নাননীয় অব্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মাননীয় বিত্ত মন্ত্রীয়ে তেখেতৰ ভাষণত ১৯৫৯-৬০ আৰু ১৯৬১ চনব আর ব্যরব ফিনো হিচাপ দাঙি ধবিছে আৰু লগতে দ্বিতীয় পাঁচ বছৰীয়া পৰিকলপনা আৰু ১৯৬০-৬১ চনৰ কার্য্যস্কৃচীত যি আভাস দিছে তাত সঁচাকৈ জন সাধাবণৰ এটা আশাৰ সঞ্চাব হৈছে ।

আমি আমাৰ অসম দেশখন প্ৰাকৃতিক দুৰ্যোগত জুৰুলা জুপুৰা। সেই কাৰণে যোৱা বছৰৰ পৰা আমাৰ দেশখন দুৰ্কিপাকত পৰিবলগীয়া হৈছে। চৰকাৰেও নানা ধৰণৰ অৰ্থ সাহায্য দান কৰি দেশখনক সমস্যাৰ পৰা যিমানদূৰ মুক্ত কৰিব পাৰে তাৰ বাবে যথেষ্ট চেষ্টা কৰিছে। তাৰ ফলত আজি আমাৰ দেশত যি শান্তিৰ ভাবে দেখা দিছে তাত সচাকৈ আনন্দ পাইছো।

আমাৰ দেশৰ উন্নতিৰ কাৰণে কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰে বিভিন্ন শিতানত যি অৰ্থ সাহায্য দিছে তালৈ অসমে যি পৰিমাণে সাহায্য পাব লাগিছিল কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰৰ পৰা সেই পৰিমানে মঞ্জুৰী পোৱা নাই। আৰু ভবিষ্যতে যে পাব তাকো আশা কৰিব পৰা নাই। আজি এটা অবস্থা দেখিছো যে যোৱা বানপানীৰ সময়ত গোটেই অসম জুৰুলা জপুৰা হৈছে। খেতিবাতি নই হোৱাৰ উপৰিও বহুত্বে সুম্পত্তি, ধানৰ ভবাল, শিক্ষা–
নুষ্ঠান নই হৈছিল, জনসাধাৰণৰ কোটি কোটি টকা ক্ষতি হৈছিল যোৱা বাৰৰ এপ্ৰিল
মাহৰ ধুমুহাত বহুতো গাৱঁলীয়া গৰীৰ ৰাইজে তৈয়াৰ কৰা ক্ষুল ঘৰ ধুমুহাই উৰাই নিছিল।
তাৰ কলত আমাৰ দেশত বহুতো ক্ষতি হৈছিল তাৰ কাৰণেও কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰে সাহায্য
দিয়া উচিত আৰু সেইমৰ্শ্লে কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰৰ ওচৰত দাবি জনাব বুলি মই অসম চৰকাৰক বিনীত
অনুবোধ জনাও; যাতে এই বিংৰক্ত অঞ্চলবিলাকে উপযুক্ত সাহাঁয্য পায় তাৰ ব্যবস্থা
কৰিবলৈ মই চৰকাৰৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণা কৰে।।

আজি বিত্ত মন্ত্ৰীৰ ভাষণত তেখেতে আমাৰ খেতি বাতি কি পৰিমাণে বৃদ্ধি হৈছে তাৰ এটা স্থালৰকৈ হিচাব দেখুৱাই দিছে। সেই অনুসাৰে চালে আমাৰ দেশে খেতিত কিছু আগ বাঢ়িছে; সচাকৈ আমাৰ দেশৰ জনসংখ্যা অনুপাতে খেতিব উনুতি কৰিব লগীয়া হৈছে। এই ক্ষেত্ৰত Cummunity Development Block আৰু আঞ্চলিক পঞ্চায়তৰ জৰিয়তে চৰকাৰে কৃষি পাম খোলাৰ ব্যবস্থা হাতত লৈছে; তাৰ জৰিয়তে ভাল সাৰ, বিধান আদি যোগোৱৰ ব্যবস্থা কৰিছে। এই Seed farm ৰ যোগেদি আমাৰ দেশ সৰহ উৎপাদনৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত আগবাঢ়িব পাৰিব বুলি আশা কৰে।।

মহোদ্য, অসমত শতকৰা ১০ জনেই খেতিয়ক। পেটৰ ভাত মোকোলোৱাই জনসাধাৰণৰ একমাত্ৰ চিন্তা। পানীৰ কাৰণে অকল বৰষুণৰ ওপৰত নিৰ্ভৰ নকৰি সৰু সৰু জলসিঞ্চণ আৰু নদীৰ বান নিয়ন্ত্ৰণৰ ব্যবস্থা কৰি ,যাতে আমাৰ খেতি ৰক্ষা কৰিব পাৰে তাৰ কাৰণে কেইখনমান ঠাইত River Valley Project হাতত লোৱাৰ ব্যবস্থা চৰকাৰে কৰিব লাগে।

মই বৰ আনন্দ পাইছো যে মোৰ পাটাচাৰকুছি স্মষ্টিৰ মৰাদিয়া বৃহৎ জল গিঞ্চন কাম ৰাইজে আত্ম প্ৰচেষ্টাবে সম্পূৰ্ণ কৰি দিয়াত ১৯৫৯ চনৰ প্ৰচুব পৰিমাণে শস্য উৎপাদন কৰিব পাৰিছিল। এই self help ব কামত ৩ লাখ টকা এইবাৰৰ ৰাজেটত ধৰা হৈছে। সেই অৰ্থে কিছু কাম ইতি পূৰ্ব্বেই কবা হৈছে; আকৌইয়াৰ। উপৰিও ভুমকি বান্দৰ কাৰণেও ৫ লাখ টকা আমাৰ চৰকাৰে এইবাৰ বাজেটত ধি ছে আজি বছ দিনৰে পৰা জুৰুলা ৰাইজৰ খেতি পথাৰ ক্ষৰাত বাধা হৈ থকা এই Maajo Project টো কৰিবলৈ হাতত লোৱাত স্বহ শস্য উৎপাদনৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত সহায় কৰিব বুলি মই আশা কৰো।

মহোদয়, আমাৰ গাঁৱে ভূঁয়ে জনস্বাস্থ্য বন্দাৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰে যথেষ্ট কাম হাতত লৈছে। এই কাৰণে ঠায়ে ঠায়ে হস্পিটাল, ডাক্টবখানা আদিব ব্যবস্থা হৈছে। তাৰ কাৰণে জনসাধাৰণৰ নিশ্চয় বহুত ভাল হোৱা বুলি কব পাবি। এই বিলাকৰ ব্যবস্থা হোৱাৰ লগতে উপয়ুক্ত পৰিমাণে ঔষধ আৰু ডাক্টবৰ ব্যবস্থা ও কৰিবলৈ চৰকাৰে চকু দিব লাগে। কিছুমান ডাক্টবখানাত ডাক্টব নাই। যদি কিছুমান ডাক্টব খানাত দুবছৰ ধৰি ডাক্টবেই নাথাকে, তাত ডাক্টব খানা কৰি একো লাভ নাই। কিছুমান Subsidised ডাক্টবখানা আছে; তাত মাত্ৰ দুই ঘণ্টাহে ডাক্টবে কাম কৰে। বাকী সময় বন্ধ থাকে। তাত যদি একোজন অভিজ্ঞ কম্পণ্ডাৰকে দিয়া হয় তথাপি কাম চলে। নহলে ইমান টকা পইছা খৰচ কৰি সেই বিলাক খোলাৰ পৰা ৰাইজৰ একো লাভ হোৱা নাই বিলামই ভাবো।

তাৰপিচত গাৱ ভূঁই বিলাকত কুঠ আৰু ক্ষয় বেমাৰৰ প্ৰকোপ বৰবেচি হব ধৰিছে। গতিকে প্ৰত্যেক হস্পিতালৰ লগতে এই দুটা বেমাৰৰ চিকিৎসাৰ কাৰণে যদি একোটা Ward তৈয়াৰ কৰি দিয়া হয় তেতিয়া হলে বহুতে এই বেমাৰৰ চিকিৎসাৰ স্থযোগ পাব। এই বেমাৰ আমাৰ জনজাতীয় লোক সকলবে বেচি। আমাৰ অসমত ক্ষয় ৰোগৰ হস্পিতাল নাই বুলিলেই হয়। মই ভাবো ক্ষয় ৰোগৰ চিকিৎসাৰ কাৰণে আৰু দুটা তিনিটা হস্পিতাল অসমত খোলাৰ ব্যবস্থা কৰিব লাগে। আজি আমাৰ জনসাধাৰণৰ উনুতি কৰিব খোজে। তেন্তে চৰকাৰে এই বিষয়ে বিহিত ব্যবস্থা কৰিব লাগে।

আজি গ'ৱ' ভঁ ইব উনুতি কৰেপ চৰকাৰে যিবিলাক ব্যবস্থা হাতত লৈছে তাৰ ভিতৰত জনসাধাৰণৰ আখিক অৱস্থা উনুত কৰিবৰ কাৰণে কুটিৰ শিলপ আদি উনুত কৰাৰ ব্যবস্থাও চৰকাৰে হাতত লৈছে। আমাৰ গাৱঁ বিলাকত বহুলোকে চৰকাৰৰ পক্ষৰ পৰা কোনো উৎসাহ উদ্দিপনা নোপোৱাকৈ বহুতে কাম কৰি আছে সেইবিলাক চৰকাৰে নিৰিক্ষণ কৰি সেই লোক সকলক উপশুক্ত সাহায্য দিয়াৰ ব্যবস্থা কৰিব বুলি আশা কৰো।

কুটীৰ শিলপ সম্পর্কত মই চৰকাৰক এই অনুবোধ কৰে। যেন—এই ক্ষেত্ৰত আৰু অধিক চৰকাৰী সহায় দিয়ে। আমাৰ গারঁত বোৱা কটা কাম বিলাক সমৰণৰ অতীত কালৰ পৰাই আজিলৈকে আমাৰ গারঁলীয়া সমাজত চলি আহিছে। এই কাম বিলাকত পুৰণি কলীয়া প্রথাটোৰ ঠাইত আজিৰ আধুনিক প্রণালীৰে যাতে কৰিব পৰা হয় তাৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰে স্থযোগ স্থবিধা ৰাইজক দিব লাগে: তেতিয়া হলে গারঁলীয়া ৰাইজৰ উপকাৰ হব। এই প্রসঙ্গতে মই উল্লেখ কৰিব খুজিছো যে বিশেষকৈ জনজাতীয় অঞ্চল বিলাকত এবি-মূগা-পাট উৎপন্ন কৰা হয় আৰু তাৰ পৰা সূতা কাটি কাপোৰ তৈয়াৰ কৰা হয়। এই এবি মূগা আৰু পাটক মহান্তা গান্ধীয়ে খাদীৰ ভিতৰত ধৰি গৈছে আৰু আমাৰ ঘৰুৱা শিলপত—ই অন্যতম ঠাই পূৰণ কৰি আছে। এই সক সক ঘৰুৱা শিলপ বিলাকত যাতে সন্তা দৰত আমাৰ মানুহে বিজুলীৰ যোগান পায় তাৰ কাৰণে মই চৰকাৰৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰিলো। কাৰণ কুটীৰ শিলপ গঢ়ি উঠাৰ লগত আমাৰ ৰাজ্যৰ বছ সমস্যাব অৰ্থাৎ নিবনুৱা সমস্যাৰ সমাধান হয়। অথনৈতিক অৱস্থাৰ উন্ত হয় আৰু গান্বলীয়া সমাজৰ সামাজিক মানদণ্ড উন্তিত হব। সেই কাৰণে মই বিভাগীয় মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ৰ দৃষ্টি আক্ষণ কৰে।।

তাব পিচত শিক্ষা সম্বন্ধে ইয়াকে কওঁ যে এই ক্ষেত্ৰত চৰকাৰে বাধ্যতামূলক শিক্ষাব প্রচলন কৰিবৰ কাৰণে চেষ্টা কৰিছে। ১৯৪৮ চনৰ পৰা চালে দেখা যায় যে—তেতিয়া শিক্ষাব শিতানত যিমান টকা ব্যয় কৰা হৈছিল—আজি তাব ঠাইত ৫ কোটি ৮৪ লাখ টকা খৰচ কৰিবলৈ হাতত লোৱা হৈছে আৰু সিয়েই প্রমাণ কৰে যে ৰাজ্যিক চৰকাৰে শিক্ষাব কাৰণে যথেষ্ট কাম কৰিছে আৰু নানা ধৰণৰ যত্ন লৈছে আৰু বাইজৰ মাজত সকলো প্রকাবৰ শিক্ষা প্রসাৰিত কৰাত দৃঢ় প্রতিজ্ঞ। কাৰিকৰী শিক্ষা ক্ষেত্ৰত Technical Educatiod আমাৰ দেশৰ মানুহ পিচপৰা—সেই উদ্দেশ্যে চৰকাৰে যাতে আয়াৰ মানুহ বিলাক পিচপৰি নাথাকে আৰু নতুন নতুন প্রতিস্থান বিলাকত যাতে অংশ গ্রহণ কৰিব পাৰে তাৰ কাৰণে উপযুক্ত Technical Education ৰ যাবে প্রতিষ্ঠান সমূহ গঢ়ি তুলিব লাগে। এই দৰেদেশত যদি বিভিন্ন ৰক্ষাব শিক্ষা প্রতিস্থান বিনাক গঢ়ি তুলিব পাৰি—তেনেহলে মোৰ বিশ্বাস—আমাৰ সমাজৰ অর্থনৈতিক আৰু সামাজিক অবস্থা টনকীয়াল হৈ উঠিব।

তাৰপিচত—আমাৰ স্কুল আৰু কলেজ সমূহত কলা বিদ্যাত কৈ বিজ্ঞান শিক্ষাৰ বৈচি ব্যৱস্থা কৰাত চৰকাৰে স্থাবিধা দিব লাগে। মোৰ সমষ্টি বজালী কলেজ খনত যোৱা বাৰ বিজ্ঞান শাশা খোলা হৈছে আৰু ইয়াৰ পৰিপুষ্টিব কাৰণে চৰকাৰে যেন অৰ্থ সাহায্য দান কৰে। এনে কৰিলে আমাৰ দুখীয়া বাইজৰ লবাছোৱালীয়ে দূবলৈ নগৈ ওচৰতে এই শিক্ষা কৰিব পাৰিব। এই ক্ষেত্ৰত বিশেষ উল্লেখ যোগ্য কথা এই যে—বজালী কলেজত জনজাতীয় লোক সকলৰ লবাই বেচি শিক্ষা কৰিছে আৰু চৰকাৰে উপযুক্ত সহায় দিলে পিচপৰা জনজাতীয় লোকসকলক সহায় কৰা হয়। সেই উদ্দেশ্য লৈয়েই মই চৰকাৰক অনুবোধ জনাও যেন প্ৰাইভেট হাইস্কুল, কলেজ থিলাকত যেন চৰকাৰী সাহায্য দিয়াৰ ব্যবস্থা কৰে।

