

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 Tuesday, the 15th March, 1960.

PRESENT

Shri Rajendra Nath Barua, B. L., Deputy Speaker in the Chair,
eight Ministers, four Deputy Ministers and fifty seven Members.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

STARRED QUESTIONS

(To which oral answers were given)

Location of liquor shops near Moderkhat and Kakapathar
High Schools, Dibrugarh

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Saikhowa) asked :

*25. Will the Minister-in-charge of Excise be pleased to
state—

- (a) Whether it is a fact that a liquor shop is situated in the vicinity of Moderkhat High School in Dibrugarh Subdivision ?
- (b) If so, what is the distance of the liquor shop from the High School ?
- (c) When this liquor shop was shifted to this site near the High School ?
- (d) Whether it is a fact that public have been complaining against the location of liquor shop near the school and the weekly market ?
- (e) Whether Government is aware that the Moderkhat Mauza Juvak Sangha adopted resolutions on several occasions requesting Government to remove the liquor shop from the site near the School.

*26. Will the Minister-in-charge of Excise be pleased to
state—

- (a) Whether it is a fact that a country liquor shop is situated within a radius of about 300 yards of Kakapathar Government Aided High School ?
- (b) If so, whether it is fact that Government have been requested to remove this liquor shop from its present site to a place about 2 miles on the west of Kakapathar High School ?

(c) Whether Government is aware that a resolution was also adopted in a meeting of the guardians of the students of Kakapathar High School held on 30th October last requesting Government to remove the liquor shop from the place near the High School?

(d) Whether Government propose to shift this liquor shop from there?

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Excise) replied :

25. (a) & (b)—A liquor shop is situated at a distance of $2\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs from the Moderkhat High School.

(c)—The shop was shifted to the present site in March, 1959.

(d)—Yes.

(e)—Yes.

26. (a)—No.

(b)—No.

(c)—Yes.

(d)—The matter is being enquired into.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Saikhowa) : What action Govt. propose to take on the representations to shift the liquor shop from the site near the High School at Moderkhat?

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Excise) : That will depend upon the result of the enquiry. If the people object to it then we shall have to consider shifting of it.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA : Sir, whether it is a fact that location of the liquor shop at the site near the Moderkhat High School was shifted from Sanglijan after when the location of such liquor shop in my district was questioned in this House?

Shri HARESWAR DAS : Before shifting of the shop an enquiry was made. The Head Master of the Local High School and the people of the neighbourhood were consulted and nobody objected to it. So it was shifted.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA : Sir, whether it is a fact that Govt. policy is that no liquor shop should be located near a High School within a radius of at least one mile?

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Excise) : Yes, that is the policy of the Government. But when people do not object it is located particularly when bottling system was introduced and when nobody can drink liquor in the shop.

Shri LILA KANTA BORAH (Kaliabar) : May I know Sir, When these objections were received and when the enquiry was instituted by the Govt. ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS : The resolution is dated 20.3.59 and a few days later it was received and it was enquired into. After that the shop was shifted.

Maulavi JAHANUDDIN AHMED (Bilasipara) : May I know from the Hon'ble Minister that when the distance is $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile or so, what is the necessity of further enquiry into the matter ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS : This has been enquired into and when there was no objection it was shifted. Now if my friend insist that there is public objection, we may again enquire about it. Now this $2\frac{1}{2}$ furlong or 1 furlong is not material Sir. Some times it may be that 2 furlong is at a great distance because that may be in a out of the way place.

Maulavi JAHANUDDIN AHMED : May I know Sir, what is the necessity of further enquiry when the distance is only $1\frac{1}{2}$ furlong and when there is objection that it should be shifted immediately ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS : There was no objection and so it was shifted. The Head Master and the local leaders were consulted and there was no objection. Now the hon'ble questioner says that there is objection. In every shifting of liquor shop some people object and some do not. So, if a situation has arisen that the local people object to it then we have no objection to make an enquiry.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Saikhowa) : Sir, the Minister has replied that local leaders were consulted. May I know whether the local M. L. As. were consulted ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS : This is not with me. The Head Master and of the local High School and people of the neighbourhood were consulted. Possibly the M. L. A. was not consulted.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA : The shop was shifted on the 1st March, 1959. An objection was made in a public meeting on the 23rd March, 1959. May I know from the Minister in-charge whether it is a fact that this Head Master had to leave the School due to public agitation as he was not working in accordance with the morality that a school requires of a headmaster ?

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Is he addicted to drinking ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Excise) : We have no information Sir. It seems some what queer that due to the location of the liquor shop the school master had to leave the school.

Regarding the non-completion of the bund from Namdang to Dikhowmukh

Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA (Thowra) asked :

*27. Will the Minister-in-charge of Public Works Department (Embankment and Drainage), be pleased to state—

(a) Whether the bund from Namdang to Dikhowmukh on the left bank of the Dikhow in Sibsagar was sanctioned ?

(b) If so, when ?

(c) Whether Government is aware that due to noncompletion of the bund, the whole of Jakaisuk Mouza was heavily affected by floods for the last $\frac{3}{4}$ years ?

(d) Whether it is a fact that the villagers of the un-protected area are living close to the bund ?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY [(Minster, Flood Control and Irrigation Wing)] replied :

27. (a)—Yes.

(b)—In December 1958.

(c)—No. For this reach of Dikhu river, the portion of Bar Ali running from Gaurisagar to Dikhumukh is functioning and being maintained as a flood embankment on the left bank for protection of Jakaisuk Mouza, of course during last $\frac{3}{4}$ years the Bor Ali was cut by the miscreants apparently with the idea of getting relief to the small pocket between Bor Ali and Dikhu River and as a consequence Jakaisuk area got flooded to some extent from the Dikhu spill. During unprecedented flood of Dikhu last year, Bor Ali was also overtopped in a few places, those portions are now being raised.

(d)—Yes

Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA : ১৯৫১ চনতেই নামডাং-ডিক্খোমুখ মথা-উৰিটো কৰিব বুলি চৰকাৰে আশ্বাস দিছিল কিন্তু আজি ১৯৬০ চনো যায়হি, এতিয়াও তাৰ কাম আৰম্ভ কৰা নহল; ইয়াৰ কাৰণ কি ?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : Because of the ofstructions from the people Sir, they were not agreeable to give land.

Sri DURGESWAR SAIKIA (Thowra) : এতিয়া বাইজৰ কেনেকুৱা ধৰণৰ সহযোগপাব বুলি চৰকাৰে ভাবে ?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, P.W.D. etc.) : এতিয়া নতুনকৈ তাৰ alignment কৰা হৈছে ; বাইজে এতিয়া চৰকাৰক মণাউৰিব কাৰণে নাটি দিব বুলি আশাও দিছে ।

Construction of a ring bund at Dehing river for the protection of Muga Cultivation

Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA (Thowra) asked :

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

(a) Whether Government has sanctioned the amount for construction of a Ring Bund at Dihing river (Ahompathar area) for the protection of Muga cultivation ?

(b) If not, whether Government will be pleased to consider and sanction the necessary amount within 15th of March, 1960 so that this can be completed within this year ?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY [(Minister, Flood Control and Irrigation Wing)] replied :

28. (a) & (b)—An estimate for constructing a ring bund at Dehing river from Dehingiagaon to Ahompathar amounting to Rs. 1,07,266 has already been forwarded to Sericulture and Weaving Department for according Administrative Approval.

Funds will be provided in the Budget of Sericulture and Weaving Department for 1960-61 for execution of the work through the agency of Public Works Department (Flood Control and Irrigation Wing) and the work will be taken up for execution in the next working season as soon as it is administratively approved.

Shri RAMNATH DAS [Dergaon (Reserved for Scheduld Castes)] : May I know from the Hon'ble Minister whether the fund that is necessary has been budgetted under the Head Sericulture and Weaving ?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : I don't know but if it is not in the Budget it can be budgetted. There is no difficulty.

Sri DURGESWAR SAIKIA : যোৱা বাৰ বাজেটৰ সময়ত মন্ত্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়াই এই কাম আৰম্ভ কৰা হ'ব বুলি আশ্বাস দিছিল কিন্তু কৰা নহল। কি কাৰণে কৰা নহল, মই জানিব পাবোনে ?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY [Minister, P.W.D. (Flood Control)] : তেখেতে কৈছিল যে কাম আবন্ত কৰিবলৈ চেষ্টা কৰা হ'ব। আমাৰো ইচ্ছা আছিল এই বছৰত এই কাম কৰাবৰ বাবে। কিন্তু এই কামত দুটা ডিপাৰ্টমেণ্ট থকা কাৰণে আৰু তাত 'প্লেন' আৰু 'এষ্টিমেট'ৰ কথা আছে আৰু 'প্লেন' আৰু 'এষ্টিমেট'ৰ change কৰিব লগা হোৱাত এই বছৰ কাম আবন্ত 'এষ্টিমেট' সকলো কৰিব পৰা নহ'ল। 'প্লেন' আৰু এতিয়া তৈয়াৰ হৈছে, administrative approval পালেই কাম আবন্ত কৰা হ'ব।

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

(To which answers were laid on the table)

Total amount of loans and advances given to Major and Cottage Industries during 1957-58 and 1958-59

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Saikhowa) asked :

65. Will the Minister-in-charge of Industries be pleased to state—

- (a) The total amount of advances and loans given to Major Industries including Tea Estates during the period between 1957-58 and 1958-59 ?
- (b) The total amount of advances and loans given to Cottage Industries in the years 1957-58 and 1958-59 ?
- (c) The total amount of grants given to Major Industries including Tea Estates during 1957-58 and 1958-59 ?
- (d) The total amount of grants given to Cottage Industries in 1957-58 and 1958-59 ?

Shri KAMAKSHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister-in-charge of Industries) replied :

65. (a) The total amount of of loans and advances given to Major Industries including Tea Estates is shown as below—

1957-58

Advances

Loans

Nil.

Nil.

1958-59

Advances

Loans

Nil.	(1) M/S Greenview Products, Nowgong....	Rs. 50,000
	(2) M/S United Fruit Co., Shillong	Rs. 40,000

No loan was given to any Tea Estate during the period 1957-59 and there was also no application for it.

(b) The loans given to Cottage and Small Scale Industries are as shown below—

1957-58	...	...	...	...	Rs. 4,67,330
1958-59	...	...	...	...	Rs. 5,37,525

(c)—Nil.

(d) The grants-in-aid given to the Cottage and Small Scale Industries are as below—

1957-58	...	...	...	...	Rs. 1,84,650
1958-59	...	...	...	...	Rs. 1,84,165

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Saikhowa): What are the other sources from which an industry can get financial assistance or loan?

Shri KAMAKSHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Industries): There are the two ways in which we assist the industries and if they want technical advice that also is given.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA: I mean financial assistance. What are the other resources which in industry can get either by loan, advance or grant?

Shri KAMAKSHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI: These are the Government resources. So far as other resources are concerned, they can go to the banks, they can go to the Financial Corporation, they can go to private financiers.

Shrimati KOMOL KUMARI BARUA (Katanigaon): It is stated in reply "No loan was given to any Tea Estate during the period 1957-59 and there was also no application for it". May I know whether the tea estates will be given loan if they apply for it?

Shri KAMAKSHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI: Well Sir, they have not applied for any loan. In the Housing Department some amount—I think 30 lakhs—had been provided for loans to the tea gardens, but unfortunately we could not issue any loan because of the difficulty of financial security which should be given to the Government. This security is not available as the gardens are already mortgaged against hypothecation of crops to banks.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Saikhowa) : What are the terms and conditions under which these loans were granted ?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Industries) : On the usual terms and conditions. There are no special terms and conditions.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA : What are the terms and conditions under which these loans are given for Cottage and small scale Industries ?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI : The same ; there are no special terms and conditions.

Shrimati KOMOL KUMARI BARUA (Katanigaon) : What is the minimum time required for giving a loan to any Cottage Industry ?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI : I agree, Sir, in certain cases there has been considerable delay. But we are trying to expedite the procedure. This House itself passed a Bill expediting the procedure so that we can delegate powers to district authorities to issue loans upto Rs. 1,000. The rules are being finalised and as soon as they are finalised smaller loans would be issued at the district level.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA : What was the minimum time required in the past for sanctioning loans to Cottage Industries ?

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The Minister has said that rules are being finalised for expediting the procedure.

Shri RAMNATH DAS [Dergaon (Reserved for Scheduled Castes)] : The Hon'ble Minister said that loans were granted on usual terms and conditions. May I know what are the usual terms and conditions ?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI : They will take the loan, repay the loan with interest within a certain period of time.

Shri RAMNATH DAS : Without any security or surety ?

KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI : If the loan is less than Rs. 1000, they can take it on personal survey, but if it is more they have to give securities.

MAULAVI ABDUL MATLIB MAZUMDAR (Hailakandi) : Is it a fact that in certain cases a loan took about four years to finalise ?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI : I won't be surprised if in a particular case it was.

Number of Incomplete P. W. D. Roads

Shri GHANASHYAM TALUKDAR (Sorbhog) asked :

66. Will the Minister in-charge, P. W. D. (R. & B.) be pleased to state—

- (a) How many incomplete P. W. D. roads are there in Assam ?
- (b) When they will be completed ?
- (c) Whether any more roads will be taken up during the remaining period of the Second Five Year Plan ?

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI [Deputy Minister, P. W. D. (R. & B.)] replied :

66. (a) 123 (roughly).

(b) It is not possible to indicate it.

(c) There is at present no proposal. It depends on availability of funds.

Maulavi JAHANUDDIN AHMED (Bilasipara) : I would like to draw your attention to answer (b), Sir, where it is stated "It is not possible to indicate it". We wanted to know when these roads would be completed. Is this the way to reply when we wanted certain information.....

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The hon. Member should not deliver a lecture. He is to put his question.

Maulavi JAHANUDDIN AHMED : But I would like to draw your attention to this. We simply wanted to know within what period it would possible to complete these roads and the reply is it is not possible to indicate it.

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI : Yes, Sir, it is not possible to indicate it ?

Maulavi JAHANUDDIN AHMED : Is it to the credit of Government that they cannot give any indication ?

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI : It depends on availability of funds and man-power.

Maulavi JAHANUDDIN AHMED : When will funds be available ?

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI : (Deputy Minister, P.W.D.)
It is difficult to say.

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister) : In order to complete the incomplete roads we need about three crores of rupees. As against that we have provided this year from Savings about 50 lakhs of rupees. We propose to place more funds next year also, if possible. But I suppose most of the incomplete roads will have to be completed during the Third Five Year Plan Period.

Shri GHANASYAM TALUKDAR (Sorbhog) : How many new roads have been taken up during the last year ?

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI : That is a new question. I require notice.

Shri TARUN SEN DEKA (Nalbari-West) : It is stated in reply to (a), "123 (roughly)". I do not understand why Government say "roughly". Haven't they got proper records to say definitely ?

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI : Yes 123 roads roughly. If the hon. Member wants I can place the list on the Library Table.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER : No, he says why do you put "roughly" ; is not the Government definite ?

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI : Yes, Sir, 123 roads.

Shri TARUN SEN DEKA : Some amounts were sanctioned for some roads, but this Department has not rendered administrative approval to the Executive Engineers for which they are unable to start work. And, Sir, you know this is the time for the Bihari labourers to leave Assam. So, unless administrative approval is given soon the work will suffer. I know of at least one road, viz., the Bihampur-Belsor-Barnibari Road, which has suffered on this account.

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI : For particular roads, I require notice.

Shri DANDESWAR HAZARIKA (Marongi) : May I know whether it was decided in the last meeting of the Road Communications Board to take over some new roads ?

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI : No, Sir, only incomplete roads.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA : Whether some of the roads for which budget provision was made last year were omitted as for example, improvement of the flood-damaged portion of the National Highway between Talap and Saikhowaghat, for which a provision of 9 lakhs was made ?

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI : I require notice for that.

Annual change of Text Book

Dr. GHANASHYAM DAS [North Solmara (Reserved for Scheduled Castes)] asked :

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

(a) Whether Government are aware that almost all the Text Books in schools are changed almost every year ?

(b) If so, what are the reasons ?

(c) Whether Government are aware of the public feeling that this is only to favour the new authors ?

(d) Whether Government are aware that the poor students are hard hit thereby ?

(e) Whether Government will be pleased to take steps to stop this practice ?

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

67. (a) Government have no information of the annual change of Text Books.

(b), (c), (d) & (e) Do not arise.

Shri RAM NATH DAS [Dergaon (Reserved for Scheduled Castes)]: In reply to (a) it is stated that the Govt. have no information. May I know from the Hon'ble Deputy Minister who make changes of the Text Books ?

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS : The Text Book Committee make changes.

Shri RAM NATH DAS : May I know from the Hon'ble Deputy Minister where the Office of the Text Book Committee is located ?

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS : The office is located at Shillong.

Shri RAM NATH DAS : May I know from the Govt. when they received the notice of the question, i.e., the date of receipt of the question ?

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS : Government issued two instructions in 1957 that there should not be any change in the text book within five years.

Shrimati KOMOL KUMARI BARUA (Katonigaon) : Whether the Govt. have any control over the Text Book Committee ?

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS (Deputy Minister, Education) : Yes, Government have full control over it.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Saikhowa) : Whether Govt. will take action to avoid frequent changes in the Text Books ?

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS : There is no frequent changes of text books. If, however, any specific instance is brought to the notice of the Govt., Govt. will surely consider it.

Shri RAM NATH DAS (Dergaon, Reserved for Scheduled Castes) : May I know from the Hon'ble Deputy Minister whether after the receipt of the question was it not necessary on the part of the Govt. to make enquiries about it ?

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS : Excepting the question, no complaint has been received by the Govt. so far.

Shri RAM NATH DAS : Is not the notice of this question sufficient for the purpose ?

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS : It is not necessary to enquire into it.

Shri RAM NATH DAS : Was it not the duty of the Govt. to ascertain from the Text Book Committee as to whether the allegations made here are correct or not ?

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS : The allegations are not correct.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA : Whether the Govt. know that the list of text books are enlarged every year and sometime the addition of new books are introduced in schools ?

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS : No, sometime it is done, but generally the text books are not changed within 5 years.

Inclusion of 1,400 bighas of lands of Bagidara P. G. R. in the Forest Reserve

Shri GHANASHYAM TALUKDAR (Sorbhog) asked :

68. Will the Minister in-charge of Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) Whether 1,400 bighas of lands of Bagidara P.G.R. under Bijni Thana of Goalpara District was included in the Forest.

(b) If so, whether this will be again included in the said P. G. R. ?

(c) Whether Government are aware the pressing demands of the graziers and the landless people there for these lands ?

(d) Whether Government will be pleased to consider about it ?

(e) If so, when ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Revenue Minister) replied :

68. (a) & (b) There is no such P. G. R. called Bagidara P. G. R. under Bijni Thana in Goalpara District. Hence, the question of inclusion of 1,400 bighas from P. G. R. in a Forest Reserve or the question of the reinclusion of the area in the P. G. R. cannot, therefore arise.

(c) The hon. Member is probably referring to the Sarkari lands in Bogidara area in Sidli Circle. There is great demand from Graziers as well as landless people for constitution of Grazing Reserve and for settlement of these lands respectively.

(d) & (e) The conflicting demands of the graziers and the landless people are under consideration of the Government.

Shri GHANASHYAM TALUKDAR (Sorbhog) : What are the conflicting demands of the graziers and the landless people ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS : The landless people want land for cultivation and graziers want land for grazing their cattle.

Shri GHANASHYAM TALUKDAR : Since how long the dispute is continuing ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS : It is continuing every year. There is a report that there is a Bagidara P.G.R. in Kamrup District and that has been eroded and there was a proposal that this Bagidara should be reserved as a P.G.R.

Allotment of Lands to the Graziers in Bagidara P.G.R.

Shri GHANASHYAM TALUKDAR (Sorbhog) asked :

69. Will the Minister, Revenue be pleased to state--

(a) How many bighas of land have been allotted to the graziers in Bagidara P.G.R. at Nonkebargaon under Sidli Circle in the district of Goalpara ?

(b) When the order was given to that effect ?

(c) Why final demarcation lines have not yet given to this area ?

(d) When it will be finally given ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Revenue Minister) replied :

69. (a) Constitution of Bagidara P.G.R. in Sidli Circle is under consideration of Government.

(b), (c) & (d) Do not arise.

Shri GHANASHYAM TALUKDAR (Sorbhog) : When the constitution of Bagidara P.G.R. will be finalised ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS : I do not assure that the P.G.R. will be constituted at all.

Grievances of Scheduled Caste people on account of existing Rules of Settlement of Fishery

Dr. GHANASYAM DAS [North Salmara (Reserved for Scheduled Castes)] asked :

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

(a) Whether Government are aware that Scheduled Castes people dealing in fish business have been hard hit due to the existing principle of settlement of fisheries ?

(b) Whether Government will be pleased to revise the fishery rules without any further delay ?

(c) Whether Government will be pleased to consult the Scheduled Castes members of the Advisory councils in this regard ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Revenue) replied :

70. (a) Yes, there was some such complaint against rules as amended in 1953.

(b) Government have already made amendment to the relevant provisions of the fishery rules for settlement.

(c) Government consulted many Scheduled Castes leaders before finalising the new rules.

Establishment of a separate Sub-Deputy Collector's Circle at Bokakhat

Shri NARENDRANATH SARMA (Dergaon) asked :

71. Will the Minister-in-charge of Revenue Department be pleased to state—

(a) Whether Government has decided to establish a separate Sub-Deputy Collector's Circle at Bokakhat ?

(b) If so, what steps are being taken before construction of Sub-Deputy Collector's Office and other Buildings at Bokakhat ?

(c) Whether it is fact that constuction of these buildings have been delayed for non-receipt of Administrative approval of the Public Works Department ?

(d) When the Revenue Department expects to complete construction of these buildings ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS (Minister, Revenue) replied :

71. (a) Yes.

(b) Necessary plans and estimates for construction of the buildings, etc., have been received from Deputy Commissioner and it is under consideration of Government.

(c) It is not a fact.

(d) There is every likelihood of the project being taken in hand early in the next financial year and completed within that year.

Shri DEVENDRANATH HAZARIKA (Saikhowa) : Whether Government is taking a policy to reconstitute the existing S.D.Cs' Circles, especially the circles which are big or whether the Govenment is giving particular attention to it ?

Shri HRESWAR DAS : There is a proposal to make the circles co-terminous with the Community blocks. That is the proposal at present.

Shri DEVENDRANATH HAZARIKA : Whether the proposed Bokakhat Circle will be co terminous with the local N.E.S. Block there ?

Shri HARESWAR DAS : There is a proposal but there is some difficulty. Whenever any circle is split up we reconstitute the circle with that end in view.

**Overseers of the Public Works Department (R & B) who
wants to apply for the posts of Assistant Engineer
Public Health Department**

Shri KHAGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri) asked :

72. Will the Minister, Public Works Department (Roads & Buildings) be pleased to state—

(a) The number of overseers of the Public Works Department (Roads & Buildings) who wanted to apply for the posts of Assistant Engineer Public Health during the last two years ?

(b) Whether their petitions were forwarded ?

(c) If not, why not ?

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI [Deputy Minister, Public Works Department (R & B)] replied :

72. (a)—16 (Sixteen).

(b)—No.

(c)—None of them have got requisite technical qualifications for the posts and secondly, due to shortage of experienced technical personnel in the Department.

Number of Town Committees sanctioned uptill now Since 1957

Shri GHANASHYAM TALUKDAI (Sorbhog) asked :

73. Will the Minister-in-charge of L. S. G. be pleased to state—

(a) How many Town Committees have been sanctioned uptill now since 1957 ?

(b) What are these names ?

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI (Deputy Minister, L. S. G.) replied :

73. (a)—Thirteen Town Committees.

(b)—(1) Dhekiajuli.

(2) Bilasipara.

(3) Digboi.

- (4) Barpeta Road.
- (5) Bongaigaon.
- (6) Lakhimpur.
- (7) Chabua.
- (8) Abhayapuri.
- (9) Naharkatia.
- (10) Kharupetia.
- (11) Dergaon.
- (12) Tangla.
- (13) Bihpuria.

Shri GHANASHYAM TALUKDAR (Sorbhog) : How many more proposals of Town Committee are there ?

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI (Deputy Minister, L.S.G.) : I want notice of it.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Saikhowa) : How many of the Town Committees have been functioning now out of the 13 ?

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI : Dhekiajuli—functioning

Bilasipara— not functioning,

Digboi— not functioning,

Barpeta Rd.— functioning,

Bongaigaon— functioning,

Lakhimpur— functioning,

Chabua— not functioning,

Abhayapuri— not functioning,

Kharupetia— functioning,

Dergaon— It is expected to function soon,

Tangla— not functioning,

Bihpuria— not functioning.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Saikhowa) : What about Naharkatia ?

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI (Deputy Minister, Local Self-Govt.) : Chairman and Vice-Chairman are being appointed and it is expected to start functioning soon.

Shri SARBESWAR BORDOLOI (Titabar) : Why about Titabar and Mariani are left out inspite of the fact that all preliminary enquiries were done ?

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI : Regarding Titabar and Mariani certain formalities were to be gone through and for which there was objection.

Shri SARBESWAR BORDOLOI : There was an answer in the last Assembly session that Titabar and Mariani are also included in the list of new Town Committees but now I do not find the name of Titabar and Mariani in the list.

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI : If the hon'ble Member wants, I shall enquire into it and supply the information later on.

Financial help to the storm or flood effected Educational Institution of the State

Shri KHAGENDRA NATH BARBARUAH (Amguri) asked :

74. Will the Minister, Education be pleased to state—

(a) Whether Government is aware that some educational institutions over the State were badly damaged or affected either by storm or flood during the middle of this year.

(b) If so, whether Government will be pleased to give statutory help to these institutions ?

(c) Whether Government is aware that many such institutions still remain unrepaired ?

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

74. (a)—Yes.

(b)—It is under consideration.

(c)—Yes.

