

**Proceedings of the Third 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 25th March, 1958.

PRESENT

Shri Dev Kanta Barooah, B.A., LL.B., Speaker in the Chair,
the eight Ministers, the two Deputy Ministers and sixty-six
Members.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

STARRED QUESTIONS

(To which oral answers were given)

**Dak Bungalow or Rest House at Ahatguri in Golaghat
Subdivision**

Shri NARENDRA NATH SARMA (Dergaon) asked :

*91. Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) Whether Government have considered the
necessity of a Dak Bungalow or Rest House for
the flood-affected and backward area of Ahat-
guri in Golaghat Subdivision ?

(b) Whether Government are aware that Government
officials and social workers are taking shelter in
verandahs of Marwari and other people at
Ahatguri while going on duties ?

(c) Whether Government propose to take necessary
steps to remove such inconveniences ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister)
replied :

91. (a)—The Deputy Commissioner, Sibsagar has recently
reported about the need of an Inspection Bungalow at
Ahatguri.

(b)—Government have no such information but absence of a resting place like an Inspection Bungalow may put the visitors to inconvenience.

(c)—The proposal will be considered.

Shri RAJENDRA NATH BARUA (Golaghat-East): Is Government aware that there was an Inspection Bungalow at Ahatguri in 1930 or 1931 or thereabout and it was eroded?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister): may be so.

Shri RAJENDRA NATH BARUA: May I know why it has not been reconstructed so long?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA: There are many things to be constructed and we are proceeding with these construction works according to our resources and as quickly as possible.

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI (Sibsagar): The reply (b) is "No". Has it never come to the notice of the Government that officials and social workers have to take shelter in Marwari houses?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA: The reply is not "No". The reply is: "Government have no such information but absence of a resting place like an Inspection Bungalow may put the visitors to inconvenience".

Grant of Free Studentship to all students who are economically, socially and politically most backward

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Saikhowa) asked:

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

(a) Whether Government are aware that there are certain sections of population amongst the other backward classes who are economically, socially and politically more backward than many sections of Plains Tribal and Scheduled Castes population in Assam?

- (b) Whether it is a fact that the backward classes Commission classed them as most backward saying that those classes are living a sub-human existence ?
- (c) Whether Government propose to grant free studentship to all students of these most backward classes reading in different schools in Assam similar to the students of Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes with effect from this financial year ?

Capt. WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA (Minister, Tribal Areas Department) replied :

92. (a)—It may be so.

(b)—The Backward Classes Commission has indicated that the following communities in Assam are considered as the most backward—

1. Badi (Nepali).
2. Baria.
3. Baroi, Barui, Barujibi.
4. Choudang.
5. Damai (Nepali).
6. Gainey (Nepali).
7. Ghosh, Gop, Gowala.
8. Gorkhudu.
9. Jolaha, Momin.
10. Kami (Nepali).
11. Kasai, Kassab, Quraishi.
12. Kumar, Rudra, Paul of Cachar.
13. Kupadhar, Kushiari Rarh.

14. Matak, Moran.
15. Mukhi.
16. Nishad (Mallah, Tyar, Bind, Gorla, Bathua, Kewat, Manjhi).
17. Sarki (Nepali).
18. *Ex-Tea Garden Labourers*.

(c)—There is no proposal at present. Government will, however, take up the question after suitable criteria for the specification of particular sections of the people to be treated as socially and educationally backward and also the numbers that would come within the category of such classes have been determined.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Saikhowa): Whether it is a fact that information about financial obligations was obtained by the Director of Public Instruction by his letter dated 28th September, 1957 with a view to grant free-studentship to students belong to other backward classes. ?

Capt. WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA (Ministrer, Tribal Areas Department): We have no such information, but the students belonging to these classes are given fourth grade scholarships. We have reserved 14 junior grade scholarships for study in the Matriculation Standard, 28 for study in the Middle English Standard and 54 for study in the Lower Primary Standard.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA: May I know what decision has been made by Government on the information collected by the Director of Public Instruction ?

Capt. WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA: I am afraid that no decision can be arrived at as the recommendations of the Backward Classes Commission have not been accepted by the Government of India.

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla): What steps have the Government taken to implement the recommendations of the Backward Classes Commission.

Capt. WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA: The Government of India are going to have an *ad hoc* survey through the Central Census Authority, and for this purpose four States have been selected, *viz.*, West Bengal, Madras, Bombay and Uttar Pradesh. After this *ad hoc* survey is completed the formula adopted by them will be applicable to other States of India also. Only then a decision can be arrived at.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Saikhowa): Whether the Minister-in-charge knows that the Government of India placed one memorandum on the recommendations of the Backward Classes Commission in the Parliament where there are suggestions or directions to the State Government ?

Mr. SPEAKER: I am afraid the hon. Member's question is developing into an argument. Will he speak in shorter sentences ?

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA: Whether this Government know that there is a Memorandum placed by the Government of India before the Parliament where there are instructions to the State Government to help these Backward Classes ?

Capt. WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA (Minister, Tribal Areas Department): Yes, Sir, these are some of the observations made by the Ministry of Home Affairs on the recommendations of the Backward Classes Commission :

"The Commission's list contains as many as 2,399 communities out of which 913 alone account for an estimated population of 11.51 crores. Scheduled Castes and Tribes will make up another 7 crores. Women as a class have also been regarded by them as backward, though they have not listed them among the Backward Classes since they do not form a separate community. In this way, the bulk of the country's millions could be counted as coming within the category of backward, and no useful purpose would obviously be served by an enquiry conducted by a special Commission of this nature".

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla): What are the reliefs given by the State Government at present to the Backward Class students ?

Capt. WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA: I have already replied to that. Besides, a circular has been issued that these classes, as per list maintained by the State Government, are also entitled to get some concession in the matter of settlement of forest Mahals, fisheries, contracts, etc.

Shri DANDESWAR HAZARIKA (Morongi): Will the Government be pleased to place the recommendations of the Backward Classes Commission on the Library Table ?

Mr. SPEAKER: The report has been published and it is already in the Library. If the hon. Member is interested he may procure a copy and read it. There is no necessity to place it formally before the House. This is a Government of India publication.

Shri BHUBAN CHANDRA PRADHANI (Golakganj)

Whether Government is aware that there is a clear order of the State Government, dated 1st July 1940, that some percentage of the appointment should be given to the Rajbanshi community of the Goalpara district who were considered as a backward community by the Government at that time, but no effect has been given to that order ?

Capt. WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA (Minister, Tribal Areas Department) : As I have already stated, there is a circular that people belonging to these classes, according to the list maintained by the State Government at present, will be entitled to get some consideration and concession in the matter of appointment, settlement of fisheries, ferrys, forest Mahals, etc.

Mr. SPEAKER : His question was whether these instructions have been implemented ?

Capt. WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA : These are being implemented as far as possible.

Shri BISHNULAL UPADHAYA (Gohpur) : Is it not a fact that all sub-communities except the Brahmin of the Nepali Community were recognised as backward classes by our Government ?

Capt. WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA : I have already replied to that.

Shri BISHNULAL UPADHAYA : Is it not a fact that Gurung, Rai, Limbu, Magar, Thapa and Chetri also were included in the list of backward classes by our Government ?

Mr. SPEAKER : His question is : whether some of the Nepali sub-communities excluding the Brahmin were also recognised by this Government as backward classes ? What the Hon'ble Minister has replied was on the basis of the recommendation of the Backward Classes Commission. The question referred to the decision of the Government of Assam prior to the recommendations of the Backward Classes Commission.

Capt. WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA : Thapa, Gurung, Rai, Limbu, Magar, and Chetri—these are sub-communities belonging to the Nepali Community which are recognised by this Government as backward classes.

Shri NANDA KISHORE SINHA (Sonai): Is it a fact that the Backward Classes Commission has recommended the Manipuries as a backward class ?

Capt. WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA (Minister, Tribal Areas Department): Yes, that was the recommendation, but the Government of India have not accepted list submitted by the Backward Classes Commission.

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI (Sibsagar): Are Chawdangs considered as a backward class ?

Mr. SPEAKER : The reply is already given at (b) that the Backward Classes Commission has indicated that the following communities in Assam are considered as the most backward and Choudang is one of those communities.

Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI : Choudang or Chawdang ?

Mr. SPEAKER : Let us not be very nice about pronounciation whether it is English or Assamese.

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

(To which answers were laid on the Table)

Officers of Co-operative Department

Shri PRABHAT NARAYAN CHOUDHURY (Nalbari-East) asked :

324. (a) Will the Minister-in-charge of Co-operative be pleased to lay on the table—

(i) A list of Co-operative Officers, Deputy Co-operative Officers, and Assistant Co-operative Officers in the permanent cadre and in the temporary posts with dates of their appointment ?

(ii) A list of Deputy Co-operative Officers and Assistant Co-operative Officers with periods of their service showing date of confirmation of each ?

325. (a) Will the Minister of Co-operative be pleased to state whether it is a fact that there are some Officers of the Co-operative Department who have not been confirmed after fifteen years of service ?

(b) Whether it is a fact that due to lack of security of service, the new appointees in the Co-operative Department are not sticking to their posts and are constantly leaving their service causing inconvenience to the Co-operative Movement ?

(c) Whether Government propose to confirm all the efficient Officers of the Co-operative Department who are in service for more than five years and to give them all facilities, such as house building and other advances to which they may be entitled to on confirmation ?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister-in-charge of Co-operative) replied :

324. (a)—

(i) Lists are placed on the Library table. The lists however do not include Assistant Registrars and Deputy Registrars. There are no Officers under this Department with designation as Co-operative Officer. (Please see Library Register Nos.5).

(ii) A list is placed on the Library Table. (Please see Library Register Nos.5).

325. (a)—No.

(b)—No. But a number of newly appointed Officers have left their jobs on getting appointments in other Departments with better prospects. Some have resigned due to family troubles and health reasons. It is a fact that constant changes of Officers retards to some extent, the progress of the movement.

(c)—Yes, in accordance with the Government's Resolution on the recommendation of the Assam Pay Committee, 1956.

Shri PRABHATNARAYAN CHAUDHURY (Nalbari-East) : In reply to (c) it has been said—"Yes". But it appears from the list placed on the Library Table that there are officers who have not been confirmed from 1947 onwards. What is the reason for this ?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister-in-charge of Co-operative) : The reason is obvious. The question was—whether Government propose to confirm these officers and I said—Yes.

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS (Palashbari) : Is it a fact that Assistant Co-operative Officers and Deputy Co-operative Officers are appointed under regulation (3) and then names are sent to the Public Service Commission ?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : They are appointed by the Public Service Commission, but if there is very great delay as happened sometime, they are appointed under Regulation (3).

Shri PRABHATNARAYAN CHOUDHURY : When the proposal is going to be implemented regarding confirmation.

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : As soon as possible.

Money allotted to Different District Councils for the last two financial Years

Shri NILMONEY BORTHAKUR (Dibrugarh) asked :

326. Will the Minister-in-charge of Autonomous Hills Districts be pleased to state—

- (a) What sums of money were allotted to the different District Councils for the last two financial years under different heads ?
- (b) What amount of money was received by the District Councils for the last two financial years under Article 275 of the Constitution ?
- (c) What sums of money out of Funds made available to the District Councils under the heads mentioned in (a) and (b) above, were actually spent by those Councils ?

- (d) Whether the Councils surrendered any amount that they could not spend ?
- (e) Whether Government propose to place a copy of the Audit Report for the Autonomous Districts for the period mentioned in (b) before the House ?

Capt. WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA (Minister, T.A.D.) replied :

326. (a) & (b)—Two statements showing the amounts sanctioned to various District Councils during 1955-56 and 1956-57 from the State revenues and grants under Art.275 of the Constitution are placed on the Library Table. [Please see Library Register No.S5(a)].

(c)—The Government grants and loans given to District Councils form part the receipts of the Councils and are credited to their respective Funds constituted under paragraph 7 of the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution. These Funds are entirely under the administrative control of the District Councils. Withdrawal of moneys from the Funds for any specific purpose is made by the District Councils in accordance with their respective Funds Rules. The Funds are subject to audit by the Accountant General, Assam. We have not received complete reports from the District Councils regarding the utilisation of the amounts placed at their disposal. In the circumstances we are not in a position to state the amounts actually spent by the Councils. We are requesting them to let us have up-to-date reports of the amounts spent.

(d)—In view of reply to (c) above no information is available as yet.

(e)—Complete audit reports for the period, *i.e.*, 1955-56 and 1956-57, have not yet received. Relevant copies of the audit reports so far received are placed on the Library Table. [Please see Library Register No.S5(a)].

Shri NILMONEY BORTHAKUR (Dibrugarh) : In answer to (e) it has been said that complete audit reports have not yet been received even for 1955-56. When does Government expect to get them ?

Capt. WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA : It depends on the availability of the reports from the District Councils. As soon as the audit reports are received from the District Councils the same can be placed on the library table of the House for the information of the Hon'ble Members.

**Permits for Stage Carriage in the different routes of the
Nowgong District**

**Shri DHIRSINGH DEURI (Laharighat : Reserved for
Scheduled Tribes)** asked :

327. Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) The number of permits for Stage Carriage in the
different routes of the Nowgong District ?

(b) The number of contract carriage for attending the
bazars ?

(c) How many of them are held by the Scheduled
Tribes Community of the District ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister)
replied :

327. (a)—Nowgong-Morigoan-Chaparmukh-Mohnoha-Jajari
—25.

Nowgong-Bebejia-Dakhinpat-Bhalukmari-Barpujia—5.

Nowgong-Dhing-Bhuragoan route—26.

Nowgong-Hojai-Lanka-Morajhar route—23.

Nowgong-Bamuni-Kathatoli route—5.

Nowgong-Kampur-Doboka-Hojai-Morajhar—24.

Nowgong-Bamuni-Loongsong-Rangamati-Solona route—4.

City Bus—7.

(b)—Total permits—37.

(c)—One.

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister, Medical) replied :

330. (a)—No, there is no proposal to convert the Local Board Dispensary at Dergaon to a Primary Health Unit. There is however a proposal to convert it to a State Dispensary.

(b)—The proposal for the conversion of the Dispensary to a State Dispensary is under active consideration of Government.

(c)—No.

Shri NARENDRA NATH SARMA (Dergaon) : Whether there is any proposal to provide quarters to the staff of the Maternity Ward ?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA : I have no official information about that.

Shri NARENDRA NATH SARMA : What steps Government propose to take to provide quarters for them ?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA : That will be looked into when the proposal would be submitted by the Department.

Shri RAMNATH SARMA (Lumding) : In reply to (a) it has been said that there is a proposal to convert the Dergaon Local Board Dispensary to a State Dispensary. Whether Government has got the proposal to convert all the Local Board Dispensaries to State Dispensaries or only this particular Dispensary ?

Mr. SPEAKER : The question was with regard to the Dergaon Dispensary. I do not know how this question will arise.

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA : Any way, I will reply.

Mr. SPEAKER : Not necessary.

Government Medical Officer for Ahatguri Dispensary

Shri NARENDRA NATH SARMA (Dergaon) asked :

331. Will the Minister for Medical be pleased to state—

(a) Whether Government has taken any step to provide a Government Medical Officer for Ahatguri Dispensary, the buildings and quarters of which have long been constructed with Government grant ?

- (b) Whether Government is aware of the marooned situation of the Locality surrounded by rivers on all sides, backward and predominantly inhabited by tribal people who have been suffering for want of medical aid ?
- (c) How long it will take to provide a doctor in the said Ahatguri Dispensary ?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister, Medical) replied :

331. (a)—Yes.

(b)—Yes, the Government are aware of the situation of the place. They have however no information regarding sufferings of the inhabitants there for want of medical aid.

(c)—As soon as a Government Doctor is available.

Shri NARENDRA NATH SARMA (Dergaon): For how many years the Dispensary is lying without a doctor ?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA : I cannot say exactly for how many years, but the hon. member knows that this is a Local Board Dispensary and it is therefore the concern of the Local Board.

Mr. SPEAKER : The question was for how long this dispensary has been going on without a doctor. If the Government has information, let it be given.

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA : I have no information, but a doctor is being posted there.

Shri DANDESWAR HAZARIKA (Morongi) : Was there not a proposal from Government to appoint a doctor ?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA : I have already said that a doctor is being posted there.

Shri MOHIDHAR PEGOO (Jorhat : Reserved for Scheduled Tribes) : গৰণমেন্ট হাস্পাতাল হোৱা ঠাই ডোখৰ জানে আৰু তাত ডাক্তৰ দিবলৈ ঠিক কৰা হৈছে বুলি কোৱা হৈছে। তেনেস্থলত বাসিন্দা সকলো যে চিকিৎসাব অভাৱত কষ্ট ভোগ কৰিছে, সেইটো কথা নাজানে বুলি কোৱাৰ অর্থ কি ?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA : সেই বিষয়ে Department ৰ পৰা কোনো information পোৱা নাই।

Shri NARENDRA NATH SARMA (Dergaon) : Do Government consider that the people of Ahatguri are always free from diseases according to their reply at (b) ?

Mr. SPEAKER : The supplementary would not have been necessary if the Government reply would have been a little more humane.

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA : হব পাৰে ; তাত তেনেকৈ মানুহে suffer কৰিব পাৰে। কিন্তু সেই বিষয়ে আনি official information এতিয়া লৈকে পোৱা নাই। আনি এই বিষয়ে চান।

Stocking of medicines belonging to Government Medical Officers and Compounders in dispensaries

Shri NARENDRA NATH SARMA (Dergaon) asked :

332. Will the Minister for Medical be pleased to state—

- (a) If the Government Medical Officers and Compounders are allowed to keep stock of medicines of their own dispensaries and rent-free quarters are allowed to them ?
- (b) If the Government have lately received complaints as to selling of medicines by some or any of these officers at a high price ?
- (c) If the replies to the above question is in affirmative what steps are being taken to put a stop to such practice ?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister, Medical) replied :

332. (a)—No. The Assistant Surgeons II and Pharmacists are given rent-free quarters.