তাৰ পিচত যাতায়াতৰ ব্যবস্থা সম্বন্ধে কওঁ যে চৰকাৰে বহুতো আঁচনি হাতত লৈ কাম কৰিছে আৰু তাৰে বহুত অসম্পূণ অৱস্থাত আছে। প্ৰথম পৰিকল্পনাৰ অন্ত গত যিবিলাক কাম লোৱা হৈছিল—তাৰে বহু পৰিমাণ এতিয়াও অসম্পূণ আৰু বহু ৰান্তা ঘাট—যোৱাবাৰ পানীয়ে নই কৰাৰ ফলত সেই দৰেই মেবামত নোহোৱা অৱস্থাত পৰি আছে। ইয়াৰ ফলত ৰাইজৰ বহু অস্থানিথা হৈছে। সেই কাৰণে মই চৰকাৰক প্ৰথমতে অসম্পূণ কামবিলাক পূণ্ কৰিবলৈ অনুৰোধ কৰো আৰু তাৰ লগে লগে বানপানীয়ে ধ্বংশ কৰা ৰাঠা ঘাট, দলং বিলাক যাতে মেৰামত কৰা হয়, তালৈকেও চৰকাৰৰ দৃষ্টি আক্ষণ কৰো ।

তাৰ পিচত—সমবায় ক্ষেত্ৰত—State Trading বিলাকৰ পৰিপুষ্টি কামনা কৰো আৰু তাৰ কাৰণে ধান চাউল সংগ্ৰহৰ পথত ভাল ৰাষ্টা ঘাটৰ দকাৰ : এইবিলাক যাতে আৰু বৰষুনৰ দিন অহাৰ আগতে যোতে চৰকাৰে কাম সমাধা কৰে তাৰ কাৰণে দৃষ্টি দিব বুলি আশা কৰিলো ।

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মোৰ সনষ্টিৰ কেইখন মান Subsidised Dispensary ৰ ঘৰ ডাক্তৰ থকা ঘৰ ৰাইজে ভালেমান টক। খৰছ কৰি সাজি দিছে আৰু আজি ৬।৭ বছৰ ধৰি চলাই আছে। তাবে এখন ডিচপেনচাৰীলৈ (গনবাদল) ডিচপেনচাৰীলৈ মুখ্য মন্ত্ৰী নিজে গৈ দেখি আহিছে। সেইবোৰ ঘৰ পুৰণি হৈ জহি খহি গৈছে। সেই কাৰণে এই ডিচপেনচাৰী মঞুৰী দি ঘৰ মেৰামতি আদিৰ ব্যবস্থা কৰি মোৰ এলেকাৰ জনজাতি আৰু অনুনৃত সম্পূদায়ৰ লোকসকলক সহায় কৰিব বুলি মোৰ চৰকাৰৰ ওচৰত নিবেদন। সেই অঞ্চনৰ ৰাইজে বত্তমানে ৰাজহুৱা কাম কৰি যি প্ৰেড়না পাই আছে সেই প্ৰেড়না বঢ়াবৰ বাবে চৰকাৰে ডিচপেনচাৰী সমূহৰ উনুতি সাধন কৰা চৰকাৰৰ নিতান্ত প্ৰয়োজন। গতিকে এই বিষয়টোৰ প্ৰতি মই স্বাস্থ্য মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ৰ বিশেষ দৃষ্টি আৰু ঘণ কৰিলো

আঞ্চলিক পঞ্চায়তৰ জৰিয়তে চৰকাৰে ৰাজ্য শাসন বিকেন্দ্রীভত কৰিবৰ ব্যবস্থা কৰিছে। এইটো এটা চৰকাৰৰ মহৎ উদ্দেশ্য। ইয়াৰ দ্বাৰা চৰকাৰ, কৰ্মচাৰী আৰু ৰাইজ লগ লাগি স্বাধীন ভাৰতে নতুন প্রেড়নাৰে উনুতিৰ ফালে আগ বাঢ়ি যাব বুলি আশা কৰিব পাৰি। এই আঞ্চলিক পঞ্চায়ত সমূহৰ যোগেদি আমি আহিক, ৰাজ-নৈতিক কৃষি ৰাণিজ্য আদি সকলো ক্ষেত্ৰতে আগবাঢ়ি যাব পাৰিম বুলি আশা কৰিব পাৰি। এতিয়াহে ৰাইজে নিজৰ দায়িত্ব ৰাষ্ট্ৰৰ প্রতি ৰাইজৰ দায়িত্ব আৰু কর্ত্তব্য বুজিব পাৰিব আৰু প্রকৃত শাসন ভাৰ ৰাইজৰ হাতলৈ আহিব। সেই কাৰণে মই কওঁ চৰকাৰৰ মহৎ উদ্দেশ্য বোৰলৈ চাই চৰকাৰক সমালোচনা কৰাৰ প্রয়োজন নাই।

অধ্যক্ত মহোদয়, অসমৰ ১।৩ অংশ জনজাতিবে পৰিপূৰ্ণ—কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰে শিক্ষা ক্লেত্ৰত স্কুলীয়া লৰাছোৱালীক কিতাপ আদিৰে বিনা মাচুলৰ ব্যবস্থা ইত্যাদিৰ যোগেদি ভালেখিনি সহায় কৰিছে। কিন্তু জন্যান্য সকলো ক্লেত্ৰতে যাতে কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰে সকলো প্ৰকাৰৰ সহায় দিয়ে তাৰ বাবে সকলো ব্যবস্থা অসম চৰকাৰে যেন কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰক জনায় তাৰ বাবে অসম চৰকাৰক অনুৰোধ জনাঁলো। ইয়াকে কৈ বিত্ত মন্ত্ৰীক তেখেতৰ

ৰাজেত ভাষণৰ বাবে সন্তুষ্টি জনাই আৰু তেখেতক ধন্যবাদ জনাই মোৰ বক্তব্য সামৰণি মাৰিলো।

Mr. SPEAKER: Now Shri Devendra Nath Hazarika.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Saikhowa): At the very out set I thank the Finance Minister for presenting a surplus Budget and for the long speech covering 56 pages. In my opinion he has touched almost all activities of the Government and has given an indication of efficiency and of future hope. In reviewing the economic condition he has shown that a rise of per capita income from 276 in 1957-58 to Rs.291 in 1958-59. Our target of national income was 25 per cent increase during the Second Five Year Plan. But our achievement during the last three years was only 10.4 per cent. I think this is a matter for serious consideration and discussion and to find out ways and means and our difficulties as to why we could not achieve the target. In page 4 of his speech I find that the State's national income has been estimated at Rs 272 in 1958 as against Rs.266 in 1957. It indicates that we are lagging behind the average of all India National Income. On the other hand we are lagging behind the average of All India National Income and on the other hand the cost of living here is the highest in India. From this we can imagine the comparatively increased hardship of the common people of this State. In these circumstances I believe our responsibility is greater than the people of other parts of India to improve the lot of our common people and especially the poor and the down-trodden. Sir, we find complaints here and there that during the first Five Year Plan and few years after the 2nd Five Year Plan, the income of comparatively well-to-do persons increased more than the poor. Income of those who have employment in Industry has increased, while the people employed in the agricultural sector could not get the same proportionate increase. In villages under-employed or unemployed persons are on the increase. They are finding difficulties in getting benefit of employment in the industry sector. In certain places, although it might be small pockets frustration is also there amongst the unemployed persons. Unemployed or under-employed village people are even deprived of offering their manual labour even to earn their daily bread. It happens some times for lacks of organisation and for lack of knowledge of the village people and proper appreciation of their difficulties. If I am correct, the gulf of difference between the poor and the rich has increased although the number of richer people are increasing also. To justify this Sir, I like to tell the House that previously we could hardly find any Assamese begger in the State. But now a days, if you travel in the State Transport bus from one end of Assam to the other end, you will come across a number of Assamese beggers almost in all the bus stoppages. Now Government are taking action to cut down the income of the rich. But this is net going to benefit the poorer section of the population of the country direct although Government desire to he'p them. This, I believe, is realised by the Government as well as our Great Congress Organisation. Therefore, the Planning Sub-Committee for 3rd 5 Year Plan of all India Congress Committee suggested that our plan and programme should be so framed that the poorer section is benefited. The Sub-Committee has suggested to give emphasis on the poor and down trodden section of the population of our country. I believe our State Government are giving serious thought of improving the lot of the poorer section of the society.

Now, Sir, I like to come to the unemployment problem of our State. The recent enactment of the Shramik Bahini Bill would give an opportunity to our people to sell their manual labour to the Public Works Department. I hope Government will make necessary provisions to utilise our man-power in other avenues also, such as industries and other public and private sectors. Sir, some time I find that some feelings are accumulated in certain quarters that Assamese people are seeking higer jobs only. I was rather influenced by that idea but that idea has been corrected when I was sitting in a Selection Board of Fourth Grade employees at Dibrugarh and I found that a large number of educated Assamese youngmen came for the job of porters and other 4th Grade jobs although we could hardly employ \(\frac{1}{3}\) (one third) of them. So, Sir, from that, I think, the incorrect idea that the Assamese are always seeking for higher jobs only will be removed and will be found that they are prepared for any job.

I very much appreciate the desire of the Government to make Assam strong. This is very necessary especially when our State is surrounded almost on all sides by foreign countries. To make Assam a strong State no section of population should be neglected, and every one of the State should feel that he was got some role to play in the national activities. Sir, I could not understand the criticism of the Leader of the Opposition why he could not accommodate the special provision made for the Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes. The provision for these weaker section of our population are provided in the Indian Constitution. This provision has been made long before for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes. Recently some provision for educational facilities has been extended to other classes by the State Government. Sir, when the Leader of the Opposition spoke on socialism I could understand, or rather failed to understand that he came forward to criticise the provision made for the weaker section of our Society. Sir, I like to tell the Leader of the Opposition that previously some of these backward classes were ruling people in different parts of Assam and were playing and important role in the country. They played historical role in the State and by neglecting them it would not be possible for him or anybody else to build Assam a strong State. If he makes a survey then he will find that these people once played an important role in different parts of our State and occupied very responsible positions in the State now lagging behind and practically of the Part of National activities. Sir, by this, of course, I do not mean that there should be any encouragement of aggresive sectional feelings of because if section feelings are developed then it will harm the country. Feeling of dominancy by one section on others will harm the country. But this provision made by the Government for other backward classes was after very serious thinking and that also, I feel, there is great room for improvement. Sir, you will find that amongst some of these backward people of Assam who once played a historical role, frustration is still there. Therefore, I request the Leader of the Opposition to try to under stand the problem of these people.

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Regarding the regional language of Assam, I also express the anxiety with the Leader of the Opposition that Assamese should be the State language. But I do not find any reason in his criticism of the argument of the Chief Minister that the demand from the non-Assamese should come also. While he cited some example that some non-Assamese organisation have demanded Assamese as State language why he suspect that the other sections who are to demand Assamese as State language will not demand it? We want one language to increase the integrity of the people. Language is

the cementing factor and it helps in building national unity. By this I do not mean that we should neglect the language and culture of other sections of the population.

Sir, if I do not discuss certain difficulties of my own district, I believe, my speech will not be complete, especially when it was proved here that the district of Lakhimpur did not get due place in the First and Second Five-Year Plan. To-day one of the Ministers admitted that in the First Plan as well as in 2nd Plan Lakhimpur district was omitted why replying to a supplementary question in respect of Veterinary Hospitals. Ev n today's Unstarred Question No.17 indicates that the medical facilities available to the people of the district is far less in comparison with other districts of Assam.

A voice সব ফালেই তেনেকুৱা।

Even if I am allowed to compare the North Lakhimpur Subdivision which is the most backward Subdivision with its counter-part of Dibrugarh Subdivision we will see that the medical facilities available in the rural area of Dibrugarh Subdivision are lesser than those of North Lakhimpur Subdivision although Dibrugarh is the biggest Subdivision of Assam. Sir, there are biggest Assembly constituencies where there is not any medical facility altogether—that is for a population of about one lakh!

Shri RUP NATH BRAHMA (Minister, Medical): What is that Constituency?

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Saikhowa): Lahoal Constituency.

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Agriculture etc.): In Lahoal the Assam Medical College is there.

Shrimati LILY SEN GUPTA (Lahowal): The Assam Medical College at Dibrugarh is for whole of Assam.

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: May I know if Dibrugarh is included in the Constituency of Lahowal?

Shri RUP NATH BRAHMA (Minister, Medical) :No, it is not.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA: Assam Medical College is situated in Dibrugarh Constituency. There are only five or six dispensaries in Dibrugarh Subdivision from where 11 (eleven) members returned to this House. That indicates the position. My request is that the Government will see that my district do not suffer in the next Five Year Plan.

In respect of education also, the Dibrugarh Subdivision is lagging far behind. You will find a very few number of schools in the rural areas. There are Assembly Constituencies like Lahowal were there is not a single Aided High School. Similarly there are Mouzas having more than 55,000 of population where there is not even a Middle English School. In proportion to the number of population in this Subdivision, there are very few Lower Primary Schools. There are areas where the absence of Lower Primary Schools is strongly pronounced. Sir, I request the Government to see that due place is given to this Subdivision in the next Plan.

Communication, Cottage Industries and other welfare activities of my district have yet to get its proper place. Sir, you know perhaps that the district of Lakhimpur contributes the highest share to the State revenue, but I am not sure if it gets an adequate return for it.

Although prohibition was introduced some twenty years back the opium habit is widespread in the villages of Dibrugarh Subdivision. The backbone of the villages and villagers have been smashed by this habit. This habit has not been stopped but is growing. In my opinion the money has been spent in prohibitory measures, if it would have been spent for education in these areas during the last twenty years, the number of opium addicts would have decreased considerably. Therefore, I suggest that the Government should consider whether a part of this money could be diverted for educational purposes and to give free education up to secondary stages to the communities who are addicted in opium horribly just as in the case of the Tribal and Scheduled Caste people. This will mean doing away with the opium habit of the people automatically in due course when the children of these communities will be educated and grown up. With my experience of the last twenty years I venture to suggest that there has been no tangible improvement in the eradication of this opium habit but the smugglers are importing huge quantities of opiums. Ten to fifteen years back opium was detected in seers but it is now detected in maunds.

Similarly, so far as liquor consumption is concerned, you will find that the highest amount of liquor in Assam is being consumed in the Lakhimpur District. If the people of a particular area consumes the largest quantity of opium and liquor, then how can we hope that there will be prosperity? Sir, I, therefore, like to request the Government to give a serious thinking to this matter so that these people can get rid of this habit of taking opium and liquor.