Shri DANDESWAR HAZARIKA (Morongi) : In reply to (b) it is stated that it is under consideration. May I know how long Govt. will take to consider it ?

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS (Deputy Minister, Education) : We have already passed Rs. 4,50,000/- for flood damaged schools in supplementary demand and the list is under preparation and we expect to finish it very soon.

Shri DEVENDRANATH HAZARIKA (Saikhowa) : Is it a fact that from certain subdivisions no report has been received about the damage of schools by floods from the local Deputy Inspectors ?

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS : No, Sir. From all subdivisions excepting Mangaldai, where it is reported that no school has been damaged by flood, reports have been received.

Shri SARBESWAR BORDOLOI (Titabar) : Is it a lump sum grant to be distributed or it is against a certain number of schools which are damaged ?

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS : It is against a certain number of schools which are damaged.

**Steps taken by Government to control the Rivers in
Kherija Bijni Mauza under Barpeta Subdivision**

Shri GHANASHYAM TALUKDAR (Sorbhog) asked :

75. Will the Minister, P. W. D. (E. and D.) be pleased to state—

(a) What are the names of the rivers in Kherija Bijni Mauza of Barpeta Subdivision.

(b) How many acres of lands have been damaged by these rivers during the course of the last two years.

(c) Whether any steps have been taken by Government to control these rivers ?

(d) If so, what are they ?

(e) If not, whether Government will be pleased to take immediate measures to control these rivers ?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY [Minister, P. W. D. (Flood Control and Irrigation Wing)] replied :

75. (a) The Manas and Beki are the two rivers in the area. Hakua, Naljara and Burah are three spill channels of the Manas that fall into the Beki flowing across the area.

(b) One thousand two hundred and fifty-four acres of lands have been eroded by these rivers in Kherija Bijni Mauza during the course of last two years.

(c) & (d) The closing of the Burah (Balajan) spill channel to reduce flooding in the area is nearing completion. A scheme for constructing a marginal embankment along the right bank of Beki from Kahitoma Reserve Forest to the Railway line to protect the area from the floods of the Beki has just been sanctioned and work will commence soon.

(e) Does not arise in view of (c) and (d) above.

Shri GHANASHYAM TALUKDAR (Sorbhog) : In the last line of answer to (c) & (d) it is stated that the work will commence soon. May I know whether it will commence during the current financial year ?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY [Minister, P. W. D. (Flood Cotrol)] : The current financial year means only a few days more. Commencement of work depends upon finalisation of the contract. In any case we are ready with all the formalities and if it is possible, it will be started within the current financial year. If not, it will be started after the current financial year.

Shri GHANASHYAM TALUKDAR : How much money has been sanctioned for the work ?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : Rs. 5,92,300/-

Regarding the Completion of the bridge over the river Barak in Silchar Subdivision

Shri NANDA KISHORE SINHA (Sonai) asked :

76. Will the Minister-in-charge, P. W. D. (R.&B.) be pleased to state—

(a) Whether it is a fact that the allocation of fund made for the bridge over the river Barak in Silchar Subdivision was diverted for other bridges in the Brahmaputra Valley ?

(b) If so, what was the reason ?

(c) Whether Government are aware that there is a mass discontent in the minds of the people of Cachar for suspending the work of the above bridge ?

(d) If so, whether Government is able to give a date line when this bridge will be completed ?

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI [Deputy Minister, P. W. D. (R. & B. Wing)] replied :

76. (a) No. Instead of diverting funds, more fund was allocated.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Government are aware of the unfortunate position.

(d) Government are trying their best to complete the work as early as possible, but it is not possible to give an exact date for completion.

Shri BISWA NATH UPADHAYA (Patharkandi) : Will the Minister in-charge P. W. D. be pleased to state the reasons for suspending the work of the bridge over the river Barak ?

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI [Dy. Minister, P.W.D. (R. & B. Wing)] : No. The work of the bridge is not suspended but the central suspension bridge portion remains to be done could not be started for want of foreign exchange.

Shifting of the Seed Farm from Kahibari to elsewhere

Shri GHANASHYAM TALUKDAR (Sorbhog) asked :

77. Will the Minister, Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) Whether it is a fact that thirty persons have been arrested for opposing the proposed seed farm at Kahibari under Police Station Bijni, in the district of Goalpara ?

(b) Whether Government propose to consider the shifting of the farm elsewhere ?

(c) If not, what is the reason ?

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

77. (a) 21 persons were arrested and not 30.

(b) The matter is under examination of the Government.

(c) Does not arise.

Shri GHANASHYAM TALUKDAR : In reply to (b) it has been stated that the matter is under examination of the Government.

Will the Minister-in-charge be pleased to state how long it will take ?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : Within a few days.

Regarding completion of the bridges over rivers Sonai and Rukni by the Second Plan Period

Shri NANDA KISHORE SINHA (Sonai) asked :

78. Will the Minister-in-charge of P. W. D. (R. & B.) be pleased to state—

(a) Whether the following bridges under Sonai Police Station at Silchar Subdivision were scheduled to be completed by the Second Plan Period :—

(i) bridges over river Sonai at Sonaimukh and at Amraghat; and

(ii) bridges over river Rukni at Nagdirgram ?

(b) If so, what progress has been made so far ?

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI [Deputy Minister, P. W. D. (R. & B. Wing)] replied :

78. (a) (i) & (ii) They are included in the Second Five Year Plan but according to the programme they are not scheduled to be completed within the 2nd Plan period.

(b) Works on bridges over Sonai on Matinagar, Dedarkosh and at Amraghat have not been started yet as tenders are still to be finalised.

In respect of bridge over Rukni on Kaluganj-Palonghat Road, the work has since been allotted to Messrs City Builders of Cachar. Works on wells Nos. (2), (3) & (4) are in progress.

Name of the High Schools under Multi-purpose Scheme

Shri TAJAMMUL ALI BARALSKAR (Udarband) asked :

79. Will the Minister-in-charge of Education be pleased to refer to his reply to the unstarred question No. 13 of the September, 1959 Session asked by the question on the 7th September, 1959 regarding proposal for taking up some High Schools under Multi-purpose scheme and state—

(a) Whether the proposed High Schools to be taken up under Multi-purpose Scheme have already been selected ?

(b) If so, what are the names of the Schools ?

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

79. (a) Yes

- (b) (i) Bam Nityananda High School, Dholoi.
(ii) Girls High School, Jorhat
(iii) J. R. P. Barnagar High School, Sorbhog.
(iv) Kampur Aided High School.

**Declaration of Assamese as the Official Language
of the State**

Dr. SRIHARI DAS (Barpeta) asked :

80. Will the Minister, Education be pleased to state—

(a) Whether Government are aware that there is a strong demand for making Assamese as the State language of Assam from all corners of the State of Assam ?

(b) If so, when Government propose to adopt the same ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister) replied :

80. (a) Government have received representations for declaration of Assamese as the Official Language of the State. It would however not be correct to state that such representations have been received from all corners of the State.

(b) Government's views on the subject were expressed by the Chief Minister in this House on 3rd March, 1960. The relevant extracts from the speech of the Chief Minister are quoted below :

"Some of the hon. Members have raised the question of State language and absence of any mention about it in the Governor's Address. The Governor has not mentioned about it in his Address because the Government have not taken a decision on the subject yet. I would, however, mention that Government have not underestimated its importance or the request that has been made by the Assam Sahitya Sabha and other institutions for declaration of Assamese as the State Language. Perhaps, there are two important reasons which warrant enactment on a State language. The first is to make the official communications easily understandable to the common man, and the second is to break the barrier of language which now separates the diverse population of Assam. I highly appreciate the zeal and enthusiasm with which the demand for declaration of Assamese as the State language has been made, more particularly, by the Assamese speaking section of our population. Government would prefer to wait till they get the same demand from the non-Assamese speaking population for declaration of Assamese as a State language. Government feel that this question should be judged more from the point of view of appreciation and acceptance than from the point of view of

majority or minority. If this issue is decided only on the basis of majority or minority, Government is afraid that its object would be defeated."

"Sir, if I may submit from whatever little experience I have gained as a humble worker of the Great Congress Organisation since 1930 and in this office I would venture to say that the future of Assam is bright, safe and prosperous provided we do not neglect two very important matters, namely :—

(1) We must be able to form a united community of all the people living in Assam and this would be possible only through mutual respect and appreciation between all sections of the people, and

(2) We have to give much greater attention for economic progress and development both in the agricultural and industrial spheres.

If this responsibility is entirely left to the Government, our progress naturally would be slow. Therefore, let the responsibility be shared by the Government and the people equally.

I would appeal to all the Members of the House for their full co-operation in these two important matters.

Let us proceed with optimism and not with pessimism and with a determination to overcome all difficulties and make Assam great and prosperous so that she might occupy the proper place in our great country—Mother India."

Shri TARUN SEN DEKA (Nalbari—west) : In reply to (b) an extract of the Chief Minister's speech made on 3rd March 1960 has been quoted. At page 13 towards the latter part it has been stated

"Government would prefer to wait till they get the same demand from the non-Assamese speaking section of our population for declaration of Assamese as a State language."

Sir, in view of the fact that there are adequate provisions for safeguarding the interests of linguistic minorities in our Constitution, what are the reasons to make delay or to wait in this matter ?

Delay is detrimental to national interest.

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister) :

Sir, I think the main point about which we should be clear in our mind is whether it is our intention to have one official language or more than one official language for this State. If it is the intention of the House and the people of the State to have

more than one official language for the State, the declaration would be easy. But if it is the intention of the State, and the people, to have one official language for the State with the idea of breaking the language barrier amongst the diverse population of the State, we feel that there should be maximum agreement of all sections of the people on this issue.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Saikhowa): Whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the fact that the local newspapers have given publication of the Chief Minister's statement somewhat different from his intention what he meant?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister): I feel, Sir, that the statement which was made in the Assembly was not given a fair publicity.

Shri TARUN SEN DEKA (Nalbari-West): I want to know from the Chief Minister whether the State language will be one or two. Who will decide it—the State Government or any other organization? If this is the responsibility of the State Government why they are not deciding it?

BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA: Of course it will be decided by the State Government but the State Government want to be guided by the public opinion.

**Adjournment Motion re: Situation arising out of rat-menace,
damage of paddy and other crops in South Hailakandi
District of Cachar.**

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I have received an Adjournment Motion from Hon'ble Members, Shri Tarun Sen Deka and Shri Ghanashyam Talukdar regarding rat menace and damage of paddy and other crops in South Hailakandi, District of Cachar.

This matter is neither so urgent nor of such public importance as to be discussed by means of an Adjournment Motion under rule 56(2) of the procedure of the House.

Moreover, this matter may be ventilated during the Discussion of the Budget or by means of a notice under Assembly Rule 54 calling the Attention of the House.

As such, I rule the Adjournment Motion as out of order.

General Discussion of the Budget

Shri TAMIJUDDIN PRADHANI (Dhubri): উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মাননীয় বিত্ত মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে ১৯৬০-৬১ চনৰ বাজেট এই বিধান সভাত দাঙি ধৰি স্মদীৰ্ঘ

বক্তৃতাত আমাৰ অৰ্থনৈতিক পৰিস্থিতিৰ এটা খুলমূল পৰ্যালোচনা কৰাৰ বাবে তেখেতক মই আন্তৰিক ধন্যবাদ জনাইছো।

মই বৰ আনন্দ পাইছো যে পঞ্চায়ত আইনখন ভাৰতত বিশিষ্ট আসন লাভ কৰিছে বুলি মাননীয় ৰাজ্যপালৰ ভাষণত প্ৰকাশ কৰিছে। এই পঞ্চায়ত আইন খনৰ দ্বাৰা জাতিৰ পিতা মহাত্মা গান্ধীৰ পঞ্চায়ত ৰাজগঠনৰ কল্পনা আজি বাস্তৱত পৰিণত হ'ব ধৰিছে। ৰাইজৰ হাতত ক্ষমতা বিকেন্দ্ৰীকৰণ হৈছে। আজিৰ এই গণতান্ত্ৰিক যুগত ৰাইজেই ৰজা কথাবাৰ এই আইনৰ দ্বাৰা প্ৰমাণিত হৈছে। ইয়াৰ দ্বাৰা গাঁৱলীয়া ৰাইজ যথেষ্ট উপকৃত হ'ব বুলি মোৰ বিশ্বাস। আঞ্চলিক পঞ্চায়ত বিলাক গঠন হোৱাৰ আগতে যিবোৰ N. E. S. Block আৰু Shadow Block গঠিত হৈছে, সেইবোৰৰ ভিতৰত কিছুমান ঠাইত জনসংখ্যা, আয়তন আৰু সীমাৰ মানাবৰ্ণ্য বেমেজালি দেখা গৈছে। সেইবোৰৰ এতিয়ালৈকে কোনোবাকম সংশোধন নোহোৱা কাৰণেই ৰাইজে অনেক অসুবিধা ভোগ কৰিব লগাত পৰিছে আৰু মনত বৰ ডংখ পাইছে। উদাহৰণ স্বৰূপে মই ইয়াত ক'ব খুজিছো যে ধুবুৰী মহকুমাৰ চাপত N. E. S. Blockৰ জনসংখ্যা মাত্ৰ ৩৩ হেজাৰ আৰু আয়তন প্ৰায় ২৫ বৰ্গ মাইল আৰু তাৰ ওচৰত বিলাসী পাৰা N. E. S. Blockৰ জনসংখ্যা ৮৫ হেজাৰ আৰু আয়তন ২২৫ বৰ্গমাইল আৰু দক্ষিণ শালনৰা Shadow Block ৰ জনসংখ্যা ৮৪,৫০১ আৰু আয়তন ২৬০ বৰ্গমাইল আৰু মানিকাবচৰ N. E. S. Blockৰ জনসংখ্যা ৬৩,৩৬০ আৰু আয়তন প্ৰায় ৭৩ বৰ্গমাইল। এনেকুৱা কম-বেচি হোৱাৰ কাৰণ কি মই বুজিব পৰা নাই।

উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, গোলোকগঞ্জ N. E. S. Block আৰু গোঁৱীপুৰ, আগমণী Shadow Blockৰ সীমা আৰু আয়তনলৈ আৱস্তাবে পৰা স্থানীয় ৰাইজে আপত্তি কৰি আহিছে। বিশেষকৈ ধুবুৰীৰ ৪নং ইউনিয়নখন গোলোকগঞ্জ N. E. S. Block ৰ এলেকাভুক্ত কৰি দিয়াত ৪নং ইউনিয়নৰ জনসাধাৰণৰ বান-বাহন চলাচলৰ পথ দুৰ্গম হৈছে। ধুবুৰী ৪নং ইউনিয়নখন গোলোকগঞ্জ N. E. S. Blockৰ এলেকাভুক্ত হৈ থকাৰ কোনো যুক্তি নাই আৰু এই ইউনিয়ন গোলোকগঞ্জৰ লগত সংশ্লিষ্ট নহয়। ভৌগলিক সীমা ৰেখা মতে সেই অঞ্চলটো গোঁৱীপুৰ Shadow Blockৰ এলেকাভুক্ত হ'ব লাগে। তাৰ কাৰণে ৪নং ইউনিয়ন ৰাইজে বহুবাৰ চৰকাৰৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰি আহিছে। কিন্তু চৰকাৰৰ তত্ক্ষণাত পৰা জনসাধাৰণৰ এই দাবী বাবে বাবে উপেক্ষা কৰা হৈছে। মই নিজেও বহুবাৰ বিভাগীয় মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ক এই অসুবিধা বিলাক হ'ব কৰিবৰ বাবে কৈছিলো আৰু ধুবুৰী চাৰ ডিভিজনেল ডেভেলপমেণ্ট বোৰ্ডৰ মিটিঙতো আলোচনা কৰিছিলো আৰু ডেভেলপমেণ্ট বোৰ্ডে এটা চাব-কমিটি কৰি দিছিল। সেই চাব-কমিটিয়ে তদন্ত কৰি ধুবুৰী ৪নং ইউনিয়নখন গোঁৱীপুৰ Shadow Blockৰ এলেকাভুক্ত হ'ব লাগে বুলি যোৱা ১৪-১১-৫৮ তাৰিখৰ মিটিঙত প্ৰস্তাৱ কৰি চব-ডিভিজনেল ডেভেলপমেণ্ট বোৰ্ডক জনাই দিয়ে। চব-ডিভিজনেল ডেভেলপমেণ্ট বোৰ্ডে যোৱা ১৯-১১-৫৮ তাৰিখে উক্ত প্ৰস্তাৱ অনুমোদন কৰি কাৰ্য্যকৰী কৰিবৰ (action লবৰ) বাবে চৰকাৰৰ ওচৰলৈ পঠায় দিয়ে। সেই প্ৰস্তাৱটো মই পঢ়ি শুনাইছো। Resolution No. 7. "Discussed the proceedings of the Sub-Committee held on 14-11-58 regarding the delimitation of boundaries of Agowoni Golokganj and Gauripur blocks and resolved that the suggestion for delimitation of boundaries of the block be recommended and

forwarded to Govt. for action.” কিন্তু আজিলৈকে কোনো ব্যৱস্থা কৰা হোৱা নাই।

উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, যোৱা জানুৱাৰী মাহত মাননীয় উন্নয়ন মন্ত্ৰী যেতিয়া ধুবুৰীলৈ গৈছিল আৰু অসম সন্মত হোৱা সভাত মই এই বিষয়ে কৈছিলো আৰু বাইজে এখন দৰখাস্তও দিছিল। সেই দৰখাস্তখন ডেপুটি কমিচনাৰক দি এখন সভা পাতি এই বিষয় বিলাকৰ উপযুক্ত ব্যৱস্থা কৰিবলৈ কৈছিল। কিন্তু আজিলৈকে কোনো সভা পতা নাই আৰু আনফালে গাওঁ সভাৰ নিৰ্বাচন কৰাৰ কামতহে লাগিল। আজি মই এই সদনত কব খুজিছো যদি এই বিলাকৰ প্ৰতিকাৰ নকৰি গাওঁ সভাৰ নিৰ্বাচন কৰা হয় তেনেহলে জনসাধাৰণক অবিচাৰ কৰা হ'ব। গতিকে ধুবুৰী থানাৰ ৪নং ইউনিয়নখন নিৰ্বাচনৰ আগতে যাতে গোবীপুৰ Shadow Blockৰ অন্তৰ্ভুক্ত কৰাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰা হয় তাৰ বাবে চৰকাৰৰ কৃপাদৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰিছো।

মহোদয়, স্বাধীনতা লাভ কৰাৰ পিচতো প্ৰায় একযুগ পাৰহৈ গল। প্ৰথম পঞ্চ বাৰ্ষিক পৰিকল্পনা অতিবাহিত হৈ গল—দ্বিতীয় পঞ্চ বাৰ্ষিক পৰিকল্পনাৰ কাৰ্য্যও প্ৰায় শেষ হৈ আহিছে, ইতিমধ্যে আমাৰ দেশখন উন্নতি পথত বহুত আগবাঢ়ি গৈছে; এই কথাতো কোনেও অস্বীকাৰ কৰিব নোৱাৰে। কিন্তু আমাৰ চৰকাৰৰ চীৰ অবহেলিত গোৱালপাৰাবাসী যি একাৰত পৰি আছিল আৰু সেই একাৰতে থাকিল। এই আটাইতকৈ পিচপৰা জিলাখনক আগবঢ়াই নিবৰ কাৰণে অসম চৰকাৰৰ আগ্ৰহ নই এতিয়াও দেখা নাই।

এই জিলাখনৰ শিক্ষাদীক্ষা, বাস্তাৱ্য ভূমি সমস্যা আৰু নিবহুৱা সমস্যা আদি সমাধানৰ কাৰণে আজিলৈকে চৰকাৰে কোনো উল্লেখযোগ্য আঁচনি হাতত লোৱা নাই। এই জিলাৰ লোকসকলৰ উন্নতিৰ প্ৰতি বিশেষ দৃষ্টি দিয়াৰ কাৰণে মই চৰকাৰৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰিলো।

মহোদয়, গোৱালপাৰা জিলাৰ লোকসংখ্যা প্ৰায় ১৩ লক্ষ; ইয়াৰ ভিতৰত প্ৰায় ৮ লক্ষ লোক ভূমিহীন, আধিৱাস, অইনঅব জমিত জীবিকা নিৰ্বাহ কৰে। প্ৰায় ২ লক্ষ লোকৰ জমি আছে। সিবিলাকে নিজৰ জমিত খেতি-বাতি কৰে, আৰু প্ৰায় আঢ়ৈ লক্ষ মানুহ কৃষি বহুৱা আন মাত্ৰ ৫০ হাজাৰ মানুহ চাকৰী জিবী, ব্যৱসায়ী, জমিদাৰ আৰু জোতদাৰ। যদিও এই জিলাৰ অল্পসংখ্যক মানুহহে মধ্যবিত্ত অৰ্থশালী জমিদাৰ আৰু জোতদাৰ আছিল, কিন্তু Ceiling Actৰ জৰিয়তে তেওঁলোকৰ জমি আদি যোৱাত আজি এই মানুহবিলাকৰ অৰ্থনৈতিক সমস্যা সমাধান কৰিবলৈ চৰকাৰে কোনো ব্যৱস্থা হাতত লোৱা নাই। তাৰ ফলত এই লোকসকলৰ অবস্থা দিনে দিনে তললৈ গৈছে আৰু মোটৰ ওপৰত এই জিলাবাসী সকলোতকৈ দুখীয়া হৈ যাব ধৰিছে।

এই সদনৰ সদস্যসকলে জানে, যে গোটেই ভাৰতবৰ্ষৰ ভিতৰত গোৱালপাৰা জিলাত মৰাপাট বেচি উৎপন্ন হয়। প্ৰতি বছৰে প্ৰায় ৩০ লাখ মণ মৰাপাট অকল ইয়াতেই উৎপন্ন হয়। মই চৰকাৰক অহুৰোধ কৰো যাতে এই জিলাত এটা Jute Mill খুলি এই জিলাবাসীৰ অৰ্থনৈতিক সমস্যাৰ সমাধান কৰিব।

ধুবুৰী আৰু তাৰ ওচৰে-পাজৰে লোকসংখ্যা দিনে দিনে বৃদ্ধি হৈছে; ধুবুৰীত মাথোন দুখন হাইস্কুল আছে—এখন হ'ল শিশু পাঠশালা হাইস্কুল আৰু আনখন গৰ্ভমেণ্ট হাইস্কুল। ধুবুৰী চহৰৰ পশ্চিমফালে মোৰ সমষ্টিত ১৪ মাইলৰ ভিতৰত আৰু

কোনো হাইস্কুল নাই। ধুবুৰী শিশু পাঠশালাৰ ছাত্ৰসংখ্যা প্ৰায় এক হাজাৰ আৰু চৰকাৰী হাইস্কুলৰ ছাত্ৰসংখ্যা প্ৰায় দ্বিতীয়ৰ ওপৰত। ধুবুৰী চৰকাৰী হাইস্কুলখন যোৱা বছৰৰ পৰা Higher Secondaryত পৰিণত কৰা হৈছে। কিন্তু বহুতো লৰা স্কুলত ছিট নোপোৱাৰ কাৰণে শিক্ষাৰ পৰা বঞ্চিত হৈছে। এই অসুবিধা দূৰ কৰাৰ কাৰণে ধুবুৰীৰ বিদ্যাপাৰাত এখন অসমীয়া হাইস্কুল খোলা হৈছে। তাত ২৫০ জন লৰা ভৰ্তি হৈছে। এই হাইস্কুলখন আমাৰ ভূতপূৰ্ব শিক্ষামন্ত্ৰী শ্ৰীশ্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়া, উপমন্ত্ৰী শ্ৰীদাস ডাঙৰীয়া আৰু বহুৱা উপমন্ত্ৰী শ্ৰীশ্ৰী দেবে দেখি আহিছে আৰু স্কুল বিভাগৰ ইন্সপেক্টৰ শ্ৰীগগৈ ডাঙৰীয়াই পৰিদৰ্শন কৰিছে। স্কুল কমিটিয়ে স্কুলঘৰখন কৰাৰ কাৰণে ৩০ হেজাৰ টকাৰ এটা স্কীমও দাখিল কৰিছে। শিক্ষা বিভাগৰ পৰা ৫০০০ টকাৰ Non-recurring Grant মঞ্জুৰী দিয়াৰ কাৰণে প্ৰস্তাব এটা যোৱা নবেম্বৰ মাহত বিত্ত বিভাগৰ অনুমোদনৰ বাবে পঠাই দিছে। কিন্তু এতিয়ালৈকে তাৰ কোনো আশাপ্ৰদ খবৰ পোৱা নাই। মই বৰ দুখ পাইছো যে মোৰ সমষ্টিৰ কোনো হাইস্কুল বা এম্-ই স্কুলৰ কাৰণে এক নয়া পইছাও Non-recurring Grant পৰা হোৱা নাই। ধুবুৰীৰ প্ৰতি কিয় এনে অবিচাৰ কৰা হৈছে, এই কথাটোত মই চৰকাৰৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰিলো। অন্ততঃ বিদ্যাপাৰা হাইস্কুলৰ বাবে যাতে কম পক্ষেও ১৫০০০ টকাৰ Non-recurring Grant এটা এই বছৰত দিয়া হয় তাৰ বাবে অনুৰোধ জনালো।