(b)—No.

(c)—Does not arise.

Veterinary Dispensary at Nazira

Shri TANKESWAR CHETIA (Nazira) asked :

333. Will the Minister-in-charge of Veterinary Department be pleased to state when the Veterinary Dispensary building at Nazira will be reconstructed and provided with all medicines, etc.?

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

333.—The Veterinary dispensary at Nazira is a Local Board Dispensary. There is a scheme in the Second Five-Year Plan to provincialise Local Board dispensaries. We have made provision of funds in next year's budget for this purpose. As soon as Budget allotment is received, the question of taking over this dispensary will come up for consideration. Medicines will be supplied according to the indent of the Veterinary Assistant Surgeon in charge.

Shri BISHNU LAL UPADHYAYA (Gohpur) : Whether all veterinary dispensaries maintained by the Local Board will be taken over by the Government ?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : Government cannot promise taking up all the Local Board dispensaries at a time. We have a provision of only a sum of Rs. 1.20 lakhs for the next year. Many of them will be taken up as soon as possible. Taking up of all depends on the availability of funds.

Total Number of *Ex*-Tea Garden labourers living in the State

Shri GOURI SHANKAR ROY (Katlicherra) asked :

334. Will the Minister-in-charge of Labour be pleased to state—

(a) Whether Government have any information about the total number of *ex*-tea garden labourers living in the State ?

(b) If so, what is the number ?

(c) If not, whether Government propose to collect the figure ?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Labour) replied :

334. (a)—No.

(b)—Does not arise.

(c)—Government propose to collect the figure of *ex*-tea garden labourers by conducting special surveys.

***Shri GOURI SHANKAR ROY (Katlicherra):** यह स्पेशल सरव कब तक हो सकता है ।

***Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Labour):** इस वारेमे लवतक कोई फैसला नहीं हुआ है ।

Shri BISHWANATH UPADHYAYA (Patharkandi): Sir, may I know whether there is any welfare-centre for the ex-tea garden labourers in Cachar ?

Mr. SPEAKER : This does not arise out of this question.

Shri GOURI SHANKAR ROY : फैसला कबतक हो सकता है ?

***Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI:** अभी मुझे निश्चित तारीख मालूम नहीं है ।

***Shri SARBESWAR BORDOLOI (Titabar)** गर्वर्णमेन्टे: tea garden labour क बागिहात काम दियाबर चेष्टा कबिबने ?

***Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, in-charge, Labour):** আমি এতিয়ালৈকে সেই বিষয়ে কোনো চেষ্টা কৰা নাই—তেওঁলোকে নিজে চেষ্টা কৰি যি পাৰিছে কৰিছে ।

Shri SARBESWAR BORDOLOI : গৰ্বৰ্ণ মেণ্টে বাহিবৰ পৰা মানুহ অনাৰ পৰিবৰ্তে এই বাগিছাবিলাকৰ মানুহকে কাম দিয়াবৰ চেষ্টা কৰিব নে ?

Mr. SPEAKER : I think, that does not arise out of this unstarred question as in unstarred questions only specific points are replied. In a matter relating to policy a supplementary question cannot be replied.

Post War Reconstruction Fund

Shri LARSINGH KHYRIEM (Jowai: Reserved for Scheduled Tribes) asked :

335. Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

- (a) The amount of Post-War Reconstruction fund for the education of children of the *ex*-service men allotted by the Government of India to the State Government ?

(b) How many *ex-service* men have applied for financial help from the said fund ?

(c) Whether their applications were considered ?

(d) If so, how much each applicant received ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister) replied :

335. (a)—No particular amount has been ear-marked for the education of the children of *ex-service* men.

(b), (c) & (d)—It is not clear whether informations are sought in respect of all years since the coming into existence of the Post-War Services Reconstruction fund or for any particular year. Unless the period is clearly mentioned a reply cannot be given.

Shri LARSINGH KHYRIEM (Jowai: Reserved for Scheduled Tribes): Will the hon'ble Chief Minister be pleased to supply information with regard to the year 1955-56 ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA : Yes, Sir, I shall be glad to supply the information.

I have with me now information for 1955-56. In 1955-56 an additional grant of Rs.2,409 was made available to the Ex-Service men Welfare Centre at Happy Valley.

Arrest of the Secretary, Aroimuria Co-operative Stores in Saikhowa area of Dibrugarh Subdivision

Shrimati LILY SEN GUPTA (Lahowal) asked :

336. Will the Minister-in-charge of Co-operative Societies be pleased to state—

(a) Whether it is a fact that the Secretary of the unregistered Aroimuria Co-operative Stores in Saikhowa area of Dibrugarh Subdivision was arrested, tried and jailed for defalcation of store funds during the year 1950-51 ?

(b) Whether Government is aware that no action has so far been taken against the Secretary of the adjacent unregistered Saikhowa Bazar Co-operative Stores in which approximately a sum of Rs.6,000 is involved ?

(c) Whether Government propose to take any action against the said Secretary ?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister-in-charge, Co-operative) replied :

336. (a)—Yes. But it was an unregistered Society and the Department has no information about its organisation, business and management. Information about it came to the notice of the Department long after the prosecution. Steps are being taken to prosecute the persons responsible for running the Society without registration.

(b)—As the Saikhowa Bazar Co-operative Stores is also unregistered, steps are being taken to prosecute the persons responsible for running an unregistered Society.

(c)—Steps are being taken as stated in (b) above.

Subdivisional Development Board, Karimganj

Shri GOPESH NAMASUDRA (Patharkandi: Reserved for Scheduled Castes) asked :

337. Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) What are the credentials of Shri Mainuddin Choudhury, L. L. B. by virtue of which he was appointed as a member of the Subdivisional Development Board, Karimganj ?

(b) Whether it is a fact that this Mr. Choudhury was till January, 1957 a Pakistani national and was serving in Pakistan in different positions such as an assistant in Dacca Secretariat and A. G.'s Office ?

(c) Whether Government are aware that this Mr. Choudhury came into India from Pakistan in January, 1957 on the strength of a Pakistani Passport and that on surrender of the said Pakistani Passport he was granted a certificate of Indian citizenship by the then Subdivisional Officer, Karimganj, and that immediately after this he has been appointed as member of the Subdivisional Development Board, Karimganj ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister) replied :

337. (a)—The nominations to Subdivisional Development Boards are not made on the basis of any credentials. They are made on the basis of qualification, technical or otherwise to be of assistance in the deliberations for the development of the Subdivision and also on ground of special representation. In this case Shri Mainuddin Chowdhury, LL. B. was nominated as educated representative of his community.

(b)—He was originally an Indian National of Karimganj who migrated to Pakistan in April, 1949. After serving in the Office of the Accountant General, Dacca as also studying there and obtaining a Law Degree from the Dacca University, he came to Karimganj with Pakistani Passport and Indian Visa sometime in 1956.

(c)—Shri Chowdhury came to India from Pakistan sometime in 1956. As regards surrender of Pakistani Passport and grant of certificate of Indian Citizenship by the then Subdivisional Officer, the information has come to the notice of Government and suitable action has been taken. Surrender of Pakistani Passport and issue of certificate of Indian citizenship had no connection with his appointment as member of Subdivisional Development Board.

Shri GOPESH NAMASUDRA (Patharkandi: Reserved for Scheduled Castes): কোন শ্রেণীর ভিসা দেওয়া হয়েছিল? 337(c) উত্তরে বলা হয়েছে.....Shri Choudhury came to India from Pakistan some time in 1956.....এখন, আমার প্রশ্ন হচ্ছে কোন Category র visa দেওয়া হয়েছিল?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA: কোন Category র visa দেওয়া হয়েছিল—তা আমি এখন বলতে পারব না।

Shri RAMNATH SARMA (Lumding): Sir, the question (c) is, "Whether Government are aware that this Mr. Choudhury came to India from Pakistan in January 1957?" ...and the reply is, "Shri Choudhury came to India from Pakistan sometime in 1956", may I know whether he come in the midst of them, i.e., on 31st December 1956?

Mr. SPEAKER: The hon. Member can ask for the date. The wholesome practice in putting supplementary questions should be that they should not import an element of sarcasm.

Shri RAMNATH SARMA (Lumding): When was Mr. Choudhury appointed a member of the Sub-divisional Board ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister): His appointment was notified in September, 1957.

Shri RAMNATH SARMA: Whether his name was recommended by the Deputy Commissioner or his name was nominated at Shillong.

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA : He was recommended by some M.L.A.'s and nomination was given at Shillong.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA (Gauhati): Whether that gentleman surrendered his Pakistani Passport in 1957 ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA: Yes, when he got Indian citizenship in April, 1957.

Governing Body in the Assam Medical College

Shri DURGESWAR SAIKIA (Thowra) asked :

338. Will the Minister-in-charge of Medical be pleased to state—

(a) Whether it is a fact that there is a Governing Body in the Assam Medical College ?

(b) If so, how it is constituted ?

(c) Whether it is a fact that the members of the Governing Body constituted are from the Dibrugarh Subdivision only ?

(d) If so, whether Government will consider the desirability of constituting the said Board with members from other district also ?

(e) If not, why not ?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister, Medical)
replied :

338. (a)—Yes.

(b)—The Governing Body for the Assam Medical College is constituted under the provision of rule 3(i) of the Prospectus of the Assam Medical College, Dibrugarh.

(c)—No.

(d)— }
(e)— } Do not arise.

Shri DWIJESH CHANDRA DEB SARMA (Digboi) :
ডিব্ৰুগড়ৰ মেডিকেল কলেজৰ 'গভৰ্ণিং বডি'ৰ function কি?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister, Medical) :
Duties, powers and functions have been well defined in rule II (2) of the Prospectus of the Assam Medical College, as follows :—

“(2) The duties and powers of the Governing Body are :

(a) to select students for admission subject to the provision of rules.

(b) to award the punishments or deprivation of scholarship, rustication for a period exceeding one year and expulsion :

(c) to award scholarships and studentships subject to the approval of the Inspector General of Civil Hospitals, Assam :

Government reserve the right of revising any selection made either by the Governing Body or the Inspector General of Civil Hospitals, if it is considered necessary for removing any grievance which may be brought to their notice ;

(d) to consider, examine and initiate projects for the improvement of the College ;

- (e) to advise Government through the Inspector General of Civil Hospitals, Assam, with regard to inclusion of additional subjects in the scheme of studies of the College :
- (f) to advise the Inspector General of Civil Hospitals, Assam, with regard to change of staff;
- (g) to take such measures as they consider necessary to ensure the comfort and convenience of the boarders ;
- (h) to deal with any question referred to them by the Inspector General of Civil Hospitals, Assam or Government, and
- (i) to exercise such additional functions as may, from time to time, be assigned to them by Government."

Mr. SPEAKER : May I suggest one thing to the Government that when any reply to unstarred question is given which is meant for eliciting detailed information it is always helpful that instead of quoting a rule or something like that answer should be made available with the rule in question or the entire information.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA (Saikhowa): As regards (c), who are the Members excluding the Members of the Dibrugarh Subdivision ?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister, Medical): One from Gauhati and another from Cachar. Dr. Hem Chandra Baruah was from Gauhati and Dr. Apurba Chandra Dutta, M.B.is from Cachar.

Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA : May I know the names of the Members of the whole Board ?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister, Medical): The names are as follows:—

Life Member

- (1) Shri Murlidhar Jalan

Ex-Officio

- (2) Principal, Assam Medical College—Vice President.
- (3) Dr. P.N. Barua, Professor of Chemical and Operative Surgery Secretary

Members

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------|
| (4) Shri Lakheswar Borooah, B. L.... | President |
| (5) Dr. H. C. Barua | Gauhati |
| (6) Shrimati Padma Kumari Gohain | Dibrugarh |
| (7) Mvi. Faiznur Ali, B. L. ... | Do. |
| (8) Shri Dalbir Singh Lohar ... | Do. |
| (9) Shri Jadab Ch. Khaklari ... | Do. |
| (10) Dr. Apurba Ch. Datta, M.B. ... | Cachar |

Shri RAMNATH SARMA (Lumding) : তেখেতে মেডিকেল কলেজত থাকোতেই কৰা হৈছিলনে পিচত কৰা হৈছিল ?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA : (Minister, Medical) There was a vacancy, Sir, after the death of Dr. Bhubaneswar Barooah.

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS (Palashbari) : What is the principle adopted by Government in constituting this Governing Body ? Is there any principle ?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister Medical) : The members are generally selected from where they are easily available. We have taken greater number from Dibrugarh for this reason ?

Senior Basic Training Institution at Golakganj

Shri BHUBAN CHANDRA PRADHANI (Golakganj) asked :

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

(a) Whether Government were receiving public representation for starting a Normal School or a Senior Basic Training Institution at Golakganj since 1953 ?

(b) Whether Government propose to start a Normal or Senior Basic Training Institute at Golakganj to raise the standard of the teachers in the western-most area of the State ?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Education) replied :

339. (a)—Yes.

(b)—No such proposal at present.

Shri BHUBAN CHANDRA PRADHANI : (Golakganj)
May we know Sir, whether there was a Basic Training School at Golakganj in the years 1952-53 and 1953-54 ?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Education): I have no information, Sir.

Middle English Examination, etc.

Shrimati KOMOL KUMARI BARUA (Katonigaon)
asked :

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

- (a) The total number of Middle English candidates in the year 1957 ?
- (b) What is the present staff sanctioned for it ?
- (c) Whether it is a fact that the post of Secretary, Middle School, which is a Class I post has been kept in abeyance ?
- (d) If so, why ?

Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Education) replied :

340. (a)—48,300.

(b)—The following staff has been sanctioned—

- (i) One Secretary.
- (ii) 3 Upper Division Assistants.
- (iii) 8 Lower Division Assistants.
- (iv) 2 Typists.
- (v) 10 temporary posts of assistants sanctioned for about 2 months every year.

(c)—Yes.

(d)—The permanent incumbent in Class I, Assam Educational Service is on deputation to the Government of India's Service. The post has been filled in temporarily by an officer of Class II, Assam Educational Service.

Shrimati KOMOL KUMARI BARUA: (Katonigaon) May I know Sir, whether the number of examinees is increasing or decreasing ?

***Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI:** (Minister, Education) Increasing.

***Shrimati KOMOL KUMARI BARUA:** Do Government think that the present machinery is sufficient to cope with the number of examinees ?

***Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI:** I must admit, Sir, that the machinery under pressure of work has completely broken down.

***Shrimati KOMOL KUMARI BARUA:** Whether the present Secretary who is engaged is an officer of Class I ?

***Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI:** That is in the reply, Sir ; the present incumbent is an officer of Class II.

***Shri CHATRASING TERON** [Mikir Hills-West : (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)]: Is it a fact that due to mismanagement of affairs by those responsible for the Middle English Examination this year publication of the result was very late ?

***Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI:** In reply to the Lady Member I have already said that the machinery sanctioned was so small that it could not discharge its function properly, hence the delay. It is not because of mismanagement but of inadequacy of staff.

***Shri DEVENDRA NATH HAZARIKA** (Saikhowa): Whether the Minister-in-charge knows that the school session commences on 1st January and whether these students will get their chance to commence their studies in time ?

***Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI:** I have already said, Sir, that we extremely regret for this delay. But I have no doubt that by strengthening the machinery this mistake will not be repeated in future ?

***Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA (Gauhati) :** Whether this Middle English Examination will continue or will be abolished ?

***Shri KAMAKHYA PRASAD TRIPATHI (Minister, Education) :** That Sir, is in the womb of the future.

***Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla) :** Whether late appointment of the necessary staff was the cause of this delay in announcement of the Middle English Examination results this year ?

***Mr. SPEAKER :** Order, order. The Minister has already replied that the delay was due to the breakdown of the machinery.

Indian National Congress at Pragjyotishpur

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI (Rampur) asked :

341. Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

- (a) How many Departments of the Government of Assam participated in the Exhibition that was held in connection with the 63rd Session of the Indian National Congress at Pragjyotishpur ?
- (b) What were those Departments and how much each of these Departments spent under different heads (*viz.*, rent, publicity, transport, establishment, etc.,) in the exhibition ?
- (c) How much each Department earned during the exhibition ?

342. Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

- (a) Who were the State Guests of the category of V. I. Ps. who visited Assam during the last Session of the Pragjyotishpur Congress ?
- (b) Wherein each of them was lodged and how much the Government spent for each one of them ?
- (c) What was the total expenditure of the Government for entertaining the State guests and V. I. Ps. who came for the last Session of the Congress ?

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister) replied :

341. (a) & (b)—A statement is given below :—

(a)—12.

(b)—

(b) —

Serial No.	Departments	Rent	Preparation of Transport Exhibits, public-ty and construction		Electric Fittings		T. A. establishment and contingencies		Total	Remarks
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
1	Education and Publicity Department	...	20,000	39,000	Nil	Not known	59,000			
2	Public Works Department (Embankment and Drainage).	200	300	500			
3	Development (Community Project) Department.	Nil	4,000	...	Nil	500	4,500			
4	Forest Department	...	Nil	2,266	306.12 N.P.	3,193.23 N.P.	5,765.35 N.P.			
5	Medical	...	*	*	*	*	*5,500	* Break up not available.		
6	Supply Department	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	947	947			
7	Agriculture (including Veterinary and Fisheries).	...	16,500	7,212	5,795	4,700	34,307			
8	Transport Department	...	4,800	Nil	...	*4,000	8,800	* Includes Transport and construction.		
9	Sericulture and Weaving Department	...	Nil	4,350	1,950	4,150	10,450			
10	Co-operative Department	...	1,200	900	500	900	3,500			
11	Rural Development Department	...	Nil	1,486	750	460	2,696			
12	Cottage industries Department	...	3,200	4,557	1,471	633	9,866			

(c)—

Departments	Earning	
	Rs.	N.P.
(1) Agriculture Department	1,000·00	
(2) Sericulture and Weaving Department	20,883·09	
(3) Cottage Industries Department... ..	25,000·00	
(4) Forest Department	163·50	

342. (a)—The Union Cabinet Minister, Union Ministers of State, Chief Ministers of other States of India and one representative of a foreign Embassy who visited Gauhati during the 14th and the 20th January, 1958 were treated as State guests.