We find sometimes that liquor shops are situated near High Schools or Middle English Schools. Sometimes it takes three to four years to get these liquor shops shifted to distant places from the site near schools. This is not my present information, but I knew that sometimes even the lessees offered liquor to the students and the students also went there during recreation hour even. A voice—To increase the number of their clients). Therefore, I request specially the Minister-in-charge of Excise to give serious thinking to this matter as to how to relieve the speople of my district from these evil habits.

Sir, I thank the Government that they have made necessary arrangements to remove the differences of pay scales between Government High Schools and non-Government High Schools and to improve the pay scales of this House that some conditions I would like to bring to the notice of and the teachers. I do not know how far these conditions are relevant but I would like to inform the House that there are teachers and professors who prefered to serve in non-Government institutions, even neglecting better jobs under Government. If they are now forced to follow the Government Service Conduct Rules, perhaps it will pain them. Therefore, I like to suggest

that Government should give a thinking in this respect and if possible to modify that circular which has been recently issued by the Director of Public Instruction.

Sir, I like also to refer so the activites of the Social Education in the Community Development and National Extension Servise areas. I generally find Sir, that persons in-charge of these Social Education areas are not fully equipped with the idea of social education. I also found that the Gram Sevak and other workers are also not fully equipped with the idea or rather they are far short of the ideas and on euquiry I came to know that the instructors in the Gram Sevak training centres at Jorhat or other places in Assam are recruited from persons working in the General Education line, namely, the Inspecting staff of the Education Department. I do not know whether these instructors are given training in social education work. If they are not given any instruction on social education work, it is natural that the very philosophy of social education will remain unknown to them. I am discussing this because the whole programme of Community Development Centres round social education and because the community if they are to develop should properly be educated in social education. Without giving proper social education to the people it is difficult for the officers and others to develop a community, the mind of the people the main object of these projects otherwise our efforts will confine in area development and the people will only try to get roads, bridges and clubs and libraries-of course clubs and libraries as institutions of Social Education where in Libraries scope are given to understand the philosophy of community development. Therefore, I request Government to take steps to improve this aspect of social education so that the philosophy of community development will be made known to the people as well as to those who are connected with these activities.

Sir, I would also like to suggest the Community Development Department if it will be possible, to cover within this scheme of social education the propagation against the evil habit of opium as well as liquor consumption. In my district although I find a large number of people who are opium addicts, I do not find that those people who are connected with Community Development or National Extension Service Centres give any stress in this direction. If these bad habits are not checked it will be difficult for the officers and other workers to improve the condition of the people. Therefore Sir, I would suggest the Government particularly the Community Development Department to apply their mind to this aspect of the matter and to see if this propagation against these opium habits can be covered within the programme of Community and N. E. S. Scheme.

Similarly Sir I would like to bring to the notice of the House that Cottage Industry also should be given proper impetus and encouragement. In the interior parts of our districts the people are accustomed to weaving and spinning and the present scheme, if I am correct, is meant to reach these people also. Therefore, I would suggest to the Minister in-charge of Cottage industries to collect figures and to see how far these Cottage Industries can be encouraged in the districts particularly in the villages.

Sir, I do not want to take much time of the House but I thank the Hon'ble Minister for his valuable speech and I hope that the suggestions given by me will receive due consideration. With these words Sir, I resume my seat, and I thank you.

Shri BIRENDRA KUMAR DAS [Patacharkuchi (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)] : गाननीय जवाक गर्यानस, মাননীয় ৰাজ্যপালৰ ভাষণ আৰু বিত মন্ত্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়াৰ ভাষণত পিচপৰা জনজাতীয় লোক সকলৰ কাৰণে উনুয়ন মূলক। আঁচনি লোৱা হৈছে বুলি কোৱা হৈছে। কিন্তু আমি দেখিবলৈ পাইছো যে পিচপুৰা জনজাতীয় লোক সকলৰ সামাজিক সংকৃতিক আৰু ৰাজনৈতিক সকলো বিষয়তে তেওঁলোক অতিকৈ পিচপৰি আছে তথাপি চৰকাৰে জনজাতীয় লোক সকলৰ উনুতি হোৱা বুলি কৈছে । এই কথা, মই ভাবে। কেৱল কাগজে পত্ৰই আৰু বজুতাৰ মাজেদিহে হৈছে । আমাৰ চৰকাৰে জনজাতীয় লোকসকলৰ কাবণে প্ৰথম পৰিকল্পনাত ১১৫.৭০ লাখ টকা কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰৰ পৰা পাইছিল। আৰু তাৰে মাত্ৰ ১০৩'৭০ লাখ টকাহে খৰচ কৰিছিল। ঠিক তেনেকৈয়ে দ্বিতীয় পৰিকলপনাত ১৯৯:৫০ লাখ টকা পাইছিল আৰু এই টকা খৰচ কৰিবলৈ স্থীৰ কৰা স্বত্বেও—আমি দেখা পাও বিভ্ৰমন্ত্ৰীৰ ভাষণত যে তাৰ ঠাইত মাত্ৰ ১৪০ ৪৩৯ লাখ টকা খৰচ কৰিছে। জনজাতীয় লোক সকলৰ উনুতিৰ কাৰণে প্ৰথম আৰু দিতীয় পৰিকলপনাত কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰে যি টকা দিছিল সেই টকা কিয় কামত লগাব পৰা নাই তাৰ অৰ্থ বুজি নাপাও। আৰু আনহাতে এই টকা কিয় খৰচ কৰিব পৰা নহল তাৰ কোনে। কাৰণ দেখুৱা হোৱা নাই। মই ভাবে। যে জ'নজাতীয় লোক সকলৰ উনুয়নৰ কৰিশে কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰৰ তৰফৰ পৰা প্ৰথম আৰু দ্বিতীয় পৰিকল্পনাৰ কাল চোৱাত , যি টকা দিয়া হৈছিল—তাব শতকবা ৫০ ভাগো পুক্ত পক্ষে তেওঁলোকৰ উত্তিৰ হকে খৰচ কৰা হৈছেনে নাই সন্দেহ জনক। মই ভাৰো, ভাৰতীয় সংবিধানৰ ২৭৫ ধাৰাৰ পৰা যি টকা ট্ৰাইবেলৰ উনুতিৰ কাৰণে দিয়া হৈছে সেই টকা বিলাক ঠিকমতে খৰচ হোৱা নাই আৰু মোৰ বোধেৰে ই অবব্যৱহাৰ হৈছে আৰু তাৰ কৰিণে কোনো তদন্তৰ ব্যৱস্থা চৰকাৰে লোৱা নাই। গতিকে কেৱল বজুতা আৰু ভাষণতেই, পিচপৰা জনজাতীয় লোক সকলৰ উনুতি হৈছে অথৰা তেওঁবিলাকৰ উনুতিৰ আ চনি তাতেই সোমাই ভাহি ফুৰিছে—এইটো বৰ পৰিতাপৰ কথা।

তারপিচত, বিত্ত মন্ত্রীৰ ভাষণত কোৱা হৈছে যে ট্রাইবেলসকলব উন্নতিব কাবণে প্ৰামৰ্শ আদি দান কৰিবলৈ এডভাইজৰী কাউন্সিল তৈয়াৰ কৰিছে ৷ of people who are opium

Adjournment Adjournment The Assembly was then adjourned for lunch till 2 p. m. force Sir, I ground suggest the Clevra making particularly the Community Deve-

of hon retient of to trage with After lunch tigh or in managed research Shri BIRENDRA KUMAR DAS: माननीय जनाक गट्टांपय, भट्टे তেতিয়াই কৈছিলো যে ২৭৫ ধাৰাত যি গ্ৰাণ্ট দিছে তাৰ লগত State Fundৰ পৰা যথেষ্ট গ্রাণ্ট্ দিব লাগে। কিন্তু মই ভাবো জনজাতি উনুয়নৰ বাবে যি গ্রাণ্ট দিয়া হৈছে সেইটো অতি সামান্য হৈছে। ২য় পৰিকল্পনাৰ অন্তৰ্মত দেখিবলৈ পাও State Fund মাত্র ৩ কোটি ১৫ লাখ টকা দিছে কিন্তু তাবো ভিতৰত ৭২ লাখ টকা খৰছ কবিব পৰা নাই । এই টকা খিনি যাতে সম্দায় উনুয়ন কামত খৰছ কৰা হয় তাৰ বাবে চৰকাৰক অনুৰোধ জনালো । বিত্ত মন্ত্ৰীয়ে তেখেতৰ ভাষণত ট্ৰাইবেল উনুয়নৰ কাৰণে Plains Tribal Advisory Council তৈয়াৰ কৰা কথা কৈছে আৰু কৈছে যে ইয়াৰ যোগেদি ট্ৰাইবেলৰ উনুয়নৰ কাৰণে দিহা প্ৰামৰ্শ দিব। মই জানো Plains Tribal Advisory Council ৰ পৰা বিবিলাক দিহা পৰামৰ্শ দিয়া হয় সেই বিলাক চৰকাৰে কাষ্যকৰী নকৰে। যদি এয়ে হয় তেন্তে Plains Tribal Advisory Council व द्वांबा कि काम इन वृक्ति नाशांख । महे ভाবा ট্রাইবেল

সকলক ঠগোৱাৰ এটা ব্যবস্থা মাত্ৰ । যদি সচাকৈয়ে এই কাউনচিলৰ দ্বাৰা ট্ৰাইবেলৰ উনুয়নৰ সকলো দিহা প্ৰামৰ্শ দাঙি ধ্বাই তেতে কাউন্চিলে দিয়। দিহা প্ৰামৰ্শ সকলোখিনি চৰকাৰে গ্ৰহণ কৰা উচিত হব। সেই কাৰণে এই কাউন্চিলৰ এটা Statutory Right পকা উচিত কিন্তু গেই right দিয়া হোৱা নাই ৷ সেই কাৰণে এই কাউনচিলৰ দিহা পৰামৰ্শ চৰকাৰে মানিবও পাৰে নামানিবও পাৰে। Plains Tribal Advisory Councial এ মদ নিবাৰণী আইন Medically পৰীক্ষা নকৰাকৈ কামৰূপত কিয়া আন জিলাত বলবৎ নকৰিবৰ বাবে অনুৰোধ জনাইছিল, কিন্তু চৰকাৰে সেইটে। মানি নললে গতিকে মই কওঁ-- Plains Trible Conucial ৰ Travelling Allowanceৰ বাবে খনছ কৰাৰ অৰ্থ একে। বুজি নাপাঁও।

জনজাতিৰ চাকৰী সম্প্ৰা সমাধানৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰে যি ব্যবস্থা কবিছে সন্তোষ জনক নহয় আৰু জনজাতিৰ কাৰণে যি কোটা আছে সেই কোটা পৰিপূৰ্ণ নহয় বলি অন্য মান হক সেই কোটাৰ চাকৰী দিয়া হৈছে। সেই কাৰণে মই চৰকাৰক অনুবোধ জनारेका य जनजा जिन को नि श्री विश्व नरल २ तहनन कोनर गांज थीनि वथा रशे।

জনজাতি চাকবীয়ালক নিয়ম মতে প্রমোচন দিয়া দেখা নাই। Circular দিয়া আছে জনজাতিক সকলো স্থবিধা দিয়া হব । কিন্ত কামে কাজে জনজাতিয়ে পাব লগিয়া স্থবিধা বিলাক পোৱা নাই। এই বিষয়ে চৰকাৰৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰিলো। জনজাতি সকলৰ ভিতৰত আটাইতকৈ ডাঙৰ সমস্যা হৈছে মাটি সমস্যা। জনজাতি সকলৰ মাজত বছত শাটিহীন মানুহ আছে। তেওঁলোকে শাটি বিচাৰি হায়ৰাণ হৈছে। গোৱালপাৰ। কামৰূপ আদি ঠাইত জনজাতি মানুহ মাটি বিচাৰি মিকিৰ পাহাৰ পাইছে গৈ । ট্রাইবেল বেলট, বুক আদিত যিবিলাক মাটি আছে সেই বিলাক মাটিহীন মানুহক দিয়া হোৱা নাই ।

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

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Revenue) : জনজাতি সকলৰ বাবে ৰখা ট্ৰাইবেল বেলট বা ব্ৰুকত মাটি আছে যদি জনালে আমি নিশ্চয় তেওঁলোকক দিম।

Shri BIRENDRA KUMAR DAS [Patacharkuchi (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes) : হয় আছে, সেই বিলাকত মানুহ বহি আছে, কিন্তু তেওঁলোকক পট্টা দিয়া নাই ।

ট্ৰাইবেল ব্লুক আৰু বেলট ৰক্ষা কৰিব লাগে , কাৰণ এই বোৰ এতিয়া বে দখল रेर जाएं। रगेरे कावरण गरे ठवकावक जनूरवाय करवा এर रव पथनकावीक छेरठ्छ कविव লাগে। যদি ও চৰকাৰৰ এখন আইন আছে কিন্তু তাক কাৰ্য্যকৰী কৰা দেখা নাই।

Shri HARESWAR DAS : गाननीय गपगारे केट्छ छेट्छ कविव नार्ग, किन्छ नगरं विश्व थका मकरन कर य छैठीव रननारंग

Shri BIRENDRA KUMAR DAS: তেওঁলোকে মিকিব পাহাৰৰ क्शीरह कि छिन

Shri HARESWAR DAS : তেওঁলোকে কৈছে গোটেই অসমতে উচ্চেদ কৰিব নেলাগে।

Shri SARAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Kamalpur) : আপুনি সেত্ই নীসিমর্থন করেনে নকরে ?