মহোদয়, অসমৰ বহুত ঠাইত বাস্তা-ঘাট আৰু দলং ইত্যাদিৰ উন্নতি হৈছে কিন্তু ধুবুৰীৰ পশ্চিম অঞ্চলটোৰ বাস্তাঘাটৰ এতিয়ালৈকে কোনোদৰমহাৰ উন্নতি হোৱা নাই। মই ৮ বছৰ ধৰি কেইটামান বাস্তাৰ কথা লৈ চৰকাৰৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰি আহিছো, কিন্তু আজিলৈকে তাৰ কোনো ব্যৱস্থা হোৱা নাই। এইবাবৰ বাজেটখন পঢ়ি আৰু হতাশ হ'লো কাৰণ মোৰ সমষ্টিৰ কোনো বাস্তাৰ কথা তাত উল্লেখ নাই। ধুবুৰীৰ পৰা পাটমাৰীলৈ এটা বাস্তা E & D বিভাগৰ আছিল, এতিয়া E & D বিভাগে সেই বাস্তা Roads & Building বিভাগক দিছে। দুখৰ বিষয় সেই বাস্তাটোৰে মটৰ, গৰুগাড়ী, চাইকেল আদি যোৱাটো দূৰৰ কথা মানুহ খোজ কাঢ়িও যাব নোৱাৰে। বাস্তাটোৰ মাজে মাজে খাল, বোকা আদি হৈছে—এই বিষয়ে অলপ চকু দিবলৈ অনুৰোধ জনালো।

মহোদয়, ধুবুৰী এখন সৰুসুৰা বন্দৰ—তাত বেল ষ্টেচন আৰু জাহাজ ঘাট আছে। ধুবুৰীৰ ঘাটৰ পৰা প্ৰতি বছৰে প্ৰায় ২০২৫ লক্ষ মৌন মৰাপাট অন্ন ৰাজ্যলৈ ৰপ্তানি হৈ যায় আৰু এই মৰাপাটৰ পৰা কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰে প্ৰতি বছৰে প্ৰায় ১০১২ হাজাৰ টকা Road tax পায়। প্ৰায় দেৰ লক্ষ মৌন ধনিয়া ধুবুৰীৰ পৰা বাহিৰ হৈ পশ্চিম বঙ্গ, উৰিষ্যা আদিলৈ যায়। ইয়াৰ উপৰিও নানা তৰহৰ শস্য, নিমখ, চেনী, শাকপাচলী ইত্যাদি আন ৰাজ্যৰ পৰা আহে। এইবিলাকৰ কাৰণেও অতিৰিক্ত জাহাজ আৰু মজুৰী দিব লাগে। সকলোবিলাক লৈ দেখা গৈছে যে ধুবুৰী ঘাটত প্ৰতি বছৰে প্ৰায় ৫০ লাখ মৌন দ্ৰব্যৰ আদানপ্ৰদানৰ Boat Charge আৰু মজুৰী মাৰবোট বিলাকে দিয়ে। এই পইচাখিনি আমাৰ ৰাইজৰ পৰা আদায় কৰা হয়। Direct business কৰাৰ কাৰণে ধুবুৰী ঘাটত এটা portৰ প্ৰয়োজন। মই জনাত তৃতীয় পঞ্চ বৰ্ষিক পৰিকল্পনাত অসমত দুটা Port ৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰা হ'ব। ইয়াৰে এটা যাতে ধুবুৰী ঘাটত দিয়া হয় তাৰ বাবে মই চৰকাৰক অনুৰোধ জনালো।

কিছুদিন আগতে যেতিয়া উদ্যোগ বিভাগৰ মন্ত্ৰী মাননীয় ত্ৰিপাঠী ডাঙৰীয়া ধুবদীলৈ গৈছিল তেতিয়া ধুবদীৰ বাইজে এইবিষয়ে অসুৰোধ জনাইছিল। বোধকৰোঁ সেই কথাটো তেখেতৰ মনত আছে।

মই আৰু বেচি কথা নকওঁ। এই কথাটো কৈয়ে মই বক্তব্যৰ সামৰণি মাৰিম। মোৰ কথা হ'ল এই যে, গোৱালপাৰা বাসীয়ে ভুখ কৰে যে গোৱালপাৰাৰ উন্নয়নৰ কাৰণে কোনো উল্লেখযোগ্য আঁচনি লোৱা হোৱা নাই। মই কওঁ যে মোৰ জিলাত যিবিলাক বঙালী এল্ পি স্কুল আছিল সেইবিলাকত বঙালী গুচাই অসমীয়া কৰা হৈছে—এই অসমীয়া লৰা বিলাকৰ উচ্চ শিক্ষাৰ বাবে বিদ্যাপাড়াত এখন অসমীয়া হাইস্কুল খোলা হৈছে, গতৰ্ণমেটে সেই স্কুলখনত এই পৰ্য্যন্ত কোনো সাহায্য কৰা নাই। সেই বিষয়েও চৰকাৰে বিবেচনা কৰি চাব। লগতে অতীত জিলাৰ উন্নয়নৰ লগে লগে গোৱালপাৰা বাসীকো সমভাৱে উন্নতি লাভ কৰিব পাৰে তাৰ প্ৰতি চৰকাৰে চকু দিয়ে।

অবশেষত, সুন্দৰ সূত্ৰী বাজেট এখন সদনত দাঙি ধৰা কাৰণে বিত্তমন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ৰ শলাগ জনাই মোৰ বক্তৃতা শেষ কৰিলোঁ।

—নমস্কাৰ—

Shri BISHNULAL UPADHAYAYA (Gohpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, I rise to offer my thanks to the Hon. Finance Minister for he has been kind enough to deliver his Budget speech here. That he has taken pains to prepare the Budget speech in which he has stated all the important problems of the State is an admitted fact, yet some of our friends termed it as only an Essay of a school boy. Sir, although the speech is a brief one, it has covered almost all the important facts that are necessary for us to know even better than when it is a comparatively big one. As such it is not an essay of a school boy. To me it is a most carefully worded speech which has laid bare almost all facts and important problems of the State with various schemes for their solution. There is in it an optimistic outlook rather than a pessimistic one. Sir, although we have to wait for the results of developmental works in our social and economic life, yet the establishment of the Oil Refinery, extension of the railway line to North Lakhimpur, Jute Mill, Paper Pulp Mill and Cement Factory will surely go a long way in developing our country. So also the establishments of Panchayats, State Trading in food grains, education policy, minor Irrigation schemes and all these things are now in the process of evolution and not revolution. Sir, the prosperity and happiness of our country depends on our co-operation and good will. Therefore, we should all of us put our heads together and try to overcome all our difficulties and handicaps. Sir, in the Budget, it is expected that education should be given the second priority, because unless we are in a position to give proper education to our people and understand all the technicalities, we shall not be able to proceed ahead in its true perspective. So I request Government to see that more money should be given to improve the lot of the primary schools and Sanscrit schools who will in turn help to teach the students to pass the title examinations in Vyakaran, Kavya, Jyotish,

Upanishad, Puran and Vedas. At present we find that these poor school teachers are being denied the fruit of their labours. The students who come out successful from these schools are getting the graduates salary in Aided or Government High schools; whereas the poor Pandits of the Sanskrit Tols are getting very very low salary. They are getting a salary of Rs. 30/- to Rs. 40/- per month which is quite less than the salary of a chowkidar of M. V. or M. E. School. This is simply an irony of fate. If the Government think that these tols are not in a position to cope with the time and contribute to the spread of education they should abolish such tols for good and if they find utility of such tols then it is essentially necessary to raise the status of these poor teachers to the status of a Guru. Next Sir, In the march of industrial development the north bank of the Brahmaputra is utterly neglected. No attempt has so far been made to establish any big Industry there. No doubt, the case of north bank is similar to the treatment which Assam used to receive in the hands of the Central Government for the last few years. There is heavy prospect of mineral and other resources in the north bank. The Subansiri river in north Lakhimpur which is commonly known as "Subarnasiri", that is a treasure of gold, I may inform the House that there is heavy deposit of wealth in that river. There is also a good prospect of lime stone, coal, lac, cane, Agar, Plywood industry in the north bank, therefore, my humble submission to Government is that Government should draw up a preliminary report as to the possibilities of big industries which may come up in that area, therefore, I request Govt. to see that first priority should be given in the Third Five Year Plan to North Bank. Sir, the North Trunk road is the only life line to the east of Bharali upto North Lakhimpur. After nationalisation of this route, the State Transport buses are the only means of transport, but I want to inform the House that the buses in that area are so very unreliable and the people are not definite regarding the time of their arrival at their destinations and the passengers are at the sametime undergoing many troubles on the road. The number of buses placed on the road is not sufficient and the frequent breakdowns are causing much inconvenience and annoyance to the travelling public. Still more the intending passengers cannot get seats in the buses even at the time of needs and many of them are left out on the road side helplessly. In this connection, I would like to read out to the House, a telegram and a letter which I have just received "Bisnual Upadhyaya Shillong (Telegram) Transport buses not sufficient at all to meet the rush of passengers aaa More buses required aaa Public greatly dissatisfied with present state aaa Immediate action solicited.

NOMAL BHUYAN

Secretary. Mondal Congress Committee Gohpur."

“কুকুৰ মেকুৰীৰ দৰে যাত্ৰী ষ্টেশ্যনত পৰি থাকে—জৰ্জৰ নাই। হাৰাজানৰ পৰা জামুগুৰিলৈ যাবলৈ হলে তেজপুৰৰ টিকেত লব লাগে। প্ৰথমে দুবৰ যাত্ৰীৰ টিকেত দিয়ে গতিকে বহুত যাত্ৰী বৈ থাকে। যদি Manage কৰিব নোৱাৰে তেন্তে হাৰাজানৰ পৰা তেজপুৰলৈ Up and down দুখন প্ৰাইভেট ‘বাচ’ দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰক।”

Sir, this state of affair should not continue in giving transport facility to the travelling public specially of this peculiar area. I hope Government will see to this and should not think the transport department only in terms

of a profit or a losing concern. I therefore request Government to see that sufficient buses are placed on the Tezpur-Hawajan road and make arrangement for proper servicing of buses there.

Sir, coming to my own constituency, I would like to ventilate a few grievances in certain matters. For the information of the House, I would like to say that the Kulaguri bund was proposed to be taken up by the P. W. D. (E & D) last year. The Minister-in-charge of E & D who visited that area last year assured the public that the work in question would be taken up from the next winter. The Additional Chief Engineer, E & D also directed the Executive Engineer, Tezpur to take up the work immediately. Accordingly plans and estimates were made and submitted to Govt. But till to-day the work is not yet taken up for reasons best known to the Government. I request Government to look into this matter and take up construction of the bund as early as possible. In this connection I like also to say that the rivers Solengi and Chhatrang in Gohpur Mouza, have become the rivers of sorrow. Both these rivers have diverted their courses to the paddy fields and thereby damaging the crops. I suggest that some small projects may be taken up during the Third Five Year Plan to remove the difficulties of the people of that area who have been suffering so long. Lastly, Sir, I want to say a few words about the Behali Veterinary dispensary, for the construction of this dispensary, a plot of land at a very suitable site was dereserved from the V. G. R. The District Officer has already submitted the plans and estimates to the Govt. but the Veterinary dispensary has not yet been constructed. The five mouzas who are looked after by the Veterinary Assistant Surgeon from Behali are left to the mercy of God. Because the dispensary building is no more there and the doctor is also transferred to other place long ago. So I hope Government will please look to this and take necessary action to expedite construction of the Veterinary Dispensary at Behali as early as possible to remove the difficulties of the people.

With these few words, Sir, I resume my seat.

* Shri NILMONEY BARTHAUR (Dibrugarh) : Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, I congratulate the Finance Minister for the healthy tone of his budget speech. I think for the first time, there was an attempt on the part of the Government to understand the basic problems of the State. The budget proposals for 1960-61 do not reflect a realistic tone. Apart from the fact that this budget is a rational budget, it is just an unrealistic one. Many hon. Members of this House have congratulated the Finance Minister for presenting this budget, but I cannot persuade myself to fall in line with them because we know that in the last analysis a surplus budget is a budget which denies goods and services to the people and therefore it is ruinous. I donot have grudge if the Finance Minister had proposed more investments for productive purposes in the Third Five Year Plan for that matter presented a deficit budget.

We have seen that productive investments are less and the Government has proposed to take up transport, roads and building programmes in an unplanned manner. The building item is shown as asset. But I think it is unproductive. A huge sum of money has been spent year after

year in building but I think the Government should spend less on building because it is less productive. The question is whether the Finance Minister has been able to get at the basic problems of our State. What is the position today? We have resources of various kinds. We have natural resources, we have idle unemployed man resources. But how to utilise them is a big question today. Many hon. Members have aired their grievances for their own constituencies as well as for State. They demanded schools, hospitals, good roads and scholarships.

Ours is a welfare state. So the people have every right to demand for some concessions and privileges from the Government. But the question is how to get them. Everybody has demanded but nobody except a few has suggested the means. If I remember Shri Goswami has suggested to shift the Auction Market from Calcutta to Gauhati. If we examine the last five years budget, we will find that assets have been divided five heads. The resources from the taxes formed 50 percent of the total receipt of the State in 1955-56 and came down to 47 percent in the year 1959-60. It would also be coming down to 47 percent in the coming year. We have seen that main sources of income is the taxation. We should therefore see that for the economic development it is not possible to resort to direct taxation. One have got to bear in mind that in our State the sales tax is not properly collected. This department is not only very inefficient but corrupted also. There are innumerable big merchants who have evaded the payment of their taxes. But the small shop keepers are unduly harassed whereas the big merchants are encouraged to avoid payment of their taxes. If this source of tax is properly collected then our State will get a sum of Rs. 2 crores yearly.

Next, I want to speak about the Central grant. In this score also the grant is increasing. In 1955-56 the Central subsidy was 31 percent and this has increased to 35.8 percent in the present. It shows that the Central grant is gradually increasing and we are expecting more from the Centre. One thing I want to impress upon the Government is that our Government should endeavour to satisfy the Finance Commission for greater allocation of funds in view of the strategic importance of this State. We should impress upon the Commission that our country is surrounded by the borders of China, Burma, Tibet and Pakistan and we have to entertain huge forces for security measures. And unless this frontier is properly guarded the security of our country is also not safe. To tighten security measures, we need money and therefore the Central Government should give more subsidy to our State.

Apart from this, our state is the only state where petroleum is produced. Our state has also good share in earning foreign exchange for our tea. Therefore our Government should impress upon the Finance Commission when it visits Assam for the greater allocation of funds. The Government also committed to develop Pandu as river port. When this port will be developed, it would be possible to bring the Auction Market from Calcutta; because the bulk of the Assam Tea is auctioned in Calcutta. There are so many problems. But where the is solution? I therefore suggest that the government should try to develop river transport otherwise we will not make any headway. At present our relation with Pakistan has improved. We should explore the possibility of starting steamer navigation jointly

with the government of Pakistan. If possible we should try to develop river transport from Dibrugarh to Calcutta and this will give impetus to our industry. If that is not possible, I think atleast the portion of the river transport that fall in our State should be nationalised. This will benefit the industry of our State.

Next comes the receipt side of the income. The property income comes to 52 percent of the total receipt in 1955-56. Govt. is aware when the Govt. of India taking this matter and the State Govt. should have known that income from this source is dwindling and the Govt. machinery is very weak.

Our Govt. should give more emphasis on Forest industries, for example, Ply wood factory, tar and resin factory etc. Resin may be utilised for paper manufacture. We may have vegetable oil industry which may serve to establish other industries. If Govt. is taking interest in these industries, either by participating in the share capital or by giving encouragement for this purpose, it is necessary to develop our transport communication, and by doing this, I think, our national income can be enhanced. In our State, it is not possible to link all the areas by railways. So road transport system must be there. For this purpose, it is necessary to nationalise more roads. I think, it will be more advantageous if roads and transport communication is put under one Department, so that proper survey and proper attention can be given to this road transport system. Here, the Finance Minister has rightly pointed out that unless we develop our transport system and power potentialities we cannot make any headway in the industrial development of our country, and for that purpose the Central Govt. should be convinced to give greater attention in this respect. Unless these potentialities are improved, the country is not going to prosper and the economic condition will not be stronger. It is worthwhile to remember that the Govt. of India have decided to extend the broad gauge of the N. E. Railway line upto Siliguri. It may not be possible to extend the same line upto Gauhati in the near future.

Now, the second factor is regarding development of power. The Finance Minister has realised its importance, but I feel that greater emphasis should have been given for the development of cheap power. We have only one such power project at this moment which is Umtru Hydroelectric Project. Of course, Barapani Umium Project is not going to give power before 1961. The Umium Barapani Project will be able to generate power of about 8400 K.W. Umium Barapani Project, when completed, will give only 3600 K.W. of power. Here, I want to stress that the electrical energy thus obtained will not be enough to develop our country.

Regarding Kapily Project many honourable Members have spoken about this. It is a very important project. In the first stage, by spending about 15 crores of rupees, we can have about 92000

K.W. By spending about 7 crores in the Umium Barapani project, when completed, we may have about 3600 K.W. In the second stage of the Kapily project, when completed, we will expect about 2,3600 K. W. and in the third and fourth stages we can expect (?). In mentioning the above figures, there may be an error of about 5% or so. Taking together the total cost per KW in Kapily Project will be 800, whereas the total cost per KW in respect of Umtru Project is 6200 and Umium Barapani Project 2200 per KW. So, the Kapily Project will give us cheaper power in the long run. While surveying this project one important factor that is seismographic survey, has been omitted. We have no knowledge of the rock formation. It is necessary that before we take up this matter, Govt. should take this survey.

Apart from the electric potentialities, the Kapily project has many other multifarious advantages. It will help in irrigating the fields and thus it will be useful for the land.

Now again, the Govt. has taken a proposal to utilise the gas found at Naharkatiya to start a fertiliser plant at Namrup. It is a costly project for which help from the Central Govt. will invariably be required. Govt. should expedite the matter so that the fertiliser plant is established soon in the public sector. Along with this gas plant, with the residue of this plant another industry like synthetic rubber, carbon black etc. may grow up. Therefore if Govt. should take up these schemes in right earnest, I think, we will be able to tackle all that are stagnant on firm basis and at the same time, it is necessary to put our agriculture on firm footing. This will certainly change the pattern of our agrigarian policy. For the development of agriculture, Govt. should give facilities to use not only the waste lands, marshy land and all other cultivable land, but also some forest lands—otherwise our country will remain always backward. I do not believe the figures given by the Statistic Department are correct. The yield per acre has increased during last 8 years by at least one maund. The yield per acre has gone down, because they have not taken into account the new planned and improved method, they have not taken into account the enormous amount of money spent on reclamation of land and they have not taken into account the enormous amount of money spent under irrigation schemes. If all these factors are taken into consideration we find that yield has gone up by more than one maund. Without agrarian economy our State cannot improve. Here greater emphasis is to be laid on land reforms, extensive cultivation and in raising the production per acre, and for that peasantry must be taken into confidence, the local self Govt., viz., the Panchayats should be taken into confidence, and the panchyats should be given direct guidance so that peasantry may be enthused to produce more and to increase their production per unit by taking to improved method of cultivation, improved seeds and better manures and also by taking to collective farming. Now unless this is done, even though we have industries, those industries will come to a stand still after some time and there will be unemployment and these unemployed people would rush to the town and ask for job and a dislocation will

come after 10 years. So that problem must be tackled from now on.

Now along with the taking up of the industrial projects it is necessary to develop communication and transport and roads and also land reform and taking measures for enhancing the production per acre. We must also bear in mind the most important aspect of the whole thing viz., who will implement all these schemes? It is the administration. Unless we have efficient and responsive administration, whatever scheme we take, it won't be properly implemented, and to have an efficient, responsive administration several factors are necessary. Firstly, it must be integrated and efficient. Now for that purpose it is necessary that Govt. should take strictest measure to purify the administration, to purge the administration of all the corrupt and inefficient elements starting from the top—from Engineer down to the Orderly. A purifying campaign should be conducted to purge all the corrupt and inefficient elements. I won't grudge if a Minister is asked to resign because of corruption, inefficiency or nepotism. Of course the reason should be made known to the Legislature. So a campaign should be there.

Secondly, the administration should be decentralised. Now Govt. have taken the scheme of decentralisation after handing over some powers to the Panchayats. Then decentralisation may start at the lower level. Decentralisation must also start on the State level. There should not be concentration of power in the department of Finance. Once the Budget is passed, e. g., in the Forest Department, so many money for contingency, so many temporary upper division and lower division assistants—for all these there should not be any going about to the Finance department. Finance department should be there just to give a check, to prevent wastage, and that check can be given by deputing one representative of the Finance deptt. to every department, and in addition to that there should be audit check. When a department makes a mistake he will check it, and also audit check will be there.

The third most important factor is that to have a democratic Govt. the capital must be before the eyes of the people. If the capital remains here at K. & J. Hills, we cannot have a democratic Govt. It must be run before the eyes of the people. So, the capital should be shifted to the plains as early as possible. But the problem is a vast one. To shift the capital, in the least, it will cost 30 crores of rupees, and it will take time. So, if we divert all our energy for 5 years and also divert all the money i.e. 30 crores, just for the shifting of the capital, that would be ruinous for all the development projects. But henceforth no extension should be made at Shillong. All the new offices should be transferred to the plains. The capital should be decentralised and the important Govt. Offices, viz., Agriculture Deptt., Education Deptt., Flood Control and Rural Development Departments, may be shifted to the plains. Let the Headquarter be decentralised so that the Government can run in a democratic way.

The third point is that to have active participation of the people in the Government, the Government must be run on the language of the people. Much has been said about making Assamese the official language. But the problem is not so easy as it appears to be. Though Assamese is the predominant language of the State, there are other important

regional languages, and the Constitution gives protection to all the linguistic minorities. The purpose of declaring Assamese as the official language has two-fold aspects. Firstly the people may directly participate in the Govt., understand the Government, and secondly to unify the entire State, and that can only be done by pursuing the people to speak their languages, to accept the fact and also to recognise this fact. So, for that purpose, I think our Hill brothers will easily understand these factors, e.g., if Assam is declared a multi-lingual State then there would be difficulty. For example a Khasi Magistrate will write down judgment in Khasi language. But if the gentleman is transferred to Gauhati and asked to deliver a judgment in Assamese, it will be difficult for him to do so. Therefore, there will be saturation. Our hill brothers will understand these facts, and to have a easy solution of this problem, I suggest that the Govt. should notify a conference of the representatives of the different District Councils and the different linguistic groups so that the problem may be discussed thread-bare and the solution may be taken in that direction.

Shri MALIA TANTI (Doom Dooma) : মাননীয় উপাধ্যক্ষ

মহোদয়, বিত্তমন্ত্রী ডাঙৰীয়াই বাহি বাজেট এখন এই সদনত দাঙি ধৰাত মই তেখেতক ধন্যবাদ দিছো। তেখেতে এখনি দীঘলীয়া ভাষণৰ জৰিয়তে দেশৰ সমস্ৰাবলীৰ বিবৰণ দিয়াত আমি আনন্দিত হৈছো আৰু লগতে আশা কৰিছো যেন তেখেত আৰু মুখ্যমন্ত্রী শ্ৰীচলিহা দেৱৰ নেতৃত্বত আমাৰ দেশে দোপতদোপে উন্নতি কৰি এখন প্ৰকৃত সমাজবাদী ৰাষ্ট্ৰ ৰচনা কৰিব পাৰে।

এইখিনিতে এটা কথা দুখেৰে কওঁ যে আজি ডিব্ৰুগড় মহকুমাই স্বাধীনতা অৰ্জনৰ পিচত বিভিন্ন আঁচনি আৰু জনহিতকৰ কামত সুবিচাৰ নাপালে বুলি ভাবো। এনেই এই ডিব্ৰুগড় মহকুমাৰ পিচপৰা অসমতকৈ, সেই হিচাবে মোৰ সমষ্টিৰ ডুমডুমাৰ গাওঁবিলাকত আজিলৈ কোনো ৰাস্তা পত্ৰলিৰ সুবিধা নোহোৱাত সেই অঞ্চলৰ বাহিৰে গভীৰ দুখ প্ৰকাশ কৰিছে। মই এই কথা উল্লেখ কৰিছো এই কাৰণেই যে মোৰ সমষ্টিত এই ডুমডুমা খনো সোমাইছে এই টাউনৰো কোনো সুবিধা আজিলৈকে দেখা নগল। আৰু তাত যি বিৰাট গাওঁ আছে তাত আজি ১২ বছৰ ধৰি এটা ৰাস্তাঘাট নহল বা এখন ডাক্তৰ খানাৰো কোনো সুবিধা পোৱা নাই। সেই গাওঁবিলাকত কোনোপিনৰ পৰা কোনো উন্নতিয়েই হোৱা নাই।

আজি দীঘলতৰং গাওঁৰ পৰা গুহিজনলৈ যাবলৈ মাত্ৰ ৭ মাইল ৰাস্তা আছে। এই ৭ মাইল ৰাস্তা নিৰ্মাণ কৰিলে সেই গাওঁ দুখনৰ সুবিধা হোৱাৰ লগে লগে আৰু ডুমডুমাৰ বাহিৰেও সুবিধা হয়। কিয়নো এই ৰাস্তা তিন চুকীয়াৰ পৰা দীঘলতৰং গাওঁলৈ আহিছে আৰু এই ৰাস্তাটো মাত্ৰ ৭ মাইল দীঘল। সেই ৭ মাইলো নিৰ্মাণ কৰিবলৈ মই ছবাবো কোৱেশ্যন কৰিছিলো আৰু ২।১ খন লিখি দিয়া হৈছে। তাৰ উপৰিও চৰকাৰে কোনো ব্যৱস্থা হাতত লোৱা দেখা নগল, গতিকে চৰকাৰক অনুৰোধ

কৰিছো। কিন্তু বৰ পৰিতাপৰ কথা যে আঙিনাকৈ চৰকাৰে সেই ৭ মাইল বাস্তাকো নিৰ্মাণ নকৰিলে।