(b)—They were accommodated at Pragjyotishpur in the buildings of the Engineering College and the Gauhati University as well as in the Gauhati Circuit House. No separate account has been maintained for each State Guest.

(c)—Rs. 24,788·84 N. P.

Dergaon and Bokakhat State Veterinary Dispensaries

Shri NARENDRA NATH SARMA (Dergaon) asked :

343. Will the Minister for Veterinary be pleased to state—

(a) Whether the Dergaon and Bokakhat State Veterinary dispensaries have been opened ?

(b) If not, why ?

(c) Whether it is a fact that no stock of furniture equipments and medicines have been furnished?

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

343. (a)—Yes, in March, 1957.

(b)—Does not arise.

(c)—No.

Shri NARENDRA NATH SARMA (Dergaon): With regard to Question No. 343 (c)—whether Government is aware that there was no stock of medicines in this dispensary at the time of epidemics ?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Veterinary): I have no information, Sir.

Shri NARENDRA NATH SARMA: Will the Hon'ble Minister enquire into this ?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, veterinary): I shall.

Stocking of medicines of their own by Veterinary Assistant Surgeons and Field Assistants

Shri NARENDRA NATH SARMA (Dergaon) asked:

344. Will the Minister for Veterinary be pleased to state—

(a) Whether Government Veterinary Assistant Surgeons and Veterinary Field Assistants are allowed to keep stock of medicines of their own and rent free quarters are allowed to them ?

(b) Whether Government have lately received complaints as to selling of medicines by some or any of these officers at high price ?

(c) If so, what steps are being taken by Government to put a stop to this practice ?

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

344. (a)—Veterinary Assistant Surgeons or Veterinary Field Assistants are not allowed to keep stock of medicines of their own. Rent free quarters are allowed to the Veterinary Assistant Surgeons only. But when a Supervisor Veterinary Field Assistant or Veterinary Field Assistant remains in-charge of a dispensary he occupies the quarter meant for the Veterinary Assistant Surgeon.

(b)—Yes. In the month of February, 1958, the Chairman Local Board, Golaghat brought to the notice of the Director Veterinary about selling of medicine by the Veterinary Assistant Surgeon, Golaghat.

(c)—The Chairman, Local Board is taking action on this as the Veterinary dispensary at Golaghat is under the Local Board. The District Veterinary Officer has also been directed by the Director of Veterinary to enquire into the matter and report for action.

Shri GOURI SHANKAR ROY (Katlicherra): What is the duty and function of the Veterinary Field Assistants ?

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY (Minister, Veterinary): Their duty is to carry on the programme of the Veterinary Department at the lowest level, particularly, they are to help the Doctors and also do the job of compounding and dispensing medicine.

Joypore-Pichala Case in Kherajkhat Mouza of North Lakhimpur Subdivision.

Shri MOHANANDA BORA (North Lakhimpur) asked:

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

- (a) Whether Government has any information regarding the Joypore-Pichala case in Kherajkhat Mouza of North Lakhimpur Subdivision ?
- (b) Whether the Government has gone through the papers of this case and whether the Government has any idea of the huge loss of some people for the fault of officers who are responsible for keeping the matter alive so long ?
- (c) Why Government order was vacated after it has been flatly disobeyed by its own officers ?
- (d) Whether Government has tried to take any action against those who disobeyed Government orders and also against those who tried to save them ?
- (e) What step Government is taking to compensate the loss sustained by the people for no fault of them and for the fault of some officers ?

Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH (Minister, Finance for Minister, Revenue):

345. (a)—Yes. Government are aware of the land dispute at Joypore-Pichala between Caste Hindus and Dewris.

(b)—Yes, Government have perused the reports received from the Sub-divisional Officer, but these do not reveal any loss sustained by any people nor do they indicate that officers were responsible for keeping the matter alive for so long.

(c)—Government orders were not vacated but were stayed on receipt of a review petition. The stay order has since been vacated.

Subsequently a petition was received alleging that the local Sub-Deputy Collector settled some lands with the Deuri people in contravention of Government orders.

(d)—The Subdivisional Officer has been asked to enquire thoroughly, to the above petition and such action in as may be deemed necessary will be taken on receipt of his report.

(e)—Dose not arise in view of reply to question (b) above.

Shri MOHANANDA BORA (North-Lakhimpur): In reply to my Question (c) it is stated—"Subsequently a petition was received alleging that the local Sub-Duputy Collector settled some land with the Deuri people in contravention of Government order"—is it a fact that when the Sub-Deputy Collectors went to the area for eviction the people showed him Pattas issued by the Sub-Deputy Collector? How that can be?

Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH: That was an allegation and Government is enquiring into the matter, Sir.

Mr. SPEAKER: What is the date of this eviction, can you say?

Shri MOHANANDA BORA: It was sometime in 1959, Sir, I cannot give the exact date offhand. My point is that, there was an eviction order from Government and accordingly the Sub-divisional Officer went there to carry out eviction, but the people affected showed the Sub-divisional Officer the Pattas which were issued by the local Sub-Deputy Collector.

Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH: (Minister, Education for Revenue Minister): I have not got that information, Sir. But as I said, this matter is under enquiry of Government.

Shri LALIT KUMAR DALEY [Moran: (Reserved for Scheduled Tribes)]: With reference to (a) Sir, it is said in the reply that Government was aware that there was a dispute between Caste Hindus and Deuries—by using these terms ‘Caste Hindus’ and ‘Deuries’ are we not encouraging communal sentiment, Sir—as if the Deuries are not Hindus?

Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH: I concede Sir, that this reply should have been stated in clear terms.

Shri LALIT KUMAR DALEY: Is not the land in question fall within Tribal belt of North Lakhimpur Subdivision?

Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH: It may be so, Sir.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA (Gauhati): The question I want to ask is this—that if the caste-composition of the contesting parties was at all to be mentioned, instead of using the term “Caste Hindus” and “Deuries”, would it not be correct to state it in a different way, say, “some caste Hindus” and “some Deuries”?

Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH: Government have stated the fact but I concede, Sir, that the terms should have been stated more clearly.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA: Whether as a result of dismissal of the review petition these Deuries would be landless?

Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH: Sir, that is not known to me.

Shri LALIT KUMAR DALEY: Whether that areas falls within the tribal belt?

Shri DEBESWAR SARMAH: Yes.

**Regarding one day's extra sitting for Budget
Discussion**

Mr. SPEAKER: I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Members of this House that in consultation with the Business Advisory Committee six days were allotted for general discussions of the Budget including two half days and according to that arrangement we worked out that hon. Members will be allotted 15 to 20 minutes to speak and in accordance with that plan about 40 hon. Members would be able to participate in the debate. But it is now found that some hon. Members speak for more than 20 minutes each and some of them even go beyond 40 minutes. Therefore, I would suggest that we sit tomorrow also because I find that a large number of hon. Members are anxious to participate in the debates. I understand and I appreciate their willingness to do so. So, I would like the House to consider whether we should sit tomorrow in order that more hon. Members may participate in the discussions.

Shi HARESAWAR GOSWAMI (Rampur): So far we are concerned, we have no objection.

Shri BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA (Chief Minister): I think the hon. Members on this side also will be agreeable to sit tomorrow as most of the hon. Members are anxious to take part in the discussions. Sir, we welcome your suggestion.

Mr. SPEAKER: Then we will meet tomorrow. There will be no question tomorrow in view of the fact that we shall not be able to arrange the questions for tomorrow. We will sit from 10. a. m. and straight away we will proceed with the debates.

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Barchalla): In this connection, Sir, I would like to suggest that the number of days for the general discussion of the Budget should be extended, this may be considered so that the hon. Members may say something.

Mr. SPEAKER: I quite appreciate that sentiment but I said this matter was fixed in consultation with the Business Advisory Committee, where the Leaders of the Opposition and the Treasury Benches are adequately represented. I am entirely in the hands of the House as well as the Advisory Committee, in this matter therefore, I am not in a position to allot more days than was allotted by the Advisory Committee although my personal inclination to give more time for this purpose.

General Discussion of the Budget.

Shri MOLIA TATI (Doom Dooma): অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মই কালি হিন্দীত কৈছিলো, কিন্তু আজি অসমীয়াত কব খুজিছো।

Mr. SPEAKER: কওঁক।

Shri MOLIA TATI: অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, কালি মই মজদুৰৰ পিচ পৰা ল'ৰাছোৱালীৰ শিক্ষাৰ বিষয়ে কৈছিলো। সেই ল'ৰাছোৱালী বিলাকৰ শিক্ষাৰ নিমিত্তে আজিলৈকে চৰকাৰে যিমান কৰিছে তাৰ বাবে মই চৰকাৰৰ শলাগ লৈছো। কিন্তু ল'ৰাছোৱালীৰ সংখ্যানুপাতে সি যথেষ্ট হোৱা নাই। এই পিচপৰা মজদুৰ, বনুৱা আৰু হালোৱা-হজুৱাৰ ল'ৰাছোৱালীৰ শিক্ষা আৰু উন্নত কৰিবৰ বাবে মই অনুৰোধ কৰিছো। মাইনৰ আৰু হাই স্কুলৰ বৃত্তিৰ বাবে বছৰি ১,৬০০শ টকা একেবাৰে কম হৈছে। এই টকাৰ পৰিমাণ বৃদ্ধি কৰিব লাগে। মজদুৰৰ লৰাই কলেজত পঢ়িবৰ বাবে চাহ বোৰ্ডৰ পৰা কোনো বৃত্তি পোৱা নাই। কেৱল বাবুসকলৰ লৰাইহে ভোগ কৰিছে। তাৰ কেইটা মান লৰাৰ নাম দিছো—Emil Sunil, 6th year M. A., John Ekka, 5th year M. A., Abhiram Ekka, 3rd year B. A., Barla appeared in I. A., Deben Chatterjee, 4th year Medical and Garson Tisu, 6th year M. A., with Law. মজদুৰৰ লৰায়ো কলেজত পঢ়াৰ সুবিধা পাবৰ বাবে চৰকাৰক অনুৰোধ কৰিছো যাতে এই বৃত্তিৰ টকাৰ পৰিমাণ বৃদ্ধি কৰে।

বনুৱাৰ কল্যাণৰ বিষয়ে দুঘাৰমান কব খুজিছো। ধোৱাং বনুৱা কল্যাণ কেন্দ্ৰটো বতাহে ভাঙিলে। কিন্তু তাক পুনৰ সাজিবৰ বাবে আজিলৈকে টকা দিয়া হোৱা নাই। দ্বিতীয় পক্ষ বাৰ্ষিক পৰিকল্পনাত যিবিলাক বনুৱা কল্যাণ কেন্দ্ৰ নিৰ্মাণ কৰাৰ কথা আছিল তাৰ কাম আৰম্ভ কৰা নাই অথচ দুবছৰ হলেই। এই মজদুৰ বিভাগৰ বিষয়াসমূহ যেনে লেবাৰ অফিচাৰ, ফেক্টৰী ইনিচিপেণ্টৰ আদিৰ Pay scale কমিতিয়ে আগতকৈ কমালেহে। গতিকে ইয়াৰ সংশোধন কৰিবৰ বাবে চৰকাৰক অনুৰোধ কৰিলো। আজিকালি মজদুৰ সকলে তাত বোৱাৰ ফালে মন দিছে। কিন্তু এই বিষয়ত চৰকাৰৰ পৰা বিশেষ কোনো সহায় পোৱা নাই।

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মই ফাল্টু বনুৱাৰ বিষয়ে দুঘাৰমান কব খোজো। এই বনুৱাবিলাকে আজিকালি বাগিছাত কাম পোৱা টান হৈ পৰিছে। সেই কাৰণে তেওঁলোকৰ অৱস্থা দিনক দিনে বেয়া হৈ আহিছে। তেওঁলোকৰ জীৱন ধাৰণৰ বাবে চৰকাৰে কিবা এটা ব্যৱস্থা নকৰিলে তেওঁলোকৰ অৱস্থা বৰ শোচনীয় হৈ পৰিব। আমাৰ দেশত কাম কৰিবৰ কাৰণে বাহিৰৰ পৰা মানুহ অনা হয়। সেই মানুহবোৰে ৰাস্তা বন্ধা, মাটি খন্দা আদি কাম কৰাৰ বাবে আমাৰ এই ফাল্টু বনুৱাবোৰৰ কাম নাইকীয়া হৈ পৰিছে। এই বিষয়ে মই চৰকাৰৰ চোকা দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰিলো। লগতে এই মানুহ-বোৰৰ শিক্ষাৰ উন্নতি, সামাজিক উন্নতি আৰু জীৱন ধাৰণৰ মান উন্নত কৰি তেওঁলোকক আগুৱাই লৈ যাবলৈ যিবিলাক আহিলাৰ দৰকাৰ তাক দিবৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰে চেষ্টা কৰিব বুলি বিশেষ আশা আৰু অনুৰোধ কৰিলো।

মহোদয়, বৰ্তমান গাওঁৰ বাস্তা পদূলীৰ বিষয়ে মই অলপ কওঁ। আমাৰ সেইকালে এনেকিছ মান ঠাই আছে য'ত P. W. D.ৰ বাস্তাতো দূৰৰ কথা আনকি লোকেনবোৰ্ড বা পঞ্চায়তৰ বাস্তাও দেখিবলৈ পোৱা নাযায়।

যাতায়াতৰ সুচল হলে ঠাইবিলাকৰ বহুগুণে উন্নতিসাধন হয় ; গতিকে সেই ঠাইবিলাক উন্নতি কৰি অন্যান্য ঠাইৰ সমান শাৰীত আনিবলৈ তাৰ বাস্তা পদূলী বিলাক সোনকালে নিৰ্মাণ কৰা দৰ্কাৰ বুলি মই ভাবো। চৰকাৰে এইবিষয়ে চিন্তা কৰি বিহিত ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব। অহা বছৰৰ কাৰণে যি বাজেট এই সদনত দাঙি ধৰিছে তাত তেনেকুৱা কোনো ব্যৱস্থা নেদেখি মই হতাশ হৈছো। এতিয়াও এই কথাটো চৰকাৰে বিবেচনা কৰিব বুলি মই আশা কৰিলো।

মহোদয়, যোৱা ভূমিকম্পৰ কলত বহুতো খেতিৰ উপযোগী মাটি খেতি অনুপযোগী হৈপৰিছে। তাৰ ফলত সেই অঞ্চলত ৰাইজৰ খাদ্যৰ অভাব হৈছে। সেই কাৰণে ডিব্ৰুগৰ অঞ্চলত বান্ধ, জলসিঞ্চন আদিৰ ব্যৱস্থা চৰকাৰে ইতিমধ্যেই কৰিব লাগিছিল। কিন্তু অহাবছৰৰ কাৰণে প্ৰযোজ্য Embankment & Drainage বিভাগৰ বাজেট দেখি মই হতাশ হৈছো। এই বাজেটত সবহসংখ্যক প্ৰজেক্ট কাছাৰ আৰু কামৰূপ জিলাতহে লোৱা হৈছে। ডিব্ৰুগৰ অঞ্চলত অতি কম ; অথচ যোৱা ভূমিকম্পত এই অঞ্চলৰ খেতিৰ মাটি বিলাক বিধ্বস্ত কৰি বহুতো মাটি খেতিৰ অনুপযোগী কৰি পেলাইছে। এই কথাটো পুনৰ বিবেচনা কৰিবলৈ মই চৰকাৰক অনুৰোধ কৰিলো। ইয়াকে কৈ মই সামৰণী মাৰিলো।

Shri DWIJESH CHANDRA DEB SARMA (Digboi) :

মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, ১৯৫৮-৫৯ চনৰ কাৰণে যিখন বাজেট এই সদনত দাঙি ধৰিছে তাৰ কাৰণে মই মাননীয় বিত্তমন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ক মোৰ সমখন জনাইছো। এইখিনিতে মই দেশৰ উন্নয়ন সম্পৰ্কীয় দুখাবমান কথা কব খুজিছো।

বাজেট বক্তৃতাত দেশৰ সকলো পৰিস্থিতিৰ পিনে লক্ষ্য কৰা হৈছে ; লগতে তাৰ সমাধানৰো ইঙ্গিত দিয়া হৈছে।

মহোদয়, এই উল্লেখিত সমস্যা বিলাকৰ ভিতৰত তথা দেশৰ কাৰণে আটাইতকৈ ডাঙৰ সমস্যা হ'ল খাদ্য সমস্যা। আৰু সেই সমস্যা সমাধান কৰিবলৈ যাওতে যদি আমি সকলোৱে একগোট হৈ কাম নকৰো তেন্তে এই সমস্যা সমাধান কৰা সম্ভৱ নহব। বিত্তমন্ত্ৰীয়ে বাজেট বক্তৃতাত কৈ গৈছে—“It will require vigilance at all times and special measures for removing shortage in food-grains and essential articles of consumption”.