Shri BIRENDRA KUMAR DAS [Patacharkuchi (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)]: মই কেৱল টুাইবেল ব্লক আৰু বেল্টৰ কথাহে কৈছো, অন্যান্য ঠাইৰ কথা কোৱা নাই। জন্জাতিৰ কাৰণে যি আইন কৰিছে সেই আইন চৰকাৰেই অমান্য কৰি বেদখল কৰিবলৈ এৰি দিছে।

জনজাতীয় ৰাইজে বহু দিনৰে পৰা তেওঁলোকৰ একচনীয়া মাটি ম্যাদি কৰিবলৈ দাবী কৰি আহিছে আৰু সেইটো বিনা প্ৰিমিয়ামে কৰিবলৈ দাবী কৰিছে। কাৰণ জনজাতি সকল দুখীয়া মানুহ প্রিমিয়াম দিব নোৱাবে।

গুৱাহাটি নগৰৰ ওচৰত যিবিলাক জনজাতি লোক আছিল তেওঁলোক বৰ দুখীয়া। সেই কাৰণেই তেওঁলোক উচেছদ হৈ যাব ধৰিছে। তেওঁলোকে বহু দিনবে পৰা গুৱাহাটি নগৰত মাটি দিব লাগে বুলি দাবী কৰি আহিছে কিন্ত চৰকাৰে তেওঁলোকৰ দাবী উপেক। কৰি বাহিৰৰ পৰা অহা ধনী আৰু প্ৰতাপশালী মানুহকে নগৰত মাটি দিছে। চৰকাৰৰ এইটো কি নীতি মই বুজি নেপাওঁ যে দুখীয়া জনজাতিক মাটি নিদি ধনী আৰু প্ৰতাপশালী লোকক নগৰত মাটি দিছে ।

মদ নিবাৰণ সম্বন্ধে ৰাজ্যপালৰ ভাষণ আৰু বিত্তমন্ত্ৰীৰ ভাষণত দেখিবলৈ পাইছো যে অহা এক এপ্রিলৰ পৰা নগাওঁ জিলাতে। মন নিবাৰণ কৰা হব। মোৰ বোধেৰে ইয়াৰ ইয়াৰ পৰা কোনো ফল নধৰিব বৰং আমাৰ চৰকাৰী ৰাজহ নই হে কৰা হব।

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Revenue): কামৰূপৰ প্ৰহিবিচনৰ বিধয়ে আপোনাৰ প্ৰামৰ্শ দিয়ক।

Shri BIRENDRA KUMAR DAS : এই আইন কেতিয়াও কৃতকায় হব নোৱাবে—সম্পূণ অকৃতকার্য্য হব । কামৰূপত দেখিছো মদ নিবাবণী আইন একেবাবে অকৃত কাষ্য হৈছে । মদ নিবাবণী কর্মচাবী বিলাকেই মদ খায় তাব প্রমাণ চৰকাৰক লাগিলে দিব পাবিম । যি আইন চৰকাৰী বিষয়াই অমান্য কৰে সেই আইন কেনেকৈ কাৰ্য্যকৰী হব পাৰে। ইয়াৰ দ্বাৰা বিভাগীয় কৰ্মচাৰীক ভেটি খাবলৈহে স্থবিধা দিয়া হৈছে। অসমত যিবোৰ কবিৰাজী দোকান আছে তাবে কিছুমান কবিবাজী দোকানত মৃত সঞ্জীৱনী স্থধাৰ নামত মদ বিক্ৰি হৈ আছে আৰু ব্যৱসায়ী সকলব লগত বিভাগীয় কল্মচাৰী সহযোগ আছে। (এটা মাত—লাইচেঞ্চ আছেনে ?) মৃত সঞ্জীৱনীৰ কাৰণে নিশ্চয় আছে। যেহেতু দোকানৰ লগত বিভাগীয় কর্মচাৰীৰ ভিতৰুৱা সহযোগ আছে, সেইবাবে মদ নিবাবণ হব নোৱাৰে। টাউনত সদায় মদ চলি আছে। আমাৰ গাৱৰ মানুহে নিজে ঘৰতে মদ কৰি খায়। ইয়াৰ পৰা পৰা বহুত উপকাৰিতাও পোৱা যায় বুলি তেওঁলোকে ভাবে কাৰণ আমাৰ বড়ো কছাৰী মানুহবোৰে দিনৰ দিনটো পথাৰত পবিশ্ৰম কৰে। তেওঁলোকে বিবি, চাহ বা গাখীৰ আদি একো নেখায় মাত্ৰ ঘৰত কৰা মদ খায়ে গোটেই দিনটোৰ ভাগৰ মাৰে। তাৰোপৰি ইয়াত ভিটামিনো আছে বুলি তেওঁলোকে ভাবি ইয়াকে খাই জনজাতি সকল জীয়াই থাকে। এইটো বন্ধ কৰি আন খাদ্য দ্ৰব্যৰ -ব্যৱস্থা নকৰিলে তেওঁলোক জীয়াই থকাই টান হব বুলি তেওঁলোকে ভাৱে। সেই কাৰণে ঘৰুৱা মদৰ ওপৰত কৰা নিষেধ উঠাই দি পঞ্চায়তৰ দ্বাৰা প্ৰচাৰ কাৰ্য্য কৰিব লাগে আৰু বিড়ি চিগাৰেট আৰু চাহৰ ওপৰত নিষেধ আইন বলবৎ কৰিব লাগে। চৰকাৰে কৃষ্টি কেন্দ্ৰ বোৰক যি গ্ৰাণ্ট দিছে সেইয়া যথেষ্ট হোৱা নাই আৰু বছ কেন্দ্ৰই পোৱাই নাই। সেই বোৰক দিবলৈ চৰকাৰক অনুৰোধ কৰিছো।

মই আগতেও কৈছিলো যে এই বিলাক অন্ততঃ আমাৰ জনজাতীয় লোক সকলৰ মাজত প্ৰচাৰ কৰাৰ কাৰণে Documentary Films আদি লৈ চৰ-কাৰৰ প্ৰচাৰ বিভাগে গাঁৱে ভূঁৱে ফুৰিব লাগে।

আতাইতকৈ ডাঙৰ বিপদ হৈছে জনজাতীয় লোক সকলৰ মাজত কুষ্ঠ আৰু ক্ষ্ম ৰোগৰ বৰ প্ৰকোপ হৈছে —

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Revenue): भाननीय गमगा कव विठाविष्ड तिक य भा तिर्थावि कावत थे दिश रिर्ह ?

Shri BIRENDRA KUMAR DAS [Patacharkuchi (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)] : সেইটো আমাৰ স্বাস্থ্য মন্ত্ৰীক স্থাবিলেই ভাল হব। মই এতিয়া আন বিষয়ৰ কথা কৈছো। এই কয় আৰু কুষ্ঠ বোগৰ চিকিৎসাৰ কাৰণে গ্ৰান্ট বিচাৰি আছে। চৰকাৰে বিশেষ ভাৱে সেই শিতানত টকা ধৰা নাই। দেখা যায় সেই বেমাৰী বিলাকে হস্পিটালত seat নাপায়। ইয়াৰ বিহিত ব্যৱস্থা চৰকাৰে অতি সোনকালে কবিব বুলি আশা কৰিলো। তাৰ উপৰিও কুষ্ঠ বেমাৰৰ চিকিৎসাৰ কাৰণে যদি বিষেশ ব্যৱস্থা চৰকাৰে নকৰে তেন্তে এই ৰেমাৰে সোনকালে বিশেষকৈ আমাৰ জনজাতীয় লোক সকলক বিপদ গ্ৰস্ত কৰিব। সেই কাৰণে অন্ততঃ জনজাতীয় অঞ্চল বিলাকত একোটাকৈ Leper Hoylum তৈয়াৰ কৰি দিব বুলি আশা कविदला ।

'আমাব ৰাইজৰ তৰফৰ পৰা বহুতো প্ৰাইমেৰী স্কুল, ভেঞাৰ স্কুল আদি শিক্ষানুস্থান গাৱেঁ গাৱেঁ তৈয়াৰ কৰিছে। কিন্তু আজিলৈ চৰকাৰে সেই বিলাক লোৱাৰ কোনো চিন দেখা নাই। এই বিষয়ে চৰকাৰে চকু দিব বুলি মই ভাবো। ইয়াৰ বাহিৰেও আমাৰ গাওঁ বিলাকৰ মাইনৰ স্কুলত ৪০ জন ছাত্ৰ ছাত্ৰী থাকিব সেই শুল বিলাকৰ শিক্ষক সকলক Model Pay Scale দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব বলি আশা কৰিলো ৷

জনজাতীয় অঞ্চলত ৰাস্তা পদুলীৰ অভাৱ আজিও আছে। যথেষ্ট ৰকমে সেই অঞ্চল বিলাকত নিৰ্দ্মাণ কৰিবলৈ মই চৰকাৰক অনুৰোধ কৰো, আৰু যিবিলাক ৰাস্তা আধা কৰা হৈ বা ভাঙি গৈছে তাকো মেৰামত কৰাৰ কাৰণে মই

Shri SARBESWAR BORDOLOI (Titabar): माननीय छेश्रीसाक মহোদয়, আমাৰ বিত্তমন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে এই সদনত এইবাৰ এখন উদবৃত্ত বাজেট দাঙি ধৰা কাৰণে মই ধন্যবাদ জনাইছো। অকল সেয়ে নহয়, তেখেতে সুদীৰ্ঘ বজুতাৰে অসম চৰকাৰৰ বেলেগ বেলেগ বিভাগে যোৱা বছৰ কেনেকৈ কাম কৰিছে আৰু অহা বছৰ কেনেকৈ কৰিব আৰু কোন বিভাগত কিমান টকা ধৰিছে তাৰ তেখেতে বছল ভাৱে ব্যাখ্যা কৰিছে।

আজি আমাৰ বিত্তমন্ত্ৰীৰ বাজেট দাৈঙি ধৰা প্ৰসক্ষত দিয়া বজ্তাৰপৰা ভালকৈ ৰজিব পাৰিছে৷ যে যোৱা পঞ্চৰাঘিকক পৰিকল্পনা বিলাকৰ জৰিয়তে আমি অৰ্থনৈতিক ক্ষেত্ৰত কিমান আগবাঢ়িছো, আমাৰ ৰাজ্যৰ নিবনুৱা সমস্যা কিমান্দ্ৰ সমাধা কৰিব পৌৰিছো। লগতে তৃতীয় পঞ্বাধিক পৰিকল্পনা প্ৰস্তুত কৰোতে এই সামস্যা বিলাক কিমানদূৰ সমাধা কৰিব পাৰি সেই বিষয়েও চৰকাৰে বিশেষ দৃষ্টি দিয়া প্ৰয়োজন। আমি সভোষ পাইছো যে দ্বিতীয় পঞ্চ বাৰ্ষিক পৰিকৰ্পনাৰ আমোলত এই সম্প্ৰ্যাৰ সমাধানৰ যথেষ্ট ন্যাৱস্থা কৰিছে আৰু তাতকৈও বেচি কাৰ্য্যকৰী ব্যৱস্থা গ্ৰহণ क बिव ।

বৰ্ত্তমান বাজেটত দ্বিতীয় পঞ্বাধিক পৰিকল্পনাৰ শেষ বছবৰ আঁচনি সমূহ দাঙি ধৰিছে। ইয়াত ইয়াকো দেখুওৱা হৈছে যে এই বছৰৰ কাৰণে কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰে আমাক কিমান টকা দিব আৰু সেই টকা কি হিচাবে ক'ত খৰচ হব তাকো দাঙি ধৰা হৈছে।

মই আশা কৰে। যে এই বছৰতে অসমৰ কেইবাটাও শিল্প স্থাপনৰ কাম বছ পৰিমাণে আগবাঢ়ি যাব। আজি তৃতীয় পৰিকলপনাৰ আমোলত অসমৰ উদ্যোগৰ উনুতিৰ কাৰণে ৰহুমুখী আঁচনি গ্ৰহণ কৰিব লাগিব। ইয়াৰ আগতে মই জনাওঁ যে আঁচনিৰ টকা আমাৰ ৰাজ্যত মূলধন খটুৱা কামত অৰ্থাৎ শিলপ আদিত যদি আমি টকা নুখটাওঁ আমাৰ ৰাজ্যৰ মানদওঁ কেতিয়াও উনুত হব নোৱাবে। সমূহীয়া পৰ্যায়ত হওক বা ব্যক্তিগত প্ৰ্যায়তে হওক আমি মূলধন গঠনব উদ্যোগ বঢ়ালেহে আমাৰ উনুতিৰ সাধন হব। তৃতীয় পঞ্বাধিক পৰিকল্পনাত আমি যিমান শিল্পৰ উনুতি কৰিব পাৰে। আৰু কিমান শিলপ দাপন কৰিব পাৰেঁ। সেই কথাৰ ওপৰত আমাৰ বাজাৰ বহুত কথা নিভৰ কৰিছে। আগলৈ নিবনুৱা সমস্যাৰ সমাধান কলেপ কিমান শিল্পৰ প্ৰয়োজন এই সকলো বিলাক আমি চাব লাগিব আৰু সেই অনুসাবে আমি শিল্প বিষয়ত বিশেষ ভাৱে জোৰ দিব লাগিব।

অসমত শিল্প স্থাপন কৰিবলৈ যথেষ্ট সম্পদ আছে। এই সম্পদ বিলাক প্রয়োগ কৰি দেশৰ উনুতি, শিলপৰ উনুতি আৰু জনসাধাৰণৰ উনুতিৰ বাবে বিশেষ চিন্তা কবি আগ বাঢ়িব লাগিব। আমি যদি তৃতীয় পবিকৰ্পনাত এই দৃষ্টি ভঙ্গীৰে আগবাঢ়ো আমি অসমক এখন শিল্প প্ৰধান ৰাজ্যত পৰিণত কৰিব পাৰিম। এই উদ্দেশ্যে মই এটা কথা জনাওঁ যে আমাৰ অসমত কিমান শিল্পী বা কাৰিকৰৰ পুৱোজন হৰ, তাত আমাৰ ৰাজ্যত মানুহক যদি নিযুক্ত ক্ৰিব পৰা নেযায় তেন্তে অসমত জন্ম পোৱা জনসংখ্যা বঢ়াৰ লগে লগে বাহিবব পৰা যি মানুহ আহিব তাৰ দ্বাৰা অসমৰ নিবনুৱা সমস্যা বাঢ়িছে যাব। সেই কাৰণে আমাৰ শিল্প গঠন কৰাৰ লগে লগে তাত যি Skilled labour লাগে তাক নানা ঠাইত আমাৰ মানুহকে শিক্ষা দি নিয়োগ কৰিব লাগিব। তাৰ লগতে Unskilled labour বিলাক নিয়োগ কবোতেও বাহিবব পৰা মানুহ আনিব নালাগে। অসমৰ উনাতি কৰিবলৈ বাহিবৰ মানুহ আনি খটালে আমাৰ অসমৰ বোজ। ৰেচি হব আৰু - নতুন নতুন সমস্যাই আমাক অণ্ডিৰি ধৰিব। গতিকে আমি নত্ন শিলপ গঠন কৰাৰ লগে লগে অসমত কাৰীকৰ পাবলৈ ৰাজহৰ টকা খৰচ কৰি হলেও যিমান মানুহৰ দকাৰ সিমান খিলঞ্জীয়া অসমীয়া মানুহক শিক্ষা দি তৈয়াৰ কৰিব লাগিব। সেইটো নহলে আমি কেতিয়াও সমস্যা সমাধান কৰিব নোৱাৰো।