অকল সেইয়েই নহয় সেই গৰীব বাইজৰ চিকিৎসাৰ কাৰণে এখন ডাক্তৰখানাও সেই অঞ্চলত নাই। সঁচাকৈ মই বৰ দুখ পাইছো। আমাৰ কথাবিলাকলৈ চৰকাৰে অলপ দৃষ্টিপাত কৰা উচিত। সদনত মাননীয় সদস্য শ্ৰীযুত দেবেন হাজৰিকাই যোৱা ৮.৩.৬০ তাৰিখে এটি Unstarred Question দিছিল। প্ৰশ্নটোৰ নম্বৰ আছিল ৩৩। উত্তৰত দিয়া হৈছিল হাপজান অঞ্চলত N. E. S. Block কৰিছে। মই জানো ইয়াত কোনো তেনে N.E.S. ব্লক স্থাপন হোৱা নাই। আক এই কথা অসত্য বুলি কও। (voice—‘তাত চেদ’ ব্লক আছে) চেদ ব্লক আছে নে নাই এই কুৱেচনত উল্লেখ নাই আক মাননীয় মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে যে এনে উত্তৰ দিব—মই আশা কৰিব নোৱাৰিছিলো। মই সেই সমষ্টিৰ কথা ভালকৈ জানো যিহেতু মই তাৰ পৰাই নিৰ্বাচিত হৈ আহিছো। উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আজিৰ সদনত প্ৰত্যেক মাননীয় সদস্যই নিজৰ নিজৰ সমষ্টি যে পিচপৰা তাকেই উচ্চাৰণ কৰিছে আক মোৰ ফালৰ পৰা কওঁ যে, ওপৰত উল্লিখিত মোৰ হাপজান অঞ্চলটো ৰাজ্যৰ সকলোবিলাক অঞ্চলতকৈ পিচপৰা। ইয়াত মাত্ৰ ৭৮ টা মান স্কুল আছে; আক ডুমডুমাত এখন হাইস্কুল আছে। তাৰো আৰ্থিক অবস্থা বেয়া। কোনো কোনো সময়ত একোটা ‘নন ৰেকাৰিং’ গ্ৰান্ট পায় কিন্তু সিও সময়মতে নাপায়। হাপজানত নতুনকৈ এটা হাইস্কুল খুলিছে তাত এতিয়ালৈকে কোনো গ্ৰান্ট চৰকাৰৰ ফালৰ পৰা পোৱা নাই। এই পিচপৰা অঞ্চলটোত চৰকাৰৰ তৰফৰ পৰা কোনোৰকম উন্নতিৰ আঁচনি লোৱা হোৱা নাই। ই বৰ পৰিতাপৰ কথা। এই অঞ্চলৰ বাইজ অতি পিচপৰা সম্প্ৰদায়ৰ লোক তাত বসবাস কৰি আছে। ‘একচ্ টি গাৰদেন লেবাৰ’, মটক মৰাণেৰে ভৰা। এই মানুহবিলাক একেবাৰে অশিক্ষিত; স্বাধীনতাৰ পিচৰ পৰা আজি বাৰ বছৰৰ পিচতো তেওঁলোকে কোনোৰকমৰ সমকালীনকাৰ পোহৰ দিয়া নাই—স্বাধীনতাৰ উপলব্ধিটো দূৰৰেই কথা।

উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, ইয়াতে উলুটোপ বুলি এখন গাওঁ আছে—ইয়াক কলীয়া পানী কাৰাগাৰ বুলিব পাৰি। ইয়াৰ চাৰিওফালে নদী আক জান আছে। মই এই সদনত কেইবাবাৰো এই গাওঁখনৰ কথা উল্লেখ কৰিছিলো আক তাত দুখন দলং দিলে বাইজৰ ওলোৱা সোমোৱা, হাৰ্টবজাৰ কৰাৰ সুবিধা হয়। কিন্তু দুখৰ বিষয় এতিয়াও তেনে কোনো দলং নহল। দলং দুখনত নো কিমান টকা খৰচ হ'লহেতেন? ৫১৬ হাজাৰৰ অধিক নালাগে। সেই ঠাই ‘একচ্ টি গাৰদেন’ লেবাৰ আছে বুলিয়েই নেকি চৰকাৰে অবহেলা কৰিছে মই বুজি নাপাও।

তাৰ পিচত চাহশিল্পৰ মজুৰ সকলৰ সম্বন্ধে দুই চাৰিষাৰ কথা কওঁ। Plantation Labour Act মতে চাহবাগিচাৰ মজুৰ সকলে যি সা-সুবিধা পাব লাগিছিল সেই বিলাক মোটেই পোৱা নাই। চাহ বাগানৰ লেবাৰ সকলৰ থকা ঘৰ সজাৰ আইন মতে ব্যৱস্থা হোৱা নাই। ১০০টা ঘৰৰ ভিতৰত ৯০টা ঘৰেই অৱস্থা এই যে ব'দ আৰু বৰষুণৰ দিনত ঘৰত সুমাই থাকিবৰ উপায় নাই। বৰষুণৰ দিনত ওপৰত চাৰি বা টিন পেলাই নললে সেই ঘৰত থাকিব নোৱাৰি পানী ঘৰৰ ভিতৰত ৩৪ ইঞ্চিলৈকে জমা হৈ থাকে এই বিলাকেই লেবাৰ বিভাগৰ কাম এতিয়ালৈকে হৈছে বুলি কব পাৰি— যি বিলাক কাম চাহশিল্পৰ বহুৱাৰ কাৰণে লোৱা হৈছে অথবা কৰা হৈছে তাক কাম বুলি ভাবিব নোৱাৰি। আগতে কোম্পানীয়ে যি ঘৰ দিছিল তাৰ অৱস্থা অনুকম্প হলেও এতিয়াৰ ঘৰৰ তুলনাত কিছু ভাল আছিল বুলিয়েই কব লাগিব। এতিয়াৰ ঘৰত যি 'চিমনি' দিছে— ধূৱা নোলাই কমৰ ভিতৰলৈহে ঘূৰি আহে। এইটো হৈছে চিমনিৰ অৱস্থা, আৰু গা ধুবলৈ যি 'বাথ' কম বনাই দিছে— তাত সোমাই কোনো কাম কৰিব নোৱাৰি, গা ধোৱাত বাদেই দিয়ক, তাৰ উচ্চতা ৪।৫ ফুট। এইয়ে প্ৰকৃত ৰূপ।

Sri BISWADEV SARMA (Deputy Minister, Labour) :
আপুনি কোন কোন চাহ বাগিচাৰ কথা কৈছে নাম কবনে ?

Sri MALIA TATI (Doom-Dooma) : ডুমডুমা টি কম্পেনী বুলিলেই সকলো সামৰি লব। মোটৰ ওপৰত গোটেই ডিব্ৰুগৰ মহকুমাৰ চাহ বাগান বিলাকেই তেনে অৱস্থাত আছে, তাৰ পিচত—চাহ বাগিচা বিলাকত যি ডাক্তৰখানা আছে—তাৰ অৱস্থা শোক লগা। বেমাৰীৰ খোৱাৰ দুৰৱস্থা। তাত বোগীৰ কাৰণে যি আটা আদি দিয়া হয়, সভ্যজগতৰ মানুহৰ ভক্ষণৰ সি উপযোগী নহয়। তাৰোপৰি বোগীৰ বিচনাত আঠুৱা নাই— মহৰ প্ৰকোপত থাকিব নোৱাৰি। মই চৰকাৰক অনুৰোধ জনাও যেন গাখীৰ মাছ মাংছ আদিৰ সুব্যৱস্থা চৰকাৰে অনতি পলমে কৰিব বুলি আশা কৰিলো।

তাৰোপৰি ১৯৫২ চনত মজুৰৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰে যি নিম্নতম দৰ্ম্মহাৰ আইন বলৱত কৰিছিল— তাত খৰি পানীৰ ব্যৱস্থা আছিল যদিও কোনো বৰকমৰ খৰিৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰা হোৱা নাই। বতাহ ধুমুহাত কেতিয়াবা গছ-গছনি ভাগি পৰিলেও সেই বিলাক গছ অন্যান্য বাগিছা মালিকে মজুৰক নিদি ঠিকাদাৰক বিক্ৰী কৰি দিয়ে। কেতিয়াবা মজুৰে সেই গছ অনা দেখিলে বাগানৰ চাহাবে—তেওঁলোকৰ নাম কাটি দিয়ে অথবা শাস্তি দিয়ে। বাগিচাৰ পৰা খৰি বুতলি আনা দেখিলে মেনেজাৰে নাম কাতি দিয়াও বহুত বাগিচাত দেখাযায়, বাগান প্ৰতি নামকাটা মানুহ ৫৬ কৈ আছে। আনহাতে চাহগছ বিলাক যেতিয়া উভলি দিয়া হয়, সেই বিলাকো মজুৰক খৰি কৰিবলৈ নিদি বিক্ৰী কৰে, গতিকে ৫২ চনৰ পৰা খতি

পূৰণ সহ অতি সোনকালে মজুতৰক খৰিৰ যোগান দিয়াৰ লাগে বুলি চৰকাৰক অনোধ কৰিছো—

(সময়ৰ সংকেট)

বাগানৰ ২।১ বিঘা মাটি বহুৱাক খেতি কৰিবৰ বাবে বাগানৰ চাহাবে দিয়ে যদিও সেই খেতিৰ ঠৈ অংশ বাগানে কাটি নিয়ে। এই চাউল কটাটো বৰ দুখৰ কথা। বাগানৰ মাটিত খেতি কৰি কোনো মতে ২।৩ মাহৰ বাবে চাউল পায় তাৰ পৰাই আকৌ ঠৈ কাটি নিয়ে। তাৰ উপৰিও যেতিয়া দেশত খাদ্য বস্তুৰ অনাটন হয় তেতিয়া বাগানত ফেয়াৰ প্ৰাইচ দোকানৰ কোনো সুবিধা দিয়া নহয়। অথচ লেবাৰৰ চাউল কটাত হলে কেতিয়াও পাহৰি নাজায় বা বন্ধ নহয়। গতিকে চৰকাৰক অনুৰোধ জনাইছো যে চাউল কটা নিয়মটো এইবাৰৰ পৰা একেবাবে উঠাই দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা যাতে চৰকাৰে কৰে আৰু খাদ্য বস্তুৰ অনাটনৰ সময়ত যাতে ফেয়াৰ প্ৰাইচ দোকানৰ ব্যৱস্থা বাগানত হয় তাৰ বাবে চৰকাৰে ব্যৱস্থা কৰি দিব বুলি আশা কৰিলো।

মজুতৰ হাজিৰা বঢ়াই দিয়াৰ কথা ভাষণত উল্লেখ আছে কিন্তু হাজিৰা বঢ়াই দিলে কি হব। মোৰ ঘৰতে মোৰ পৰিবাৰ, মোৰ বাপ, লৰা-ছোৱালী আদিয়ে কাম কৰে ময়ো M.L.A. হিচাবে ২৫০ টকা পাও তথাপিও ভালদৰে চলিব নোৱাৰি। তেনেহলে বাগিচা মজুতৰ কি উপায় হব পাৰে, হাজিৰা বঢ়ালেই নহয় নিবহুৱা মানুহক কাম দিব পাৰিলেহে সমস্যা দূৰ হব। বাগানৰ মজুতৰ ঘৰত বহুতো নিবহুৱা মানুহ আছে। প্ৰায় প্ৰত্যেক ঘৰতে নিবহুৱা মানুহ আছে তেওঁলোকক কামৰ কিবা ব্যৱস্থা চৰকাৰৰ তৰফৰ পৰা একবেচ নং বঢ়াই হলেও এই নিবহুৱা লৰা-ছোৱালিক কাম পাব পৰা ব্যৱস্থা কৰা হব বুলি আশা কৰিলো।

উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, বাগানৰ এচিচ্টেণ্ট মেনেজাৰ এতিয়াও বাহিৰৰ পৰা লয়— বাগিচাৰ কাম কৰি থকা জমাদাৰ, কেবাগী আদিৰ অভিজ্ঞতা থকা স্বত্তেও তেওঁলোকক এইবোৰ কামত লোৱা নহয়। কথাত শুনা যায় যে এতিয়া বিলাতৰ পৰা চাহাব অহা বন্ধ হৈছে বুলি জানিব পাইছিলো কিন্তু এতিয়াও অহা দেখা যায় ইঞ্জিনিয়াৰ চাহাবৰ কামৰ বাবে বিলাতৰ পৰা চাহাব আনে এই ইঞ্জিনিয়াৰ চাহাব সকলে একো কামকে নাজানে আনকি সো ফালে নট ঘূৰালে টান হয় নে বাও ফালে ঘূৰালে টান হয় তাকো নাজানে সি হল বিলাতি ইঞ্জিনিয়াৰ— তাতকৈ বেচি ভাল কাম জনা হেড টি হাউচ বাবু আৰু বাগিচাত ফিটাৰ বাবে তাতকৈ দুগুণ কাম জানে অথচ তেওঁলোকে নিজৰ অভিজ্ঞতাৰ যোগেদি বহুত কাম জানে ও কৰিব পাৰে তথাপি তেওঁলোকক এই কামৰ বাবে লোৱা নহয়।

এইবোৰ কথা চৰকাৰে জানিবৰ বাবে চৰকাৰৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰিলো

আশা কৰো চৰকাৰে এইবোৰ কথাৰ প্ৰতি বিশেষ মন দিব আৰু যাতে তেনেকুৱা কৰ্মচাৰীক ইঞ্জিনিয়াৰ কামত অতি সোনকালে নিয়োগ কৰিবৰ সুব্যৱস্থা কৰিব বুলি চৰকাৰক অনুৰোধ কৰিলো, আৰো বাহিৰৰ পৰা অনা এচিচ্‌টেণ্ট মেনেজাৰ যি সুবিধা পাই বাগিচাৰ পৰা প্ৰমোচন পুৱা এচিচ্‌টেণ্ট মেনেজাৰেও যাতে সেই সুবিধাৰ পৰা বঞ্চিত নহয় তাৰ বাবে চৰকাৰৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰিলো আৰু মোৰ বক্তব্য সামৰিলো।

Shrimati PADMAKUMARI GOHAIN (Moran) : মাননীয় উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, বিত্তমন্ত্ৰীক ধন্যবাদ জনালো এখন কৰ নলগা বাজেট দাঙি ধৰাৰ কাৰণে। কৃষি-খাদ্য উন্নয়ন, ভেটেৰিনাৰী, গাওঁ পঞ্চায়ত, সমবায় শিক্ষা, বানপানী প্ৰতিৰোধ, জনস্বাস্থ্য, শিল্প, মাটিনীতি, বনবিভাগ ক্ষুদ্ৰ আৰু গৃহ-শিল্প, বনুৱা সাহায্য আৰু পুণৰবসতি, ট্ৰাইবেল, আৰু অন্তৰ্গত সকলৰ উন্নয়ন শিল্প ইত্যাদিৰ জৰিয়তে কেনেকৈ দেশখন আগবঢ়াই নিব পাৰি তাৰ আঁচনি দাঙি ধৰি বিত্তমন্ত্ৰীয়ে এখন ক্ষুদ্ৰ সবল বাজেট দাঙি ধৰিছে। তেখেতৰ ভাষণত সকলো বিষয়ত প্ৰাধান্য দিয়াই দেখা গৈছে। কিন্তু এটা বিষয় আৰু স্পষ্ট হোৱা হলে আমি আৰু সন্তোষ পালোহেতেন।

মহিলা আৰু ছাত্ৰীৰ শিক্ষাৰ প্ৰতি তেখেতৰ ভাষণত উল্লেখ নথকাত আমি এই বিষয়টোৰ প্ৰতি চৰকাৰে গুৰুত্ব বৰকৈ দিব খোজা নাই বুলি অনুমান হৈছে। মই যোৱা বাজেট অধিবেশনত মহিলা শিক্ষাৰ মান বেচি কৰিবৰ কাৰণে এজন A.D.P.I লৈ মহিলা শিক্ষাৰ বিভাগ বেলেগ কৰি হলেও এই বিষয়ত স্কুল আদি বঢ়াবৰ লাগে বুলি কৈছিলো। কিন্তু এবছৰত এই শিক্ষাৰ কোনো নতুন পৰিকল্পনা দেখা নোপালো। গতানুগতিক-ভাবে চলি আহিছে মাত্ৰ।

উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মহিলা আৰু ছোৱালীৰ শিক্ষাৰ প্ৰসাৰতা লাভ কৰিব নোৱাৰিলে চৰকাৰৰ কোনো উন্নয়ন কাৰ্য্য কাৰ্য্যকৰী হ'ব নোৱাৰে। কাৰণ দেশৰ আধা মহিলা এই পুৰুষৰ সমানে আধা মহিলাৰ সংখ্যা নিৰক্ষৰ হৈ থাকিলে সেই জাতি সেই দেশৰ প্ৰকৃত উন্নতি হ'ব নোৱাৰে। ল'ৰাৰ সমানে আজি ছোৱালীৰ শিক্ষা পোৱাৰ চৰকাৰে সুবিধা দিব পৰা নাই। জিলা কেইখনত থকা হাইস্কুল কেইখনত ছোৱালীৰ অনুপাতে ঠাই নোহোৱা হৈছে। এখন স্কুলত পুৰাৰ পৰা ক্লাছ লৈয়ো স্কুলত নাম লগাব নোৱাৰি ছোৱালী বহি থাকিব লগা হৈছে। এম-ই স্কুলৰ পৰিমাণ ইমান তাকৰ যে ছোৱালীৰ সংখ্যা অনুপাতে স্কুল নাই। অথচ ইয়াৰ কাৰণে কোনো পৰিকল্পনা উচ্চ শিক্ষা পোৱা শিক্ষাবিভাগৰ কৰ্মচাৰীয়ে ল'ব পৰা নাই।

ছোৱালীয়ে আজি পঢ়িবলৈ আহিলেও স্কুলৰ ঠাইৰ অভাৱত পঢ়িব নোৱাৰাটো বৰ দুখৰ কথা গতিকে এই বিষয়ত মই বিশেষ দৃষ্টি দিব বুলি চৰকাৰৰ ওচৰত পৰামৰ্শ দিব খোজো।

উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আজি অসমত প্ৰাথমিক শিক্ষা বাধ্যতামূলক কৰিছে। কিন্তু সেই বাধ্যতামূলক নীতি প্ৰবৰ্ত্তন হলে প্ৰাথমিক স্কুলত শিক্ষয়িত্ৰীৰ কাম কৰিবলৈ জোখাবে ছোৱালী ওলোৱাই টান হব। কাৰণ বৰ্ত্তমান প্ৰাথমিক স্কুলৰ শিক্ষকৰ শিক্ষাৰ মান মেট্ৰিকুলেচন কৰিছে, কিন্তু ছোৱালীয়ে মেট্ৰিকুলেচন পাচ কৰিবলৈ চৰকাৰে স্কুল দিব পৰা নাই। শিক্ষয়িত্ৰী হব পৰা যোগ্যতা লাভ কৰিবৰ বাবে সুবিধা নথকা অবস্থাত মেট্ৰিকুলেচন পাচ শিক্ষয়িত্ৰীৰ মান ধাৰ্য্য কৰা উচিত হোৱা নাই বুলি ভাবো। এইটো কাৰ্য্যকৰী কৰাত চৰকাৰে নিশ্চয় বাধা পাব। গতিকে চৰকাৰে যি নীতি কাৰ্য্যকৰী হব পাৰে তেনে বিধি-ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগে।

বয়সীয়া মহিলা আৰু ছাত্ৰীৰ শিক্ষাৰ বাবে তৃতীয় পৰিকল্পনাত কেন্দ্ৰত এখন উপদেষ্টা পৰিষদ গঠন হৈছে। এই পৰিষদে প্ৰদেশবোৰতো তেনে পৰিষদ গঠন কৰিবলৈ পৰামৰ্শ আগবঢ়াইছে। এই উপদেষ্টা পৰিষদ ২৫ জন সদস্যৰে গঠিত আৰু বিভিন্ন শিক্ষাৰ চিন্তা কৰা লোকসকল আছে। শ্ৰীযুতা দুৰ্গাবাই দেশমুখ সভাপতি নিৰ্বাচিত হৈছে। উক্ত পৰিষদ ১৭ অক্টোবৰত বহি কিছুমান পৰামৰ্শ আগবঢ়াইছে। তাৰ ভিতৰত ছোৱালী আৰু লৰাৰ মাজত থকা শিক্ষাৰ ব্যবধান গুচাব পৰা পৰিকল্পনাও লৈছে। উক্ত কেন্দ্ৰীয় পৰিষদে কিছুমান কাৰ্য্যকৰী আঁচনি গ্ৰহণ কৰিছে যাৰ দ্বাৰা মহিলা আৰু ছাত্ৰীৰ শিক্ষাৰ উন্নতি হব পাৰে। এই আঁচনিত কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰে ১০০ কোটি টকা খৰচ কৰিবলৈ সিদ্ধান্ত গ্ৰহণ কৰি পৰামৰ্শ দিছে। আমি জনাত এই আঁচনি কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰে গ্ৰহণ কৰিব। মহিলাসকলৰ কাৰণে লোৱা আঁচনিত উক্ত পৰিষদে পৰামৰ্শ দিছে যে এই আঁচনিৰ কাম পৰিদৰ্শন কৰিবলৈ কেন্দ্ৰত যুটীয়া শিক্ষা উপদেষ্টা পৰ্য্যায়ৰ এজন বিষয়া আৰু এই আঁচনিৰ কাম কৰিবলৈ কেন্দ্ৰীয় শিক্ষামন্ত্ৰী দপ্তৰৰ এটা বেলেগ বিভাগ সুকিয়াকৈ খুলিবলৈকো পৰামৰ্শ দিছে। প্ৰদেশবোৰৰ ক্ষেত্ৰটো এনে পৰামৰ্শ দিছে যে এনে পৰ্য্যায়ৰ উপদেষ্টা পৰিষদৰ বাহিৰেও মহিলাৰ শিক্ষাৰ তহাবাখানত যুটীয়া সম্পালক নিয়োগ কৰিব লাগে বুলি কৈছে। গতিকে মই আমাৰ শিক্ষা মন্ত্ৰীক অনুৰোধ কৰো যে কেন্দ্ৰৰ এই ১০০ কোটি টকাৰ সাহায্য লব পৰাকৈ এতিয়াই আমাৰ পৰিবেশ সৃষ্টি কৰিব লাগে। এতিয়াৰ পৰাই আমাৰ আঁচনি আদি যুগুত কৰিব লাগে, নহলে সময়ত আঁচনি আদি দিব নোৱাৰিলে উক্ত টকাৰ অংশ হেৰুৱাব লাগিব আৰু উপযুক্ত মহিলাৰ অভাবত হয়তো উক্ত আঁচনিবোৰ কাৰ্য্যকৰী কৰিব নোৱাৰা অৱস্থাত পৰিব পাৰে। গতিকে এতিয়াই সেই কথা চিন্তা কৰি উপযুক্ত মহিলাক শিক্ষাৰ অৰ্হতা অৰ্জন কৰিবলৈ বিদেশলৈ পঠাব লাগে। আজি দেশত মহিলা শিক্ষাৰ পাচ পৰা অৱস্থাৰ প্ৰতি লক্ষ্য কৰি কেন্দ্ৰৰ উপদেষ্টা পৰিষদে কোৱা এই আঁচনি আমাৰ চৰকাৰেও মানিব লাগে আৰু আমাৰ অসমতো মহিলা শিক্ষাৰ বিভাগ মহিলাৰ হাতত দিব লাগে। বেলেগে D. P. I. অথবা A. D. P. I. এজন নিয়োগ কৰি শিক্ষা দপ্তৰত বেলেগ বিভাগ কৰি কামত আগবাঢ়ি যাব লাগে।

লৰা-ছোৱালীৰ মাজত শিক্ষাৰ বৈষম্য দূৰ কৰাৰ বাবে পৰিষদে চৰকাৰৰ ওচৰত কেইটামান পৰামৰ্শ আগবঢ়াইছে। তৃতীয় পৰিকল্পনাৰ শেষত ৬ বছৰৰ পৰা ১১ বছৰলৈকে ছোৱালীৰ শিক্ষা সেই বয়সৰ লৰাৰ শিক্ষাৰ দৰে উন্নতি কৰিব লাগে। তৃতীয় পৰিকল্পনাৰ শেষত ১১ বছৰৰ পৰা ১৪ বছৰলৈকে ছোৱালী স্কুলত ভৰ্তি হোৱাৰ সংখ্যা সেই বয়সৰ লৰাৰ সমান হব লাগিব। তৃতীয় পৰিকল্পনাৰ শেষত মাধ্যমিক পৰ্যায়ত ১৪ বছৰৰ পৰা ১৭ বছৰলৈকে ছোৱালী নাম লগোৱাৰ সংখ্যা সেই বয়সৰ লৰাৰ অন্ততঃ ঠে ভাগ হব লাগিব। তৃতীয় পৰিকল্পনাৰ কাল ছোৱাত বিশ্ববিদ্যালয় পৰ্যায়ত ছোৱালীৰ শিক্ষা যিমান পৰা যায় সিমান সম্প্ৰসাৰণ কৰিব লাগিব। গতিকেই আজি ছাত্ৰী আৰু মহিলাৰ শিক্ষাৰ প্ৰতি চৰকাৰে বিশেষ চকু দি লৰা আৰু ছোৱালীৰ মাজত থকা শিক্ষাৰ যি বিৰাট ব্যৱধান আছে তাক দূৰ কৰিব লাগিব; নহলে কেতিয়াও শিক্ষা দেশৰ সকলো মানুহে পাব পৰা অবস্থালৈ আহিব পৰা সম্ভৱ নহব—অকল লৰাইহে শিক্ষাৰ সুবিধা লাভ কৰি থাকিব।

উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, দেশত উন্নয়ন আঁচনি গ্ৰহণ কৰিলেই কাৰ্য্য নহয়; বহুত সময়ত আঁচনি আঁচনি হৈয়ে থাকে। যোৱা দুবছৰ গড়কাপ্তানী বিভাগে কোনো কামত উন্নতি কৰিব পৰা নাই। আগৰে পৰা চলি থকা কিছুমান পদ্ধতিও পাহৰি গৈছে যেন অনুমান হৈছে—বাস্তাৰ মেৰামতি অৱস্থাত চাব-উৱে দিয়া, দলং ভাঙিলে নিৰাপদৰ কাৰণে চাইন বোৰ্ড দিয়া, বাস্তাৰ দলং ভাঙিলে নিৰাপদ সূচক চিন দিয়া নেদেখা হৈছে। অলপতে মোৰ সমষ্টিৰ ঘিলামৰা ধেমাজীত আৰু বৰফুলৰ আলিত এই বেমেজালি দেখি আহিছে। ময়েই বিপদৰ পৰা কথমপিহে আত্মৰক্ষা কৰি আহিছো।

উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আমাৰ পাবলিক চাৰ্ভিচ কমিচন সম্বন্ধে দুখ লগা অবস্থাত পৰিণত হৈছে। তিনি জনীয়া কমিচনৰ বৰ্ত্তমান মাত্ৰ দুজন সদস্যইহে কাম চলাই আছে। সভাপতি আৰু সদস্য দুয়োৰে মতৰ অমিল হলে সভাপতিয়ে কাপ্টিং ভোট প্ৰয়োগ কৰি সিদ্ধান্ত লৈ কাম চলায়। উক্ত বৰ্ডৰ সাৰ্থকতা একেৰাৰে নোহোৱা হৈছে। সেই কাৰণে উক্ত বৰ্ডে কৰা বিভিন্ন অনুমোদন সমূহ বাইজৰ মনঃপুত হোৱা নাই বুলি বাইজে ভাবে আৰু ময়ো ভাবিছো। গতিকে উক্ত খালি থকা পদত এজন সভ্য নিয়োগ কৰি বাইজৰ আশা পূৰণ কৰিব বুলি আশা কৰিলো।

পুনৰবাৰ মই মহিলা আৰু ছাত্ৰীৰ শিক্ষাৰ প্ৰতি মনোযোগ দিবলৈ অনুৰোধ জনাই বিত্তমন্ত্ৰীক ধন্যবাদ দি সামৰণী মাৰিলো।

Shri PAKHIRAI DEKA [Panery (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)] : উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, বাজেট প্ৰসঙ্গত মই বিত্তমন্ত্ৰীক ধন্যবাদ দিব

নোৱাৰো, কাৰণ বাজেটত গৰীব খেতিয়কৰ উন্নতিৰ কাৰণে কোনো কাৰ্য্যকৰী আঁচনি লোৱা হোৱা নাই। খেতিয়কৰ অৱস্থা দিনক-দিনে বেয়া হৈছে। তথাপি দেশৰ ৰাজহাৰ স্বৰূপ খেতিয়কৰ অৱস্থাৰ ফালে চৰকাৰে মন-কাণ দিয়া নাই আনহাতে State Trading ৰ নামত গাৰ্ৱলীয়া খেতিয়ক ৰাইজক শোষণৰ যি ব্যৱস্থা কৰিছে তাৰ পৰা গৰীব খেতিয়ক সম্পূৰ্ণ ধ্বংস হৈ গৈছে আৰু তেজ শোষণ কৰি তেওঁলোকক মৃত্যুৰ মুখলৈ ঠেলি দিয়া হৈছে। এইবোৰ দেখিও নেদেখাৰ ভাও ধৰি চৰকাৰে খেতিয়কৰ ওপৰত এই State Trading জোৰ কৰি জাপি দিছে। ইয়াৰ মই ঘোৰ বিৰুদ্ধ কৰো আৰু প্ৰতিবাদ কৰো।

Service Co-operative ৰ জৰিয়তে চৰকাৰে খেতিয়ক সকলৰ পৰা ধান কিনাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিছে। এই সম্বায়ে ধান জাৰি পৰিষ্কাৰ কৰি থৈলাত ভৰাব আৰু সকলো ঠিকঠাক কৰি থব, পায় মাত্ৰ ৩ অনা— তাৰ পিচত Marketing Society য়ে উঠাই নিব তাৰ কাৰণেই ওপৰে ওপৰে পায় ১০ অনা তাৰ পৰা Apex Marketing Society য়ে মজুত ৰাখে তাৰ কাৰণে লব ৩ অনা। এনেকৈ ছুৰ্ণীতি কৰি ছুখীয়া খেতিয়কক শোষণ কৰিছে। ইয়াতকৈ পৰিতাপৰ কথা একো নাই। এনেকুৱা চৰকাৰক ভাঙি ৰাইজে কিয় নতুন আদৰ্শবাদী চৰকাৰ নকৰিব কিয়? তাৰ পিচত Apex Bank কে ধানৰ দাম তেতিয়াই নিদিয়। ইয়াতকৈ ছুখৰ কথা কি থাকিব পাৰে!

নানা ঠাইত এইবিষয়লৈ মাৰপিট হৈছে। চৰকাৰে সেই মাৰপিটৰ বিষয়ে কোনো তদন্তই কৰা নাই। সৰাবাৰীত ডাকঘৰ জ্বলাই দিছে। জনসাধাৰণে ডাকঘৰ Society ঘৰ আদিও পুৰিলে। ওদালগুৰিত Marketing Society ৰ Secretary ক খেতিয়ক ৰাইজে নিকপায় হৈ মাৰিলে। দিমাৰুছি বজাৰত Society Secretary ক মাৰিলে ইত্যাদিৰ কোনো তদন্তই নকৰিলে। খেতিয়কে এপিল কৰিলে তাৰ খবৰ নাই। ইয়াৰ অৰ্থ হল, এখেত সকলে দেখুৱাব বিছাৰিছে যে এই ব্যৱস্থাটো সম্পূৰ্ণ Successful হৈছে।

খেতিয়ক ৰাইজৰ যিবিলাক শিক্ষিত আৰু উন্নত খেতিয়ক তেওঁলোক চৰকাৰৰ ওপৰত বিৰক্ত হৈ গৈছে। তেওঁলোকে ধানৰ খেতি এৰি আন খেতিৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিবলৈ চেষ্টা কৰিছে। যদি তেনেকুৱাই হয়, ধানৰ খেতি কমি যাব আৰু ধানৰ খেতি উঠাই দি অইন খেতি কৰিব। শতকৰা ৮০ জন খেতিয়ক ৰাইজে এই চৰকাৰৰ পৰিবৰ্ত্তে নতুন চৰকাৰ গঠন কৰি লবলৈ মনস্থ কৰিছে। তেতিয়া খাদ্যৰ নাটনি হব। সেই কাৰণে সময় থাকোতে মই চৰকাৰৰ দৃষ্টি-গোচৰ কৰিছো।

ছুখৰ বিষয় আমাৰ সদনত প্ৰায় সকলো সদস্য আৰু মন্ত্ৰীসকলৰ কোনো জনেই প্ৰকৃত খেতিয়ক নহয় গতিকে মন্ত্ৰীসকলেও খেতিয়কৰ কাৰণে অলপো চিন্তা কৰিব নোৱাৰে। প্ৰকৃত পক্ষে খাদ্য সমস্যা সমাধান কৰিবলৈ প্ৰকৃত খেতিয়কহে মন্ত্ৰী হোৱা উচিত। টাউনবাসী উকীল বা অভিজ্ঞ বাণিজ্য মন্ত্ৰীৰ বাব ললেই অভিজ্ঞ নহয়।

আজি খেতিৰ বিষয় বহুত কোৱা হৈছে। চৰকাৰে কয় খেতিৰ মাটি নাই। কিন্তু বহুত ঠাইত হাজাৰ হাজাৰ বিঘা মাটি পানীৰ অভাবত এনেয়ে পৰি আছে। আমজুলিত ৩৫ হাজাৰ বিঘা মাটি এনেয়ে পৰি আছে আৰু সোমাজুলী বাজাগড় সেখাৰ মৌজাৰ চৰকাৰী গৰাবাদ মাটি খেতি কৰিবলৈ পানীৰ কোনো ব্যৱস্থা নাই। খেতিৰ পানীটো দূৰৰ কথা খাবলৈকেই পানী নাই। চৰকাৰক মানুহে আবেদন নিবেদন কৰিছে কিন্তু চৰকাৰে আজিলৈ জনসাধাৰণৰ কথাত কোনো ভ্ৰক্ষেপেই নকৰে।

স্বাধীনতা পোৱাৰ আজি ১০১২ বছৰ হল, বেলুৰে কল্যাণী ব্ৰীজৰ কাৰণে আপত্তি কৰিও কোনো কাৰ্য্যকৰী নহল। বৰং কিছুমান Boulder দি ৰাখিলে। ব্ৰীজ হলে আজিলৈ মুকলি কৰি নিদিলে। তাৰ পৰা আজি ৬ হাজাৰ বিঘা মাটিত পানীৰ অভাবত খেতি কৰিব পৰা নাই। বহুদিনৰে পৰা চৰকাৰক খেতিৰ উন্নতিৰ কাৰণে বহুতো পৰামৰ্শ দিয়া হৈছে, কিন্তু চৰকাৰে নিৰ্ব্বিকাবে আওকাণ কৰি ৰহি আছে। সেই কাৰণেই আজি দেশত খাদ্যৰ ইমান অভাব হৈছে। ইয়াৰ কাৰণে খেতিয়ক দায়ী নহয়; অথচ খেতিয়ক সকলক নানা ৰকমে ঠগোৱাৰ দিহা কৰি কম দামত, বাকী কৰি ধান বিক্ৰী কৰিবলৈ বাধ্য কৰোৱা হৈছে।

এনেধৰনৰ এটা অগ্ৰায় নীতি যাতে কেতিয়াও নকৰে তাৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰক দাবী জনাওঁ। খেতিয়ক বাইজে অভাৱ অভিযোগত ভুগি আছে। সেইমন্ত্ৰে মই বাইজৰ কিছুমাদ প্ৰস্তাৱ লৈ আহিছো, সেইটো লাইব্ৰেৰী-মেজত দিলো।

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER : আপুনি এই প্ৰস্তাৱ বিলাক বিভাগীয় মন্ত্ৰীক দিয়ক।

Shri PAKHIRAI DEKA [Panery (Reserved for scheduled Tribes)] : তেন্তে সেই হ'ব। তাৰ পিচত অন্যান্য বস্ত্ৰৰ দাম অনুযায়ী ধানৰ দাম অতি কম হৈছে। খেতিয়ক সকলক Marketing Society য়ে সময় বান্ধি দিছে। তাতকৈ অলপ পলম হলে ধান নলয়। ছখীয়া খেতিয়ক সকলে তেওঁলোকৰ সময় আৰু টকা খৰচ কৰি ধান আনি আকৌ ফিৰাই নিব লাগে। ছখীয়া খেতিয়ক সকলৰ তাৰ কাৰণে কিমান ক্ষতি হয়।

গতিকে চৰকাৰে সেই প্ৰথা বন্ধ কৰি খেতিয়ক সকলক ক্ষতিৰ পৰা মুক্ত কৰিব লাগে বুলি অনুৰোধ কৰিছে।

N. E. S. ব্লক পাতিছে, তাৰ পৰা বাইজৰ উপকাৰ হওক চাৰি যথেষ্ট অন্তায় হৈছে। তাত অকল ঘৰ কিছুমান বান্ধি থৈছে কামৰ পিনে একোৱেই হোৱা নাই।

খৈৰাবাৰী—N. E. S. ব্লকত ডাক্তৰ এজনক Project Officer পাতি থৈছে। ডাক্তৰেনো বাক Project ৰ কি জানে? তেওঁ Project ৰ কাম কৰিব নে ডাক্তৰী কৰিব। মই আশাকৰো আন এজনকহে Project Officer পাতিব।

তাৰ পাচত হাজাৰে ৬০৭০ টকাকৈ হেনো ডাক্তৰখানাত মাটি দিছে। এজন ঠিকাদাৰৰ আহুতলী মাটি কাটিশালী তলী কৰি কাটি মাটি পেলাইছে। গতিকে ইয়াৰ সোনকালে তদন্ত কৰি ব্যৱস্থা হাতত লব লাগে। এনেধৰণৰ কিছুমান অন্যায় হৈছে। এতিয়া সোনকালে সেই ঠাইবিলাকত Project Officer বা অন্যান্য অফিচাৰ নিয়োগ কৰিব লাগে।

পঞ্চায়তত প্ৰেচিডেণ্টৰ কাৰণে ওটা নাম আছিল

খৈৰাবাৰী পঞ্চায়তত লোকেল M. L. A. ক চিঠি দিয়া নাই। আৰু নামো ভৰ্তি কৰা নাই। তাত মোৰ নাম নাছিল। যদিও নাছিল তথাপি মোক মতা উচিত আছিল। মই যাওঁতে কয় যে মোৰ নাম তাত লিখিত নাই। গতিকে মতা নাই। চাওঁ যে তাত নীল বৰণীয়া শিয়াল বজাৰ দৰে ষ্টেজৰ ওপৰত প্ৰেচিডেণ্ট বহি আছে।

ইয়াত নীলবৰণীয়া শিয়ালেই বজা। ইয়াত টেবুল চকী পৰা আছে যদিও নিৰ্দিষ্ট ব্যক্তিৰ কাৰণেহে Development Officer, President আদিৰ কাৰণে টেবুলৰূপ পৰা টেবুল, সুন্দৰ চকী; তাকো ওপৰত। তলত আছে মেম্বাৰ সকলৰ আসন—বেঞ্চ আদি। দেখিলেই লাজ লগা। ইয়াত ‘নমিনেটেড’ ‘মেম্বাৰ’ আৰু ‘নমিনেটেড প্ৰেচিডেণ্ট’ হোৱাই—বেছি খেলিমেলি আৰু বেমে-জালীৰ সৃষ্টি কৰিছে।

(সময়ৰ সংকেট ধ্বনি)

উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, ইয়াৰ পিচত মই মদ নিবাৰণী অভিযান সম্পৰ্কত কও যে মদ বেয়া বস্তু; ই আমাৰ ট্ৰাইবেল বিলাকক সকলো ফালৰ পৰা ধ্বংসৰ পথলৈ নিছে—সেই কাৰণে মই মদ নিবাৰণী অভিযানটো সমৰ্থন কৰিছো। Birendra Kumar Das M.L.A. এ মদ নিবাৰণী তেওঁ বিৰুদ্ধ কৰে। কিন্তু

মই তেওঁৰ তেনে মতৰ বিৰুদ্ধ কৰি কওঁ যে, মদ নিবাবণী আমাৰ গোটেই অসম ট্ৰাইবেলৰ সমৰ্থন আছে। ভেৰগাওঁত মই 'চেণ্টেল প্লেচ' হিচাবে হেল্থ ইউনিট এটা হ'ব লাগে বুলি কওঁ। তাত নহলে বাইজৰ বহু অসুবিধা হ'ব। ভেৰগাওঁ হস্পিটেলৰ 'হেল্থ ইউনিট' চৰকাৰে দিব লাগে। খৈবাবাৰী ভেৰগাওঁ ব্লকৰ ভিতৰত ভেৰগাওঁ চেণ্টাৰ প্লেচ আৰু উপযুক্ত ঠাই। গতিকে তাতে Primary Health unit দিব লাগে। মই চৰকাৰক টানি অনুৰোধ কৰোঁ। আশাকৰোঁ উক্ত ঠাইত দি বাইজৰ হিত সাধন কৰিব। ফৰেষ্ট সম্পৰ্কত এটা কথা কওঁ যে বৰনদী ফৰেষ্ট অফিচাৰ জনৰ বিৰুদ্ধে বাইজে অনেক আবেদন নিবেদন কৰা স্বত্বেও চৰকাৰে বাইজৰ ইচ্ছা অবজ্ঞা কৰিছে। ই বৰ দুখৰ কথা। সেই অফিচাৰ জনৰ বিৰুদ্ধে শ্রীযুত শৰদিন্দু চৰকাৰৰ ওচৰত দৰ্খাস্ত বাইজে দিছিল আৰু তেখেতে C. I. D. লৈ পথায় তাৰ পিচত—অৱস্থা বেয়া দেখি, আগৰ কেচা বচিদ সলাই—পকা বচিদ দি বন্ধা পৰে।

(সময়ৰ সংকেট ধ্বনি)

তাৰ পিচত স্কুল সম্বন্ধে মই ইয়াকে কওঁ যে ভেৰগাওঁ Govt. M. V. School খন বতাহ ধুমুহাই ধ্বংস কৰাৰ পিচত—তাত নাম মাত্ৰ টকা দি চৰকাৰে আভুৱা ভাৰিছে আৰু স্কুলৰ শৌচনীয় অৱস্থা। কি কাৰণে চৰকাৰে এনে কৰিছে—ট্ৰাইবেল অঞ্চল বুলিয়েই নেকি—কব নোৱাৰোঁ।

[সময়ৰ পুনৰ সংকেট ধ্বনি হয় আৰু মাননীয় সদস্যই নিজৰ স্থান লয়।]

Shri LILA KANTA BORA (Kaliabar) : Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, we are very much thankful to the Finance Minister for his long speech on the budget. He has delivered a very long speech I think the longest one ever made by any Finance Minister in this House. He has dealt with not only the financial aspects of the State but also he has given his careful thoughts about the various departments of the State. The most redeeming features of the budget are that there is no proposal for fresh taxation. There is a huge surplus and that a provision for a number of new schemes amounting to about fifty-seven lakhs has been made. It may be argued that for a poor and backward State like Assam such a huge surplus cannot be justified. But Sir, considering the circumstances under which we have been placed such as border trouble and that contribution for new schemes offered by the centre, which are not foreseen at present will have to be made, this surplus budget cannot be said to be unjustified. I think, therefore Sir, it is a planned budget and our Finance Minister deserves congratulations for it.

Sir, we have accepted the Socialistic Pattern of Society as the objective of our Economic policy. This means that the basic criteria for determining the line of advance is not individual or private project but social gain. The benefits of economic development accrue must more and

more to the less privileged classes of people and there should be a progressive reduction of the concentration of wealth, income and economic powers in the hands of a limited few. Sir, the problem is to create conditions in which the common man, the small man is enabled to put in his labours, energy, intelligence and all that is best in him with the expectation of having a better standard of life for himself and increased prosperity for the community at large. Now the question is on whom the responsibility for creating such conditions rest. Sir, naturally, the responsibility of creating such conditions rest with the Government as the principal agency for speaking and acting on behalf of the community. Sir, there is no doubt that the responsibility of creating those conditions lies with the government, but ultimately it is the people on whose active participation the success of such schemes depend. The critics of the Govt. contend that though it is more than three years that All India Congress Committee announced this policy and the Loka Sabha also had accepted it, our State Govt. had done nothing to implement the scheme. But Sir, if we examine carefully we will find that a number of such schemes have already been undertaken by our State government in this direction. In the first instance, a very big and bold step has been taken by our government by introducing State Trading.

Of course, the success of this State Trading lies with the whole-hearted co-operation of the people. Another big step has also been taken by our government. This is with regard to the establishment of the Assam Sugar Mills at Dergaon. It is a great achievement of the government. This mill was established in public sector on co-operative basis. There is still another big and laudable step taken by our government. This is again with regard to the establishment of the Jute Mills at Nowgong. The government has decided to give a huge amount by way of loan for this purpose. But the ultimate success of this venture also depends on the cooperation of the people. I, therefore, humbly request this House and also Press as well as the public at large to extend their hand of co-operation in making the schemes a success.

Sir, the government have also organised a number of field management committees and also some service co-operatives for the benefit of the agriculturists and for the benefit of the common men. So, Sir, we should try to examine the schemes of the government undertaken for realising the goal of socialistic pattern of society. I, therefore, request all to extend the hand of co-operation for the success of these schemes, as the ultimate success of these schemes rest on the co-operation of the people.

Sir, as regards the achievement attained in the field of agriculture, it cannot be said to be very satisfactory. Our Finance Minister has laid stress on agriculture. In his Budget Speech he said "Our agricultural production in 1958-59 increased barely by 1% over 1957-58 as against 17% for the country as a whole. Produc-

tion of rice rose by 3.5 percent to 16.5 lakh tons in 1958-59 as against 15.7 lakh tons in 1957-58, but compared to 1956-57 our rice production was still lower by 80,000 tons."

From the above it can be seen that our achievement in the food front is not at all satisfactory. But there are reasons for not being able to succeed in agriculture. Every body knows that Assam is constantly facing natural calamities such as flood and draught. Secondly, there is the absence of proper irrigation facilities. Also there is huge cattle mortality in our state. Our people are normally poor and they are very conservative. They generally stick to the old method of cultivation. They do not like to adopt the modern methods of cultivation on scientific basis. This is really a very big handicap.

Although Govt. have organised field management committees and services co-operatives for the benefit of the villagers the success of these depend upon the willing co-operation. These are certainly laudable Schemes. But as I have said that our people are conservative, a big and bold effort will have to be made to arouse them from their slumbers sleep and a campaign will have to be launched to enthuse them about the necessity of taking to modern methods of cultivation. A sort of campaign will have to be launched and at the outset of such a campaign intensive publicity by issuing pamphlets, announcements in various ways and through meetings addressed by persons of eminence etc. And in the next stage Sir, all the Ministers and M. L. As., all people of public eminence, and the high officials, will have to move from village to village and if necessary from house to house. It must be brought home to the people that this sort of agricultural development—taking to modern method of cultivation—is for their benefit. It must be brought home to them that until and unless they take to modern method of cultivation their economic lot can never be improved. All these things should be brought to their knowledge. There must be personal contact with our people. What is necessary to day is that our leaders, our Ministers, M. L.As. and all people of public eminence should approach the people personally and request them to take to modern ways of cultivation without which it is difficult to improve their economic condition. At the same time we feel that committees such as the Field Management committees and service Co-operatives will have to be guided and geared. But I think Sir, some workers should be selected under each Field Management and it should be termed as Local Army and they should be given uniforms and if possible they should be given some allowance also just like what we did at the time of raising home-guards with a view to eradicating opium in our country. A similar campaign like the opium prohibition campaign should be launched by us and I hope our Govt. would give serious consideration to this matter.

Again Sir, while speaking on agricultural development, the question of a River Valley project necessarily comes in. As I have already said, due to absence of irrigation facilities our agricultural development is not to our expectation. It is a matter of real regret that year in and year out for the last 7 or 8 years we have been

told that the Kapili River project is being completed and that Kapili River Valley project would find a place at the later part of the Second Five Year Plan. But we are sorry to find that this has not materialised even now. This year also the Finance Minister has told us that detailed investigation of the Kapili River is nearly completed and the project report is likely to be finalised in the middle of the current year. But Sir, we would like to know from the Finance Minister whether it will remain a mere hope or it is going to be materialised. We did not find any River Valley Scheme in the First as well as the Second Plan. Are we going to be deprived of a River Valley project in the Third Plan as well? Many Members in this House has spoken about the necessity and importance of River Valley project in respect of irrigation facilities and industrial development. We all know that there is immense possibility of river valley projects in our State. But we are really sorry that till now we have not got any project in our State. I hope every effort in this respect will be made by our Government.

Next, I want to draw the attention of the Government to corruption. It is so very prevalent in our State. We are glad to learn from the Finance Minister that our Anti Corruption Deptt. has been geared up to capacity which has yielded very satisfactory results. So far it goes, it is well and good. Sir, I feel that no expenditure should be considered as heavy if it is meant for rooting out corruption because this evil has really demoralised the whole nation and our progress in every sphere has been blocked by this evil. So Sir, no expenditure should be considered as heavy in this regard. But so far as corruption in the District level is concerned, I find it is still rampant. If we go to the D. C.'s Revenue court, if we go to the Police office we find corruption is rampant. So Sir, I would like to give some suggestions to the Govt. as to how this evil is to be uprooted.

ADJOURNMENT

The Assembly was then adjourned for Lunch till 2 P. M.

AFTER LUNCH

(Shri Lila Kanta Borah took his stand before the Mike)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. Borah, there are as many as 13/14 speakers. We want to finish it by 4 O'Clock. Since, no speaker has been allowed more than 10 minutes time. But I promised you five minutes' time more. So you will finish your speech within five minutes.

Shri LILA KANTA BORAH (Kaliabor) : Sir, I was speaking about corruption how it is prevalent in the districts. Every one of us know

how the people are harassed by the assistants concerned. I don't want to enter into details. But I would like to draw the attention of this House to the fact regarding the decision and resolutions which were adopted in the Land Settlement Advisory Committee in the district of Nowgong. We wanted to know from the D. C. about two months back regarding the fate of the resolutions and decisions since 1957 whether those have actually been implemented by the Govt. The D. C. could not give us any information. We formed a Standing Committee and this committee's enquiry revealed that more than 80% of the decision or resolutions adopted in the Advisory Committee since 1957 were not implemented. They were held up either at D. C.'s office or in the Secretariat or in the S. D. C.'s office. Sir, a very interesting case we came across was that an order which was passed by the D. C. was being typed for giving effect to it. But it remained in that stage. Why so? It shows that there was no brief from the party concerned to get that order out of that stage. In every stage from the filing of a petition to getting result on the petition, some brief will have to be made otherwise these petitions will not move from one section to another. This is a glaring instance how things are being held up. Sir, I would like to suggest that the Government should form a Committee of officials and non-officials and try to find out ways and means as to how these evils can be combated. Secondly, I would request the Chief Minister to invite leaders of the opposition and other leading Members of this House and in consultation with them try to find out ways and means as to how these evils can be rooted out. Sir, again I would like to give a few suggestions for consideration of the Government. First, when a petition is filed the date and a number of the petition should be entered in an acknowledgment receipt to be given to the petitioners and a date should be fixed within which the petitioner will be in a position to know about the fate of his petition. For every kind of petition some fixed period is to be given. For revenue petitions, which will have to go to S.D. C for report, say one month's time will be given. For ordinary petitions, which move from one section to another, say 3 days will be fixed. And if the officer or the assistant concerned fail to carry out his duty, within the fixed time, he should report in writing to the superior officers concerned, and the officer should see whether the grounds for delay are reasonable or convincing. If not, he should draw up proceedings against the officer. Similarly, the D. C. or the S. D. O. should fix certain date say, 2 days in a month say on the 15th and on the 30th of each month, when they will hear the petitioners whose petitions have not been disposed of within time, and after hearing them the D. C. or the S. D. O. will pass orders for early disposal and again he will draw up proceedings against those officers or assistants who failed to execute the work within the specified time. I think Sir, the Government Servants' Conduct Rules also should be modified to fit in according to those modifications. Provisions should be inserted in the Conduct Rules that if any officer is found to be negligent in his duties, in the first place he should be warned, secondly he should be suspended or if necessary, in case of grave offence, there should be provision for dismissal as well. Similar procedure also may be followed in other branches of Govt. and I hope the Govt. would give serious consideration to my suggestions.