কিন্তু অবস্থা অনুযায়ী কাৰ্য্য হৈ উঠা দেখা নাযায়। আমাৰ যিবিলাক কৃষিনিতি আমাৰ চকুত পৰে সেইবিলাক অকল কাগজত লিখাতে বা কাগজে-পত্ৰই আবদ্ধ থাকে। অৱশ্যে পৃথমে কাগজ-পত্ৰতেই আঁচনিবিলাক হয় কিন্তু অকল কাগজ-পত্ৰই থাকিলে বা কৃষি বিভাগে কেৱল লেখাপঢ়াতেই আবদ্ধ থাকি কাম নকৰিলে আমাৰ খাদ্য সমস্যাৰ সমাধান নহয়।

প্ৰথম কথা হ'ল খাদ্য সম্পৰ্কে আমি যি পৰিসংখ্যা গ্ৰহণ কৰো, সেইবিলাক ভুল। আৰু বহুত সময় অনুমানে লোৱা হয়। এনেধৰণৰ পদ্ধতিটোতেই দোষ আছে বুলি মই কব খোজো। দ্বিতীয়তে আমাৰ এটা কৃষিবিভাগ আছে কিন্তু তেওঁলোকৰ লগত আমাৰ কৃষক জনসাধাৰণৰ কোনো সম্বন্ধ নাই। এই কৃষিবিভাগৰ

কৰ্মচাৰীসকলৰ পৰা খেতিয়ক সকলে কোনো দৰ্কাৰী পৰামৰ্শ আৰু সহায় পোৱা নাই। আমাৰ বোধেৰে, আমাৰ কৃষিবিভাগৰ বৰ্তমানৰ নীতিটো দোষনীয় বুলি কব খোজো। সাধাৰণ উদাহৰণ এটা দিওঁ; আমাৰ যিবিলাক Agricultural Demonstrator আছে, আমি দেখিছো তেওঁলোকৰ সঁচ বিক্ৰি কৰাৰ বাহিৰে আন কাম নাই। এজন Agricultural Demonstrator এ কৰ নোৱাৰে যে তেওঁৰ Area ত কিমান খেতিৰ মাটি আছে, তাতনো কিমান খেতি হয়, কিমান বিলাক খেতিয়ক আছে আৰু সেই খেতিয়কসকলে ঠিকমতে সুবিধা পাইছে নে নাই—সেইবিলাক একো কৰ নোৱাৰে। তাৰ কাৰণ হল, সেই কৰ্মচাৰী সকলক সম্পূৰ্ণ দায়িত্ব দিয়া হোৱা নাই। যদি দিয়া হলেহেঁতেন, তেন্তে তেওঁলোকে দায়িত্ব পালন নকৰিলে আমি তেওঁলোকক দোষী বুলি কব পাৰিলোহেঁতেন। সেই দায়িত্ব নথকাত তেওঁলোকে কাম কৰা নাই আৰু আমাৰো কাম হোৱা নাই। সেই কাৰণে চৰকাৰে কাগজে-কলমে কৰিব খোজা কামবিলাক হৈ উঠা নাই। ইয়াকে কাৰ্য্যকৰী কৰিবলৈ আমাৰ কৃষি-বিভাগ আৰু খেতিয়ক জনসাধাৰণৰ মাজত এটা সুস্থ সম্বন্ধ ৰখাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিবলৈ মই চৰকাৰক অনুৰোধ কৰো, যাতে তাৰ কাৰণে কৃষিবিভাগৰ কৰ্মচাৰী সকলক এটা নিখুটি দায়িত্ব অৰ্পণ কৰা হয়।

আজি বহুত ঠাইত খেতিয়ক শ্ৰেণীয়ে নিজৰ বাহৰলেৰে খেতিৰ উদ্ধাতি কৰিব পৰা নাই। বহু ঠাইত পানী হৈছে, নলা কাটি পানী আনিব লাগে, বহু ঠাইত পানী নাই, অমুক ঠাইত নলা কাটিব লাগে, আন ঠাইত পানী বেচি তাৰ যোগ্য ব্যৱস্থা কৰাৰ কাৰণে আমাৰ খেতিয়ক সকলৰ সম্বলো নাই আৰু তেনে অভিজ্ঞতাও নাই। এই ক্ষেত্ৰত খেতিয়কৰ তৰফৰ পৰা যিবিলাক দৰ্খাস্ত দিয়া হয়, সেইবিলাক কোন তাৰিখে দিয়া হয়, কি কাৰণে দিয়া হয় বা কোন Drain কোন ঠাইত হব লাগে সেইবিলাক কৃষিবিভাগৰ জনা নাথাকে। গতিকে কোনো ঠাইত কাৰো উপকাৰ নহয়।

চৰকাৰে এই কৰ্মচাৰী সকলৰ ওপৰত এনে ধৰনৰ দায়িত্ব অৰ্পণ কৰিব লাগে যাতে এই ক্ৰটিবিলাক চকুত পৰিলে তেওঁলোকক দোষী সাব্যস্ত কৰিব পৰা হয়। তেতিয়াহে কৃষিবিভাগৰ কৰ্তব্য কৰা হ'ব।

আজি কৃষিবিভাগৰ বাজেটত Embankment আৰু Drainage বিষয়ত যথেষ্ট গুৰুত্ব আৰোপ কৰা হৈছে আৰু এই সমস্যা সমাধানৰ প্ৰতি যথেষ্ট লক্ষ্য কৰা হৈছে। কিন্তু এটা কথা দুখৰে সৈতে কবলগীয়া হৈছে যে ডিগবৈত বৰবিল নামেৰে এটা নলা আছে আৰু সেই নলাটো খান্দিবৰ কাৰণে আজি ৯।১০ বছৰৰে পৰা আন্দোলন কৰা হৈছে আৰু তাৰ ফলত Deputy Commissioner ৰ কথাকে নকও, অন্যান্য officer আৰু আনকি কমিচনাৰ চাহাবেও enquiry কৰিছিল আৰু যোৱা বছৰ বাজেটত তাৰ কাৰণে তিনিলাখ টকা ধৰা হৈছিল। বাজেটত টকা ধৰা স্বত্বেও যোৱা বছৰ কাম নহ'ল, তথাপি এই বছৰ বাজেটত তাৰ কোনো উল্লেখ নাই। এই কথাটো কিয় হৈছে? বোধহয় ডিগবৈৰ ৰাইজসকল পিচপৰা আৰু তেওঁলোকে আন্দোলন কৰিব নাজানে; সেই কাৰণেই এই কথা হ'বলৈ পালে। আজি চৰকাৰক কওঁ যে ডিগবৈ সমষ্টিৰ মোধহয় দোষ এইটোৱেই। মোৰ সমষ্টিৰ কথা কোৱাৰ কাৰণে ক্ষমা কৰিব। ডিগবৈ সমষ্টিৰ বাহিৰে বোধহয় অসমৰ প্ৰত্যেকটো সমষ্টিতেই বেচি টকা চৰকাৰে দিয়ে; কিন্তু অসমৰ চৰকাৰৰ বুৰঞ্জী যদি চোৱা যায় তেনেহলে দেখা যাব যে ডিগবৈ সমষ্টিতেই চৰকাৰে সকলোতকৈ কম খৰচ কৰিছে বা বহুত ক্ষেত্ৰত খৰচ কৰা নাই। কাৰণ চৰকাৰে ভাবিছে যে ডিগবৈত Assam Oil Company আছে; ডিগবৈৰ ৰাস্তা পকা, ঘৰ পকা। ভাত Assam Oil Company আৰু Assam Railway Transport কোম্পানীয়ে ৰাস্তা পকা কৰি লৈছে। কিন্তু ডিগবৈ টাউনৰ বাহিৰত যি বিলাক গাঁও আছে সেই বিলাকৰ অৱস্থা কেনে চাওক। আজি যদি প্ৰত্যেক জন মাননীয় সদস্য, প্ৰত্যেক জন মাননীয়

মজী সেই বিলাক গাঁৱলৈ যায়, তেখেত সকলে মাইলৰ পিচত মাইল খোজ কাঢ়িব লাগিব নহলে হাতীৰ পিঠিত উঠি যাব লাগিব। ছাইকেল যাব নোৱাৰে, বাৰিষা হলে খোজ কাঢ়ি যাব নোৱাৰে, কিয়নো ওপৰত বৰষুণ আৰু তলত বোকা। বুঢ়ীদিহিং আৰু মাকুমৰ tribal অঞ্চল এনেকুৱা অৱস্থাত আছে। তাত কোনো communication নাই। সেই কাৰণে এই বিলাক গাঁও আগৈয়ে যি অৱস্থাত আছিল এতিয়াও সেই অৱস্থাতে আছে। সেই কাৰণে বিস্তৃত ভাবে নকৈ মই চৰকাৰক অনুৰোধ কৰোঁ। যেন তেখেত সকলে এই সমষ্টিৰ গাঁও বিলাকৰ প্ৰতি চকু দিয়ে আৰু যাতে সেই অঞ্চল বিলাক কি ধৰণেৰে develop কৰিব পাৰে আৰু তাৰ communication কেনেকৈ ভাল কৰিব পাৰে তাৰ নিমিত্তে চেষ্টা কৰে। যোৱা বছৰে পৰা বিভাগীয় কৰ্মচাৰী সকলৰ লগত আলোচনা কৰি গম পাইছোঁ যে দ্বিতীয় পাঁচ বছৰীয়া পৰিকল্পনাতো সেই অঞ্চলত বাস্তৱাট হোৱাৰ সম্ভাৱনা নাই, কাৰণ বাজেটত টকা নাই। আমাক মটৰৰ বাস্তৱ নেলাগে পকা বাস্তৱ নালাগে অন্ততঃ গৰুগাড়ীৰে যাব পৰা আৰু বাহিৰৰ লগত সম্বন্ধ ৰাখিব পৰা বাস্তৱ হলেই হয়। মই আশা কৰোঁ চৰকাৰে এই বিষয়ে চেষ্টা কৰিব নহলে সেই অঞ্চলৰ উন্নয়ন হ'ব বুলি আশা কৰিব নোৱাৰি।

আন এটা সাধাৰণ কথাৰ প্ৰতি চৰকাৰৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰিব খুজিছোঁ। এই কাৰণে যে ই প্ৰমাণ কৰিব ডিগবৈ সমষ্টি কেনেকুৱা অৱহেলিত হৈ আছে। ডিগবৈ পেঙেৰী বাস্তৱ যি অংশ ডিগবৈত পৰিছে সেই অংশ Assam Oil Company ৰ তলত। কিন্তু চৰকাৰে যি অংশ লৈছে, তাত লাভ হৈছে এয়ে যে সেই অংশৰ বাস্তৱ অৰ্থাৎ টাউনৰ মাজত অলপ বৰষুণ হলেই তিবোতা বা ছোৱালী বিলাকে খোজ কাঢ়ি যাব নোৱাৰে; যি সকলৰ মটৰ আছে সেই সকলেও সেই বাস্তৱ মটৰ চলাবলৈ টান পায়। এই বিষয়ে বহু লিখালিখি কৰা হৈছে, বহু আবেদন নিবেদন কৰা হৈছে কিন্তু সেই বিষয়ে আজিলৈকে কাৰো দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰিব পৰা নাই। সেইদৰে বৰ বিলৰো সেই একে কথা। বৰ বিলৰ বিষয়ে enquiry হল, কমিছনাৰ গল, যোৱা বছৰ বাজেটত টকা গ্ৰহণ কৰা হল, কিন্তু তাত কাম একো নহল আৰু এইবাৰ বাজেটত একেবাৰে উল্লেখই নাই। আমি অসমৰ অনূনত অঞ্চল বিলাক উন্নত হোৱা বাঞ্ছা কৰোঁ, কিন্তু অসমৰ অনূনত অঞ্চল উন্নত হোৱা মানে এইটো নহয়, যে এটা অঞ্চলৰ প্ৰতি চৰকাৰে একেবাৰে মনকান নিদিব। সেই কাৰণে পুনৰ চৰকাৰক অনুৰোধ কৰিছোঁ যেন অতি সোনকালে সি বিলাকে সেই অঞ্চলৰ উন্নতিৰ কাৰণে এটা কাৰ্য্যকৰী ব্যৱস্থা হাতত লয়।

Community Project ৰ প্ৰতি মই চৰকাৰৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰিব খুজিছোঁ। ই এটা ভাল কথা আৰু আমিও ইয়াক ভাল পাওঁ। যদি হে সৰ্বসাধাৰণৰ উন্নতি কৰিব লগীয়া হয় তেনেহলে এই Community Project ৰ জৰিয়তেই কৰিব লাগিব; কিন্তু আজি Community Project ৰ কাম যি অৱস্থাত চলিছে, তাৰ দ্বাৰা Community Project ৰ মূল উদ্দেশ্য ৰক্ষা কৰা হোৱা নাই। সেই উদ্দেশ্যটো হৈছে জনসাধাৰণৰ লগত সম্বন্ধ। আজি জনসাধাৰণে তাত সহযোগ কৰা নাই। তেওঁবিলাকে ধৰি লৈছে যে এইটো চৰকাৰৰ কাম আৰু চৰকাৰে কৰি দিব। এই ভাব মানুহৰ মনত সোমাই গৈছে আৰু মানুহৰ লগত আলোচনা কৰি পাইছোঁ যে তেওঁলোকে ভাবে যে এইটো চৰকাৰৰ কাম আৰু তাক চৰকাৰে কৰি দিব আৰু যত চৰকাৰে কৰিব পৰা নাই তাত জনসাধাৰণে চৰকাৰক দোষ দিয়ে। এই কথাৰ প্ৰতি এতিয়া লক্ষ্য ৰাখিব লগা হৈছে। যদিহে আমি জনসাধাৰণক এই বিষয়ে উদ্বুদ্ধ কৰিব নোৱাৰোঁ, যদিহে জনসাধাৰণে বিবেচনা নকৰে যে এই Community Project নহলে তেওঁলোকে উন্নতি কৰিব নোৱাৰে, তেনেহলে Community Projectৰ স্বার্থ ৰক্ষা নহ'ব। সেই কাৰণে গভৰ্ণমেণ্টক অনুৰোধ কৰিছোঁ যে জনসাধাৰণে যেন ভাবিব পাৰে যে তেওঁলোকে নিজে কাম কৰিলেহে তেওঁলোকৰ উন্নতি হ'ব—চৰকাৰে কেৱল তাত সহায়হে কৰিব, তাৰ কাৰণে দিহা কৰিবলৈ চেষ্টা কৰিব লাগে।

কুটিৰ শিল্পৰ বিষয়ে মই কেই আঘাৰ মান কথা কব খুজিছোঁ। বাজেটত কুটিৰ শিল্পৰ নিমিত্তে যথেষ্ট টকা দিয়া হৈছে; সেই কাৰণে বিত্ত মন্ত্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়াক ধন্যবাদ জনাইছোঁ। আমাৰ কুটিৰ শিল্প বুলি Weaving আৰু Sericulture ৰ বাহিৰে আন বিষয়ে কিমান উন্নতি কৰিছে কব নোৱাৰো। অৱশ্যে Sericultureত যথেষ্ট উন্নতি হৈছে বুলি কব পাৰি, কিন্তু আমাৰ অন্যান্য যি কুটিৰ শিল্প আছিল তাৰ চাহিদা বজাৰত কমি গৈছে। আজি চৰকাৰে Emporium ৰ মেনেজাৰ সকলক ভিতৰুৱাটক কবলৈ বাধ্য হৈছে “আপোনালোকে বৰহমপূৰৰ বাতৰ বস্ত্ৰ নিকিনিব, নহলে আমাৰ কাঁহৰ বা পিতলৰ বাচন বিক্ৰি নহব।” যদিহে আমাৰ কাঁহৰ আৰু পিতলৰ বাচন ব্যৱহাৰ চলিব লাগে, তেতিয়াহলে তাৰ আধুনিক যুগত চলাব পৰা ব্যৱস্থা লব লাগে, বা সংস্কাৰ কৰাৰ দিহা কৰিব লাগে, কিন্তু সেইটো আমি কৰিব পৰা নাই। Emporium আমাৰ চৰকাৰী দোকান বুলি আমি তাত বন্ধ কৰিব পাৰিছোঁ, কিন্তু বাহিৰা দোকান বিলাকে বাহিৰৰ পৰা বস্ত্ৰ নানিবৰ কাৰণে কি ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব পাৰে? যদিহে বাহিৰা বস্ত্ৰৰ চাহিদা বেচি হয় তেনেহলে সেই বোৰ আনিবই আৰু বিক্ৰিও কৰিব। সেই কাৰণে আমাৰ কুটিৰ শিল্পৰ যি বোৰ বস্ত্ৰ আছে সেই বোৰ বৰ্ত্তমান কটি অনুযায়ী কৰাৰ ব্যৱস্থা হাতত লবলৈ চৰকাৰৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰিলো।

আন এটা কথা এইটো যে কৃষি আৰু কুটিৰ শিল্প বিষয়ত আমি যি সকলক ট্ৰেনিংৰ কাৰণে পঠিয়াওঁ, তেওঁলোকৰ academic qualification ৰ ওপৰত নিৰ্ভৰ কৰিয়েই training ৰ কাৰণে select কৰা হয়। মই ভাবো এই দৃষ্টি ভঙ্গি বদলাবৰ সময় হল। মোৰ মনেৰে আমি অভিজ্ঞতাৰ ওপৰতহে বেচি গুৰুত্ব দিব লাগে। এজন উপযুক্ত খেতিয়কক যদি উন্নত খেতিৰ প্ৰণালী বিষয়ে demonstration দিয়া হয় বা লেখা পঢ়া জনা খেতিয়কক training দি অনা হয় মোৰ বিশ্বাস তেওঁলোকৰ দ্বাৰা কৃষি বিষয়ক কামত বেচি উপকাৰত আহিব।

সেই দৰে কুটিৰ শিল্পত যি যি বিষয়ত কাম কৰে সেই line ৰ মানুহৰ উন্নত বিষয়ৰ training দিব পাৰিলে কাম বেচি ভাল হব বুলি মোৰ বিশ্বাস। আমাৰ এটা ভুল ধাৰণা আছে যে জাপানলৈ যাব লগা হলে English জানিব লাগিব। কিন্তু জাপানত তো-ইংৰাজী নচলে। অভিজ্ঞতা থকা মানুহক জাপানলৈ পঠিয়াব পাৰি, তেওঁ ইংৰাজী জানিবৰ কোনো কাৰণ নাই। তেনে অভিজ্ঞ মানুহক training দি আনিলে training দি অনাৰ উদ্দেশ্য বেচি ফলবতী হব বুলি মোৰ বিশ্বাস। এই কথাটো চৰকাৰে বিবেচনা কৰি চাব বুলি আশা কৰিলো।