Unskilled বনুৱাৰ ক্ষেত্ৰতো সেই একে কথা। বহু ক্ষেত্ৰত আমাৰ মান্হ লোৱা নাই আৰু বাহিৰৰ পৰা মানুহ অনা হৈছে। অসমৰ থলুৱা মানুহ विलोकक कांग्रेज नित्रांश कविव श्रेवा इव वूलि गरे निक्रिय छाता। বিলাক্ত unskilled labour হিচাবে অসমীয়া মানুহে, কাম নকবিছিল আৰু এতিয়া এই কাম কৰিবলৈ লৈছে। Transhipment Labourত অথ। ঘাট মহলদাৰৰ কামত অসমীয়া মানুহ নাছিল। এতিয়া অসমীয়া মানুহ অথ। বাচ বাচ বাহাৰ বাহাৰ বাৰুছ নাছল। এতিয়া অসমীয়া মানুছ বিলাকে সেই কাম কৰে আৰু তাৰ সংখ্যা বৃদ্ধি হৈ আহিছে। আলি পদুলি সজা কামত আৰু শুমিক বাহিনী আদিত অসমীয়া মানুহ সোমাই পৰিছে এই দৰেই অসমীয়া মানুহে কাম কৰি তেওঁলোকৰ অৰ্থ নৈতিক অৱস্থা ভাল কৰিবলৈ এটা জাগৰণ হৈছে।

উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, অসমত বত্তমান শতকৰা ১০ভাগ শ্ৰমিক আছে এই গড় কলিকতা, বোল্লাই আদি ডাঙৰ ডাঙৰ শিল্প প্ৰধান প্ৰদেশ কেইখনৰ সমান, গতিকে অসম চৰকাৰৰ শ্ৰমিক বিভাগৰ কামৰ বিশেষ গুৰুত্ব দিয়া হৈছে।

তাৰ পিচত তৃতীয় পৰিকল্পনাৰ অন্তগত চাহ বাগিচাৰ মজদূৰ সকলৰ, যান-বাহনৰ শুমিক, গড়কাকাপ্তানী বিভাগৰ শুমিক জাৰু ধান জাৰু তেল কামৰ শুমিকৰ Fair Wage Committee ৰ নিৰ্দেশানুযায়ী ফেয়াব ৱেজ' দিব পৰাৰ আঁচনি লব লাগে। এই শিল্প কেইটাত কাম কৰা শুমিক সকলৰ নিমৃত্য বেতন আগতে নিৰ্দ্ধাৰণ কৰা হৈছিল। তাৰোপৰি, ছাপাখানা, পলাইউড্, চ'মিল (Saw Mill) ব শ্ৰমিক সকলৰ আৰু মিউনিচিপালিটিৰ হবিজন সকলৰ মিনিমাম বেজ'ৰ ব্যৱস্থা হোৱা নাই। এই শুমিক সকলৰ কাৰণে নিমৃত্য বেতন নিৰ্দ্ধাৰণ কৰা প্রয়োজন। এই সকলোৰে কাৰণে মই ভাবে।, আইন পাচকৰি, তৃতীয় পবিকলপনাৰ কাল ছোৱাতে নিমৃত্য বেতন নির্দাধিত কবাৰ কাম সমাপ্ত কবিব লাগে আৰু দিতীয় পবিকলপনাৰ যি কেইটা দিন বাকী আছে এই সময় ছোৱাতে এই কাম আৰভ কবিব লাগে। যদি অসমত কাম কবা এই শ্রমিক সকলৰ উনুতি কবিব পবা নহয় তেন্তে অসমৰ কৃষক সকলবে। অৱস্থা টনকীয়াল নহয়। শ্ৰমিক সকলৰ উনুতিব লগত কৃষক সকলৰ উনুতি ওতপ্ৰোত ভাৱে জৰিত। কাৰণ শ্ৰমিক সকলৰ উপাৰ্জ্জনৰ এটা মোটা অংশ খেতিয়ক সকলৰ উৎপাদন খাদ্য বস্তু কিনাত ব্যয় কৰে। চাহ বাগিচাৰ মজদুৰৰ বেতন বৃদ্ধিৰ এটা ` অংশ খেতিয়ক সকলেও পাইছে।

(At this stage the Speaker entered the Chamber and occupied the Chair).

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, অসমৰ চাহ বাগিছাৰ শুমিক সকলৰ উনুয়নৰ কাৰণে ভাৰত চৰকাৰে Plantation Labour Act ১৯৫২ চনতেই গৃহীত হয় যদিও তাক ১৯৫৫ চনতহে বলবৎ কৰা হয়। এই আইন বলবৎ কৰাত বহুত বেমেজালি হৈছে। এই আইন মতে বাগিচাত 'creche' ঘৰ দিছে। কেছুৱা লবা ছোৱালীক creche ত বাখি মাক কামলৈ যোৱাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰা হৈছে। কিন্তু এই creche ঘৰ বোৰত কেছুৱাই গাখীৰ-আদি খোৱাৰ ব্যৱস্থা নকৰিলে মাকে ৭।৮ ঘণ্টা অনাহাৰে নিজৰ কেচুৱাক এৰা সম্ভৱ নহয়। গতিকে এই creche ঘৰ বোৰত কেছুৱাই খোৱাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগে। এই বিষয়ে এটা যোগাৰৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগেঁব লি চৰকাৰক অনুৰোধ জনাওঁ।

শুমিক সকলৰ কাৰণে Canteen ৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰা হৈছে, কিন্তু তাত কম মূল্যত ভাল আহাৰ খোৱাৰ ব্যৱস্থা নাই। চাহ বাগান বিলাকত আজি কালি চাহৰ লোকান বৃদ্ধি হৈছে। 'কেনটিন' বিলাকত সস্তা দামত ভাত আৰু চাহ যোগানৰ ব্যৱস্থা থাকিলে শুমিক সকলৰ টকা বেচি খৰচ নহয় আৰু শুমিক সকলেও ভাল কাম কৰিব পাৰে।

বাগান মজদূৰ আইন মতে চাহ বাগিছা বিলাকত প্ৰতি এশ ফুটৰ ভিতৰত পানী যোগানৰ ব্যৱস্থা থাকিব লাগে। কিন্তু দুখৰ বিষয় বহুত বাগানত ৫,০০০ ফিটৰ

ভিতৰতো পানীৰ ব্যৱস্থা নাই। কোনো কোনো বাগিছাত যি পানী <mark>যোগানৰ</mark> কাৰণে পুখুৰী আছে সিও শুকাই যায় তাত পানী নাথাকে। এই পানীৰ व्यवस्था याँ एक इस जीव कावरण हवकारव नष्णव मिसा छेहिन । जना छेशारसरव हेत्रांच वाद्या वाद्या कविव त्नावावित्व काह्य विकाद विकाद विवाद वाद्या वाद्या कविव त्नावावित्व काह्य व्यवस्था कविव वृत्ति काद्या विवाद वि 81৫ वहुब नािश याग्र । সেই काबर्टण এই ক্ষেত্ৰত নতুন यह टेज्यांब कबिटेन भुमिक गकनब मूिक इव तूिन ভाবো আৰু यन চবকাৰে ইয়াৰ खू-वाबुष्टा नग्न नश्ल भिन्न विनांक स्थानी भािष्ठ स्थान होन हव । সেই काबर्टण महे এই कथा विरमघं होता होनचन पृष्टि आकर्षण कबिरना।

অলপতে চাহ বাগিছাৰ শ্ৰামিক সকলৰ যি ২০ নয়াপইচা বেতন বৃদ্ধি কৰা হৈছে সি কেৱল দৈনিক বেতন হে ঠিক। পাত তোলা কামত কেনেকৈ এই বৃদ্ধি কৰা যায় তাব বিবেচনা কৰা হোৱা নাই। এই ক্ষেত্ৰতো বিবেচনা কৰা চৰকাৰৰ কৰ্ত্ত্ব্য। শ্ৰামিক স্কলক শিলপ পৰিচালনাত ভাগ লবলৈ াববেচনা কৰা চৰকাৰৰ কভবা । প্ৰানক শক্ষণ । শ্বেস সাৰ্চালনাত ভাগ লবলৈ দিব লাগিব। চৰকাৰী বে-চৰকাৰী উভয় ক্ষেত্ৰতে শিলপ পৰিচালনাৰ ভাগ শুমিকক দিব লাগে। মই আশা কৰেঁ। তৃতীয় পৰিকলপনাত অসমৰ শিলপৰ শতক্ৰা ২৫ ভাগত মালিক আৰু শুমিকৰ যুটীয়া পৰিকলপনা প্ৰৱৰ্তন কৰা উচিত। আজি অসমত যি Trade Union গঠন হৈছে সেই বোৰ এতিয়াও অনা শুমিকৰ দ্বাৰা পৰিচালিত হৈ আছে। মই কওঁ যে শুমিক এতিয়াও অনা শ্রানক্ষ বাধা সাৰচালিত হৈ আছে। নহ কর বে প্রামক্ষ সকলব মানুহব দ্বাবা পরিচালিত হবলৈ দিব লাগে। তৃতীয় পাঁচ বছৰীয়া পরিকলপনাত Trade Union শিক্ষাব অনুষ্ঠান করিব লাগে। যাতে এই বোবৰ জরিয়তে আমি শ্রমিকর ভিতরব পরা নেতা উলিয়াব পারে। আরু তেওঁলোকে শ্রমিক সংগঠন বুজে আরু পরিচালনা করিব পারে।

মহোদয়, তৃতীয় পৰিকলপনাত Social Security ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগে বুলি মই ভাবো। State Insurance ৰ Scheme প্ৰৱৰ্ত্তন কৰা হৈছে যদিও চিকিৎসাৰ ভাল স্থাবিধা দিয়া হোৱা নাই। গতিকে অনতি পলমে State Insurance Scheme মতে চিকিৎসাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগে। Plantation Provident Fund Act ৰ দ্বাবা চাহ বাগিছাৰ মজদুৰৰ কাৰণে ভবিষ্যত সঞ্চয়ৰ ব্যৱস্থা হৈছে যদিও অন্য ভালেখিনি শ্ৰমিকৰ কাৰণে কাৰণে ভাবষ্যত প্ৰকাৰ ব্যৱস্থা হৈছে যাদও অন্য ভালোখান শ্ৰামকৰ কাৰণে এই স্থাবিধা নাই। এই উদ্দেশ্যে অসম চৰকাৰে নতুন এখন আইন অনা উচিত। যাতে Central Provident Fund Act আৰু Plantation Provident Act ত অন্তৰভূক্ত নোহোৱা শ্ৰামক সকলক এই স্থাবিধা বিত দিব পাৰি। Social Securityৰ কাৰণে Workers Insurance System কৰিব লাগে, যাতে এজেণ্টে কমিশ্যনৰ ভাগু নিব নোৱাৰে আৰু বেতনৰ পৰা প্ৰিমিয়াম কাতি বীমা কৰিব পাৰে।

তাৰ পিচত Old age pension ৰ কথা। সকলো উনুত দেশত Old age pension ৰ ব্যৱস্থা আছে। মই আশা কৰো বুঢ়া কালত যাতে

মানুহ দুঃখত পৰিব নালাগে তাৰ বাবে Old age pensionৰ ব্যৱস্থা হব লাগে। মই ভাবো Social Securityৰ কাৰণে, বন্ধ হৈ যোৱা শিলপ বিলাক উদ্ধাৰ কৰি নিবনুৱা শ্ৰমিকৰ স্বাৰ্থ ৰক্ষা কৰিব পাৰিব। এই বিষয়ে এটা পুঁজি গঠন কৰিবলৈ অসম চৰকাৰে যত্ন কৰিব লাগে।

অসম চৰকাৰে চাহ বাগিছাৰ শুমিকৰ শিক্ষাৰ ভাৰ হাতত লোৱাৰ সিদ্ধান্ত কৰিছে—কুল ঘৰ সজা, দল্মহা আদি দিয়া, কোম্পানীৰ দায়িছ; কিন্তু পৰিচালনা আৰু পৰীক্ষা আদি চৰকাৰে চলাব বুলি সিদ্ধান্ত লৈছে। কিন্তু আজি এবছৰ হৈ গ'ল এই সিদ্ধান্ত সিদ্ধান্ততে থাকিল। চৰকাৰে পৰিচালনা আৰু পৰীক্ষাৰ দায়িত্ব ললে চৰকাৰৰ একো বেচি টকা খৰছ নহয়। মই ইয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা চৰকাৰে ভাতি शोनकारन कविव वृत्ति जन्रवाध जनारना ।

তাৰ পাচত মই জনাৰ খোজে৷ যে তৃতীয় পৰিকল্পনা কালৰ ভিতৰত হৰিজন সকলৰ উনুয়নৰ ব্যৱস্থা হব লাগে। তেওঁলোকে যাতে মূৰত টিন লৈ পায়খানা পৰিস্কাৰ কৰিব লগীয়া নহয় তাৰ ব্যৱস্থা নি্শ্চয় হব লাগিব। বহুতে ভাবিব পাৰে তেতিয়া তেওঁলোকে বেকাৰ হৈ যাব কিন্তু মই কওঁ তেতিয়া তেওঁলোক কেতিয়াও বেকাৰ নহয়—–কাৰণ আমাৰ ইয়াত শ্ৰমিকৰ বৰ অভাৱ তেতিয়া তেওঁলোক অন্য কোনো শ্রম লব পাৰিব।

চৰকাৰে গিদ্ধান্ত কৰিছিল যে যিবোৰ কৰ্ম্মচাৰীয়ে পাচ বছৰৰ বেচি কাল চাকৰি কবিব তেওঁলোকক স্থায়ী কৰা হব। কিন্তু চৰকাৰে এই সিদ্ধান্ত ভাল মতে কার্য্যকরী করা নাই। এনেকুৱা কল্মচারী গড়কাপ্তানী বিভাগ, কৃষি বিভাগ আদি সকলো বিভাগতে বছত আছে। কিন্তু তেওঁলোকক স্থায়ী করা হোৱা নাই। চৰকাৰী সিদ্ধান্ত এটা এইদৰে কাৰ্য্যকৰী নকৰাটো দুখৰ কথা চৰকাৰী চাকৰিত যদি স্থিবতা নেথাকে তেনেহলে কি আশাত তেওঁলোকে কাম কৰিব। আশাক্ৰো চৰকাৰৰ সিদ্ধান্ত অনতি পলমে কাৰ্য্যকৰী কৰিব।

সকলো ক্ষেত্ৰতে ট্ৰেড ইউনিয়ন গঠন কৰিবলৈ এক্ তিয়াৰ আছে। সকলো ক্ষেত্ৰতে চ্ৰেড ইডানগৰ সঠন কাৰবলে এক্।ত্য়াৰ আছে।
গতিকে চৰকাৰী কৰ্ম্ম চাৰী সকলকো ট্ৰেড্ ইউনিয়ন গঠন কৰিবলৈ এক্তিয়াৰ
দিব লাগে। যদি দিয়া নহয়. তেনেহলে তেওঁলোকে নিয়ম ভঙ্গ কৰি বিশৃঙখলাৰ
শৃষ্টি কৰিব। যেনেকৈ কিছুমান দিন আগতে ইয়াত কৰিছিল। কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰৰ
বহু বিভাগত এই ট্ৰেড্ ইউনিয়ন আছে আৰু অসম চৰকাৰতো থাকিলে বেয়া
নহয়। তাৰ দ্বাৰা কৰ্ম্ম চাৰী সকলৰ অভিযোগ বোৰৰ স্থ–মীমাংসা কৰিব পৰা যাব আৰু চৰকাৰৰো স্থবিধা হব।