Shrimati KOMOL KUMARI BARUA (Katonigaon) :—

উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, জয় জয়তে দেশৰ সৰ্বস্বাক্ষীৰ উন্নতিকল্পে সকলো প্ৰকাৰৰ উন্নয়ন মূলক আঁচনিৰে সৈতে কোনো কৰ-কাটল নলগোৱাকৈ এখন বাহি বাজেট দাঙি ধৰাৰ বাবে মাননীয় বিত্ত মন্ত্ৰীদেৱক ধন্যবাদ জনাইছো।

এখন সমাজবাদী সমাজ আৰু কল্যাণকামী ৰাষ্ট্ৰ প্ৰতিস্থাৰ কাৰণে কৃষি, শিক্ষা, স্বাস্থ্য, পঞ্চায়ত, কুটাৰ আৰু বৃহৎশিল্প, যাতায়ত, সমবায়, সামূহিক উন্নয়ন পৰিবহন আদি সকলো বিষয়তে গুৰুত্ব আৰোপ কৰি বিত্তমন্ত্ৰীয়ে যিবোৰ জনহিতকৰ আঁচনি দাঙি ধৰিছে, সেই আঁচনিবোৰ জনসাধাৰণৰ অন্তৰত দেশ গঠনত বৰঙনি যোগাবলৈ যথেষ্ট উৎসাহ উদ্দীপনা আৰু প্ৰেৰণা যোগাব বুলি আমাৰ সম্পূৰ্ণ বিশ্বাস হৈছে।

মহোদয়, মাননীয় সদস্য সকলে বিভিন্ন বিষয়ৰ আলোচনা কৰিছে। সদনৰ এই সীমাবদ্ধ সময়ৰ ভিতৰত আটাইবোৰ বিষয় আলোচনা সম্ভৱ নহয়। সেই বাবে মই বাজেটত উল্লেখ কৰা আটাইবোৰ বিষয়ে নকৈ দুই এটা বিষয় সম্পৰ্কে ছৱাষাৰ কব খুজিছো আৰু সেই সম্পৰ্কে সদনৰ সদস্যসকলৰ সহানুভূতি-শীল বিবেচনা আৰু সমৰ্থনৰ কামনা কৰিলো। প্ৰথমতে মই শিক্ষাৰ সম্পৰ্কেই ছৱাষাৰ কওঁ। আমি সুখী হৈছো যে শিক্ষাৰ শিতানত যথেষ্ট টকা ধাৰ্য্য কৰা হৈছে। এখন দেশৰ সৰ্বপ্ৰকাৰ উন্নতি সাধিবলৈ আৰু দেশৰ উন্নয়ন মূলক আঁচনি সমূহৰ কৃতকাৰ্য্যতা লাভ কৰিবলৈ হলে আৰু বিকেন্দ্ৰীভূত গণতান্ত্ৰিক শাসন পদ্ধতিক প্ৰকৃত পক্ষে সফল কৰিবলৈ হলে শিক্ষাৰ বহল ব্যৱস্থা যে অপৰিহাৰ্য্য তাক কোৱা বাহুল্য মাথোন। শিক্ষাৰ অবিহনে যে গণতন্ত্ৰই গা কৰিব নোৱাৰে তাক সকলোৱে অনুভৱ কৰে। এই বাবেই শিক্ষাৰ কাৰণে কৰা খৰচ কেতিয়াও অথলৈ নাযায়। অৱশ্যে এইটোও সঁচা যে কেৱল টকা খৰচ কৰিলেই শিক্ষাৰ মান উন্নত হ'ব নোৱাৰে যদিহে তাক আৱশ্যকীয় কামত ন্যায়সঙ্গত ভাবে খৰচ কৰা নহয়।

মহোদয়, সঁচা কথা পৰাধীন যুগৰ কিছুমান কেৰাণী গঢ়া কেৰাণীয়া শিক্ষাৰ ঠাইত শিক্ষাক শ্ৰমোভিমুখী কৰি প্ৰকৃত মানুহ গঢ়াত সহায় কৰিবৰ কাৰণে মহাত্মাজীৰ পৰিকল্পিত বুনিয়াদী শিক্ষাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰা হৈছে, কিন্তু কাৰ্য্য ক্ষেত্ৰত ইয়াৰ অৱস্থা এতিয়াও অতি দুঃখ লগা হৈয়েই আছে। এতিয়াও আমাৰ সৰহভাগ স্কুলৰ অৱস্থা বৰ শোকলগা, লৰা ছোৱালী বহিবৰ ব্যৱস্থা নাই। সাতামপুৰুষীয়া গতিৰেই এতিয়াও কণ কণ লৰা-ছোৱালীয়ে স্কুলত বহিবৰ কাৰণে পিঠিত এখন থৈলা বা ধাৰি বোজা বান্ধি আনিব লাগে। স্কুলত বেঞ্চ ডেস্কৰ ব্যৱস্থা নাই, স্কুলত শিক্ষা দিবলৈ অতি আৱশ্যকীয় সৰঞ্জাম বৰ্ড, মেপ, গ্লব আদি নাই আৰু বহুত স্কুলত এতিয়াও এজন শিক্ষকেই কাম

চলাব লগীয়া হৈ আছে। এনে অৱস্থাত জীৱনৰ যিছোৱা অতি গুৰুত্বপূৰ্ণ কাল সেই ছোৱাতে আমাৰ লৰা-ছোৱালী অতি অৱহেলিত ভাবে থাকিব লগাত পৰিছে। এনে অৱস্থাত সেইবোৰ লৰা-ছোৱালীয়ে কেনেকৈ পিচৰ জীৱনত উপযুক্ত নাগৰিক হৈ দেশ গঠন আৰু উন্নতিত সক্ৰিয় বৰঙনি যোগাব পাৰিব সিয়ো ভাবিবলগীয়া। কাৰণ প্ৰাথমিক অৱস্থাতে যদি লৰা-ছোৱালীৰ মনত পঢ়িবলৈ ধাউতি নজন্মে আৰু কুস্বভাৱৰ প্ৰতি ঘৃণা জন্মাব নোৱাৰি তেন্তে পিচৰ জীৱনত লৰা-ছোৱালীৰ মন শিক্ষাত বহুৱাবলৈ টান হৈ পৰে আৰু সংচৰিত্ৰ গঠনতো বহু বাধা জন্মে। মনস্তাত্ত্বিক সকলেও কয় যে অনুকৰণ প্ৰিয় লৰা-ছোৱালীৰ ওৰ পৰা ও বহুৱলৈ যিবোৰ ভাব মনত খেলায় সেইবোৰেই পিচৰ জীৱনত প্ৰতিক্ৰিয়া কৰে। সেই বাবেই চৰকাৰক অনুবোধ কৰো যাতে এই প্ৰাথমিক শিক্ষাৰ কালছোৱাৰ প্ৰতি যথেষ্ট গুৰুত্ব আৰোপ কৰা হয়।

প্ৰশিক্ষণ প্ৰাপ্ত শিক্ষকৰ অভাৱত একে সময়তে সকলো স্কুলত বুনিয়াদী শিক্ষা প্ৰবৰ্ত্তন কৰিব নোৱাৰিলেও অন্ততঃ স্কুলৰ অতি আৱশ্যকীয় সবঞ্জাম খিনিৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰা হয় তাৰ বাবে চৰকাৰক অনুবোধ জনাওঁ। প্ৰশিক্ষণৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিবলৈ আঁচনি লোৱাত আমি সন্তোষ পাইছো; কিন্তু দৰমহা সম্পৰ্কে M. V. স্কুলৰ শিক্ষক সকলৰ যি খেলি-মেলি আছে আজিলৈকে তাৰো কোনো সমাধান নহল। মাধ্যমিক শিক্ষাৰ ক্ষেত্ৰতো বৰ্ত্তমান বহুমুখী (Multipurpose, higher Secondary) আদিৰ ব্যৱস্থা হৈছে যদিও তাৰ Syllabus, Text Book আদি নোহোৱাত আৰু শিক্ষকৰ অভাৱত স্কুলবোৰত ছাত্ৰ সকলে যথেষ্ট অসুবিধা ভোগ কৰিবলগাত পৰিছে। Multipurpose স্কুলত অণু বিষয়ত এম্ এ পাচ কৰা শিক্ষকৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰা হৈছে, কিন্তু অসমীয়া বিষয়ত এম্ এ পাচ কৰা শিক্ষকৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰা নহল কব নোৱাৰিলো। আজি মাতৃ ভাষাক সকলো ৰাজ্যতে গুৰুত্বপূৰ্ণ ওখ আসন দিছে আৰু সেই অনুসৰি বঙ্গ আৰু অন্যান্য দেশত মাতৃ ভাষাক এম্ এ পাচ কৰা শিক্ষকক Multipurpose, Higher Secondary আদি স্কুলত দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা হৈছে। কিন্তু আমাৰ অসমত ইয়াৰ ব্যতিক্ৰম ঘটাব কাৰণ বুজি নাপাওঁ। স্কুলবোৰক Multipurpose, Higher Secondary আদিলৈ পৰিণত কৰোতে চৰকাৰে কি নীতি গ্ৰহণ কৰে তাকো বুজা নাযায়। আমাৰ সবহভাগ M. E. আৰু High School ৰ Building, Library, Play ground আদিৰ অৱস্থা অতি শোকাৱহ। অথচ সেইবোৰেই সবহভাগ লৰা ছোৱালীৰ শিক্ষাৰ দায়িত্ব বহন কৰি আহিছে। এইবাবে পিচপৰা অঞ্চলৰ আৰু ছোৱালী স্কুলবোৰৰ আৰু সহশিক্ষা থকা স্কুলবোৰৰ আৱশ্যকীয় সা-সবঞ্জাম আৰু সুবিধা দিবৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰে ব্যৱস্থা লব বুলি আশা কৰিলো, এইখিনিতে মই এটা কথাৰ প্ৰতি চৰকাৰৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰিব খোজে।

মহোদয়, আজি দেশৰ কল্যাণৰ কাৰণে স্ত্ৰী শিক্ষাৰ যে বহুল প্ৰচাৰ হ'ব লাগে তাক কোনেও নুই নকৰে। এইবাৰ বাজেটত যথেষ্ট ৰূপে স্ত্ৰী শিক্ষাত গুৰুত্ব নিদিয়াটো দুখৰ বিষয়। সংবিধানে সকলো ক্ষেত্ৰতে পুৰুষৰ লগতে মহিলাকো সুবিধা দিয়াৰ বাবে আজিৰ যুগত সামাজিক, অৰ্থনৈতিক আৰু ৰাজনৈতিক ক্ষেত্ৰতো বৰঙণি যোগাবলৈ মহিলাও আগবাঢ়ি আহিছে যদিও তেওঁলোকৰ গৃহিণী আৰু জননীৰ যি দায়িত্ব তাক কোনেও উলাই কৰিব নোৱাৰে। এই বাবেই ল'ৰাৰ কাৰণে ঘিৰোৰ বিষয় সেইবোৰ ছোৱালীৰ কাৰণে মুকলি হৈ থকাৰ উপৰিও ছোৱালীক ব্যৱহাৰিক জ্ঞানৰ শিক্ষা দিবলৈ মাধ্যমিক স্কুলত ঘৰুৱা বিজ্ঞানৰ শিক্ষা দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগে। ছোৱালীৰ স্কুল সহশিক্ষা থকা স্কুল আৰু কলেজৰ পৰ্য্যায়তো, ছোৱালী কলেজ আৰু সহশিক্ষা থকা কলেজবোৰত Domestic Science আৰু Home Economics বিষয়টো দিয়াৰ বাবে যাতে ব্যৱস্থা কৰা হয়, তাৰ বাবে মই চৰকাৰৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰিব খোজো। আজি এলাহাবাদ বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ৰ Home Economics বিষয়টোৱে তাৰ ছোৱালীবোৰক ব্যৱহাৰিক জ্ঞানত শিক্ষা লাভ কৰিবলৈ যথেষ্ট সুবিধা দিছে।

মহোদয়, চৰকাৰে চৰকাৰী আৰু বেচৰকাৰী অনুষ্ঠানৰ পাৰ্থক্য আতৰাবলৈ যত্ন কৰা দেখি ভাল পাইছো। কিন্তু এই সম্পৰ্কত চৰকাৰী পেঞ্চন আদিৰ সকলো সা-সুবিধা নিদিয়াকৈ কেৱল চৰকাৰী চাকৰীয়া-বাধা, নিষেধ Conduct Rule আদি Impose কৰিবলৈ যোৱাৰ বাবে বেচৰকাৰী শিক্ষকসকলৰ আপত্তি হোৱাটো স্বাভাৱিক। আমি ভাবো চৰকাৰে যদি চৰকাৰী আৰু বেচৰকাৰী অনুষ্ঠানৰ ব্যবধান আতৰাব খুজিছে তেন্তে চৰকাৰী অনুষ্ঠানৰ সকলো প্ৰকাৰ সুবিধা বেচৰকাৰী অনুষ্ঠানক দিব লাগে। আশাকৰো চৰকাৰে কথাষাৰ সহানুভূতিৰে বিবেচনা কৰিব। বেচৰকাৰী কলেজৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত কোৱা হৈছে যে University Grants Commission এ ধাৰ্য্য কৰা Scale মঞ্জুৰ কৰিবলৈ হলে তেওঁলোকেও চৰকাৰী চাকৰীয়াৰ আইন কানুন মানিব লাগিব। অথচ পেঞ্চন আদি অন্য সুবিধা নাই; আৰু U. G. C. ৰ Scale টোও চৰকাৰী কলেজৰ Scale তকৈ কম।

মহোদয়, U.G.C.টো এটা সৰ্বভাৰতীয় অনুষ্ঠান। ইমানদিনে অবহেলিত হৈ অহা বেচৰকাৰী কলেজৰ শিক্ষকসকলক কিছু সকাহ দিবৰ কাৰণে তেওঁলোকে দৰমহাৰ এটা নিৰ্দিষ্ট বান্ধি দিছে। আৰু তাৰ আধা অংশ তেওঁলোকে বহন কৰিবলৈ গাত লৈছে।

১৯৫৭ চনৰ পৰাই U. G. C. য়ে তেওঁলোকৰ Scale মতে সহায় দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিছে। এই ব্যৱস্থা বঙ্গ আৰু অন্যান্য ৰাজ্যই কোনো বাধা নিষেধৰ অবতারণা নকৰাকৈ মানি লৈছে; আৰু শিক্ষকসকলক সেইমতে সুবিধা দিছে।

যোৰাবাৰ University Convocation লৈ আহোতে U. G. C. ৰ সভাপতি শ্ৰীচিন্তামন দেশমুখে অসমতো বেচৰকাৰী কলেজক ১৯৫৭ চনৰ পৰা এই সুবিধা দিবৰ কাৰণে কোৱা সকলোৱে জানে। এনে অৱস্থাত যোৱা ছবছৰে ৰাজ্যিক চৰকাৰে তেওলোকৰ অংশটো বহন কৰি U. G. C. Scale টোৰ সুবিধা লবলৈ দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা নকৰি এতিয়া ১৯৫৯ চনৰ পৰা চৰকাৰী ভাগটো দিবলৈ গৈ অতৰোৰ Terms & Conditions ৰ অবতারণা কৰিছে।

মহোদয়, এই ক্ষেত্ৰতো মই চৰকাৰক কব খোজো যে সকলোখিনি চৰকাৰী সুবিধা নিদি চৰকাৰী নিয়ম কানুনৰ কটকটিয়া বান্ধোনৰ ভিতৰলৈ শিক্ষকসকলক আনিবলৈ ব্যৱস্থা কৰাত বেচৰকাৰী কলেজৰ শিক্ষক সকলে যথেষ্ট দুখ পাইছে আৰু সকলো শিক্ষকে U. G. C. য়ে দিয়া নিয়ম প্ৰণালীৰ বাহিৰে অন্য নিয়ম প্ৰণালী মানিবলৈ অসম্মতি প্ৰকাশ কৰিছে।

মহোদয়, মই আশাকৰো দেশৰ কল্যাণ আৰু মঙ্গলৰ কাৰণে এই বিষয়টো চৰকাৰে পুনৰ সহানুভূতিৰে বিবেচনা কৰিব। যিহেতু দেশৰ এই পুনৰগঠনৰ সময়ত সকলো ফালৰে পৰা সম্পূৰ্ণ সহযোগীতা নহলে আমাৰ উন্নয়নমূলক পৰিকল্পনাবিলাক কাৰ্য্যকৰী কৰাত যথেষ্ট হেঁচাৰ পৰিব।

মহোদয়, মই ইয়াৰ লগতে আমাৰ কৃষি বিভাগৰ শিক্ষা সম্পৰ্কেও এয়াৰ কব খোজো। মাননীয় ৰাজ্যপালে আমাক কৈছে যে কৃষিৰ উন্নতি কল্পে কৃষি বিভাগৰ শাসন ব্যৱস্থাটো নালগৰ কমিটিয়ে দিয়া পৰামৰ্শ মতে পুনৰ গঠন কৰা হৈছে। মাননীয় বিত্তমন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়েও কৃষিৰ উন্নতি কল্পে ব্যৱস্থা লোৱা হৈছে বুলি আমাক জানিবলৈ দিছে। কিন্তু আমি জানিব পাৰিছো যে উক্ত কমিটিয়ে পৰামৰ্শ কাৰ্য্যকৰী কৰাত কিছু তাৰতম্য ঘটিছে। কাৰণ যদিও কমিটিয়ে Extention, Education আৰু Researchক একেলগে কৰিবলৈ পৰামৰ্শ দিছিল তথাপি আমাৰ ইয়াত Educationৰ পৰা Research আৰু Extention পৃথক কৰি কেবল Assam Agriculture College বা এটা Cadre কৰি আৰু বাকী কৃষি বিভাগৰ এটা Cadre কৰি কলেজৰ শিক্ষকেইজনক Administrative Side লৈ যাব নোৱাৰা কৰা হৈছে। আনহাতে Parent Department ৰ তলত Extention, Research আদি থকাত Agriculture Chemist, Economic Botanist, Entourologist আৰু Research ৰ বিষয়বোৰ থকাত সিবিলাকত কাম কৰা সকলৰ প্ৰশাসনীয় বিভাগলৈ যাবলৈ সুবিধা থাকিল।

মহোদয়, শিক্ষাৰ লগত গবেষণা থাকিলেহে শিক্ষাৰ সাৰ্থকতা হয় বুলি আমাৰ সাধাৰণজ্ঞানেৰে বুজো। এই ব্যৱস্থাত কৃষি কলেজৰ অধ্যাপক সকলেও মৰ্মাহত হৈছে আৰু চৰকাৰৰ ওচৰত তেওঁলোকে Representation ও দিছে বুলি শুনিছো। আশাকৰো বিভাগীয় কৰ্তৃপক্ষই কথাষাৰ আমাক ভালদৰে

বুজিবলৈ সুবিধা দিব ; কাৰণ আমি জানো Cotton Collegeৰ শিক্ষক সকলে যদি শিক্ষা বিভাগৰ বৰমুখীয়া হব পাৰে, কৃষি কলেজৰ শিক্ষকসকল নোৱাৰা কাৰণ থাকিব নোৱাৰে ।

মহোদয়, নালাগৰ কমিটিয়ে পৰামৰ্শ দিছিল যে তিনিজন Joint Director বা Land Refrom Extension আৰু Educational Research কাৰণে ব্যৱস্থা কৰিবলৈ যাতে এই বিষয়কেইটা সুচাৰুৰূপে চলাই আমাৰ কৃষিৰ উন্নতি সাধিব পৰা যায়, খাদ্য সমস্যা সমাধানৰ পথত আগবাঢ়িব পৰা হয় । কিন্তু আমাৰ ইয়াত Zonal basis ত কেবল Supervise কৰিবৰ কাৰণে ৩ জন Joint Director ক দায়িত্ব দিয়া হৈছে ।

মহোদয়, আমি ভাবো জিলাৰ কৃষি বিষয়া সকলৰ মান যথেষ্ট উন্নত ৰখা হৈছে যেতিয়া আকৌ তেখেতসকলৰ ওপৰত Supervise কৰিবৰ কাৰণে নাৰাখি নালাগৰ কমিটিৰ পৰামৰ্শ মতে দায়িত্ব দিলেহে আমাৰ কৃষিৰ উন্নতি হব । কাৰণ আমি সকলোৱে উপলব্ধি কৰিছো যে ওপৰৰ পৰিদৰ্শকতকৈ পথাৰৰ বাইজক পৰামৰ্শ দিবৰ কাৰণেহে আমাক মানুহ সৰহকৈ লাগে ।

আশাকৰো চৰকাৰে ইয়াক বিবেচনা কৰিব ।

UJOR MANIK SIEM [Nongpoh (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)] : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we should congratulate the Finance Minister for the surplus Budget he has presented before us but I am sorry that although I went through this very long Budget speech I could not understand all the complications involved. The other day Mr. Sarat Goswami accused some of us for saying that the Governor's speech was too short and that of the Finance Minister is too long, but this cannot be helped when we have our difficulty, when we find that the speeches do not meet our expectation. I have gone through the speech delivered by the Finance Minister and I found that some of the points raised by him are very difficult to understand. For example, at page 13 of his speech, the Finance Minister has stated. "I have no hesitation in saying that our present embarassment is the result both of underestimation of our needs and the illogicality in the pattern of development so far undertaken." It is really difficult for one to understand what he meant by that. So, it is difficult for an ordinary man of politics to appreciate the Budget Speech delivered by the Finance Minister. It is like a work of Art which the Artist has introduced intricate designs to cover up its faults.

It is stated, Sir, that our per capita income has increased by 3%. But the food prices in our State have shot up by 11%. So, Sir, this increase of 3% in per capita income has practically no value. The cost of living in our State is about the highest in the country. We cannot get food stuff at a reasonable price. The prices of meat, fish and vegetables are prohibitive. So, unless Govt. tries to bring down

the food prices, the people of our State cannot prosper. We find in the Finance Minister's speech date poultry firm is being introduced, but that is only in one place. The people who wanted to start this industry did not get necessary encouragement from the Govt. and after waiting for months together they had to give up their venture. The same case is with the fishery. The Finance Minister in his speech said that pisci culture is being adopted and improved, but so far we have not seen any improvement especially in K. & J. Hills which has to depend for its supply of fish on Pakistan. I have got a number of applications in my hand, asking for Govt. help to start fisheries, but as the Hon'ble Deputy Minister has asked me to finish my speech within 10 minutes I cannot read them now, Sir, we expect that the Govt. will try as far as possible to encourage the people to take up to these industries as well as to agricultural venture so that the high cost of living may be reduced.

But as I already said, although advertisement was made in the newspapers and the people started their work, no help was coming forward and as a result many of the ventures have collapsed inspite of the fact that they went half way with their work. Therefore, Sir, mere showing of surplus budget does not lead up anywhere. This surplus budget may be due to the fact that the money is being saved because the compensation due to the people have not been paid. Sir, there are some people near the River Research Station down Burnihat whose lands have been surveyed two years ago but no compensation has been paid as yet. In some cases at Nongpoh compensation has been paid but at a ridiculously low rate. The other day we heard complaints from the Zamindars and landlords of Goalpara that although their lands have been taken away no compensation has been paid as yet. We also know about the half share from the Shillong town liquor shops which was due to be paid since 1952 but it is a matter of great regret that upto now the money has not been paid and the Govt. for reasons best known to them did not think it fit to pay it. So, I would appeal to the Govt. to kindly see whether the compensation due to the people could be paid quickly. As I already said, mere show of surplus budget does not lead us far. In fact it is a poor show. The other day a journalist very aptly remarked that a small budget shows the backwardness of our State.

Of course it is gratifying to note that the Finance Minister in the conclusion of his speech has accepted a challenge. Let us hope that during the coming year Govt. will take up the challenge and try to improve the lot of the people of the State both in agriculture and in industry so that the people may be able to produce more and bring down the prices and reduce the high cost of living from which the State is suffering.

Shri NALLINDRA SANGMA : [Dainadubi (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)]: I am simply going to speak about some of the schemes taken by certain departments. First I am going to speak about the Embankment and Drainage Department in the Garo Hills District.

In the beginning of the year 1959 the Executive Engineer, Embankment & Drainage Division, P. W. D., made an extensive tour in Garo Hills and in some places he made preliminary survey works for major irrigation projects. I was very happy to think that it was the outcome of my short speech made in this House in the last Budget Session. The Public also were expecting that their long felt need would be materialised soon. But unfortunately the Executive Engineer was transferred from the Division and since then nothing is known about the existence of the Embankment and Drainage Department in Garo Hills District. Practically nothing has been done in Garo Hills.

There are many flat lands in Garo Hills, like those of Rongrenggiri, Simsangiri, Mangsang, Chidrang, Galwangma and many others suitable for wet paddy cultivation. Proper steps should have been taken to take up these lands but it has not been done. And up till now no major project has been take up in Garo Hills. Of-course some minor irrigation projects have been taken up here and there but they are not adequate for our need.

Since we are trying to discourage shifting Jhum cultivation in the Hills and since we are trying to solve the food problem in the State as a whole, the Embankment and Drainage Department should encourage irrigation facilities there.