(Bell announcing that time limit has been reached rang)

চাব, মোৰ আন এটা কথা কৈ সামৰণি মাৰিম। সেইটো কথা মই যোৱাবাৰো কৈছিলো। বাজেটত দেখিছো যে Technical School ৰা Technician তৈয়াৰ কৰিবৰ বাবে টকাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিছে—সেইটো সুখৰ কথা কিন্তু এই ক্ষেত্ৰতো Practical side টোৰ পুতি বিশেষ গুৰুত্ব দিয়া নহয়। আমি দেখিছো, Technical School ৰ পৰা যি সকল লৰাই শিক্ষা শেষ কৰি আহে তাত তেওঁলোকে বিশেষকৈ theoretically হে শিকি আহে,—Practical অভিজ্ঞতা তেওঁলোকে বিশেষ নাপায়। সেই কাৰণে দেখিবলৈ পোৱা যায় যে Technical স্কুল পাচ কৰি অহাৰ পিচত যদি তেওঁলোকক কাম কৰিবলৈ দিয়া হয় তেতিয়া তেওঁলোকে সাধাৰণ মিল্লিৰ লগতো কাম কৰিব নোৱাৰে। সেই কাৰণে U.P. আদি ঠাইত যি follow up scheme আছে তেনেকৈয়ে আমাৰ ইয়াতো কৰিব লাগে। আমাৰ ইয়াৰ technical school পাচ কৰি অহাৰ লগে লগে ইয়াৰে বিভিন্ন কাৰখানা যেনে A.O.C., চাহ বাগিছা, মটৰ কাৰখানা ইত্যাদিত apprentice কৰিবলৈ দিব লাগে। ১২ বছৰ apprentice কৰি

অহাৰ পিছত তেওঁলোক উপযুক্ত artisan হব বুলি মোৰ বিশ্বাস । ল'ৰাবিলাক Technical School পাচ কৰি অহাৰ পিছত তেওঁলোকে Prectical field ত সাধাৰণ মিজিৰ সমান কাম কৰিব নোৱাৰাৰ কাৰণে সাধাৰণ মিজি বিলাকেই কাম পায় আৰু তেওঁলোকে নাপায় । ইয়াৰ কাৰণে তেওঁলোকক অসন্তুষ্ট হোৱা দেখা যায় । আৰু হোৱাও ঘাভাবিক— কাৰণ তেওঁলোকে লেখা পঢ়া শিকি আজিও কাম নাপায় অথচ সাধাৰণ মিজিয়ে পায় । সেই কাৰণে আমাৰ Technical School ৰ পৰা পাচ কৰি অহা ল'ৰাবোৰ যাতে কামত উপযুক্ত হব পাৰে তাৰ বাবে চৰকাৰে যাতে follow up scheme চোঁ লয়, তাৰ বাবে অনুবোধ জনালো, আৰু ইয়াৰ লগতে মোৰ বক্তব্যবোৰো সামৰণি মাৰিলো ।

***Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI (Rampur):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am thankful to the Finance Minister for giving us for the first time a budget speech which can be called a financial statement. Up till now the practice was just to place the figures of the budget and give the activities of the Government more prominence than the economic trends or the financial trends, which are to be revealed by the budget. We are not given a correct picture about our ways and means position and, therefore, the budget speech was more or less a speech from one of the Members of the Government Benches.

Sir, I am also thankful to him for giving a realistic description of the various activities of the State and facussing the urgency or the need of the State with a view to bring the food problem under its grip. In the meantime various Members of the Treasury Benches have also participated in this discussion. I do not propose to take any international flight. When my Friend, Mr. Bhattacharyya, spoke about America's recession he rightly emphasised on that point, for although immediately the ambit of the America's recession may not be as acute as is expected, but ultimately it will have its effect. Therefore, although we are not concerned with the foreign exchange position of the country and with the theories of co-existence, yet it is essential for us to take into account the international developments, both in the economic field and in the political field. I have also to say that when we spoke about the international matters we must not close our eyes to find what are our needs under our nose or what is very ably put by a famous poet we must be "true to the kindred points of Heaven and Home". We cannot be just like a skylark that goes flying up and up and not concerned itself with things in the earth. After all we are all human beings and our immediate concern is our own livelihood, that is, how we are to live and how we propose to live. Therefore, when Mr. Tripathi brought in many problems of internationalism, I was wondering whether I was in the Assam Assembly or in the Lok Sabha, as those things are more

pertinent to the Lok Sabha. It should be made a point that internationalism or even to a certain extent the big national problem should not be a cover for ignoring our own problems.

Sir, the budgetary position, as has been revealed in the budget, appears to be a bit hopeful. For the first time perhaps in the Revenue Accounts we will have a surplus after many many years although there may be an overall deficit. We are not worrying about deficit. After all today a Government is an investor and spender through its work of social services and nationalised industries and it has come more and more to influence the economic activities of the people. As spenders, Government's spending is not at all bad, as very often Government's spending as investor leads to increase in income. Therefore, when we scrutinise the Budget proposals we have to see whether by this spending we are really going to increase our income. Sir, as I said, now-a-days it has become a vogue to have deficit financing and, therefore, just because there is a deficit, to the tune of a crore, we need not be worried. Similarly, a surplus should not make us over glad. What is important is how we are going to spend the money and to that extent a description of the Governmental activities is very important and relevant to the discussion of the Budget because we know, even from the point of view of the Finance Minister, that Governmental activities are relevant to the extent they will enable him to levy new taxes or incur fruitful expenditure, always keeping in mind the aim and values, the attainment of which we have set as our task.

Now, Sir, when I go through the Budget proposals, I find that during these years, from 1953 to 1958, we have increased our revenue resources; from 14 crores it has come upto 29 crores. If you look to the expenditure side also, you will find that although many times we estimated that there would be huge deficits, they did not turn out to be huge. In 1953-54 we estimated that there would be a deficit to the extent of 53 lakhs; in fact, it turned out to be a surplus of 58 lakhs. Similarly, in the years that follow, our estimated deficits did not in actuality turn out to be so, and very often they turned out to be surplus. This leads me to emphasise the matter of budgeting properly. Very often at the beginning of the year, when the budget is presented, almost an alarm is created that we will have a big deficit. I have scrutinised the figures of the past few years and I have found that in tabulating the figures on the revenue side we did not take into account the time factor, the possibility of having greater receipts, and almost dittoed the figures of the

preceding year. This has been the case. If you look through the Budget Memorandum of this year, in Statement A, we will find that our main sources of revenue are land revenue, other taxes and duties, taxes on income other than corporation tax, forest, taxes on vehicles, etc. So far as land revenue is concerned, although at one time the then Finance Minister said that our land revenue would increase because of the conversion policy taken by Government, in fact in the budget figures that was never shown and we never found that in actuality. This factor is important from this point of view whether we have exerted our utmost to increase our revenue from the known sources. And I find, Sir, that that attempt has not been as vigorous as it should have been. In the case of land revenue, the budget estimates of 1958-59 are Rs.2,36,74,000; the revised estimates of last year also come to Rs.2,36,65,000; year before last it was Rs.2,24,22,000. We, therefore, find that the possibility of increasing that source has not been clearly revealed in the budget figures. Similar is the case with other sources of revenue. On the expenditure side, which I will subsequently deal with, there also we have found that very often we got sanctions for expenditure which we did not really need or really incurred. From the point of view of actual activities, this may not matter, but from the point of view of budgeting this is a very important matter to which the Finance Department should give closer attention.

Then, Sir, in connection with the ways and means fund also, the Finance Minister has said towards the end of his speech that the ways and means fund is earmarked for three purposes. But if we look to the history of the last few years, we will find that we have very easily drawn on the ways and means fund. If I am right, the Finance Commission this year suggested that we should not leave any gap between the revenue and expenditure and if there be any gap we should clearly state by what means that gap is to be filled. Although this year that may not be a very vital problem because we expect a surplus. But with regard to the actual balance at that fund, we have found that from Rs.535 lakhs our ways and means fund dwindled upto Rs.122 lakhs at one time and it is expected that at the end of the year it will be Rs.272 lakhs. Now, it is a fact that we have to create a reserve also.

In a State which thinks of enlarging the economic activities it must have a big reserve and not short-sightedly draw from ways and means fund at once or without any difficulty and to deplete it. Therefore my suggestion will be, if I am

correct, when I say that the Finance Commission has suggested that the gap should be properly filled then it is necessary that whenever there is a gap we should not fill it up going to the ways and means fund but we should fill up that gap by other means, if possible by taxation, if not by going to the open market and float loan.

Now, regarding the procedural matters in the budget, I have also to emphasize another point, namely, we pass the budget say in the month of March or April and the departments actually got the money in the month of November or December. There is a time lag between the passing of the budget and making the money available to the departments. I understand, this is mainly due to another checking done by the Finance Department. If I am correct, at the time of preparation of the budget all the schemes are submitted by various departments well ahead of time. From the month of September these schemes start coming to the Finance Department and these are finalised after going through a process of scrutiny and these are the final schemes and these things are incorporated in the budget, the main book of the Assembly, and every item is there including new schemes and the budget is approved by the Assembly and when this is so, I do not see any reason why the Finance Department should have the necessity for another checking which is unnecessary as it affects certain department very badly as the time factor is most important for these departments. Take for instance the Agriculture Department, here the time factor is very important and time is unnecessarily taken in having a second checking, which hampers all the activities and these are the reasons why we find at the end of the year surrenders or reappropriation. Why is this necessary? My submission is that we should be rather very careful at the time of preparation of the budget. In other countries there is also a committee, called the Budget Committee and the Budget Committee goes through the various schemes, prepares the budget and as soon as the budget gets the approval of the Legislature the Finance Department has nothing to do regarding checking. Now, here we find that although an item has been approved by the House yet there is a second scrutiny by the Finance Department. If the department concerned does not utilise the money properly, or recklessly spend it or abuse it, there are the Committees of the House *viz.*, the Estimates Committee and the Public Accounts Committee for looking into the same and therefore there is no necessity for the Finance Minister or the Finance Department to interfere into such things again. It is for this reason probably the Finance portfolio has become attractive and some Member of the Cabinet,

although they have got collective responsibility, have issued press statements from time to time regarding having control of this Finance portfolio. I do not think that that should be the attitude of a Cabinet Member having collective responsibility.

Sir, I know of some instances, which I do not like to divulge here, when the Finance Minister went out of his way and sanctioned certain expenditures of certain other departments whereas the departments concerned are not aware of the expenditures. My submission is that once the Finance Minister is put in his proper place all such trouble will be over. The Finance Minister is concerned with the collective responsibility of the Cabinet and his duty is to see that the schemes are properly accounted for and he is to see that after the end of the year whether the money is spent for the purpose it was given and not to intervene any more in the meantime.

Sir, we appreciate the move of the Finance Minister to appoint 3 Financial Advisers to three departments, namely, Education, Public Works and Agriculture departments. Now, here we have also appointed Financial Advisers to check the technicalities of the finance and once those technicalities are observed out there should be no trouble in getting money and there should not be any wastage of time in sanctioning schemes and implementing them. I think that even if the Finance Minister is interested in Governmental activities in so far as these Governmental activities are to get more revenue or allocation of funds to different heads, etc., he has to look to all these things and to make up his mind. The day before yesterday, the Revenue Minister said that we have landless people in the State to the extent of 20 lakhs, then the Major Industries' Minister said that it would not be possible to attract industrialists to Assam and we have possibly to remain content with the present position for sometime. My submission is this: Whether we should follow a particular pattern of ideology for some time and for that we have to make up our mind as to what type of society we want to create at least for say 10 years. If we are going to have a predominantly agricultural country then we should adjust our figures accordingly and if we want to have a predominantly industrial country, we will have to adjust our figures in that way. Here, so far as we are concerned we cannot aspire to be a predominantly industrial State and that would not be helpful to our State. Therefore, we will have to develop our State in a mid way and we have to encourage those industries for which we have

got raw material, resources and for want of which the State is suffering. The Finance Minister has rightly emphasised upon food production. Sir, Assam at one time was self-sufficient in food. Unfortunately for the last few years we have slipped off from that position and today we have to depend on other sources for our food. So I say we have to see that we develop our agriculture properly. In doing so it is also possible to build up in Assam a society where there will be both agriculture and industry. That economic determination has to be made. Now that economic determination is not there. Once we determine what percentage of our people would like to live on agriculture, we have also to devise ways and means of bringing the rest to other fruitful and gainful occupations. For the last few years in our State that determination has never been made. We have also to see that in our State it is essential that we give priority to certain items at a time. It will be wrong on our part to try to chew everything at one time. Let us accept the fact that we are an under-developed State; economically backward, that we lack in capital, we lack in technical know how. That factor should be taken into consideration if we want to develop our State. But if we just incur expenditure in such a way that we want to satisfy everybody, we will surely fail in that venture. It is therefore, necessary that we should fix certain items and give them topmost priority and go the whole hog to the fulfilment of that item. For instance, if we decide to be self-sufficient in food during the Second Five Year Plan, let us take it up very seriously. One step is sufficient at a time, we can take other steps afterwards, and if we can show it to the people, then only they will feel enthused—the people will then know that we are actually doing something and then we will get the full co-operation of the people in these matters. Unfortunately that has not been done. We have to learn also to take a premium of the future and discount the present for a time. If any State is to prosper then it is necessary that we should save for the time being. If we want to improve our standard of living in future then we have to curtail our expenditure from certain items for the present and develop in certain items.

Now, on this point if we look to the Budget figures of the last few years—three years at least—we will find what are the amounts. We have to be clear first in our mind, that departmental activities are necessary in a Welfare State. Our developmental activities must also be productive. If we only go on spending on schemes which will produce nothing, we can say that we have become a very advanced State, but the growing strength

will be stunted, the State will not be able to grow and after a few years there would be no flow of income and our economic activities will be almost moribund. Therefore in increasing expenditure on developmental activities we have to make a distinction between those activities which are generally social service activities and those which are productive. If we look at our budget of the last few years we will find that the emphasis has never been given on productive developmental activities. Take agriculture for instance. Under agriculture we will find that in the year 1956-57 when our budget was 19 crores, we spent on different heads of agriculture like Fisheries, Community Projects, National Extension Service altogether about 4 crores of rupees. In 1957-58 when our revenue rose to 28 crores we find that agriculture has not been given an added importance. There also we find that the amount spent was about 4 crores—to be exact 3.9 crores or something like that. And this year 1958-59 we find that this has actually gone down. Whether it will be possible for the Agriculture Department to spend the entire amount, that will be a subsequent matter. But immediately what is most important? If we look to agriculture we have to consider whether this item—agriculture—is a conscious attempt on the part of the Government to revolutionise the countryside to bring about a radical change in agricultural activities with an aim to increased production or do we look at it simply because we have some agricultural activities? There must be an Agriculture Department with an Agriculture Minister and for that a nice looking gentleman.....(laughter).

Mr. SPEAKER: 'Nice looking gentleman' may be interesting but not helpful, I suppose (laughter).

***Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI (Rampur):** We have to have those things also, Sir, otherwise our debates would be dry—we want to smile also sometimes.

Now, Sir, my point is that we are not only concerned with physical target and the physical amount that we sanctioned, but with the machinery that we create for spending that amount—that is most important. In budgeting we find that we have given some amount but we are very callous or at least we are not as careful as is necessary to see that there is really a machinery to spend that amount under agriculture to bring about the expected result.

Then again, take Industry. Under Major Industries we have been able to allot only 38 thousand 9 hundred rupees. This is our idea about major industries. It may be that the major industries that we envisaged will go to the private sector and therefore Government need not spend money. But on the

other hand we have also been given a blue print regarding major industries as to how we want to develop this industry in our State, but at the same time we have given only 38 thousand 9 hundred to be spent on this scheme. My feeling, Sir, is that we have not done justice to this Department nor to the people of Assam nor to the State because here in our State it is possible to develop the major industries. Now so far cottage industry is concerned, what is the position? For the Department of Sericulture the expenditure in 1956-57 was Rs.79 lakhs, in 1957-58 Rs. 80 lakhs and this year Rs.76 lakhs.