অসমৰ অতিৰিক্ত বনুৱা (Surplus labour) বহুত আছে বিশেষ কৈ চাহ বাগিচাত। আজি অসম উপত্যাকাৰ বাগিচাত শতকৰা ৯ জন নিবনুৱা আৰু চাহ বাগিচাত। আজি অসম ৬পত্যাকাৰ বাগেচাত শতকৰা ৯ জন নিবনুৱা আৰু কাছাৰত শতকৰা ১৬ জন নিবনুৱা হৈ আছে। তেওঁলোকৰ সতি সন্ততি হৈ লাহে লহে নিবনুৱা সমস্যা আৰু বাঢ়ি যাব। এই বাঢ়ি অহা নিবনুৱা সমস্যা সমাধান কবিবৰ বাবে যদিও শিলপ প্ৰতিস্থা কৰা হৈছে তথাপি এই সমস্যাৰ সমাধান নহৰ যদি শিলপ প্ৰতিস্থান বোৰলৈ বাহিৰৰ পৰা মানুহ অনা হয়—বিশেষকৈ চাহ বাগিচা বোৰলৈ। সেই কাৰণে বাগিচা বোৰে যাতে লাইনৰ আৰু বাগিচাৰ কাষৰে নিবনুৱাক নিয়োগ কৰে তাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগে। যদি আমাৰ মানুহ দূৰলৈ নোমোহা ছভিযোগটোকে মত্ত্ৰ কৰি বাহিৰৰ মানুহ এই শিল্পত নিয়োগ কৰে তেতিয়া সমস্যা বাঢ়িবছে। এতিয়া আমাৰ মানুহকো উগদনি দিব লাগিব এঠাইৰ পৰা আন ঠাইলৈ যাবলৈ, এনেকুৱা কাৰ্য্যকৰী ব্যৱস্থা প্ৰহণ কৰিবলৈ চৰকাৰক অনুবোধ কৰিছো।

ইয়াকে কৈ মই বক্তৃতাৰ সামৰণি মাৰিছো। আশা কৰে। বিত্ত মন্ত্ৰীয়ে মোৰ কথা কেইটালৈ বিশেষ ভাৱে লক্ষ্য কৰিব যাৰ দাৰা অসমৰ আৰ্থিক উনুতি, সামাজিক উনুতি আৰু নিবনুৱা সমস্যা সমাধান হোৱাত সহায় হব।

Shri NANDA KISHORE SINHA (Sonai): भाननीय अशाक মহোদয়, অর্থ মন্ত্রীর প্রায় এক কোটা টাকার বাড়তি বাজেট পেশ করায় আমরা আনন্দিত এবং সেই জন্য তিনিও ধন্য বার্দাহ। আমি অদ্য বাজেট সম্বন্ধে সমালোচনা না করে কাছাড় জেলাই চলিত দ্বিতীয় পঞ্চ বার্ষিকী পরিকলপনার এই ক্য়েক বৎসরে কি কি আমরা পেরেছি এবং কি কি সমস্যার সন্মুখীন হইতে চলিয়াছি সেই বিষয় সমূহ সম্বন্ধেই বলিতে চাই।

প্রথমতঃ Communication অথাৎ রাস্তা ঘাট ইত্যাদি সম্বন্ধে লামডিং হইতে শিলচর এবং করিমগঞ্জ রেলওয়ে লাইনের যাত্রী বা মাল অনা নেওয়ার কোন উনুতিই হয় নাই। ২০।২৫ বৎসর পূর্বে যা ছিল তাই আছে। আমাদের গৌহাটী বা শিলং আসার যথন প্রয়োজন পড়ে আমাদিগকে মানেক কাল পূৰ্বেই একটা reservation কথা চিন্তা করিতে হয় এবং অন্যান্য শ্রেণীর কথা বলা নিস্পুরোজন। অর্থ মন্ত্রী তার ভাষণে বলিয়াছেন বৈ বত্তমানে Railway authority আসামে প্রত্যহ ২৫০ wagons মালের দিতে রাজী হইয়াছে এবং এই বৎসরের শেষের দিকে ৪০০ শত wagons এ গিয়ে দাড়াবে কিন্তু সরকার যাত্রীদের দুর্দশা দুরকরা সম্বন্ধে Railway Authority কি ব্যবস্থা করিরাছেন উহা বলিতে আমি আ*চ্য্যাম্বিত হইরাছি। Air Service র বেলায় ও তাই। আগে আমরা ৩৫ টাকায় শিলচর হইতে গোজা গৌহাটীতে আসতে পারতাম; কিন্ত এখন আমাদের ৭৭ টাকা খরচ করে সোজা গোহাচাতে আগতে পারতাম; ।কঙ এবন আগাদের ৭৭ চাকা বরচকরে আগরতলা হয়ে গৌহাটী আসতে হয়। কাছাড়ের জন সাধারণের বহু আবেদন নিবেদন কত্ত্বপক্ষের কাছে কিছুই স্থান পাইতেছেনা বলিয়া আমার ধিশ্বাস। আমি জানি এই সমস্ত ব্যপাব Central Government. তথাপি রাজ্য সরকারের দায়িত্ব জন সাধারণের নিকট বেশি। সেই জন্যই রাজ্যসরকার কেন্দ্রীয় সরকারের সহিত এই বিষয়ের বিহিত ব্যবস্থা অতি প্রয়োজনীয়। আর রাজ্য ঘাটের বেলায় ও সেই একই ব্যবস্থা যেমন জোয়াই-বদরপুর-শিল্চর রাজ্য। পুল গুলীর কাজ এখন ও হয় নাই কবে হবে তারও নিশ্চয়তা নাই। বৃষ্টি পুল গুলীর কাজ এখন ও হয় নাই কবে হবে তারও নিশ্চয়তা নাই। বৃটি হইলেই চলাচল বন্ধ। আর কালাইন হইতে এই জোয়াই রাস্তা জৈয়ান্তিয়া রোড হইয়া শিলচর যাওয়ার কথা কিন্তু রাণী বাজার হইতে ভাজার পর্যন্ত কিছু কাজ করতঃ বন্ধ রাখা হইয়াছে। জানি না কততুকু সত্য এই রাস্তা পুলের সংখ্যা খুব বেশি হবে সেইজন্য নাকি alignment পরিব্রত্তন করার ব্যবস্থা হইয়াছে। যদি তাই হয় উহা খুবই অন্যায় হইত কারণ জন সাধারণ উহার উপকারীতা হইতে বঞ্চিত হইবে। স্থরয়া নদীর পারে বহু। গ্রাম এবং হাজার হাজার লোকের বাস। মুখ্যমন্ত্রী ও অর্থ মন্ত্রী এই এলাক পরিত্রমণ করিয়া এই প্রতিতশ্রুতি দিয়াছিলেন যে Defence এর মাধ্যমে ভটেরচক আদির খাল হইতে রাজাটিলা হইয়া কাটিগড়া পর্যন্ত গত বারই রাস্তা করা হইবে কিন্তু উহা না করিয়া মাত্র গুমড়া হইতে আদির খাল এবং কাটিগড়া হইতে রাজাটিলার কাজ করা হইতেছে। কিন্তু মধ্যখনের প্রায় ৭ মাইল অর্থাৎ ভটেরচক-আদিরখাল হইতে রাজাটিলা প্রয়ন্ত রাস্তার কাজ প্রায় ৭ মাইল অর্থ াও ভটেরচক-আদিরখাল হইতে রাজাটিলা প্রয়ন্ত রাস্তার কাজ প্রারম্ভ না করায় অামরা দুঃখিত। স্থরমা পারের এই সীমান্তের জন সাধারণের যাতায়তের অস্থবিধার কথা বলা নিস্পুয়োজন। আশা করি অতি সম্বর এই রাস্তার কাজ সরকার হাতে নিবেন। দ্বিতীয় পঞ্চবাষিকীর প্রথম ভাগে কিছু

কাজ রাস্তার হইয়াছে সত্য কিন্তু সারা জেলার Major Bridge গুলি না হওয়ায় বৃষ্টি হইলেই যাতায়ত বন্ধ হইয়া যায়। যেমন স্থনাই মুখের, আগ্রা-ঘাটের, রুকমীর পুল। সরকারের যে এই জেলার প্রতি স্থদৃষ্টির অভাব তার প্রমাণ বরাক বিজ । আর Local Board এর দায়িত্ব এখন মহকুমা পরিষদ গ্রহণ করেছে কিন্ত চলিত বৎসর লোকেলবোড যে সমস্ত কাজ (রাস্তার) হাত দিয়াছিল উহা বন্ধ হইয়। আছে। মহকুমা পরিষদের কাছে ও সামান্য অথ দেওয়। হইয়াছে। লোকেলবোডরে রাস্তার কাজ সম্পাদনের প্রয়োজন অথ মহকুমা পরিষদকে দেওয়ার জন্য দাবী জানাই।

দ্বিতীয়তঃ—চিকিৎসার ব্যবস্থা সম্পর্কে নূতন-রামনগরে একটা হাসপাতাল হওরার কথা। প্রয়োজনীয় জমিদান করা হইয়াছে। গত এপ্রিল মাসে Public Works Department estimates সরকারের নিকট পাঠাইয়াছে আমি জানি এ পর্যান্ত ৮।৯ টি reminder ও দেওরা হইরাছে কিন্ত administrative approval দূরের কথা একটা উত্তর ও দেই নাই। ইহা অত্যন্ত পরিতাপের বিষয়। <u>এবার আমি প্র</u>স্তাবিত আগামে দিতীয় মেডিকেল কলেজ সম্বন্ধে কিছু বলব—গত বার বাজেটে যখন গৌহাটীতে এই কলেজ স্থাপন সম্পর্কে কথা উঠে তখন কাছাড়র প্রতিনিধি বৃদ্দ আপত্তি করিলে সরকার একটা Expert Committee করতঃ শিলচর এবং গৌহাটার বিষয়টা বিবেচনার প্রতিশ্রুতি দেন। এই কমিটির করার সময়ও আমরা লক্ষ্য করিয়াছি যে সরকার কাছাড়ের প্রতি বিরূপ মনোভাব নিয়াই কমিটি করিয়াছেন। তার প্রমাণ বলব Dr. Bordoloi কে retired হওয়ার পরে এই কমিটিতে নেওয়। হইয়াছে। সরকার কেবৰ Director of Health Services কে উক্ত কমিটিতে সভা गरनानग्रन করার কথা কিন্ত বত্ত্যান Director Dr. Choudhury কে সেই মতে সদস্য করা হইয়াছে এবং Dr. Bordoloi কে ও অতিরিক্ত গুদ্দা করা হইরাছে। আর কাছাড়ের Deputy Commissioner কে কলেজের জন্য যখন সরকার করেক্যাস আরো (Expert Committee) তাদের কাজ আরম্ভ করার আগে) উপযুক্ত জায়গার প্রস্তাব পাঠানোর নিদ্দেশ দেওয়া হইলে Deputy Commissioner স্থানীয় নেতৃ বৃন্দের সঙ্গে পরামশ করে জায়গার একটা প্রস্তাব পাঠান। যে প্রকারেই হউক উক্ত থবর পত্রিকাদিতে এই ভাবে প্রকাশিত হয় যে শিলচরে দ্বিতীয় Medical College স্থাপনের সিদ্ধান্ত আসাম সরকার করেছেন কিন্তু কিছুদিন যেতে না যেতেইঅথাৎ প্রায় ১৫ দিনের মধ্যে সরকার একটা Press note দিয়ে সাধারণকে জানান যে দ্বিতীয় Medical College এর স্থান এখনও করা হয় নাই। Expert Committee র report এর পর বিহিত ব্যবস্থা নেওয়। হইবে। কিন্ত Expert Committee গৌহাটী শিলং এবং শিলচর পরিবেশন করার পর খানেই বিশেষ করে আসাম ভ্যালীর প্রিকা সমূহে মিথ্যা খবর অথাৎ গৌহাটিতে দ্বিতীয় Medical College হওয়া উচিত বলে Expert Committee recommend করেছেন এই খবর প্রকাশিত হইলৈ পর কাছাড়ের জন্যাধারণ সরকারকে Press Note দেওয়ার জন্য অনুরোধ করা সত্ত্বেও আজি পধ্যন্ত সেই ভুল খবর প্রকাশিত হওয়ার কোন প্রতিবাদ দেন নাই। এ ছাড়াও এবাৰ বাজেট ৪,২৭,০০০ টাকার একটা অঙ্ক এই বারে অথ ্যত গৈহাটীতে দেখান হইয়াছে।

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister, Medical): Sir, may I intervance? The hon. Member has raised the question of the Second Medical College. I may inform the hon. Member that the location for the Second Medical College has not yet been decided. The matter is till pending and under consideration of the Government. The word, Gauhati perhaps printed through oversight.

(A voice—The budget should be corrected).