Now I am going to speak about the Normalised Community Development Blocks. In such blocks the staff is not adequate. When one resigns or is transferred from a particular block, no substitute is available. In our Block two of the Social Education Organisers resigned from their posts a year ago but up till now no Social Education Organiser has been appointed there. One Gram Sevak is under orders of transfer but there is no substitute in his place also. So our Normalised Community Development Block is getting much difficulty to run its development works.

Again, we have got an Agricultural Extension officer there. He has no helper, no demonstrator. It is said that some Gram Sevaks were put under his disposal but actually no one was given to help him. This officer has got to do his office works in addition to field works. That is why he cannot manage his work properly.

I want to draw the attention of the department concern to another thing. One Gram Sevak from my constituency stood first in the whole of India in the Gram Sevaks' competition in the year 1958 but up till now his case has not been considered. He has not got any promotion: nor he has received the Motor Cycle promised to him. I heard that he was to be sent to Agricultural College but up till now no decision had been taken. I have found that in advanced States like West Bengal, Madras, Bombay, Bihar, Kerala and U. P., the Gram Savaks who stood first, in their respective States are promoted to higher services but I do not know why the Government of Assam could not appreciate the achievements of our Gram

Sevaks who stood first not only in Assam but stood first in the whole of India. So, if we want to encourage our Gram Sevaks, we should do something for them.

Now, I want to speak about the Education Department, especially about its inspecting staff. The Sub-Inspectors and Assistant Sub-Inspectors get fixed travelling allowance but they are to spend money for portage while travelling in the hills. They are not paid any portage allowance. The fixed travelling allowance is too meagre and cannot meet the portage charge. So their condition needs looking into.

Pisciculture has become very popular in our district, especially in my constituency. I have seen almost in all villages there are one or more fishery farms done by individuals or on co-operative basis but we are not getting any subsidy, because—no subsidy is given in the scarcity area. We are also not getting loans because the terms and conditions of the loan is very difficult to manage; we have to mortgage double of what we are to get in the shape of loan. Our landed property, our holdings and even our paddy fields are estimated at very low value. So unless and until the rules and regulations in respect of this loan are relaxed or modified, we cannot get any benefit from this loan.

As regards the P. W. D. I would like to say one thing in particular. There is a road leading to the Public Health Unit Hospital at Resu Belpara in which there is one bridge over the Krishnai river built by the Community Project Dept to but after the normalisation of the C. D. Block, there is no more fund for its repair and we cannot get any further help from anywhere to repair this bridge with the result that the bridge is not safe for the people of the area. In this connection I would like to point out also that in certain places it seems that the P. W. D. is competing the District Council. For example in one place named Bajengdoba there is a pucca bridge over the Didram river built by District Council but next to that bridge at about 12 feet distance there is another P. W. D. bridge parallel to the said bridge. My point is that, in certain rivers there are two bridges in the same place, while in other rivers there is none at all. I would like to request the Govt. to see that such anomalies are removed.

With regard to the shifting of the Capital from Shillong and introduction of Assamese as the State language I would like to make a few observations for the consideration of the Govt. As far as the shifting of the capital from Shillong I would like to say that in the plains we have got everything, that is almost all the important institutions not to speak of the High Court, the University, etc., but other important Institutions, like Medical College, Veterinary College, Agricultural College, Engineering Colleges and Second Medical College also. It is the only consolation to the hill people that the capital of the State is in one of our sister hill districts. So I would request my friends not to press this point too hard. As to the introduction of Assamese as the State language I would like to say that if you think

that the hill districts are part and parcel of the State of Assam and if you think us as your brothers and sisters, you should also think that our language also is an Assamese language. I appeal to my friends to think of our feelings in this issue. As you know Sir, thought is deeper than speech but feeling is deeper even than thought. So on this consideration I would like to request my friends to think how we the hill people will feel if this Assamese language is imposed on us..... (Time limit Bell was ringing and the hon. Member took his seat).

***Shri TAJAMMUL ALLI BARLASKAR (Udarband):** Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, at the very outset I congratulate the Finance Minister for his elaborate speech which he has delivered at the time of presenting the Budget for the year 1960-61. We are glad to find that he has presented a surplus budget and he has very frankly confessed the achievements and failures of the Govt. in the different spheres of their activities. I am glad to note that our Govt. is dedicated to all round justice and a good and clean administration. In this connection I like to make the following two observations.

I am glad to note that our Govt. is alert to the unemployment problem of the State particularly in rural areas. The only way to solve this problem is to open new industries and to utilise these unemployed persons in these industries. For establishing new industries first thing we require is to produce more power and to expand the transport facilities. In this connection I like to mention the difficulties which Cachar people have to under go for their journey from Cachar to Shillong. There is heavy rush every day in the hill section train. No additional accommodation is being made by the railway authorities. If any body wants to travel by the first class he sometimes does not get seat even he applies a week before. In the second class and third class one compartment carries 3 to 4 times more passengers than the number of passengers for which accommodation is made in the compartment. So I request the Govt. to move the railway authorities for making additional accommodation in the hill section train. I also like to draw the attention of the Govt. to the construction of Silchar—Jowai road. The progress of work is very slow. I request the Govt. to take steps to complete this road immediately which will give enormous transport facilities to the people living in these areas. The plane service between Silchar and Gauhati has been closed for the last two years. I would like to request the Govt. to take all possible steps to re-open the Silchar Gauhati plane service at least once a week. We are glad to mention that our Govt. has removed the disparity between the Govt. school teachers and aided school teachers regarding their pay and D. A. Anomalies are being made in fixing the different groups of teachers. So I request the Govt. to take steps to remove these anomalies.

Next I would like to draw the attention of the Minister in charge of Education to consider the case of one Goluknat High School,

* Speech not corrected.

Bikrampur under Silchar subdivison and to sanction recurring grant to this school from 1st March 1959 as the school is situated in a very backward area. In this connection I like to draw the attention of the Govt. that why no D. A. has been granted to the teachers of M. V. Madrassas for the last two years. I request the Govt. to examine the matter and grant D. A. to these teachers.

Next thing I like to draw the attention of the Medical Minister towards the Udarband subsidised dispensary. I have been pointing out the necessity of upgrading the said dispensary for the last three years but nothing has yet been done. May I request the Medical Minister to upgrade the said dispensary immediately considering the importance of the place and as there is no other dispensary within the entire thana.

Next I like to request the Minister-in-charge of E. & D. to take steps to expedite the execution of the opening of Meva Harang in the Barkela Police Station under Silchar Sub-division for which all the preliminary works have already been completed.

Last of all, I like to draw the attention of the Government to the scarcity of C. I. sheets in our State. Many people constructed their houses with wooden materials which are going to be destroyed for want of C. I. sheets.

I request the Government to take steps to procure larger quantities of C. I. sheets to meet the demand of the people.

With these few words, I resume my seat.

DR. SRIHARI DAS (Barpeta) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, while going through the chapter of medical and public health of the Budget Speech I find certain things which are not up to the mark. It is stated in the budget speech that since the amalgamation of the Medical and Public Health Departments into one department, there has been co-ordination and improvement. But actually it has been found that even after the amalgamation of these two departments into one department, the condition or the state of affairs remain the same and indeed no improvement has been made. In this connection, Sir, I want to refer to the Presidential Address by Dr. G. C. Das, in the 10th Assam State Medical Conference, 1960, page 6. The position and the condition of the doctors particularly those of the Public Health side are not at all improved after the amalgamation, neither they are benefited in other respects.

The position of the Medical Licentiates in service remains unchanged. In some cases it has become worse. Even in the present set of national health service it is no longer justifiable to continue the invidious classification of services into so many cadres. After the so-called amalgamation their position has become still worse. One

who was confirmed and promoted to S. D. M. O. H. and was working creditably has been posted to epidemic unit or to a interior dispensary and an A. S. II serving even for 25 years are not allowed to hold charge of a Primary Health Unit. The services of A. S. II of a permanent cadre serving for 25 years become temporary again as soon as he qualifies as a Medical graduate and promoted to A. S. I. All these have led to a state of frustration in the minds of the major section of medical men in service. How can you expect sincere service from frustrated persons. ?”

So if qualified doctors after serving for 25 years have to become temporary again when they qualify themselves as medical graduate you can easily understand how their minds are frustrated, how can then we expect sincere and faithful duties from these frustrated doctors. Sir, I want to draw the pointed attention of the Minister in-charge to this important point and do something in order to remove this frustration from the minds of the doctors.

Now coming to the quackery business, I may inform the House that our people in the State are illiterate, ignorant and not educated up to the mark. These quacks styled themselves as doctors are therefore, taking advantage of our poor people, they are selling drugs according to their sweet will. I have brought this matter, times without number, in this august House and I have also brought it to the notice of the Minister-in-charge and the department concerned several times, but I am sorry to say that nothing has been done whatsoever in this respect and ultimately the quack doctors are enjoying life, exploiting and even killing our poor people by their quackery business. I may also inform the House that even school teachers, shop keepers, book sellers are practising this quackery business and all these sorts of things. This is Sir, a question of life and death and Government, therefore, should be more vigilant on these things and take appropriate steps to put an end to all these things.

Coming to the question of adulteration, I may also inform the House that now-a-days 50 per cent of our essential commodities are being adulterated. It is also reported that adulteration business is going on merrily every where.

Next Sir, I want to speak a few words about hospitals, whether it is the district hospital or a subdivisional one here also we find that things are not up to the mark. In almost all the Hospitals there are no adequate number of beds. Doctors are also not sufficient. We find that there are huge number of patients coming for treatment but most of the patients have to return in vain for want of proper treatment due to insufficient number of doctors as all the patients cannot be attended. Sometimes we find that for serious and urgent cases patients are to be admitted in hospitals but for want of

beds such patients are to be accommodated in the hospitals floor or Varandas. I want to bring these points to the notice of the Minister in-charge for necessary action.

Now regarding examination fees, for urine, stool, Blood or sputum the charge is very high. In this connection, I want to inform the House that when the Local Board dispensary was under the administration of the Local Board the fees were not so much high but when the Local Board dispensaries were taken over by the Government the fee for examination of the above mentioned specimen is Rs. 5/- each whereas, as a matter of fact, when the dispensaries Hospitals were under the Local Board such fees were sometimes even free. Therefore, I want to bring this matter to the notice of the Minister-in-charge to see that such examination fees should be reduced in view of the poor condition of our people of our State. Regarding the X'ray plates, this is a very important point I want to inform the House that such X'ray plates are charged only for Rs 5/- in the Calcutta hospital but here in our State, each X'ray plate is charged at Rs. 15/-, that is three times higher than the rate charged by the Calcutta hospitals. I hope the Minister-in-charge will please look to this and see that the rate is reduced.

Coming to prohibition, definitely I should say that this is a very important question and that prohibition should be extended to the whole of Assam. But I may inform the House that from what we have seen, prohibition at present is just in name only, in fact liquor is available every where in various trade names. In addition to this, there are also some other kind of drugs like tinctures & spirits which are sold as substitute for alcohol. There are also some other drugs known as "Mrita Sanjibani Sura" which are sold in the markets as Tonics.

This is actually sold in the market for health purpose, but I doubt if this has rendered any service at all. Then coming to the Local Board Dispensary, I want to say a few words. These dispensaries have been taken over by the Government and the responsibilities of proper management have been thrust upon the Civil Surgeon. This is an extra huge burden on the shoulder of the Civil Surgeon. He has to look after the Primary Health Units and the imposition of this extra burden on the Civil Surgeons evoked bitterness and putting a set back in the proper function of works. Then Sir, the Local Board doctors have been asked to accept the scale of Rs. 175-300/- after taking over the dispensaries. But now again they have asked not to draw the Govt. scale of pay and asked to draw the Local Board scale. It has caused inconvenience to those doctors. This is really very serious matter and I hope the Government will take note of it and give serious consideration.

SRI RADHA KISAN KHEMKA (Tinsukia)

माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय !

माननीय अर्थ मंत्री महोदय ने हमारे प्रान्त में किये गये सभी उन्नयन मूलक कार्य; एवं भविष्य में किये जाने वाले सभी निर्माणकारी कार्यों की जो जो योजनायें सरकार ने की है, और साथ ही प्रदेश की विभिन्न समस्याओं पर प्रकाश डालते हुए जो बजट भाषण दिया है उसके लिये मैं उनको हार्दिक धन्यवाद ज्ञापन करता हूँ। उनका यह भाषण ५६ पृष्ठ का है। इसके द्वारा उन्होंने हमारे प्रान्त की प्रायः समस्याओं पर विस्तृत रूप से प्रकाश डालने और साथ ही उनके समाधान करने के उपायों का सुन्दर, युक्तिपूर्ण और संतोष जनक रूप से उल्लेख किया है। यह मानी हुई बात है कि आसाम एक समस्यापूर्ण प्रदेश है। ये समस्यायें एक से एक महत्वपूर्ण हैं। यहाँ तक कि एक समस्या अपनी दृष्टि से दूसरी समस्या से अधिक गुरुत्वपूर्ण है। इन सारी समस्याओं पर-पूर्ण रूप से प्रकाश डालना मुश्किल है। इस दृष्टि से अगर यह भाषण ५६ पृष्ठ का न होकर अगर ८० पृष्ठ का भी होता तो भी उन सभी समस्याओं पर प्रकाश डालना कठिन काम है। हमें इस बात का देखते हुए अपार हर्ष है कि माननीय अर्थ मंत्री महोदय ने सभी महत्वपूर्ण बातों पर उचित रूप से दृष्टि डाली है और अपने भाषण में उनका उल्लेख किया है। हमें पूर्ण विश्वास है कि उनकी देखभाल और अक्रान्त परिश्रम हमारे प्रान्त को शीघ्रातिशीघ्र विकास के पथ पर आगे बढ़ाने में सहायक सिद्ध होगा।

आसाम एक सीमा प्रान्त है। हमारी सीमाओं की समस्या का महत्व किसी से अविदित नहीं है। यहाँ विभिन्न भाषा भाषी विभिन्न लोग रहते हैं। इसके अलावा यहाँ के पहाड़ी इलाके में रहने वाले विभिन्न जनजातियों की अपनी अपनी समस्यायें हैं। इन सभी बातों पर माननीय अर्थमंत्री महोदय ने प्रकाश डाला है। फिर भी कुछ और ऐसी समस्यायें भी हैं जिन पर उनकी दृष्टि न पड़ी हो, और जिनके बारे में उन्होंने कोई उल्लेख नहीं किया है। ऐसी ही कुछ विशेष बातों की ओर मैं सरकार की ओर विशेष रूप से माननीय अर्थमंत्री महोदय की दृष्टि आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ।

माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय ! सम्पूर्ण प्रान्त में रहने वाले सभी लोगों के विकास के लिये सरकार ने सुन्दर रूपसे विभिन्न योजनाएँ बनाई है। इसके लिये करोड़ों रुपये खर्च किये गये हैं एवं भविष्य में भी किये जायेंगे। वास्तव में ये योजनाएँ इतनी सुन्दर हैं कि उनके द्वारा हमारा प्रान्त तेजी के साथ आगे बढ़ रहा है और लोगों को अपने विकास का पूरा पूरा माका मिल रहा है। लेकिन मैं उन लोगों की ओर सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करता हूँ जो आज इन योजनाओं के सुयोग और सुफल से वंचित रह जाते हैं। वह प्रायः एक ही वर्ग विशेष के लोग हैं, जो अन्यान्य प्रान्तों से आकर यहाँ बसे हैं और इस प्रान्त को ही अपना घर बना लिया है। ये हैं हमारे Ex. Tea Garden Labourers ये लोग बहुत ही पिछड़े हुए हैं। इनके अलावा हरिजन वर्ग के लोग भी सरकार की उन्नयन मूलक योजनाओं के सुयोग सुविधाओं से वंचित रह जाते हैं। ये लोग भी बाहर के प्रांतों से आये हुए हैं। किंतु ये भी इस प्रांत के निवासी हो गये हैं। इन हरीजनों में जो लोग म्यूनीसपालटी में काम करते हैं उनको तो थोड़ी बहुत सुविधा एवं विकास का मौका सरकार से प्राप्त होता है लेकिन म्यूनीसपालटी में काम करने के अलावा जो प्रांत में हरीजन तथा बहुत से दलित वर्ग के लोग हैं वे बहुत ही पिछड़े रह जाते हैं। आशा है सरकार इनके प्रति उचित ध्यान देने की कृपा करेगी और उन्हें भा सारी सुविधायें प्रदान करने में कोई कसर उठा नहीं रखेगी—।

इसके अलावा किरायेदारों की विकट समस्याओं पर भी मैं चन्द बातें बोलकर सरकार की दृष्टि आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। आज हमारे प्रांत के सभी स्थानों में विशेष कर शहरों में बहुत से ऐसे लोग रहते हैं जिनका अपना कोई घरवार नहीं है आर वी किराये के मकानों में रहा करते हैं। जन-संख्या, उद्योग-धंधे और अन्य सुविधाओं के बढ़ने के साथ साथ ही मकानों की मांग भी बढ़ती जा रही है। साथ ही एक बहुत बड़ी समस्या हमारे सामने उपस्थित हो रही है। आज मकानों के मालिक किरायेदारों पर तरह तरह के जोर जुल्म कर रहे हैं। किराये पर उचित रोक लगाई जाय। यह जरूरी है कि किरायेदारों के स्वार्थ की रक्षा के लिये Assam Urban Area Rent Control Act. लागू हुआ है। किन्तु फिर भी मकान मालिक इन किरायेदारों पर वे रोकटोक जोर जुल्म करते रहते हैं। Urban Area Rent Control Act. से किरायेदारों के स्वार्थ की रक्षा जिस रूपसे होनी चाहिये थी वह नहीं हो सकी है। मकान मालिकों का जुल्म दिन-ब-दिन बढ़ता जा रहा है। इस बारे में पिछले बजट अधिवेशन के अवसर पर भी मैंने सरकार की दृष्टि आकर्षित की थी। किन्तु उस पर कोई कारवाई की नहीं गई और न कुछ विचार ही हुआ। Urban Area Rent Control Act में भा आवश्यकीय और उचित परिचर्चन और संशोधन करके किरायेदारों की इस महत्वपूर्ण समस्या के प्रति सरकार को उचित कारवाई

करनी चाहिये। किरायेदारों की स्वार्थ रक्षा के लिये इस ऐक्ट में संशोधन तथा और कानून में परिवर्तन करना आज बहुत ही जरूरी है।

आपको यह भी मालूम है कि सभी बड़े बड़े शहर जैसे कि गौहाटी, डिब्रूगढ़, जोरहाट और तिनसुकिया में बहुत से ऐसे दैनिक हाजीरा के मजदूर हैं जिनको रहने का कोई स्थान नहीं है। ये दिनभर जी तोड़ मेहनत करते हैं और रात को उन्हें Footpath अथवा ऐसे ही किसी खुले स्थान में आश्रय लेना पड़ता है। ये लोग प्रायः उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार या ये अन्य किसी प्रान्त से आकर यहाँ मजदूरी करते हैं। न इनके पास इतना पैसा है कि कोई घर बना लें या किसी किराये के मकान में अधिक किराया देकर रहे। इनके लिये रहने के घर बनाने के लिये सरकार को जल्द से जल्द कोई योजना बनानी चाहिये ताकि सस्ते भाड़े पर उन्हें रहने के लिये घर मिल जाये।

माननीय अर्थमंत्री महोदय ने शिक्षा के विषय में काफी प्रकाश डाला है। यह हर्ष की बात है कि सरकार शिक्षा के प्रति विशेष ध्यान दे रही है। शिक्षा के लिये बड़ी उदारता पूर्वक पैसा दिया जा रहा है। शिक्षा के प्रति हमारा सरकार का जो विशेष ध्यान है, इससे उसका परिचय मिलता है। शिक्षा के लिये सरकार जो महत्व दे रही है उसके लिये सरकार का कार्य सराहनीय है। सरकार की यही नीति है कि शिक्षा का प्रचार हो; हमारा प्रदेश इस दिशा में आगे बढ़े। हमें बड़ी खुशी है कि सरकार सारे प्रान्त के विभिन्न स्कूलों के लिये तरह तरह की सहायता, Grant वगैरह दे रही है। लेकिन हमने यह भी देखा है कि हमारे प्रान्त में कुछ ऐसे स्कूल भी हैं, जिनमें कोई सरकारी सहायता नहीं मिली है। यह इसलिये कि शायद उनके प्रति सरकार की दृष्टि नहीं पड़ी होगी। मैं अपने इस कथन से प्रान्त के हिन्दी स्कूलों की ओर सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करता हूँ। प्रान्तभर में बहुत से ऐसे हिन्दी स्कूल हैं, जिनमें कोई सरकारी सहायता नहीं मिली है। यह सही है कि जो High Schools हैं उन्हें कुछ सहायता मिल रही है। इसके लिये हम सरकार के प्रति कृतज्ञ हैं। किंतु High Schools के अलावा और जो स्कूल हैं उन्हें भी इस तरह की सहायता दिलाने की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये। मुझे मालूम है कि कुछ ऐसे स्कूल हैं, जिनमें खोले हुए ३/४ वर्ष हो चुके हैं और वहाँ बहुत बड़ा संस्था में छात्र-छात्रियों पढ़ते भी हैं। किंतु इन स्कूलों को अब तक कोई सरकारी सहायता नहीं मिली है।

इन स्कूलों को सरकारी सहायता तो मिलती ही नहीं है इसके अलावा इन स्कूलों के पदाधिकारियों द्वारा बार बार शिक्षा विभाग के अधिकारियों को

लिखने पर भी उन्हें अब तक सरकारी मान्यता प्राप्त नहीं हुई है इन स्कूलों में हजारों की तादाद में छात्र छात्राये शिक्षा प्राप्त करते हैं। मैं इन स्कूलों के प्रति सरकार की दृष्टि आकर्षित करता हूँ। मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि हमारी सरकार उनकी ओर गौर करेगी और सत्य ही यथोचित सहायता और Grant आदि इन स्कूलों में भी जल्द से जल्द दिलाने की व्यवस्था करेगी। साथ ही जिन स्कूलों को सरकारी मान्यता प्राप्त नहीं हुई है उसे दिलाने की व्यवस्था करवायेगी।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इसके अलावा अपने Sub-Division के कुछ समस्याओं की ओर मैं सरकार की दृष्टि आकर्षित करता हूँ। यह मानी हुई बात है कि Dibrugarh प्रांत भर का सबसे ज्यादा पिछड़ा हुआ (Backward) जिला है। इस जिले में बहुत बड़ी तादाद में Ex. Tea Garden Labourers ग्राम अंचल में रहते हैं। इसके अलावा मटक मराण और बहुत ऐसी पिछड़ी जातियाँ यहाँ रहती हैं। किंतु स्वाधीनता के इस युग में भी अपने विकास और प्रगति का उचित अवसर इन्हें पूर्णरूप से नहीं मिल रहा है। युग युग से ये लाग पिछड़े हुवे हैं। शिक्षा दीक्षा रीति नीति, आचार व्यवहार आदि हर बात में ये वास्तव में बहुत ही पिछड़े हुए हैं। इस बारे में हमारे जिले के कई माननीय सदस्यों ने प्रकाश डाला है। अतः विस्तार में न जाते हुए मैं सरकार से विनम्र विनतो करता हूँ कि इनके समुचित उत्थान का प्रबन्ध करें। इस वर्ग के बजट में हमारे सबडिवीजन के विकास के लिये विशेष रूपसे जो ध्यान देना चाहिये था वह दिखाई नहीं देता है। अतः मैं सरकार से अनुरोध करता हूँ कि इस ओर उचित ध्यान दें।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय; डिब्रूगढ़ जिले से ही सरकार को सबसे ज्यादा आमदनी होती है। Forest. Exise, Saletax एवं अन्यान्य कई विभागों से सरकार को डिब्रूगढ़ सबडिवीजन से ज्यादा से ज्यादा धन प्राप्त होता है। डिब्रूगढ़ महकुमा सरकार के लिये काम धेनु गाय के बराबर है। यह सदा सरकार की आमदनी बढ़ाने में और देने में सहायता करता आया है।

डिब्रूगढ़ महकुमा से सरकार को जो आय होती है उसके अनुसार उसे अपना प्रतिदान नहीं मिल रहा है। सरकार ने डिब्रूगढ़ महकुमा के चतुर्दिक विकास की ओर विशेष ध्यान नहीं दिया है। वास्तव में डिब्रूगढ़ महकुमा सदा से ही पिछड़ा हुआ रहता है। ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिये। डिब्रूगढ़ महकुमा के चतुर्दिक उन्नति के लिये सरकार को विशेष रूप से उचित कारवाई करनी चाहिये। अगर यह महकुमा अधिक से अधिक रूपसे विकसित होगा तो उससे सरकार को अधिक

से अधिक आमदनी होगी, इस लिए डिब्रूगढ़ महकुमा के लिए सरकार को अधिक से अधिक ध्यान देना चाहिये।

महोदय, डिब्रूगढ़ महकुमा की कई समस्याएँ हैं। मेरी ही Constituency की कई विशेष समस्याएँ हैं। इनमें बाढ़ और नदी कटान की समस्या बहुत ही बड़ी है। दिहि नदी के कटान ने हजारों लोगों को बे घर बार बना दिया है। हम खुशी हैं कि उन्हें फिर से बसाने के लिये सरकार ने जमीन बगरह दी है, किंतु फिर भी अब भी हजारों ऐसे लोग हैं जिनके लिये अभी तक कोई व्यवस्था नहीं हुई है। मैं सरकार से अनुरोध करता हूँ नदी कटान और बाढ़ पीड़ित लोगों की परिसंख्या तैयार करके उन्हें बसाने की व्यवस्था सरकार जल्द से जल्द करे। मेरी Constituency के फाकिपाल और टिपलिंग मोजा में ऐसे बहुत से परिवार हैं जो नदी कटान में बे घरबार हो गये हैं। उन्हें जमीन देकर और साथ ही पुनर्वासन के लिये आवश्यक वृक्ष आदि देकर सहायता करे।