Then, Sir, if we come to the Civil Works, the most important department, from 7 crores in 1956-57 and 1957-58, this year the expenditure has gone up to 8 crores of rupees. Then we come to the Electrical Department. This is another important department for productive purposes; the expenditure in 1956-57 was 4.37 lakhs, in 1957-58 it was 12.32 lakhs and this year the expenditure is 19 lakhs. Major industries carry on developmental activities which will give or produce much more better results and so far as Civil Works are concerned they are carrying on with construction of roads, houses, bridges, etc., but what is its productive aspect I do not know or whether by merely buildings roads, bridges, houses, etc., we can bring prosperity to the State. On the other hand as far as Civil Works department is concerned they are of course giving employment to the people; surely when this department spends 8 crores of rupees it should give employment to the people but if you come to look at the problem from the other point of view you will find that the major portion of the employment is going to the people outside the State than the people inside the State because most of the contractors and also labours, etc., employed by the Civil Works department are outside the State. Sir, so far as these three departments are concerned, we find for the last three years from the budget allocation that the expenditure has been increased but what is more important is that in the matter of allocating money to these departments it has not been as happy as we wanted to be. Before I take up these three departments, I propose to take up some other departments by way of elucidating my point. I would like to point out that there is lack of co-ordination between the departments. There is absolutely no co-ordination, if I may say so, between the departments. If examples are necessary I will give them. Now let us take for instance the land reclamation schemes, we have got so many schemes in this respect and we have spent about 4 crores of rupees. In these schemes what we have done, we have reclaimed the lands for beasts and animals. The people were

asked to take settlement there but most of them have given up their settlements because these lands were reclaimed without any plan. The first and foremost thing to do before any land is reclaimed is to examine the geographical or topographical condition of the land and then the most important thing to do is to have the land surveyed, then the soil should also be surveyed whether it will be suitable for cultivation but these things were not done and we simply put 5 or 10 tractors to reclaim the lands and the result is that for want of plan, etc., these tractors are lying idle. There is no irrigation project, there is no provision for water, there is no pump and there is nothing like schools, hospitals, etc., and therefore, I say that the lands so reclaimed become the responsibility of the Agricultural Department. Because of these defects, do you expect the yield of any agricultural products in these areas? The whole scheme lacks planning. Take another instance for example, the Embankment and Drainage Department. We are proud that about 1,300 miles of dykes have been constructed in our State. But the Mehta Committee has very clearly stated that very often these embankments and dykes have been the cause of scarcity of water or logging of water and therefore, these dykes and embankments are responsible to a great extent for the reduction in the production of crops. Now it has been proposed to transfer the Embankment and Drainage Department to the Agriculture Minister. If we do that in terms of land revenue only it is not necessary but what is really necessary is co-ordination between the departments. For the Agriculture Department to have co-ordination with the Public Works Department that is a long process, it will bring about a change in the whole thing. But what is necessary is co-ordination between the respective departments. Our Ministers will often undertake long tours, they will be busy in various meetings, they will not be able to give much of their time to the schemes. It should not be the responsibility of one particular department but if there is co-ordination between the departments that would make the schemes fruitful and successful. But that has not been done and co-ordination is very much lacking. I would like our hon. Members to visit these schemes, such as the Kaki Reclamation Area, the Subankhata Reclamation Area, and other such projects and to see whether the expenditure we have sanctioned in this House has not been uselessly spent in these projects. Lands are being settled and whether the really landless people have been given settlement in such areas. Sir, crores of rupees have been spent yet we are unmindful about the development schemes. It is to go into all these things and to see whether these things have been

properly done or not. Then, Sir, there is yet another department, the Community Development Projects Department. This is as important as the other departments in our State to-day. At one time we were told that Assam stands first in matters of Community projects, we are proud about that fact, but after visiting some of these projects in our State, I do not know who is the last now. The most important thing in the community projects is to make the people co-operate instead of relying always on the Government and Government can give the people some sort of encouragement so that the co-operative spirit is enthused in the people and imbibed by the people to take up certain developmental activities which will make the community projects successful. And in these Community Projects agriculture has to play the main role. When we go to the Community Project areas, we find the lack of co-ordination. The Project Officer there is the big boss,—he stands aloof from the people. These Community Projects were thought of as a novel experiment, and it was intended that these people will mix with the people and give them necessary assistance and create enthusiasm in their mind in this co-operative endeavour, but when we go to these project areas we find that a new official class has been created there. If we go from Shillong to Gauhati or Nowgong, we find there are some buildings only, belonging to the National Extension Service Blocks. Now where is the distinguishing features of these Projects? If we compare the activities of a Block or Project, say for instance, agriculture, with that of an adjoining area outside the Block or Project, can we say that agriculture has improved, has become more scientific or well developed, has the people adopted new methods of cultivation? Similarly has the people become more hygiene minded and so on and so forth? That is the only standard by which we can judge work of these projects. It is useless to spend huge sums of money, if it has not yielded the results. We find that a sum of rupees two crores has been allotted for Community Projects. Now it is high time that we find that these projects are really yielding tangible results. It must be in terms of prosperity of the people, agricultural production, and in terms of industrial production. The other day we saw in some Newspaper a news item covering the visit of the Union Minister of Community Project to a project. There when the Union Minister, after seeing the Register, enquired about the three cocks, he was told that one cock has died, one was there and the other has been killed for the Union Minister (*laughers*). I do not know whether it is true or not. But people say so. Now we find the Gram Sevaks who used Dhuties and

shirts, now take to trousers and become big officers. We are creating an official class in this way, which is contrary to the spirit of Community Development Projects. If we really go ahead with these things, it is time that we make an enquiry into these matters and see how these things are going on. Take for instance, the new method of cultivation, it is just a prototype. The Agricultural Demonstrator and other Officers say, it is Japanese method of cultivation. They will ask the cultivators to prepare the soil in this way or that, hold the root of the plant in that way, plant it 6" apart and so on and so forth. We should rely on the initiative and intelligence of the people. I have no doubt that our village people have enough of common sense and intelligence and if we approach them in a friendly way, and explain them the principles and leave the rest with them, perhaps we can do better.

Mr. SPEAKER: The hon. Member should be somewhat brief. He has been speaking for some time. I would like to know how long he will take to finish his speech.

***Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI (Rampur):** Fifteen minutes, more, Sir. So that is also very important, and as I have said, in the Community Project also there is the same lack of co-ordination there. To-day I am not very worried as to whether we should have a Socialist or a capitalist State, but I am very worried about the success of our schemes. When we approve of a scheme in this House and when we tell the people outside that such and such schemes have been approved in the House and when we find that the results are not encouraging then it really pains us. Therefore whenever we allot some money for a particular project for a particular department, it is necessary to see that the money is spent well, not by the Finance Minister but by the Department concerned, and the Department concerned should be taken to task if they do not spend it well. The Finance Minister has rightly said that we have to do something regarding our agricultural production so that we may be self-sufficient. Sir, as I have stated, we have allotted about rupees four crores out of the total budgeted amount, above 1/7th of the total amount of the budget for the Agriculture Department. This is a very important Department and we should see that the money is well spent. Now, Sir, we have seen that in the Agriculture Department, I do not know whether it is due to the sanction not coming in time, when the money is necessary it is not given in proper time. Take for

instance, fertiliser. Very often fertiliser will come after the season. Take for instance the agricultural loan business. The Agricultural loan business should better be dealt with by the agriculture Department itself, or it would be better to do away with this agricultural loan business if it remains in this manner. If we are really interested to give loan to the agriculturists, it should be brought under the Agriculture Department and the loan should be made available to the cultivators in time. The loan applications should be speedily disposed of. I know many cases where applications have been made about two years back, but even now no enquiry has been made. Sometimes I feel it would be better if we burn all the files one day and begin a fresh. This file business is a terrible thing. Once we make certain proposal, immediately it goes to the file and the file becomes bigger and bigger and it is difficult to trace out the particular application. A man will have to come from his village for a loan of Rs. 100, for 6 or 7 times, engage a Muharrir to find out what has happened to his application, and it is also known to all that unless some money is given no action will be taken. Sir, we should not feel shy about it; there is corruption everywhere. We have not been able to tackle this problem. From the peon to the highest person in the State, there is corruption. Unless something is given to them the thing will not be done. Therefore, how can we expect that we will be able to lead our State to a Socialistic State or even to a Welfare State?

Sir, as I have said, we have to give employment to 20 lakhs of people—agricultural landless people. It is possible that by redistribution of land even now it will be possible—I do not agree with the Revenue Minister that there is no land to give land to the landless people of our State. Even it is possible in the hills areas to bring about better system of agriculture by having terrace cultivation or specialised cultivation. In that way specialised cultivation or terrace cultivation in the hills will bring economy. But so far as our people living in the plains are concerned, it is possible for them to engage themselves either in big industries, cottage industries, transport and other things and in that way we can raise our national wealth. What is more important to our people is: "That territory is the body of a nation and the people who inhabit its hills and valleys are souls and spirits of its life". This was said by Garfield.

Sir, the control of population is really important and will assume more importance if we go to a stage of full employment. But so long there is unemployment, we would be paying for by possession of our intelligence if we could find what avenues could be given for giving employment to those people. After all, it is possible. It is possible in a State like ours where the population is not big, where we have potential resources to give employment to our people. Therefore, industries assume importance. We are interested in nationalisation of industries and not in patronisation—if I may say so.

(4 voice—No, no, it is not patronisation).

If it is not patronisation, I stand corrected.

So far as we know, regarding the establishment of a jute mill in our State it was given to a particular person and that particular person could not do anything as yet. I know that land for the establishment of the jute mill was acquired and the peasants were evicted from there. Even now not a single brick could be collected there for the purpose. In the meantime, Shri S. P. Jain has come into the picture not for the establishment of a new jute mill, but for the old one and with the old party.

Similarly in cotton industries also, I need not name the person who wants to establish a cotton mill in our State, but we know the person. So it is more a question on patronisation than anything else.

Then take for instance, cement industry. Yesterday Shri Tripathi, Minister for Industries while speaking on cement industry almost put the blame on our Khasi brethren. But if we go into the history of the cement industry what do we find? It was possible for Sri Tripathi to indulge more in theory than in practice. So we should think more of right than abusing our people. In that particular industry, the Assam Cement Co., Ltd. was actually registered and the company actually had contact with the local people. The District Council also wanted to give this industry to them, as they have about Rs.20 lakhs as capital. I do not know why the Government should stand in the way. We were told on 3rd August, 1957, that there would be a triangular scheme *viz.* Rope Way, Cement Factory and Thermal Station. We need not go into everything now. What we really want is that let there be one industry and let it go up and let it produce result and then and then only people will say that our Government is really interested industry. So long that is not done, if we only speak of big projects-

people will not believe. From 1949 we have been feeding these projects and ourselves should do this. Then why, the other day, Shri Tripathi with regard to electrification told us that Government want to do justice and that they want to see that there should be uniform rate of electricity. I do not know when those things will be coming. When electricity is produced in Umtru, should we on that account just deprive ourselves of the benefit of other schemes? That is not the only way. When another scheme will produce electricity that we should also take advantage of. So, Sir, Shri Tripathi is unnecessarily speaking of decentralisation of industry. We will need decentralisation. We also know that there is possibility not only of developing industry, but there is possibility of producing electricity if we have the Kopili Valley Project materialised. If we have this then we shall be able to produce electricity. Therefore, it is a question of having to pay for. We know, so far as Umtru is concerned, there is possibility of developing cottage industry in the area from Umtru to Soalkuchi up to which electricity can go. Therefore, it is necessary that electricity may be made available to the people at cheaper rates.

In this connection I would like to suggest to the Government to take measures about control of investment, which is really important. In our State we have to rely very much on the private sector. But when Government is coming more and more for industries, it is necessary that investment should be controlled, as nationalisation does not mean socialism or control on investment does not mean Fascism. Control on investment can go side by side. So the control on investment is necessary in our State where industry is very shy and capital is shy. Here in our State it is necessary to have Industrial Intelligence Bureau and only thereby we can give aid to the people in the matter of development of cottage as well as big industries; we can then make a stride in the matter of industries.

Sir, I will not take up other subjects. But only regarding taxation measures, I will say a few words. Though the Finance Minister has stated that there would be no new taxation, the Assam Agriculture Produce Markets Bill, 1958 and Assam Court Fees (Amendment) Bill, 1958 have raised a fear in our mind. These are after all, taxation measures. However, that may be, we have to increase our revenue resources. For that I would like to offer concrete suggestion. So far as land revenue is concerned we have the collection

machinery. But on the other hand we have to see that there are various areas in our State as Tauji Bahi areas which are beyond the registered areas. What we find, Sir, very often the Mandala who indulge in corrupt practices, do not realise the the revenue. This should be realised.

Then in the matter of revenue in the tea estates, the present practice is to levy revenue at par with the adjoining area. We should create a system of land revenue in the tea gardens and the Government should see why the land revenue of a tea garden which produces—say 25 maunds per acre—should not be increased more than a garden which produce only say 2 maunds per acre. Therefore, it is possible also in big tea gardens which yields more production of tea than a small garden which yield less production of tea to increase the land revenue. Justice demand that land revenue should be increased in big tea gardens.

So far as excise is concerned I oppose prohibition, not because I believe in drinking—I myself do not drink—but because of the fact that in a State like ours we want more money. This expensive luxury we cannot indulge in. Let there be rather a temperance movement through propaganda and then raise the price of liquor. By raising the price of liquor it is possible to bring in more revenue to our State.

Thirdly I come to about State Transport. I had occasions to speak about our State Transport and pointed out how we were losing money on that score. Some revenue actually comes from this State Transport business also. From the goods traffic a good income is derived and so we can levy some tax on the income from the goods carried by the State Transport.

I have given only a few instances for the increase of our revenue. But so far as expenditure side is concerned we should see that whatever is spent is properly spent and there should not be any surrender of money unnecessarily and there should be no reappropriation unnecessarily. We should also see how we rationalise our departments. In various departments there are officers who are unnecessary at all and we can do without them. The other day I heard a Minister saying that at Nowgong there was no Additional District Magistrate for about 8 months. If a District can go without an Additional District Magistrate then I do not know what is the justification of having Additional

District Magistrates in other Districts and so such posts should be abolished.

I thank Mr. Chaliha for one thing and that is that he has not appointed Deputy Ministers. If we can go on without Deputy Ministers, then what is the justification for having them? So, we should go ahead without the posts of Deputy Ministers and thus let us reduce our expenditure in this matter. Let us show that we mean business. I find that Mr. Ahmed is a Minister without portfolio. While he is a very capable person let him be given a good portfolio so that he can do something in the interest of the State or let him go back to bar to earn his own living. When I say this I hope the Chief Minister understands the real implication. If we really mean business and if we want that the finances of our State be properly managed then all these things are essential and if we go on with these principles then only the people can understand that we are very serious about our business and that we really are trying to improve our State and then only they would give their willing co-operation in the activities of the Government.

Here I conclude.

Shri MAHAMMAD IDRIS (Rupohihat) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I congratulate the Finance Minister, for his elaborate speech delivered on the occasion of presenting the budget for the year 1958-59. There is a tune of frankness in the whole speech in which he has tried to point out every aspect and details of different schemes and proposals and other activities of the Government. He has rightly observed that the economic prospects of our State are not such as will warrant complacency on our part. Shortage of food and other essential commodities have engaged serious thoughts of our Government. The Government therefore has laid utmost importance in Agriculture and increased food production. To attain self-sufficiency in the matter of food Government have drawn up more schemes and they would go ahead with them for additional food production. We have been given to understand that the Agriculture Department has drawn up some model schemes for increased food production. What I feel, Sir, is that for the success of those schemes, for the increase of food production the question of land reform comes first. We have been given to understand that more 'Gramsevak's', agricultural demonstrators and grants have been provided. But I personally feel that what these 'Gramsevak's' and demonstrators will do in the field of agriculture is already known to most of our agriculturists and perhaps better known to them. Of course, I do not

rule out the benefit of the modern scientific method of agriculture, which is not known to our agriculturists and which to think is not applicable in the present condition of our agriculturist. Increase in food production is only possible if our Government can solve some of the problems of our agriculturists. These problems are : Firstly, the land problem. Secondly, the problem connected with the enforcement of some land reform and thirdly the adoption of double cropping or multi-cropping system in our rural areas. Let us take up the first point, that is, to provide land to the landless people. As we know, about 80 per cent of our people are agriculturists and majority of them have either uneconomic holdings or no holdings at all. This landless problem has been accentuated more by erosion of river Brahmaputra and other rivers. In Nowgong District alone about a thousand families have been affected and have become landless due to river erosion and deposit of sands in their cultivable land. They have lost every thing and are now stranded. It is not the problem of Nowgong alone, other plains have also been similarly affected in this way. Sir, we find that a very large number of people in our State are unemployed or underemployed. So, for them we are to do two things, either we are to give them land to cultivate or to give them employment in some other spheres. There are some lands available in our State which are lying as waste and serves no purpose at all. Therefore, I feel, that our Government should take immediate steps to assess such areas, whatever they may be in our State, which are fit for cultivation and then that land should immediately be settled with the cultivators who have no land. The land problem is a very burning problem of our State. So, Sir, it is useless to tell our agriculturists to produce more if they have no land at all. Wherefrom will they produce when they have not got enough land ? If we cannot give them avenues of the employment in the agricultural sector then we must focus our attention to give them employment in industrial sector. If we would have sufficient number of industries in our State then we could have shifted a good number of our people from agriculture to industrial sector. But unfortunately we have no such industries now where we can absorb a good number of our unemployed hands at this time of present food crisis. It is hoped that our Government would take immediate steps to find out some lands, for the people who are really good cultivators.....

Adjournment

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

After lunch

Mr. SPEAKER: I find the Government Bench, are empty. It is a serious matter and we cannot but take a serious view of the almost total absence of members of Government when the Assembly meets. I hope it will be brought to the notice of the Chief Minister, who is also the Leader of the House, so that this is not repeated in future because it sets a very bad example not only before this House but also before the country.

Mr. Idris will resume his speech now.

Shri MAHAMMAD IDRIS (Rupohihat): Sir, before we rose I was discussing the land problem and was suggesting to settle land with landless people as far as possible. For that reason I was explaining that there are some available lands, waste and reserved land, which can be settled with landless people. There is an opinion that the grazing reserves should not be thrown open in the interest of the cattle population. Sir, I humbly suggest that the need of human beings cannot be less than the need of cattle population. I admit that the cattle population is a very necessary wealth of our nation, but then we have to find out some sort of alternative means of feeding our cattle population. In Assam the cattle population is fed on grazing reserves, yet the health of our cattle is the poorest compared to any other place in India and the cattle mortality is also very high. The reason is that a large number of cattle graze in one place and if a diseased cattle somehow mixes with them, it spreads the disease among the herd and epidemic breaks out. Therefore, stall feeding is the answer and we must educate our people to grow fodder crops. With this end in view our Government should undertake intensive cultivation of fodder. If that is done, some of this village reserves can be released and made available to the people.