Shri NANDA KISHORE SINHA (Soneri)ঃ ইহা অন্তত নিন্দনীয় সরকারের এই মনোভাব সমর্থন যোগ্য নয় এবং ভূয়া Expert Committee না করে সরকার পরিস্কার ভাবে বলিয়া দিলেই পারিতেন। গৌহাটীতে একটি অনুরূপ কলেজ করার বিরোধী কাছ, জ বাসী নয় কিন্ত Planning Commission এই ভাবের বড় শিক্ষা প্রতিষ্টান করার সময় পিছ-পড়া এলাকার কথা বিশেষ ভাবে বিবেচনা করার যে পরামশ দিয়াছেন উহার প্রতি দৃষ্টি আমি আকষণ করি এবং যে কোনো অবস্থাতেই প্রস্তাবিত দ্বিতীয় Medical College কাছাড়কেই দিতে হইবে।

Subsidised dispensaries সমূহ অবিলম্বে সরকার পুণাত্র হাসপাতালে পরিণত করার ব্যবস্থা করা উচিত। আর শিলচর হইতে ঘোরারবন্ধ প্রায় ১২ মাইলের মধ্যে লেভার পূল হইতে কাটিগড়া পর্যান্ত প্রায় ১৫ মাইলের চিকিৎসার কোন ব্যবস্থা[ঁ] নাই। কাজেইএইদুই এলাকায় দুটী হাসপাতাল একটা বড়জালেন্সায় এবং অন্যটি কিনুখালে। এই প্রসঙ্গে আমি জালালপুর Primary Health Unit এর বত্তমান অবস্থা সম্বন্ধে কিছু বলব। গত কয়েক বৎসর ধরিয়া এই Unit এর কাজ আরম্ভ হইয়াছে কিন্তু গত ৬ মাস ধরিয়া কাজ বন্ধ হইয়াছে। তার কারণই বা কি আমরা বুঝিতেছি না। আশা করি অচিরেই উহার কাজ শেষ করতঃ জন–সাধারণের চিকিৎসার ব্যবস্থা করার দাবী জানাইতেছি।

তৃতীয়তঃ কাছাড়ে প্রায় ৫০।৬০ হাজার কাছারী বন্মণের বাস। তাহারা Plains Tribal কিন্ত এই পিছ পড়া সমাজ সরকার কর্তৃক প্রদত্ত under Article 275 এর স্থযোগ স্থবিধা হইতে বঞ্চিত। আমরা বার এই সমাজের কথা বলা স্বত্বেও সরকার প্রতিকারের ব্যবস্থা না করায় দুঃখিত। গতবার মুখ্যমন্ত্রী কাছাড়ের Deputy Commissioner র সঙ্গে আলাপ করে বিহিত ব্যবস্থা নেওয়ার প্রতিশ্রুতি দিয়াছিলেন। দ্বিতীয় পঞ্চবাধিকী পরিকলপনায় তাদের কিছুই হইলনা এবং আমার বিশ্বাস তৃতীয় পরিকলপনায় ও তাদের জন্য কিছু করা হইবে। আমি যতটুকু জানি মাত্র ৬,০০০ হাজার মত Plains Tribal এর সংখ্যা সুরকার ধরিয়া থাকেন উহা ও কিন্তু জয়পুর রাজার বাজার এলাকার। । কিন্ত আমার চত্ত্রেই ভোটার সংখ্যা এই সমাজের সঙ্গত দাবী প্রায় ৬,০০০। কাজেই লোক সংখ্যা ১২,০০০ কম হইতে পারেনা । এছারাও বরথালা যেখান বাজ্য গোবিন্দ চক্রে নামে হাইস্কুল প্রভৃতি পুর্তিষ্ঠা আছে। সংখ্যা ও অনেক। বৎসরের পর বৎসর ধরিয়া এই পিছ পড়া লোকদের এই ভাবের তাদের ন্যায় সঙ্গত দাবী হইতে উপেক্ষিত করার কোন মানে হয় না

সংবশেষে আমি কাছাড়ের সব চেয়ে বড় সমস্যা বেকার ও ভূমিহীন দের কথাই বলিব। গত ৫০ বৎসরের মধ্যে প্রকৃতপক্ষে বিশেষ করে শিলচর মহকুমায় কোন ভূমিহীনকে জমি দিতে পারিনাই। চা–বাগানে যা সামান্য পাওয়ার যায় উহা ও চাটাই শুমিকদের। চা-বাগানের বত্তমান অবস্থা যে অবস্থাই পৌছিয়াছে তাহাতে শুমিকদের ভবিষ্যত ও চিন্তার বিষয় হইয়া দাড়াইয়াছে। স্থতরাং ভূমিহীন সম্পা। আংশিক স্মাধানের জন্য সরকারের একটা অচিরেই ব্যবস্থা করা উচিত।

এই প্রসঙ্গে আমি কাটীগড়া থানায় Evacue property বলে কয়েকবৎসর পূব্বে সরকার এক বৃহৎ অংশকে declare করেছে উহা অন্যায় ভাবে कता इदेशारक् । याता Minority Community अथार मुक्तमान मन्त्रीपादात লোক পাকিস্তানে গিয়াছে তাদের সম্পত্তিই হইবে Evacue property। কিন্ত সরকার যার। স্থায়ী বাসিন্দা এখন ও বসতকার এমন কি হিন্দ দের সম্পতিকে করেছে। উহার সংশোধন না হইলে বিক্ষোভ দেখ declare দিবেই। আশা করি সরকার অচিরেই তা সংশোধনের ব্যবস্থা

পরিসারে আমি কাছাড চা-বাগানে শুমিক ইউনিয়ন কর্ত্ত তাদের অফিস ও পিছপর। শ্রমিকদের জন্য বডিং ইত্যাদি করার জন্য প্রায় ৪ বিঘা জায়গা ২২ হাজার টাকা খানেক খরচ করে যোগার করেছিলেন। সেই কাম এখন সরকার নাকি Requisition করেছেন। তথন Revenue Minister submission বলে প্রতিবাদ করায় এই বিষয় আর বলা হয় নাই।

Shri GAURISANKAR ROY (Katlicherra): Mr. Speaker Sir, I rise to congratulate the Finance Minister for his able handling of the State Budget for the year 1960. The Budget estimates show a surplus of about one crore of rupees and the Finance Minister deserves congratulation and public commendation for the same. The most salient feature of the Budget is that no new taxation has been imposed. The estimates have been made on the basis of the current taxation and realisation of arrears. The increase in Revenue is mainly due to increased estimate under grant-in-aid from Government of India for financing the larger plan than in the current year.

The allocations of money in different heads have, rightly, been done. More attention has been given to meet the present need of the people and the country. Importance has been given on Education, Civil Works Food Production, Industries of different kinds and such other heads. The Budget estimate shows that all possible attempts have been made for all-round progress of the State. We are going to build up a welfare State in its truest sense and for this the co-operation of all is necessary. I hope, that will be forthcoming for the country and the nation.

Sir, I don't like to go into details of the Budget but like to make some observations here and there. First of all I like to speak a few words about Tea Industry and its labour particularly in the district of Cachar which may be called a problem district, now.

Sir, Cachar is essentially a tea district. Its economic condition fluctuates with rise and fall in the fortune of this foreign exchange earner. It is doubtful whether any other Industry is going to be established in Cachar, in near future, which can replace tea. So more attention should be given on it.

The problems of working class serving in tea are numerous, the most conspicuous of which are problems of unemployment and rehabilitation of the uprooted but settled humanity who have no right whatsoever, on soil they live or grow their own crop. Out of nearly three lakhs resident population in tea gardens only about eighty thousand including about 45 per cent females are working.

Mismanagement and long negligence often result in periodic layoff retrenchment and similar other assault on labour including closure. Such a closed garden Chincorie Tea Estate has been purchased by Workers Co-oprative and is running smoothly and another garden Sonthalia Tea

Estate is under process of purchase. This is quite new venture and most probably only of its kind in the whole of India. But how far such ventures can achieve their end unless the Government comes forward with financial assistance either as grants or as long term loans. Alternative to this is to take measures for taking over the gardens and to keep in running conditions by Government.

The decay in tea industry should be arrested in time and confidency to be restored in workers to enthuse them for rehabilitation of this industre which requires investment of money for improvement on the line suggested by Menon Commission.

Sir, I have already said that the problems are numerous. Recently two tea gardens in Cachar, namely, Larsing and Unrunaband belonging to Shri P. C. Chatterjee of Calcutta have taken resort to forcible retrenchment of a large number of workers alleging to be medically unfit and has thus taken attempt to save money. The working class people of the district are under extreme anxiety and have been afraid of their lots in such unilateral and undesirable action of the Management.

Sir, in 1952-53 about tea thousand labourers were retrenched in tea gardens of Cachar and at the same time a large number was laid-off. case was sent to the Tribunal and after such a long time, the award has come out, very recently, against the workers. These people have been quite helpless and should be rehabilitated on land with economic holdings. A Memorandum explaining the difficulties of tea population and land affaris of tea gardens in Cachar has been submitted to the Chief Minister, Assam and I hope, it will receive his sympathetic consideration.

Sir, the wages of the labourers of Cachar tea gardens are veary low. I am extremely glad at the wage increase in Assam Valley Tea Gardens and shall highly appreciate the step if taken by Government to increase the wages in Cachar gardens also. I don't find reason, Sir, why the wages in Cachar gardens will not be increased. The cost of living in Cachar is more then that of other districts of Assam. Apart from this out of about there lakhs labour population only about eighty thousand are working with Rs.1.37 and 1.31 per day. You can better imagine, Sir, how a man with such wages and such number of dependents having various expenditures like marriage, pujas, sraddhas, education of children, etc., can live in the world. There are other reasons also and all these facts are sufficient to consider the wage increase of the Cachar Tea labourers. I hope Government will take early step in this regard.

Sir, the education of the children of tea labourers are not at all to

the expectation of under the existing set up of things. The introduction of Inspectorate may improve the position to a little extent. But until all the schools are taken over by Government, fully, no proper education can be expected. As education is the responsibility of the Government such a big population in the State cannot be left uncared for in the society. So the proposal of taking over the tea gardens schools should

be materialsed without further delay.

Sir, I have brought various problems to the the notice of the Government, on various occasions in the past and now I am drawing special attention of the Government towards the matters I have stated now, for necessary action.

Sir, let me take this opportunity to bring to the notice of the Government some facts about another category of workers, namely, Forest Villagers. The living conditions of these people are very bad and they are very backward educationally, socially, economically and other aspects. They are employed under certain conditions and are given some land to reclaim and settle on without any right and claim over it. They are liable for eviction by the department at any time and without any order of the Court of Law and no appeal lies with the Court for the aggrieved person for such unilateral action-right or wrong.

Sir, the administration of this department is being run by the Law made about eighty years ago. It is an area where people cannot open their mouth, cannot express their mind and feeling, cannot hold any social gatheringi or meeting without permission of the departmental authority who generally does not allow or prefer such things in the forest villages. like to cite an example here. In the ditrict of Cachar the forest villagers of the whole district held a general meeting and discussed about the conditions of the forest villagers and in presence of D.F.O. fixed a date to hold another general meeting during the month of February last and arranged the same with the knowledge of the D.F.O. What happened is that on the day of the meeting the D.F.O. placed guards on various places, threatened the villagers to atend the meeting, put the gate under lock and key so that the M Ps. and M.I. As. invited in the meeting cannot attend. You will be surprised to hear that Sir, several notices had been served on a number of People for holding the meeting an cutting of bamboos for making pandal etc. Coersion and threatening are being applied to demoralise the forest workers so that the social organisation formed by them for upliftment of these people cannot be built up. Sir, I hope Government will take necessary action in this matter....

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Revenue): What is the suggestion of the hon. Member? What is to be done?

Shri GAURISANKAR ROY (Katlicherra): I shall give suggestion; Sir, is it not not the curtailment of right and privileges of the citizen of free India? I hope Sir, Government will take necessary action in this matter. Sir, the wages which are paid...

Shri HARESWAR DAS: Will the Hon'ble Member what is to be done, sir?

Shri GAURISANKAR ROY: I am coming to that, sir. I shall give my suggestions. The wages which are paid to these forests village workers are very low. It is rupee one per day with which a man has to work in dense forest infected by wild animals at the risk of his life. The Tangiya labourers are given a few bighas of land to settle on it and in return they have to clear the jungle for the departmental use 3 or 4 bighas free of cost, per year. Is it the proper way, sir, to realise the work from a man? I feel it is not.

Sir, the medical facility, water supdly, educational all these schemes are lagging behind in forest villages. They are deprived of the benefits of Development block, Panchayats, Co-operative etc. Apart from these, a forest

village worker has to pay tax for bringing bullocks in the forest village, on hire, for cultivation of own land. He has to pay tax for increasing the plough. They suffer for want of grazing land also. Sir all these situations invited special attentions of the Government for amelioration. Therefore, sir, I suggest that a committee should be set up to go through and enquire all the mattars stated by me along with others, if any, and suggest measures for improvement af the conditions of the forest village worker.

Sir, more stress should be given on food production. The schemes taken up for intensive cultivation are really praise-worthy. The extensive cultivation also should not be neglection and hence all the available land should be brought under cultivation. It is reported that extensive areas in Forest Reserves of Lakhicherra in Silchar subdivision and area between Lalacherra and Gharmura forest reserve in Hailakandi subdivision, from Barjamira to Cheragi in Hailakandi and Karimganj subdivision, are available for extensive cultivation. As there is heavy demand for land from landless people of the Cachar district, I request the Government to examine the proposal at an early date and to find out land for the landless people from the areas stated by me. Sir, here I like to suggest for reclamation of Bakri Hoar, Bawar Beell and Itala Beel in Hailakandi subdivision, to bring more areas under cultivation.

Sir, about road communication, I have already given my suggestion in Five Year Plan. Now I only request the Government for early completion os Badarpur-Jowai road, Barak bridge at Silchar. I also suggest a new road from Silchar to Aijal via Gaglacherra, Roopacherra, Gharmura to Sairong on the east bank of Katakhal and Dhaleswari river of Hailakandi subdivision. This will be easy, less expensive and short in distance. I request the Government to examine the proposal.

Sir, Katlicherra area is situated on she extreme south of Hailakandi subdivision inhabited mainly by tribal, scheduled caste, ex-tea garden labour and other backward class of people. Considering the area and the people a Development Block should be sanctioned during the next allotment of Blocks.

Sir, I like to conclude my speech with a few words on the second Medical College in Assam. I understand that the expert committee appointed to select the site has submitted its report to the Government. The expert committee recorded the sentiment expressed by the representative of Cachar people who are anxiously waiting favourable decision of the Government early. I am surprised to note how the same has been provided in the budget showing the site at Gauhati before the final decision of the Government.

With these words, sir, I again congratulate the Finance Minister for dresentation of a surplus budget for the year 1960-61 and resume my seat.