नदी के कटान से हर साल इस इलाके को भारी नुकसान होता है। हर साल नदी का कटान होता है और लोग क्षतिग्रस्त होते हैं। खेती के लायक हजारों बीघे जमीन नदी के गर्भ में चली जाती है। इसे रोकने की व्यवस्था भी सरकार को उचित व्यवस्था करनी चाहिये। इन नदियों का नियंत्रण करके उनसे बिजली उत्पन्न करने की योजना बननी चाहिये।

इसके बाद में डिब्रूगढ़ जिले के Forest Villages में रहने वाले हजारों पिछड़े हुए लोगों की ओर सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करता हूँ। Forest village में रहनेवालों को शिक्षा स्वास्थ्य और यातायात आर्थिक की उचित सुविधा नहीं मिलती है सरकार ने जो पंचायत शासन की व्यवस्था की है, उनकी सुविधाओं से भी ये वंचित हैं इनको भी ये अधिकार मिलने चाहिये। Forest Villages में रहनेवाले लोगों की आर्थिक स्थिति भी बड़ा दयनीय है। इनकी इस गिरी हुई स्थिति का उन्नत बनाने के लिये उन्हें भी सुयोग सुविधा मिलने चाहिये। आशा है सरकार उनकी उन्नति के लिये उचित व्यवस्था करेगी।

अब मैं तिनमुकिया के प्रति सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करता हूँ। हमारे लिये यह बड़ी खुशी की बात है कि सरकार गौहाटी और तिनमुकिया शहर का

विकसित करने के लिये Master Plan बनाई है। हमें आशा है कि इस Plan के जरिये ये दोनों शहर विकसित होंगे। किन्तु इस योजना को कार्य के रूपमें परिणित करने में कुछ समय लगेगा इसलिये तिनसुकिया शहर के विकास के लिये तिनसुकिया म्यूनिसिपालटी पब्लिक हेल्थ डिपार्टमेंट द्वारा जो स्कीम बनाकर सरकार के पास भेजी है साथ ही बोर्ड ने Water Supply स्कीम के लिये भी सरकार से अनुरोध किया है। किन्तु उनकी कोई व्यवस्था अब तक नहीं हुई है सरकार से मेरा अनुरोध है कि इस द्वितीय पंचवार्षिक योजनामें ही सरकार तिनसुकिया की Drainage और Water Supply की व्यवस्था करे। अगर यह व्यवस्था हो, तिनसुकिया जल्द ही आसाम का एक सुन्दर और आकर्षक शहर में परिणत होगा।

उद्योग के क्षेत्र में भी तिनसुकिया अपना विशेष महत्व रखता है दिन प्रति दिन वहाँ उद्योग बढ़ रहे हैं। अगर सरकार इस ओर मदद दे तो यह शहर इस क्षेत्र में बहुत आगे बढ़ सकेगा उद्योग का विकास के लिये सरकार ने गौहाटी और डोकयाजुली में Industrial Estate कायम किया है। तिनसुकिया में भी Industrial Estate कायम करे तो इस दिशा में बहुत सहायता कर सकेगा और उद्योग के विकास में आशानुरूप फल दिखायेगा। आशा है सरकार इस दिशामें उचित कार्रवाई करेगी और तिनसुकिया में एक Industrial Estate कायम करेगी।

समय कम है किन्तु मुझे बहुत कुछ कहना था मैंने अपने महकुमा और तिनसुकिया की कुछ मुख्य मुख्य बातें सरकार के सामने रखी है। मुझे आशा है सरकार इन समस्याओं का समाधान करने के लिये उचित व्यवस्था करेगी। आखिर में पुनः बार माननीय अर्थ मंत्री महोदय को धन्यवाद देकर अपना भाषण समाप्त करता हूँ।

Maulavi Nurul Islam (Dhing) : I thank, the Finance Minister for his able Budget Speech. I am glad that he has given a detailed account of the administration of the country. Of course, people will like to hear that there is no such new taxation as all the fields at present have already been exhausted. People are suffering very much more from direct taxation than from indirect taxation. Sir, any way, when there cannot but levy of taxation, in order to run the administration people will not fear to pay, provided people can be made capable to pay. That is all people want.

The budget is made for various subjects projects and programmes of Govt. We are not concerned so much about it, but we are much more concerned about their execution. That is more important. Budget is made and we are to see how it is profitably executed. Now, Sir, our concern is that the State should be an all round welfare State, in which people of all classes will be able to live on equal footing peacefully, happily and in prosperity and the unemployment question solved.

There are a large number of youths who are unemployed and who are moving about in quest of services. It is really regrettable that the resources of country could not be exploited. Though Assam is a poor country, it is full of natural resources and if worked out properly it would help the country to become rich. There are, of course, many things that stand on the way to make the State sound and healthy—such as natural calamities, corruption, adulteration of food, cheating and black marketing etc. Sir, people cannot rely easily upon people and each other. There are distrust and no confidence upon each other. The merchant classes and other business people cannot be relied upon and many take illegal means to make profit. In this way, the country is being exploited.....

Shri HIRALAL PATAWARY (Panery) : "With the help of officers"...

MAULAVI NARUL ISLAM : Any way. There are huge number of people who are corrupted and corruption is prevailing everywhere. Generally, people are more inclined to illegal gratification. Most people do not realize that by practice corruption and black-marketing and adulteration of food, they are harming the nation and themselves. This is also true. Govt. should take strongest measures to stop and check all these bad and immoral things.

I want to speak about Education. There should be free and compulsory education upto M.E. and M.V. standard and free upto Matriculation standard. We know without education no nation can thrive. The education should be of the best type so that our youths can put themselves to any avocation and take moral lesson and elevate their character and after graduation, one would not feel shy to take to cultivation. One should not be ashamed to go to cultivation even after he becomes a Graduate. Sir, it is the incumbent duty of the Govt. to give some kind of moral educa-

tion for the formation of habit and character. Madrassa and Toll education should be encouraged along with the secular education. Sir, some time ago, a small Committee on Madrassa Education was formed and the committee submitted to Govt. a scheme about curriculam and system of education. I know that this Committee after taking evidence from the public and after due deliberation submitted their report to Govt. for adoption of their recommendations. But the Govt. has not done anything towards it nor any amount has been set apart in the Budget for the upliftment of the Madrassa. There are huge number of Madrassas tottering for want of Fund, for want of Govt's sympathy and for that there are great grievances for the reason that these Madrassas are not given any such aid by the Govt. Many Madrassas are dwindling and cannot go ahead for want of Government's sympathy and encouragement. Sir, it is expected that many new works are going to be taken up in the third Plan period and many natural resources are going to be worked out. Our youths should be educated and trained in technical lines and also in all the branches from now on so that there may not be any difficulty in getting technical and other experienced personnel in various kinds of fields that would be undertaken. At the present time Sir there is dearth of trained and experienced technical personnel. Therefore trained technical persons from outside easily get jobs here. When our youths would come after being trained in technical knowledge, they would not get easily any job for the reason of having no vacancy. Sir, unless the country is industrialised, there is no hope for the country to prosper materially and economically. It is true that Assam have potentialities and resources enough for good industries. But till now after 13 years of Independence Assam has not much industries. So, Sir, it will help the country in Assam in industrialised. It will help our unemployed youth also to get employment. The Oil Refinery is going to be established at Gauhati. Another Oil Refinery may also be established at Silghat and it will be less costly for the reason that the pipe line will pass to Gauhati nearby Silghat. I believe Silghat is a suitable site as expressed by the experts having scope for expansion. It is a happy thing that Govt. has given much stress upon Co-operative Societies and agricultural without which the people cannot thrive.

At present there is no sound land settlement policy of Govt. Old land law is continuing and of course there is discussions for framing laws, rules and regulations for guidnace of land settlement and other matters connected with revenue. For want of good land laws many difficulties are arising in respect of settlement of lands. So far, the settlement of land is concerned there are so many defects that there is dissatisfaction everywhere. Sir, there are hundreds of landless people and in many cases their claims are ignored when settling available lands. The authority should look to this. So far Sir the eviction policy of the Govt. is concerned, it should be steady and should be on good consideration of various factors in carrying out the eviction operation. There are hundreds of people.....

(the bell rang)

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. Jahan Uddin Ahmed.

MAULAVI JAHANUDDIN AHMED (Bilasipara) : Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, I am sorry Sir, I cannot congratulate our Finance Minister for his surplus Budget that he has placed before this house. It is no credit to have a surplus Budget when we see that our essential needs of developing the country to become self-sufficient in production to satisfy the people, remains unheeded to and the people do not see any planned programme incorporated in the Budget to make the country self-sufficient with its development programme.

Sir, I like to mention here that four of our subjects are so vitally connected with each other that if there be a planned programme then each will automatically help the other to benefit the people of the State. Our Minister should have made the programme in a most well-thought out manner. But from the Budget I do not find this. Only a haphazard way of planning is found, such as our Hydro Electric Power Project. This project is only for having cheap electric power. But whether the extra water of the dam can be utilised for irrigation by constructing channels, is generally not considered. The Hydro Electric Project can be utilised for four purposes. In the first stage we get electricity. Secondly, the water can be diverted through channels to our fields which are dry and high lands for irrigation purpose. Thirdly, this diversion of water will control our turbulent rivers when some portion of water is diverted and the factory of the rivers is reduced. Lastly, it will make our dry and uncultivable lands fertile and food production will increase. This should be the aim of our programme. The Plan should be made in such a way that our river valley projects can serve many purposes, as I have mentioned above. But everybody knows that our only Power project i.e., the Umtru Project, is producing only electricity. But has the water of this project been utilised for irrigation? The reply is 'No'. I don't know what will be the fate of Umiyam Hydel Project, the foundation of which had been laid by our Prime Minister. I think there is no such purpose of supplying water for irrigation. Our symbol being a rhino, naturally we go just like a rhino and do not like to look this way or that way.

It is mentioned in page 34 of the budget speech of the Hon'ble Finance Minister about river valley project. Kopili, Jamuna in Nowgong district and Subansiri, Tirap and Nambuk in North Lakhimpur district and Barak in Cachar district. These projects are only for irrigation purpose and not for other purpose. Nowgong, Sibsagar, North Lakhimpur and Cachar districts are full of tea gardens and forests. There, very small portion of land is available for cultivation. Do the Govt. consider that these districts can make Assam self-sufficient in food? Nothing is mentioned about other districts—Darrang, Kamrup, Goalpara, Garo Hills, Mizo Hills and other Hill districts where uneconomic cultivation, i.e., jhum is prevailing. This should be stopped and provision should be made for permanent culti-

vation by supplying water to the small vallies of the Hills, and in this way the Hills can be made self sufficient.

Going through the budget I have not been able to find out any idea of comprehensive programme. It may take 10 or 20 years to complete the programme. But the idea of the whole programme for the country as a whole must be there. That is the defect of our planning. A plan should be such that one is complimentary to the other. It should not be our idea that one river valley project should be only for power or only for irrigation. Every river valley project must be for power, irrigation, flood control, i.e., river training etc. Our plan and programme in such matter should be very very well-thought of and well-planned.

Anyway, Sir, what I have seen during our journey from Amingaon to Delhi, where, we went to see the world Agricultural Fair, about the improvement of Agriculture in Behar and U. P. Up to the end of West Bengal we saw very little winter crops. But as soon as we entered Behar we saw green fields full of crops generally wheat, chillies and master-seed, castor and grove of mango garden. There is practically not an inch of land lying fellow. What struck me most is about the system of supplying of water to the dry land of Behar and U. P. In the eastern part of Behar we saw very little water channel. Here the cultivators supply water to their field from well dugged in the field, by Dheki system in some places drawing the water up by bullock from the well, by means of pully. In some places the water is supplied by Parsian wheel system. But in the western part of Behar and the whole of U. P. I have seen many channels, some big, some small. The big channels will be 100 ft. wide and the small ones 4 to 5 ft. wide. Electric lines are also there probably supplying power to water pumps. I think, the river valley projects in Behar and U. P. have been well utilised for power, irrigation and flood control. It will not be out of place to suggest here that our Minister and Members of the Assembly should visit these places and other places in India to see how the river valley projects in those parts are working. The West Bengal Govt. have made provision that each Member of the Assembly is allowed to tour free of cost about 2 to 3 thousand miles in a year outside the province. This was made just to see the plan and programme of the other States in India and whether it will be possible in their own State to take up such plan and programme. From other example we can make our plan and programme a comprehensive and not like a make shift arrangement.

Sir, I may just mention here that to-day I have seen in the news paper that Behar Govt. is taking up a Master Plan. They want to irrigate about 104 lakh acres of land by spending 184 crores of rupees. They want to complete the Plan in about 20 years to make Behar self-sufficient in food production. So, Sir, our river valley project should be such as would enable us to get power, irrigation and also it will enable us to control our turbulent rivers.

Maulavi ABDUL MATLIB MAZUMDAR : (Hailakandi) Mr. Duputy Speaker, Sir, I thank you for kindly giving me this opportunity of participating in the discussion on the Budget. Next, I thank the Hon'ble Finance Minister for taking pains to present a balanced budget. There are commendable features in the budget which has been largely commented on and I do not like to enter into their merits. As regards surplus feature of the budget I have doubt, Sir, that in a State where there are so many demands on the revenue of the State, there will be very much appreciation. Anyway, I was interested to go into the part of the budget discussion which deals with the provision for schedule caste and backward classes. I have read with interest that portion. I was watching for a long time the steps taken by the Central and the State Governments but it seems that there is want of thoroughness and sincerity in working the programme. A lot of money is no doubt being spent but it is very doubtful whether commensurate result is being achieved. There is no determined effort to improve the lot of the schedule caste people although the programme is being run for a considerable time. If we go round the country-side we find the same condition prevailing. As regards social position of the schedule caste it remains the same as before. "The schedule caste people are still looked down upon. Looking at the schedule caste people of my place I do not feel that there has been any change in their condition. No special care is taken for the education of their children. They are landless from time immemorial. Land has been distributed to some people of my subdivision but no preferential treatment was given to the schedule caste people and they have not been given land in a planned way.

They have not been given land in a planned way. In fact it has not been felt that their condition has improved either socially, educationally or economically. The so called community dining is arranged in such a way that instead of narrowing the gulf between different communities, it is widen it.

Then, Sir, the plan of removing their backwardness is defective on the whole in the sense that it does not cover the whole population, for instance the non-Muslim and Muslim fishermen. The former come within the purview but the latter not. They are all equally backward. I would suggest that instead of spending money in spasmodic efforts of various sorts, the Government should concentrate more on the education of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes in a planned manner and on giving them Land.

Sir, the merits of a scheme the results and effects of it are tested when we meet the beneficiaries. This is so in the case of the Community Development programmes. The value of the programme and the efficient running of the programmes are decided only when we go to the villages and find that the lot of the common man is improved. But we find that the Scheduled people are still backward as they have been from time immemorial.

I have many Schedules in my place who always come to me and complain that they have no lands or that they have been ejected from their homesteads by their landlords; that they cannot educate their children. I hear that stipends are being given for the education of their children. But, Sir, a family which has no helter, which has no land to

cultivate, which has no food grains in the barn-how can we expect such a family to educate its children with a stipend of Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 ?

There was a proposal to give land to some people of my constituency but it could not be done due to the vagaries of the Forest Department and also due to the corrupt practices existing amongst its officers. Sir, there is a saying *পাখীতে আছে গুটিত নেই*। The almanac says that there is ample grain but there is no water in the field. It is not enough to say that so much is provided in the Budget for the Schedules, it is not enough to say that rules have been framed and that such and such Acts have been passed unless the result and effects reach the actual people who are to be benefited. I shall be grateful, Sir, if Government kindly take a note of this and make some arrangements for the improvement of the conditions of the Schedules of my place, that is, the Namasudrahs mainly. Most of these people are landless. There is land in the Forest Reserves but we find that because these down-trodden people cannot assert themselves, they are not given land. I remember that when we had occasion to go to the Divisional Forest Officer, Cachar, at the time of distributing some land, somehow these people were left out.

Sir, all these programmes will not do. There must be a determined effort on the part of the Government to improve the lot of these people. By simply arranging money will not deliver the goods.

I find that there are some proposals to requisition vast areas of land near about Katigorh for rehabilitating refugees. The whole country side is alarmed. The point has been missed here that it is calculated to make many indigenous people landless. Of course, Sir, I have great sympathy towards the refugees but such steps should not be taken as will make the local people landless.

Sir, I want to say something about agriculture. It has been repeated here that agriculture should get the top priority in our state as there is shortage in food. When there is no food the individuals are out of their wits. I was suggesting that we should take to dereservation and reclamation reserves. But at the same time unless we enthuse our cultivators properly to grow more food than they have been growing, additional land resources will not take us ahead.

Sir, in this respect I feel that enough has not been done to inspire and enthuse our cultivators to utilise their lands properly; they are still following the time-honoured and routine fashion of cultivation. If all these measures fail and whatever steps taken by the Govt. through the Field Management Committees and such other machinery fail what is to be done next? I suggest that a ceiling on production should be thought upon, that is, when we are shouting that land should go to the actual tillers of the soil we should also see that the tillers utilise the land in a proper way to produce more than what they have been producing. For this we must

resort to legislation that whoever wants to be a cultivator and possesses the Govt. land he should be prepared to utilise this land properly. Only in that way Sir, we can set our cultivators right and they will grow more than what they have been doing.

Another point Sir, is regarding this Madrassa Education. Govt. realised that Madrassa Education had not been proceeding on proper lines and they appointed a Committee in this connection. I was asked to submit a report after going round the countryside and after examining the conditions of Madrassa Education in the State. I have done it in my humble way and submitted a report several months back. But it pains me Sir, to see that this report has taken a leisurely course and nothing has been done about it up till now. This question is urgent Sir, because Madrassa Education in the State is going astray and the whole Muslim community is most anxious and eager to know as to what has been done about this report. I hope the Govt. will be alert and take up this matter seriously and to approve of the report submitted by this Committee after due deliberations and after due consultation with the Muslim community and its leaders and suggest ways and means as to how to improve this Madrassa Education in the State. Thank you Sir.

Shrimati USHA BORTHAKUR (Samaguri): মাননীয় উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয় দেশৰ নানা আচনি গ্ৰহণ কৰাৰ কথা উল্লেখ কৰি বিত্তমন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে সদনত যি বাহি বাজেট ডাঙি ধৰিলে তাৰ বাবে তেখেতক ধন্যবাদ জনাইছো। লগে লগে সেই ভাষণত এটা কথা উল্লেখ নথকাৰ কাৰণে আমাৰ মহিলা সদস্য শ্ৰীযুতা গোহাঞ ডাঙৰীয়াণীয়ে উল্লেখ কৰি গৈছে। ময়ো সেই বিষয়টো সেই দুখেৰে উল্লেখ কৰিব খুজিছো। বিষয়টো হৈছে আজি মহিলা শিক্ষাৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত যিমান সোনকালে আগবাঢ়িব পাৰি তাৰ বাবে যেনে ধৰণে বিশেষ ব্যৱস্থা গ্ৰহণ কৰিব লাগিছিল তেনেধৰণে কৰা নাই। আজি পঞ্চায়ত আইনৰ জৰিয়তে শাসন ভাৰ জনসাধাৰণৰ হাতত দিবৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰা হৈছে; আৰু শাসন ভাৰ বহন কৰিবলৈ পুৰুষৰ যেনে স্বত্ব মহিলাৰ ও সমান স্বত্ব আছে। গতিকে যদি মহিলা সকলক বিশেষ ব্যৱস্থাৰ যোগেৰে শিক্ষা ক্ষেত্ৰত পুৰুষৰ সৈতে সমান কৰি নিব নোৱাৰি তেন্তে সংবিধানে মহিলাক যি অধিকাৰ দিছে আৰু শাসন ভাৰ মহিলাৰ ওপৰতো অৰ্পিত কৰিব বুলি ভাৰত চৰকাৰে ঘোষণা কৰিছে সেইটো কাৰ্য্যত হৈ নুঠিব।

আজি আমাৰ পিচপৰা সম্প্ৰদায়, ট্ৰাইবেল সম্প্ৰদায় আদিক আগবঢ়াই নিবৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰে যেনেদৰে বিশেষ ব্যৱস্থা গ্ৰহণ কৰিছে তেনেদৰে পিচপৰা মহিলা সকলক সমাজত আগবঢ়াই নিবলৈ ব্যৱস্থা গ্ৰহণ কৰা উচিত হব। সেই উদ্দেশ্যেৰে National Education Scheme, Center এ গ্ৰহণ

কৰিছে। সেই অনুযায়ী আমাৰ প্ৰদেশত ক্ষিপ্ৰগতিৰে আগবাঢ়ি যাবলৈ কি ভাবে কাম হাতত লৈছে সেই বিষয়ে বিত্তমন্ত্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়াৰ ভাষণত উল্লেখ থকা হলে ভাল পালোহেতেন। যদিও শিক্ষা শিতানত বছৰৰ পাছত বছৰত যথেষ্ট টকা খটুওৱা হৈছে সেই টকা লবা আৰু ছোৱালীৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত তুলনা কৰি চালে দেখা যাব লবাৰ শিক্ষাৰ কাৰণে যিমান খৰছ কৰিছে ছোৱালীৰ শিক্ষা ক্ষেত্ৰত সেইটো অতি সামান্য হৈছে। আজি অতি অলপ সময়ৰ ভিতৰতে দেখিবলৈ পাইছো যে জনসাধাৰণে ছোৱালীৰ শিক্ষাৰ বাবে কিমান সজাগ হৈ পৰিছে। গাওঁত যত অভিভাবকে স্কুলৰ অভাৱত গাওঁত পঢ়াব পৰা নাই তেনেসুলত ছোৱালী সকলক মাটিবাৰী ধান আদি বেচিও তেওঁলোকে টাউনৰ hostel ত বাখি পঢ়াবলৈ আগবাঢ়িছে গতিকে মই এই বিষয়টোৰ প্ৰতি চৰকাৰৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰিছো। তাৰ উপৰি যিবিলাক ছোৱালী স্কুল গাঁৱত গঢ়ি উঠিছে সেই স্কুল বিলাকত উদাৰ ভাবে গ্ৰাণ্ট দিবলৈ চৰকাৰ প্ৰস্তুত হ'ব লাগে। ট্ৰাইবেল আৰু পিচপৰা সম্প্ৰদায়ৰ স্কুলৰ কাৰণে যেনেকৈ কিছুমান condition বেহাই দিয়া হৈছে তেনেকৈয়ে ছোৱালী স্কুলবোৰৰ প্ৰতিও গ্ৰাণ্ট দিয়া বিষয়ত কিছুমান special condition কৰি উপযুক্ত গ্ৰাণ্ট দি ছোৱালী শিক্ষাত শিক্ষাৰ বাট সাহায্য কৰিব বুলি আশা কৰিলো। তাৰোপৰি অৱস্থাহীন জন-সাধাৰণৰ ছোৱালীয়ে যাতে দাবিদাৰ প্ৰভাৱত শিক্ষা লাভৰ পৰা আতৰি থাকিব লগীয়া নহয় তাৰ কাৰণে fees free ব্যৱস্থা চৰকাৰে কৰিব লাগে। তাৰ পাচত জনস্বাস্থ্যৰ সম্পৰ্কেও মই দুআষাৰ মান ক'ব খুজিছো। স্বাস্থ্যমন্ত্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়াক অনুৰোধ জনাওঁ যে আমাৰ চিকিৎসা ক্ষেত্ৰত হাস্পতালবোৰৰ প্ৰতি বিশেষ দৃষ্টি দিয়ে যেন। বৰ্ত্তমান কিছুমান হাস্পতালৰ অৱস্থা অতি শোচনীয়—সেইবিলাকৰ দ্বাৰা বাইজৰ চিকিৎসাৰ একো সুবিধা হোৱা নাই। জনস্বাস্থ্য বিভাগৰ মন্ত্ৰীয়ে আজি ৪৫ বছৰৰ আগতে চিমালবস্তিৰ বাইজক কেইবাবাৰো প্ৰতিশ্ৰুতি দি আহিছিল যে যিহেতুকে এটা বিৰাট পাহাড়ী অঞ্চলত হাস্পতালৰ কোনো ব্যৱস্থা নাই তাত হাস্পতাল সোনকালেই দিয়া হ'ব কিন্তু বছৰৰ পাছত বছৰ পাৰ হৈ গৈছে আজিলৈকে হাস্পতালৰ একোকে হৈ উঠা নাই। ইয়াৰ কাৰণে বাইজে মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ক বেয়া পোৱা নাই—বেয়া পাইছে সদস্যক—কাৰণ তেওঁলোকে ভাবিছে মন্ত্ৰীয়েতো প্ৰতিশ্ৰুতি দি গৈছে এতিয়া সদস্যইহে ইয়াৰ একো ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব পৰা নাই। তাৰ পিচত চলচলিৰ বৰবাৰি হাস্পতাল ঘৰটো বাইজে সাজি দিয়া ৩৪ বছৰ হ'ল তাত ডাক্তৰ বা দৰবৰ কোনো ব্যৱস্থা নহল এতিয়া ঘৰ লাহে লাহে ভাঙি গৈছেগৈ। ট্ৰাইবেল এৰিয়াৰ স্বাস্থ্য বন্ধাৰ উপায় আজিও এনে অৱস্থাত থাকিব লগীয়া হয় তেন্তে এইটো কেনে কথা আপোনালোকেই ভাবি চাব। নগৰত যিটো maternity home আছে তাত labour room নাই আৰু যিবিলাক Cabin আছে তাত urinal আৰু bath room নাই এই বিষয়ে মই মন্ত্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়াক বহুবাৰ

কৈও একো কৰিব পৰা নাই। গতিকে এইবোৰ কথাৰ প্ৰতি চৰকাৰ তথা
বিত্তমন্ত্ৰীৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰি মই ইয়াতে সামৰিলো।

Adjournment

The Assembly was then adjourned till 10 A. M. on
Wednesday, the 16th March, 1960.

R. N. BARUA,

*Secretary, Assam Legislative
Assembly.*