My next point is the land tenure system, which is also a handicap in the way of grow more food programme. About 18 lakhs acres of land in our State is under annual Patta. These are the areas where our land record staff find their paradise. Moreover, the owners of these annual Patta lands do not find

any incentive to improve their land for growing more food. In order to keep their right in tact every year they have to incur a huge monetary loss. Then these annual Patta-holders are deprived of the very many facilities offered nowadays by our Government. They are debarred from grow-more-food loans and some long term loans offered by the co-operative credit society in our State. People who have periodic Patta land are only eligible for grow-more-food loans. The result is that these unfortunate holders of annual lands cannot improve their cultivation with the help of credit facilities. Sir, our Government had decided to convert all the annual Patta lands into periodic some two years ago, but I find nothing substantial has been done as yet. I would, therefore request our Government to see that this matter is expedited. I would further suggest that one Special Officer for every Subdivision should be appointed without further delay to expedite this conversion as well as to deal with other land anomalies, such as encroachment on Government land, etc. If we can settle these things, I think our agriculturists will feel a sense of relief and will be encouraged to improve their land taking advantage of so many schemes which our Government propagate from time to time for the welfare of the cultivators.

Then, Sir, my third point is, we should try to encourage our agriculturists to take to double-cropping and multi-cropping. Double-cropping is a thing which is unknown to the vast majority of our agriculturists. Our agricultural demonstrators, I think, cannot enthruse the people to take to double or multi-cropping. Unless we ourselves launch a vigorous campaign and propaganda in our society to take up double cropping and multi-cropping, I am afraid we cannot progress and achieve our target of food production as envisaged in 2nd 5 year plan. Sir, I would also suggest that this double cropping and multi-cropping system should be introduced initially in the districts of the Brahmaputra Valley. It is due to the lack of encouragement that our agriculturists have not taken up this system till now. Assam was a land of plenty and our agriculturists without much labour could get a good harvest and, therefore, they never took any pain for double cropping and multi-cropping. But time has come now when we should endeavour to acquaint them with double cropping and multi-cropping methods and encourage them to grow double crops and multi-crops. In this way only I think we can produce more food.

Then, Sir, I would submit something about the other kind of agriculturists, who grow jute and earn dollars for our country. The jute-growing population of our State have considerably contributed to the entire economy of the country, but, Sir, they have not been given so much attention by our Government which they deserve. As you know, Sir, this jute growing areas are low-lying areas and communication facilities are worst there. For this reason these people are suffering in various ways, besides being deprived of a fair price for their produce. Then, Sir, educationally they are backward. They have got many institutions in their areas which have not been given much help from our Government. To draw the attention of Government, I can state that there are some venture Middle English schools in those areas which should be immediately taken over and given proper grants, etc.

Sir, as I have already mentioned that our land problem has been accentuated by the factor of river erosion. I would submit that in Nowgong district those agriculturists who live on the side of the Brahmaputra are worst victims of flood and erosion. In Alitangani Mouza alone a considerable portion of the cultivated lands has been washed away and some have become unfit for cultivation due to deposit of sand there. This was the occurrence of the year 1950 and after that these people have been trying their best to get rehabilitated somewhere else. They preferred, times without number, prayers to the Government and in fact in 1956 our Government was pleased to pass order for rehabilitation of these people in Kaki reserve. But, Sir, for the last two years this order has been lying in the Deputy Commissioner's office and no action has yet been taken. I would simply appeal to the Government to do something for these people. In matters of rehabilitation our Government has done much in other areas. If some of those people have not been provided with land, they have been given rehabilitation loan up to Rs.500 or Rs.1,000, but these poor fellows of Alitangani who have contributed a lot in the past to the economy of the State are stranded now, but our Government is paying no heed to them. I therefore appeal to the Government that these poor victims of flood and erosion should be rehabilitated as previously ordered by Government.

Then, Sir, I would speak a few words about education. We are really glad that in next year's budget under the new schemes sufficient provisions have been made for college

education, erection of college hostels, girls school hostels etc. We feel that this will really help us to go a long way in our education. But, Sir, there are areas where many educational institutions are in tottering condition, and these institutions really deserve encouragement. Unless there is even distribution of development programme we cannot expect all round development in our society, much so in case of education. Education should receive top priority in all matters and in backward areas which are really in need of schools and other institutions and where in fact people have established some venture schools, such areas should get special attention of our Government by all means. The other day while my Friend, Maulavi Nurul Islam, was advocating the cause of Middle English Madrasas and High Madrasas, we hoped that Government would come forward to do something for these institutions. But, Sir, when we heard the reply of the Education Minister yesterday we were simply sorry that he could not appreciate the view point which Maulavi Nurul Islam wanted to place before the House. What we wanted to be explained is this : that there are two types of institutions, *viz.* Middle English Madrasas and High Madrasas. These two types of institutions are catering for the same need of the people as other educational institutions *e. g.*, Middle English School and High Schools and in fact the same curriculum is being carried on in both these types of institutions. So long these institutions were getting recognition from the Government without any difficulty, but as I heard the Hon'ble Education Minister yesterday it appears that any institution having the name of Madrasa will disappear from our region. In reality there is not much difference between a Middle English Madrasa and a Middle English School ; and a High Madrasa and a High School. The same curriculum is followed and over and above that Arabic is taught in the Madrasas. These Madrasas are nothing of religious type, only a slight idea of religion in Arabic is taught in these institutions without hampering the general curriculum. So I want a categorical answer from the Government as regards the Middle English Madrasas and High Madrasas. In the year 1954 we the Muslim representatives of this House made a strong plea to our Government that these Middle English Madrasas and High Madrasas should be upgraded as Middle English School and High School and the same standard be recognised in all cases of grants, pay etc., and the then Education Minister and the finance Minister assured us that would it be done. I am in the

darkness whether that promise is going to be acted upon or not. I would also appeal to the Government to consider the plight of the special educational institutions, namely the poor Arabic Madrasas and to continue the grant which was previously given to these institutions.

Then I came to industry. Many things have been said about industry. As we know our Government is hoping to establish many industries in our State, but for some difficulties the schemes could not be materialised, it would be proper that Government should lay more stress on small scale industries and cottage industries. One sugar mill was allotted to Nowgong and one jute mill was going to be established in Gauhati. We heard about these things for last few years, but nothing has materialised up till now. I want to know from the Minister-in-charge whether it is a fact that the sugar mill in Nowgong will not be established in the Second Five-Year Plan period. It was published in the newspaper that the said mill is not going to be established and people were very much disappointed to see that news in paper. Of course, there was a brief reference in the budget speech of the Hon'ble Finance Minister that a second Sugar Mill is going to be established within the Second Five Year Plan period.

As regards the jute mill we heard much. Sir, this is a very important and urgent thing. If a jute mill could be established in our State the lot of the agriculturists could have been something better. This matter ought to have received serious attention of the Government and by now we ought to have a full-fledged jute mill in our State. This would go a long way for the benefit of our jute growers.

There are some great inconveniences of an agriculturist which deserves immediate attention of our Government and I hope Government will try to remedy these grievances without any delay. Sir, after the construction of the Brahmaputra dyke the jute growing areas in Nowgong are running short of water and that has greatly inconvenienced the jute growers. So I would appeal to the Government that there should be proper openings in the Brahmaputra dyke as well as proper facilities for retting of jute. Jute is giving us a good amount of revenue, so this crop should not be neglected. Therefore to improve the quality and production, liberal grants for sanction of sufficient number of retting tanks be made by Government for the jute growing areas of the State. Only

very little grant is given for retting tanks and that also on 50:50 basis *i. e.*, half the cost is to be borne by the cultivators themselves.

This year as our district is the worst affected district caused by drought and for short rain fall, therefore, the people are experiencing untold hardship and they are really in distress. I, therefore, appeal to the Government that Government takes some special measures for allotment of sufficient retting tanks etc., to save this valuable crop from a failure.

With these few words I resume my seat.

***Captain WILLIAMSON A. SANGMA (Minister, Tribal Areas Department):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, although I did not have the intention to participate in this debate but as some of my Friends have made certain references and observations regarding the Tribal Affairs Department, I thought it would be desirable for me to give reply to them. First of all, I must thank the hon. Members from both sides of the House who made some criticisms and discussed various problems and gave suggestions of tribal affairs. I consider that, if we want to develop a country and its people we should be able to know the problems and difficulties first of all as without knowing them we shall not be able to solve them or remove the difficulties.

First of all, I will give a reply to my Friend, Mr. Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya. Mr. Bhattacharyya while taking part in the discussion of the Governor's address the other day said that the problems of the Hill areas would not be solved because of taking over myself or a Minister or two from the Tribal people in the Cabinet. I agree with him. In fact, the problems of the hills cannot be solved by certain individuals or by some Ministers. The various problems confronting Assam including Hills and Plains Tribals, etc., cannot be solved by the entire cabinet. But in this attention and effort of every hon. Member of the House is necessary. These Members should be able to know the various problems in their respective constituencies and also of the entire State. They should place these problems and difficulties according to priority and should be able to give suggestions for solving the problems and removing the difficulties. As I said, I agree with Mr. Bhattacharyya, that it is not only for me but for all the Members of the Hills if we put our heads together it will not be possible to solve all the problems of the Hills.

Yesterday, Mr. Teron made certain observations and said that only unity in the top will not solve the problems of the Hills. I think, if there is unity at the top, there can be unity at the bottom. First of all there should be unity at the top. I consider that there should be unity of the leaders so that these leaders can find out the difficulties and problems and suggest ways and means for approaching the problems and solving the same. Therefore, first of all, I would make an appeal to the Members of this House to realise the various difficulties and problems and to suggest means for their removal and in this we all should have a united effort and then alone we will be able to succeed in getting rid of the difficulties and solving the problems.

Then, Sir, I would refer to the speech of my Friend, Shri Omeo Kumar Das. He suggested that there should be a separate political department of Anthropology for culture, language, custom, etc. of the Scheduled Tribes, as there is a department of Anthropology in the North East Frontier Agency. The necessity of this department was felt by the Government of Assam and actually a scheme was drawn up and sent to the Government of India but the Government of India advised that it would have no use of having a separate department for the Scheduled Tribes of Assam and the Government of India advised that the Assam Government could profitably take the help of the Anthropological Department attached to the University of Gauhati. In fact, for this Department separate grant is given every year for special cultures, customs, language, folk-lore, etc. of the Tribal people and this grant amounts to Rs.30,000 or Rs.35,000 per year.

Mr. Omeo Kumar Das further referred to preparation of text books for the tribal people of Assam. With regard to this, I may inform the House that various text book committees have been constituted by the Government of Assam having in them educationists and people taking interests in tribal culture, language, etc. Some of these committees invited individual tribal writers to write books and to make translation of various works and when those books are prepared those are placed before the text book committees and whichever book is found good and suitable are approved as text books. We also are thinking of giving some sort of grants for those books which are approved by the text book committees for publication. I do not think that if we have a separate text book committee for this purpose, as in the North East Frontier Agency, it will be of any use in Assam because every Hill district has got

different languages, and if such committee is required we will have to have a separate committee for a separate Autonomous Hill District.

✓ Mr. Omeo Kumar Das also mentioned about delay in sanction of grant-in-aid to institutions in the Hills. I have to admit that particularly this year there has been delay in the issue of sanction of grants-in-aid for various activities for the welfare of the tribal people. It was so because Government considered that before any scheme is finalised by the Government, advice should be obtained from the Advisory Boards which were constituted to advise Government in respect of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes population. The meetings of these Boards could not be held and as we had to wait for advice of these Boards, schemes could not be finalised early. It is only after the advice had been obtained from these Boards—there are two, one for the Scheduled Castes people and the other for the Scheduled Tribes both Hills and Plains—that the scheme could be finalised, and as such there has been unnecessary delay in the sanction of grants. But I can assure Shri Omeo Kumar Das and also the hon. Members of this House that it is the earnest attempt of Government to see that such delay does not occur in future.

✓ Now, Sir, I would also like to touch certain points in the observations made by Shri Mohi Kanta Das with regard to other backward classes. This morning I had occasion to reply to certain questions put by some Members of this House, and I believe I have been able to explain the attitude of Government with regard to these other backward classes. As hon. Members of the House are aware, a Commission was set up by Government of India to determine as to which people belonging to particular group or communities should be included in the list of 'other backward classes' so that they may also receive special attention of Government for various developmental works and who were found to be educationally and socially backward. As I have already informed the House this morning Sir, the Government of India could not accept the report of this Commission as it is. It was found that there are as many as 2,399 communities according to the recommendation of this Commission under which 913 alone will constitute a population of about 11.51 crores. Government considered that it will not be of any useful purpose to accept the Commission's Report as it is. So the Government of India have decided to have an *ad hoc* survey through the agency of the Central

Census authority. As I said this morning, four States have been selected for this *ad hoc* survey—they are West Bengal, Madras, Bombay and Uttar Pradesh. Once this survey is done we expect, Sir, we shall be able to get specific advice from the Government of India for further examination of this question and to have a final list of the different sections of people who are educationally and socially backward and who can be determined as people belonging to other backward communities. But in the meantime we have also received instructions from the Government of India, and the State Government also is doing it, that as many as 23 different sections of people belonging to other backward classes have been given preferential treatment in matters of settlement of fisheries, contracts, excise shops and such other works. They have also been given, as I said this morning in reply to some observations from my Friends relating to reserved scholarships—we have now 48 such reserved scholarships: in the Matric class, 14 reserved scholarships at the rate of Rs.10 per month; besides these students are also entitled to free tuition. We have another 28 reserved scholarship for M.E. class at the rate of Rs. 7 per month, here also the students are entitled to free tuition. In the Primary Stage we have as many as 54 special scholarships for this particular class of people, the students will get Rs. 5 per month. Now, Mr. Mohi Kanta Das suggested that there should be a Special Officer to look after these people, also if possible there should be a separate Advisory Board for this particular class of people. As I have said, this cannot be decided now by this Government unless and until that list is finalised and we receive specific instructions from the Government of India. We sympathise with these people and we realise that these people require special attention both in the matter of education and other developmental activities. But in order to be more effective in the attempt of Government both at the Centre and the State in rendering help to this particular section of the people, it is desirable that we should finalise the list first, then only we can have a definite programme for rendering every possible help to the people belonging to this class. ✓

Now, Sir, regarding certain observations made by my Friend, Rev. J. J. M. Nichols-Roy. I am sorry Sir, that Rev. Nichols-Roy who may be considered as the Father of this House being the oldest Member has confined his observation to only on a particular area. I am sorry he is not here to-day. He has been a Minister for the longest period and the oldest Member of this House representing the Hills people of Assam. But as I have said, that whenever he brings out some problems on the floor of

this House he always confined himself only to a particular area. He does not speak even for the entire Khasi & Jaintia Hills but he always refers only to the constituency which he represents. I say this, Sir, because I know that in our attempt to solve the problem of a particular constituency, it will not bring about development of the entire State. We should not be narrow in our outlook. As Members of this House and as representatives of the people of Assam, we must look to the problems of the different areas and according to the gravity of the problem we should be able to help in solving it. We should have no personal grudge, no misunderstanding and no personal feelings, but we should go forward jointly, find out a proper solution of our problems. It is very unfair on the part of Rev. Nichols-Roy to say that the Government have failed to realise fully the various difficulties which are confronted by the people in the border areas. Up till now the Government of Assam in order to create alternative market for produce of the border areas of the Khasi Hills have spent 138.14 lakhs of rupees for construction of roads alone connecting the various important centres of the Khasi and Jaintia Hills border areas. This is considered to be a long term measure for rehabilitation of the border people in this particular district. Further, for the rehabilitation of the people another scheme of 15 lakhs of rupees was drawn up by Government and the amount has been spent for the rehabilitation of 50 families of the Bhoi area. Other agricultural schemes have also been taken to divert the economical activities of the border people, such as land reclamation, regeneration of orange groves, etc. This is considered to be one of the long term measures. Sir, in addition to this Government have also spent about Rs. 1,84,703 covering from 1954 to 1958 as grants such as agricultural loans, etc., to the people of the border area. So it was quite unfair for Rev. Roy to say that Government has only lip sympathy. In fact I can say, Sir, that so much attention has been given to this particular district in the matter of rehabilitation of the border people and rather so much amount has been spent for this particular district whereas as a matter of fact so much amount has not been spent other hills districts in Assam. Rev. Roy for a long time was a member of the Cabinet and I believe being one of the Ministers had the joint responsibility and he was in the know of all these things, but even then he has the opportunity to say that Government has only lip sympathy towards the people of the border area. He also had occasion to speak about his schemes while taking part in the debates on the Governor's Address and also the other day when we had a debate on the Budget speech. The scheme

which was submitted by him comes to almost Rs. 3.50 crores for improving the economic condition of the border people. His scheme also includes substantial amount for grant of gratuitous relief to the border people. The Government of Assam forwarded this particular scheme to the Government of India for examination and approval but the Government of India replied that in the scheme there is a provision of Rs. 19.50 lakhs of rupees for the purpose of giving agricultural loans to the border people for which the proposal has been submitted to the Government. In this connection, Sir, I would like to say that it appears Rev. Roy, may be of his old age, considers that wisdom is his monopoly. There is a Committee already set up by Government to examine and go into all these things and to make recommendation as to what best solution can be found out for the rehabilitation of the border people of this particular district. The Committee has been requested to see how far the schemes already taken up by Government can be helpful to the people of the border area and to what extent the schemes both long and short term schemes can be taken up by Government to give relief to the border people and also to suggest what further scheme, both long and short terms, can be taken up by Government for the relief of the border people of this particular district. Sir, Rev. Roy could have submitted his scheme also to the Committee because the term of reference of the Committee is not to simply examine the schemes but at the same time the Committee can receive schemes and whether such schemes are submitted by individuals, but I am sorry to say that Rev. Roy considers that the Committee will be of no use and only his scheme will be useful. The other day while we were discussing the Governor's Address and also the Budget speech he emphasised that his scheme should be accepted by Government. Now again with regard to Excise, I am sorry he is not here, he himself, when he was Excise Minister, was against the extension of the Assam Excise prohibition being introduced in the Khasi Hills. This, with your permission, Sir, I want to read a note which was issued by Rev. Roy himself—

“The proposal is to apply the Eastern Bengal and Assam Act (1910) to the Khasi States Areas in the United Khasi-Jaintia District. This Act has already been applied to other areas of this district. The conditions in the Khasi States are different from those in other areas which used to be called British areas. Most of the Khasi States still depend on the fees for their administration. If they do not get the revenue therefrom they are bound to collapse. It is not conducive to peaceful

administration to pursue a course which will tend to put these institutions out of the field of administration. They are democratic customary institutions which should be kept up for peaceful administration, otherwise the result will be disastrous. These institutions are somewhat like Panchayats in the Plains of Assam. The people in these Khasi States are used to the present system of administration inside these States, and would strongly resent any abrupt and revolutionary changes which will bring to a stand-still the administration of the Siems, Lyngdohs, etc.