Swami KRISHNANANDA BRAHMACHARI (Kokrajhar): মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, এই সদনত বিত্তমন্ত্রীৰ ভাষণৰ আলোচনা হৈ আছে।
আলোচনা প্রসন্ধত মই কব খোজে। যে অসম দেশ নানান সমস্যাবে পৰিপূণ
সমস্যাৰ স্মালোচনা যিমান সহজ তাৰ সমাধান কঠিন। অসম দেশ দুভেদ্য
দূগৰ দৰে ইয়াৰ চাবিও কাষে প্রবতে আগুৰি আছে। সেই কাবণে দুজ্জয়
মোগলে ১৭ বাৰ আক্রমণ কৰিও অসম জয় কৰিব পৰা নাছিল। অসমৰ
বিভিন্ন জাতি উপজাতিৰ মাজত যিটো সদভাৱ আছিল ইংৰাজে দেশ এবি থৈ যোৱাৰ

সময়ত সেই সদভাৱ আৰু পৰম্পৰ মিলাপ্ৰীতিৰ ঠাইত বিভেদৰ স্বাষ্ট হৈছিল। আজি অসম চৰকাৰে বিভিন্ন জাতিব মাজত সমনুয় প্ৰতিস্থা কৰিবলৈ যি চেষ্টা কৰিছে তাত সম্পূণ নহলেও কিছু কৃতকাষ্য হৈছে। এনে এখন দেশ সমৃদ্ধিশালী কৰিবলৈ হলে মন্ত্ৰৰ দৰে কৰা সম্ভৱ নহয়। কিন্তু আমি দেশৰ আথিক উনুতিৰ ফালে চোৱাৰ লগতে নৈতিক অধঃপতনৰ ফালেদিও লক্ষ্য ৰাখিব লাগে। বত্তমান কোকৰাঝাৰত এটা নতুন মহকুমা হৈছে। তাত এটা ৰাস্তা হৈছে ভূটান প্ৰয়ন্ত। সেই ৰাস্তাৰ কামত মিছা বিল দি ৮৪ হেজাৰ টকা আত্মসাৎ কৰিছে। তাবে ৪০ হেজাৰ টকা ঘূৰাই দিছে আৰু দুজন মান ঠিকাদাৰ গ্ৰেপ্তাৰ হৈছে। তাত শতকৰা ৯০ জন লোক জনজাতীয় আৰু পিচপৰা সম্পূদায়ৰ লোক। এনেকুৱা ঠাই এখনৰ উনুতিৰ কাৰণে যদি চৰকাৰে চকু নিদিয়েএই পৰিকলপনা বিলাক বাস্তৱত ৰূপ দিবলৈ যদি সেই আন্তৰিকতা নাথাকে তেন্তে অকল আইন প্ৰণয়ন কৰি কাগজত আঁচনি কৰি দেশৰ সমস্যা সমাধান কৰিব নোৱাৰো সেই কাৰণে সদস্য সকলৰ প্ৰতি মোৰ প্ৰথম নিবেদন এইযে দেশত যেনেকৈ অথ নৈতিক উনুতিৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰে কোটি কোটি টকা ধাৰিছে তাৰ ৰাজকন্মচাৰী সকলক সদিচছা আৰু সৎভাৱ আৰু নৈতিকতাৰ ফালে যদি ধাল খুৱাব নোৱাৰে তেন্তে দেশৰ উনুতিৰ বাধা আহিব।

অলপতে কেৱল কোকোবাঝাৰত মহকুমা এখন হৈছে। চৰকাৰে আজি দেশ গঠনৰ কাৰণে প্ৰথমৰে পৰা অসমৰ যিবিলাক জনজাতি আৰু অন্যান্যপিচপৰা শম্প্ৰদায়ৰ লোক আছে সেই সকলৰ প্ৰতি দৃষ্টি কৰিছে। অন্যান্য পিচপৰা শম্প্ৰদায়ৰ উনুতিৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰে এইবাৰৰ বাজেটত ৫ লাখ টকা দিছে। <mark>তাৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰ আমাৰ ধন্য বাদৰ পাত্ৰ।</mark>

অৱশ্যে বহুতে। ৰাজনৈতিক দলে বহুত সমালোচনা কৰিছে। কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰে ও পৰিকলপনাৰ জৰিয়তে এই জনজাতীয় আৰু অন্যান্য পিচপৰা সম্পূদায়ৰ উনুতিৰ কাৰণে বহু টকা দিছে। এতিয়া যদি আঁচনি বিলাক কায্যকৰী কৰি তেওঁলোকক সমপর্য ্যায়লৈ আনি শ্রেণী বিহীন জাতি এটা গঠন কৰিব নোৱাৰে। তেন্তে দেশ<mark>ৰ উনুতিৰ কেতিয়াও নহয়।</mark>

সেই কাৰণে চৰকাৰে বহুতো পৰিকল্পনা হাতত লৈছে - লোকৰ উনুতি: জন সাধাৰণৰ সামাজিক অথনৈতিক উনুতি শিক্ষাৰ উনুতি আদিৰ কাৰণে বাজেটত টকা ধৰিছে। তাৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰক মই অশেষ ধন্যবাদ জ্ঞাপন কৰিছো।

কোকৰাঝাৰত এইমাত্ৰ এটা নতুন মহকুমা কৰিছে, আজি ধুবুৰীৰ পৰা ডিব্ৰুগড়লৈ অনায়াসে যাব পাৰে কিন্ত বিজনীৰ পৰা অইন অইন কোন পিনে যাবৰ আজিও কোনো উপায় নাই। ১২ বছৰ স্বাধীনতাৰ পিচটো আজি গৌৰাক্ত দলংৰ বাহিৰে কোকৰাঝাৰ মহকুমাত কোনো দলং নহল আই নদী, মানাহ, উল্টাডজ্ঞাৰ বিজনীবসৰু নদী দুলামী আদিবো দলং হোৱাৰ কোনো ব্যৱস্থা নহল। অসমৰ বহুত ডাঙৰ ডাঙৰ নদীৰ দলঙেই নিল্মাণ र'न छेख्व नकीम श्रवटेन योबा वास्तां पन एक र'न वा कि कूमानव निर्माणव श्रविकन्श्रना চলিছে কিন্ত আচৰিত কথা যে গৌৰাং ''ব্ৰীজ''ৰ বাহিৰে চৰকাৰে সেই অঞ্চলৰ प्लं, निर्मा 190 किता हकू पिया नाहे।

আই নদীৰ দুইপাৰে ৮ হাজাৰ বিঘা মাটি ধ্বংস কৰিছে, তাত বসবাস কৰা লোক সকলৰ ভিতৰত জনজাতীয় লোকেই বেচি, সেই লোকসকল দিনে

मित्न पुरीया देर शिष्ठ् । जाङिरेन्टक **এই সকলক तका क**निवरेन **চ**वकारन কোনো ব্যৱস্থা হাতত লোৱা নাই। এই আই নদীখন বন্ধাব চৰকাৰে আজিও তাত আজিলৈ এখন দলং নাই। বেকী নদী আৰু আই নদীয়ে আজি বিজনীক একেবাৰে পূব আৰু পশ্চিম অসমৰ লগত বিচিনু কৰি ৰাখিছে।

আই নদীৰ নিয়ন্ত্ৰণৰ কোনো পৰিকল্পনাৰ হাতত নোলোৱাত আজি হাজাৰ হাজাৰ মানুহ ভূমিহীন হৈছে। এইদৰে যদি এটা অঞ্চলৰ প্ৰতি একেবাৰে আওকাণ কৰা হয় সমস্যা সমাধান হোৱাৰ পৰিবত্তে বাঢ়িহে যাব। অসম চৰকাৰে কিয় क्लारन। हबकारव ममशान कविव रनाजारव।

শানুহৰ সংখ্যা দিনে দিনে বাঢ়িছে কিন্ত নাটিৰ পৰিমাণ বঢ়া নাই । অসমত সৰু আৰু ডাঙৰ নদী বিলাকে হাজাৰ হাজাৰ মানুহক ভূমিহীন কৰিছে। চৰকাৰৰ কৃষি বিভাগে যথেষ্ট কাম কৰাৰ চেষ্টা কৰিছে - উৎপাদনো বৃদ্ধি হৈছে। "প্ৰভুপৰমদৰ্শী দ্য়াল কিন্ত বিষম তাহাবিগম—" ই, এন, ডি, বিভাগে লাখ লাখ টকা খৰচ কৰিছে কিন্ত এটুপি পানী মানুহে নাপায়। পানীয়ে ভঙা নদীত লাথ লাথ টকা খবচ কবি বান্ধ বান্ধিও একো লাভ হোৱা নাই। বিজনীত নদী বান্ধিছে - পানী নাই, চম্পানদী বন্ধাৰ কাৰণে টেণ্ডাৰ দিলে , কিউ আজিও কাম হাতত লোৱাৰ কোনো চিন নাই। বাৰিষা আহিলে তাত কাম কৰা এতিয়া সম্ভৱ নহয়, কেৱল টকাহে খৰচ হব। সেই কাবণে চৰকাৰে লখি লাথ টকা থবচ কৰা স্বত্বেও কোনো কাম কাষ্যকৰী হোৱা নাই। মই নিবেদন কৰো যে চৰকাৰে এই বিষয়ে তীব্ৰ দৃষ্টি ৰাখিব।

কৃষি বিভাগৰ জৰিয়তে যিবিলাক সৰু সৰু বাদ্ধ হৈছে সেই বিলাকৰ পৰা ৰাইজ লাভবান হৈছে কিন্তু লাখ লাখ টকা য'ত খবচ হৈছে তাত হৈছে তাত একো হোৱা নাই। আজি মানুহক পানী দিব নোৱাবে অকল বৰষুণৰ পানীৰ ওপৰতে ৰাইজে নিৰ্ভৰ কবিব লাগে। গতিকে দেশৰ উনুতি হব লাগিলে কৃষি আৰু যাতায়তৰ ব্যৱস্থা সকলো ঠাইতে হব লাগিব।

শেষত মই কওঁ কোকৰাঝাৰ বৰ পিচপৰ। ঠাই। চৰকাৰে যদি পিচপৰ। ঠাইৰ উনুতিৰ কাৰণে টকা নিদিয়ে তেন্তে দেশখন সমানে আগবাঢ়ি যাব নোৱাৰে। অসম চৰকাৰৰ পৰিকল্পনাৰ পৰা দেখা যায় চৰকাৰে সেই বিঘয়ে দৃষ্টি দিছে। আজি দেশখনৰ গঠনত চৰকাৰৰে। দায়িত্ব আছে , কল্মচাৰী সকলৰে। দায়িত্ব আছে আৰু ৰাইজবে। দায়িত্ব আছে। এই সকলোবে সহযোগ নহলে দেশৰ মজল হব নোৱাৰে।

পথত চৰকাৰ, বিধান সভাৰ সদৃস্য আৰু চৰকাৰী কল্মচাৰী সকলৰ যিমান দায়িত্ব আছে ৰাইজৰে। তেনে থাকিব লাগিব। যদি সেয়ে নহয়, দেশৰ সজলৰ কাৰণে যোনেই যি সপোন নেদেখক সকলো ব্যথ হব। সেই কাৰণে এই

সকলো বিলাক চিন্তাকৰি সকলোৱে নিজৰ ানজৰ গধুৰ দায়িত্ব বহদ কৰি দেশৰ মজলৰ কাৰণে যেন চিন্তা কৰে। আৰু মোৰ কবলগীয়া নাই—অবশেষত দেশৰ হিতৰ কাৰণে যি বিলাক আঁচনি লৈ দেশৰ হিতৰ কাৰণে টকা ব্যয় কৰাৰ উপযুক্ত ভাষণ বিত্তমন্ত্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়াই দাঙি ধৰিলে তাৰ বাবে তেখেতক সমৰ্দ্ধনা জনাই মোৰ বক্তব্য শেষ কৰিলো।

Complaint re:removing of a file from the Library Table of the House by Shri Hiralal Patwary

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Supply): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have got to raise an important matter before you. Sir, on the other day, you may remember it while I was speaking in this House, I raised certain questions about Tangla Marketing Society and the conduct of some Patwaris. At that time my friend shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya intervened that I should place the original papers on the Table of the House. Accordingly I placed the Government file regarding the Tangla Marketing Society on the table of this House. To-day I asked for this file from the Assistant Secretary to correct my speech because some of the names of some of the Patwaris have not been correctly recorded. But the Assistant Secretary comes and reports to me that one of the hon. Members of this House, Shri Hiralal Patwari has taken away this file. I should say, Sir, that this a breach of privilege of the House on the part of the hon. Member. I would most respectfully request you to refer this matter to the privilege Committee for taking action against the person whose action amounts to stealing any papers from the table of the House.

Shri HIRALAL PATWARY (Penery): Regardig the file on which the hon. Minister has brought charge against me, Sir I am to say that the file in question was placed on the Library Table on the demand of Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya and Sir, with your permission I made my speech on the basis of the file on that day. The file was mixed up with other papers. On Saturday, I left Shillong to Gauhati and being anxious to catch the Gate in hurry the file went through mistake along with my other papers. Just now at 3-55 P. M. the Assistant Secretary enquired me of that file and I told him that the file is in Goswami's Car in which I came from Gauhati today and that I would bring that immediately. So it is a matter of great regret that the Hon'ble Minister could make a statement that I have stolen that file. It appears as a personal grudge.

*Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA (Gauhati): Sir, while this is very unfortunate that a paper which was laid on the table of the House should some how or other go outside the House. It is really very unfortunate I think. But if a member along with some other papers, takes it outside through mistake then that hon. Member should not be charged of stealing. When there is no mensrea, when he says that by mistake along with some other papers it was taken to his car, I think it is too much for a Minister to call it an act of stealing. I can realise that he may be angry or irritated because he required the file just now for some very important purpose. But after all when some body is angry or irritated I think it is always good for the House for the dignity of the House and for the good of the House to use restrained language.

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHAUDHURY (Minister, Supply): Sir, why all these advices to me?

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA: It is also a breach of privilege that a Minister calls an hon. Member thief. That should also go to the Privilege Committee.

*Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla): Taking away a Government file from the Library Table outside the House is a very serious thing Sir. Many documents may be missing because that file was compelled to be filed here at the instance of the party concerned. Therefore, how can a member take away an important file on which much heat was raised and taken away outside the House. This cannot be minimised and my friend Shri Bhattacharyya wanted to m nimise it. It is surely a breach of privilege of the House. Therefore I would appeal to the Chair to take firm action in such matters. With these few words Sir, I resume my seat.

*Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA (Gauhati): 1 do not want to minimise this.

Mr. SPEAKER: It will be better for me to consult the Leader of the House and also Leader of the Opposition in this matter. As both of them are absent, therefore, I reserve my ruling on the subject. After discusing the matter with them I shall give my ruling to-morrow or the day following.

Shri TANKESWAR CHETIA (Nazira): মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মাননীয় বিত্তমন্ত্ৰী মহোদয় ডাঙৰীয়াই ৰাষ্ট্ৰৰ আয় ব্যয় সম্বন্ধে আৰু এই প্ৰসক্ষত দেশ গঠনৰ বিভিন্ন ধৰণৰ আঁচনি দাঙি ধৰি যি ভাষণ সদনত দাঙি ধৰিলে তাৰ বাবে তেখেতক ধন্যবাদ জনাওঁ। প্ৰত্যেক শিতানতে যথা সম্ভৱ উচিত বিবেচনা কৰি ভূবোকাত হাতী ভবোৱাৰ দবে বিভিন্ন দেশ গঠনৰ আঁচনি সমূহ সদনত ব্যক্ত কৰি বাজেটত সন্মিবিষ্ট কৰাৰ বাবে তেখেত শ্লাকৰ পাত্ৰ।

প্ৰথমতে মই কেইটা মান শিক্ষা সম্বন্ধীয় কথালৈ চৰকাৰৰ দৃষ্টি আক্ষণ কৰিব খুজিছো। সেইটো হৈছে—চৰকাৰী বাজেটত শিক্ষাৰ শিতানত বছৰৰ পিচত বছৰকৈ ব্যয়ৰ মাত্ৰা বঢ়াই নিছে আৰু এই বাবে চৰকাৰক ধন্যবাদ দিব লাগিব। আনন্দৰ কথা যে চৰকাৰে বে-চৰকাৰী স্কুল সমূহৰ শিক্ষক সকলৰ বেতন বৃদ্ধি কৰি তেওঁবিলাকৰ অভাৱ অভিযোগ দূৰ কৰিবলৈ প্ৰয়াস কৰিছে।

Adjournment

The Assembly was then adjourned till 10 a.m. on Tuesday, the 8th March 1960.

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

^{*}Speech not corrected.