It is necessary to adopt a course which will not create any disturbance. For this course will be better for Assam and India.....”

He himself objected to this extension of the Assam Excise Act in the Khasi Hills. In this connection I may say that it is the policy of the Government that this Assam Excise Act may be introduced in the Khasi Hills provided the District Council has no objection. This Act can be extended to the Khasi Hills if the District Council would give its consent. In fact Rev. Roy being a member of the District Council, he wanted to pass a resolution that this Act should be extended to the Khasi and Jaintia Hills district, but he could not get the approval of the District Council, therefore, it would be unwise on the part of the Government without having the approval of the District Council to extend this Act in the Khasi & Jaintia Hills district.

Now, Sir, with regard to the observations made by Mr. Teron, I fully agree with him that uptill now we have not yet been able to take up agricultural schemes which will give benefit to the people of the hill districts. When I say that nothing has been done, I do not mean to say that we have not drawn up any agricultural schemes for improving the condition of the hills people but my Friend, Mr. Teron, said that the agricultural schemes so far taken up by the Government could not give us help in that particular field, I mean the agricultural field, in the way in which we would like. He suggested that there should be a separate Agriculture Department for the hills areas. I do not know how far the Agriculture Department would be helpful to find out or study the various agricultural possibilities in the hills areas. Even now, Sir, we have got one Deputy Director of Agriculture who is entrusted exclusively with the agricultural work in the hill districts. It was considered by the Government that there

should be some sort of joint activities between the Department of Agriculture itself. So this Deputy Director of Agriculture who is entrusted with the work of the agriculture in the hills areas draws up the schemes in consultation with the District Agricultural Officers concerned, places them before the Agriculture Department and there in consultation with the Joint Director of Agriculture finalise the various schemes of agriculture in the hills districts. As I have said before, Sir, I admit that something more should be done for the development of agriculture in the hills districts. It has already received the attention of the Government. The various suggestions of Mr. Teron will be taken into consideration, and if necessary, steps will be taken for implementing the various suggestions placed before the House by him. It is very essential not only for the benefit of the hills people, Sir, as has been said by Mr. Teron, because the adverse effect of the extensive Jhum cultivation will harm to the people of the plains. The jungles will be cut and burnt and there will be soil erosion. The soil will be carried by the streams and that will raise the river beds, the river beds will be silted up and there will be floods in the plains. Therefore all these things are realised by the Government and the various suggestions put forward in the House will receive very serious consideration of the Government and steps will be taken in consultation with the Advisory Council for the Autonomous district, which is going to be set up very soon. In consultation with that Advisory Council Government will try to implement the various schemes including the schemes relating to agriculture. In consultation with the expert, we hope to draw up the agricultural schemes in the hills areas. Mr. Teron has also mentioned about the question of land reforms in the hills districts. Sir, this cannot be done by the Government because land reform is within the purview of the Autonomous District Council. I quite realise his views that the land system is peculiar in the hills districts. For instance in my district, I mean the Garo hills district, there is a peculiar system which is called Akhon. When that land system exists the villages are bound to be small in size. For a population of $2\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, we have got 2,500 villages. Now take for instance, the question of opening schools. We are trying our best to do away with illiteracy and for that purpose we have to provide each village with a primary school. These villages are scattered over a large area, far from each other. We cannot expect to open one school for each village; it will require 2,500 schools in that case for 2,500 villages. So we realise all these difficulties. I believe the Hon. Members representing the various hills

areas who are going to be associated with the Advisory Council for the Autonomous districts will have occasion to sit together and find out ways and means with regard to the particular subject.

Mr. Teron also made reference with regard to the problem of leprosy in the Mikir Hills. The Government is quite alive to the situation, Sir. It is a very important problem for the people of the Mikir Hills district. Sir, there are some non-official organisations and institutions working in different parts of the districts, *viz.*, Assam Seva Samity, Sarabaji Leprosy Centre, Sankar Mission, Congress Constructive Workers Organisation, etc. Through these non-official organisations we have been trying to drive away this dreadful disease. We are not satisfied with it, Sir. We are thinking of establishing one more Central Leprosy Colony in that district for the treatment of the affected people, as we have one in the Garo Hills. It is also under the active consideration of the Government. Government is also thinking of taking help of the World Health Organisation and to see if that particular organisation can give us proper scheme for combating this dreadful disease in that particular hills district. Unfortunately Mr. Teron is not here. I would like to inform him through you, Sir, that Government is really alive to this particular disease which is prevalent in the Mikir Hills. A large number of people, about 15 per cent of the total population, as said by Mr. Teron, are suffering from this disease. Government will do their best to see that this disease is combated at an early date.

With regard to the various other suggestions given by other Members of the House, Sir, I believe my colleague representing the various departments would be able to reply to them. I have simply tried to reply to the points raised particularly pertaining to my Department—the Department of Tribal Affairs. I can simply request my Friends that it is only through the co-operation of the hon. Members of this House that the various problems confronting the hills and the plains can be solved. So we should have that positive approach to solve the problems confronting the hills people and the rest of the people of Assam. I would make an appeal to the hon. Members not to think the problems are to be solved by the Ministers alone, they cannot be solved by the Ministers alone. It is the responsibility of all the Members of the House to find out ways and means to solve the various problems confronting the hills and the plains. There must be that realisation. If we do not have that understanding, Government cannot do much.

So it will be wrong to think that since there are some representatives from the hills, the hill problems will be solved, there are some representatives representing the Scheduled Castes or the Plains Tribals, so all the problems relating to them will be solved—it is wrong to think in that line. The problems could only be solved with the co-operation of the people and with the co-operation of the hon. Members, whether they are in the Government or not. These problems will not be solved so long as there is mis-understanding and ill-feeling among us. So we must be able to remove the mis-understanding and ill-feeling from amongst us, it is only then we shall be able to solve the various problems before us relating to various social and economic handicaps.

With these few words, Sir, I beg to resume my seat. Sir, I thank you very much for giving me an opportunity to speak to the hon. Members of this House.

Shri OMEO KUMAR DAS (Dhekiajuli): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to clarify one point.

Mr. SPEAKER : Order, Order, the hon. Member may ask for a clarification.

Shri OMEO KUMAR DAS : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to point out that while I made the observation regarding Anthropological Research Institute I made it in the context of the speech which was delivered by Shri Mathias Tudu on the floor of this House. He stated that the tea garden population were not having the feeling of citizens of this State. In this context I suggested that we can take up this question relating to their feeling which is also prevalent among some tribals. I placed also before the House a similar instance with regard to the South American plantation workers who had gone there from different parts of the world for work in the Sugar-cane Plantations. I pointed out also that it would be too ambitious for our State to go in for a Commission like the Carribean Commission. But we can have an Institute for Anthropological Research under the Government to go into some typical problems.....

Mr. SPEAKER : I am afraid that the hon. Member's clarification has become a speech.

Shri OMEO KUMAR DAS (Dhekiajuly): So that these typical problems may be enquired into. The Planning Commission is also interested in some typical problem of socio-economic nature and they have encouraged researches. My observations were made in the context of Shri Tudu's speech.

Shri ABDUL MATLIB MAZUMDAR (Hailakandi) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to speak a few words in connection with the food problem which is causing so much anxiety amongst all of us. The question is really very important. I wanted to take part in the discussion on the food debate, but I was not present at that time, in the House.

Mr. SPEAKER : You can do so now.

Shri ABDUL MATLIB MAZUMDAR: Sir, to my mind, it seems that our people and the Government have been depending solely on the Government Department of Agriculture. It can be questioned whether our food position would not have been the same if there had been no Agriculture Department and if crores of rupees had been spent every year. Because we know that before the Agriculture Department was started, our agriculturists had their own cultivation and it was not necessary to import food grains from outside. The question should not be thought in that way. I thought about this problem very seriously that why every year we have to import food grains from outside. I thought whether our land resources were limited as there was a cry for more land and more land was wanted for cultivation. Of course there is one difficulty that more land is not available to our cultivators. That is true. But, Sir, I would like to cite an instance in this connection. If all the grazing reserves lying all over the State could be utilised by scientific methods we will get more land for cultivation. But in recognition of the fact that we require land for rearing cattle and buffaloes the grazing reserves have been maintained. I should call these reserves as some sort of disease. At least in Cachar District we have no grazing reserves. I remember when I was discussing this question with Mr. Subhramanian he told me that he had seen cattle and buffaloes in Assam Valley and also in Cachar District. But in comparison, he told me that the cattle and buffaloes in Cachar District were better than the cattle and buffaloes reared in Assam Valley, and I informed him that because the cattle and buffaloes in the Assam Valley were let loose in the grazing reserves they were generally attacked by various diseases and so on. I also remember when I inspected the Kathalguri Veterinary Dispensary, I enquired

from the Doctor in charge of the Dispensary why there was not a single cattle in the Dispensary and he informed me that on the previous night a tiger had taken away a cow from the next house, and the tiger came from the nearby grazing reserve. So, Sir, I would like to say that the grazing reserves which are maintained by Government are infested with all sorts of diseases for the cattle and buffaloes and also becoming abode for wild animals like tigers and so on. So I should like to say that they are not at all useful and do not serve the purpose for which they have been constituted.

The other day Shri Bhattacharyya also pointed out that in tea gardens lands are lying fallow and then pointed out that those lands should be secured and given to our landless people. He pointed out what was the total acreage of land of the tea gardens and what was the total acreage of land there under tea. He did not make any mention how much land thereof was low-lying, how much garden land was acquired and occupied and how much land was necessary for the maintenance of the tea estates and for housing the garden staff. But even then some of the garden land is used by some cultivators. But we may have some land there.

In my own District of Cachar there are many people who are landless and some of them have been provided with land belonging to tea gardens. Most of those tea gardens are lying near the foot hills unlike in the Assam Valley. So, the garden land that has been given to the landless cultivators is of no use to them, because there they can neither cultivate nor construct their houses. If proper steps were taken by the garden authorities I think some of such land could be of some use to the cultivators. Having considered all these factors, we should see whether we can now turn our attention or activities to the grazing reserves as well as some tea garden surplus land and try to bring them under cultivation and thereby solve our problem. We are to consider this from the point of view of the rate of increase of our population and from the point of view of our import of food from outside and from the point of view of the fact that we must grow more food. If you, Sir, go round some parts of our State you will find that about $\frac{3}{4}$ ths of our land lie fallow for some months together. That means not to speak of double cropping, major portion of the land of our State remains fallow for the most part of the year. So, in this regard we should do something. As pointed out by Mr. Idris, double cropping or treble cropping is almost unknown in our State except of course in the areas occupied by the Mymensinga people. That method of double or treble cropping

should be practised in the land which lie fallow in most part of the year. I remember I heard it was said when opening a Community Project—“কেবল মাটি হলে হয়না, মাটির লাগে সাধনা”।

The time has come when we should adopt this. I should say there is land everywhere, but it is not properly utilised, and where it is utilised you will find, Sir, that no proper yield is forthcoming from it. Our cultivators are actually not cultivation minded to utilise their land properly. For instance, I have seen cultivation in the Gaubati Subdivision. If the land there is put under cultivation in the month of Shraban then it will give double yield. But instead the land is cultivated in the month of Ashin when the season is almost over. That shows that our people are not cultivation minded.

So far the grazing reserves are maintained for the maintenance of the cattle of the cultivators. A cultivator can keep his cattle in his own homestead and stall-feed them by procuring grass and other things. But instead he lets loose them early in the morning and if they come back so far so good, but if they do not then no body is after them. In going to Garo Hills once I found some cattle at night on the road side spreading over 3 miles end away from the homestead of the owner. That is the condition of our cattle rearing. So, Sir, I say unhesitatingly that grazing reserves are wastage of our land resources. If they are brought under cultivation and if our people adopt the method of intensification I think our food problem will surely be solved for some generations to come. (Shri Rodhika Ram Das : Then how to feed the cattle ?) Before I had become a Minister I used to rear a dozen of cattle and I did not let them loose and I gave them stall feeding and they kept very good health. Perhaps my Friend does not know that the straw that lies wasted in the paddy field is good fodder for our cattle. That straw can easily be procured and given to the cattle at home instead of letting them loose and grazing them in the reserves. I have seen that even during Boro crop season cattle are found grazing in the field. Last year, Sir, when I was going to my constituency via Jowai and Badarpur Road, on the way I found a riot going to be committed by two parties ; on one side there were refugees and on the other side there were our local cultivators. The matter was that those refugees were given land in a low lying area where the Boro crop was being raised and as the local cultivators were in the habit of letting loose their cattle, those cattle damaged the crop.

The contention of the local cultivators was that while they were in the habit of letting loose their cattle why the refugees should have been given settlement near their land. So, they said, "Your Government has adopted a bad policy to give settlement to the refugees near the lowlying areas where we graze our cattle". This is the position, Sir, for the habit of letting loose our cattle. If we want to do something in this direction we must keep our cattle tied or restricted so that they may not encroach upon others' cultivation or land. Our land resources are being reduced by this custom of maintaining grazing reserves where our cattle contact disease from other cattle. We can do without this habit. If we want to rear cattle properly we should keep them tied and they will not contact any epidemic disease and will have long life and better health. But the thing of things is that more attention should be given to the problem, our easy-goingness should be shaken off. We know fully well that if we knew how to do proper labour, we would not have had to maintain so many outsiders, the lakhs of tea garden labourers. They came to our State because we could not supply proper labour to the tea gardens.

Then, Sir, our land resources should be taken proper care of. Where land is lying fallow for this reason or that it should be reclaimed; also the land which is not put to proper use in the tea garden areas should be recovered. We must also entuse our cultivators to take to more intensive cultivation. They must utilise the land fully and properly. I can give an example how we can utilise land properly. In a piece of land covering an area of the floor of this House, if I plant 50 cabbage seedlings and do not take proper care of it, all the plants might not grow into cabbages and even if they grow, one cabbage will weigh about a powa or so. Now, if I take proper care of the land before planting the seedlings and also take care of the plants afterwards, one cabbage may weigh 10 seers instead of one powa. You can, therefore, see how our land resources can be increased with proper attention and care. We know, Sir, from records, that everywhere the production per bigha is about four times more than in our country. At present we get about four or five maunds of paddy per bigha, if we can get 20 maunds our land resources are increased five times. Sir, while moving in my Subdivision with the Minister of Agriculture, I met a particular gentleman, who told us that in one bigha of land he had got 70 maunds of potato. But, Sir, our cultivators,

even those who have got 40 or 50 bighas of land, do not grow enough foodgrains to cover the whole year. But, Sir, if they could grow 70 maunds or even 50 maunds of potato per bigha, they could have got several hundreds of rupees. So, Sir, I say that we should change our mode of thinking and go to the root of the problem. So far as I have seen, we have no practical knowledge; we have been discussing this food problem and the land problem from our knowledge derived from papers. I do not think we have probed the problem properly. We have enough land in our country to see us through for the next hundred years, if, of course, we can properly utilise it. For this proper incentive should be given to our cultivators. Of course, at times we may have to face some temporary difficulties due to our State not being industrialised. Once I held a meeting at Jai-krishnapur. The people came to the meeting and told me that they had practically no foodgrains in their granary—some had foodgrains only for a week, some had for a month, some for two months and so on. After three or four months I again went to the place and then the people came to me and said “our granaries are full and we cannot sell our paddy and purchase the other necessities of life”. I somehow consoled them and said that this state of things would occur for some time so long as the country was not industrialised. The consensus of feeling among them was, “Why should we grow more paddy if we cannot sell it”? Our Grow More-Food campaign should, therefore, be shaped according to our necessity. Of course, I know the Department is not properly equipped. Our people also are very easy-going, they want everything should be done by the officers. I remember once I went to a place—my Friend, Mr. Pradhani's place, Golakganj, just after a flood. The people came to me and said that their cattle were in difficulties. I said, “You purchase straw, grow your own fodder and stack them so that in time of need you can feed your cattle”. They said, “If we grow our fodder, if we stack straw and do other things, why have you maintained so many officers?”

Sir, this is the mentality prevailing in many places. Sir, even with the expanded Agriculture Department (it must have expanded very much since I left it), Government cannot place one Demonstrator for every village and we also know what faith our cultivators have in these demonstrators. So, my suggestion would be that our Department must be properly equipped, they must know their real duties and they must instruct our cultivators how our land resources

can be put to proper use. The Government policy should also be revised. We must get rid of the notion that grazing reserves are necessary. These reserves should be thrown open for cultivation and we must have a proper plan to utilise this land fully and properly. If we can do that even now, I think we shall be able to meet our necessities and carry on for years. At the same time, as I said, proper incentive should be given to the cultivators. If foodgrains remain stacked in their granaries and they cannot sell them to buy other necessities of life they will lose all initiative to grow more.

Now, Sir, this is about the proper use of land. I now want to say a few words about some other things.

Mr. SPEAKER: I am afraid, the hon. Member will have to take some other occasion. He has already spoken for half an hour.

Shri. ABDUL MATLIB MOJUMDAR (Hailakandi): Sir, we have introduced many plans, but sometimes our plans and action do not tally. We make plans and sometimes do not do much to implement them.

It is known to all that our District of Cachar is cut off, I should say, from the rest of India or from the rest of Assam for some parts of the year. There is one linking line that is the railway line and that also does not carry us throughout the year. I remember, on many occasions I was stranded for landslides here and there. Therefore, to make up the deficiency in transport the Shillong-Jowai-Badarpur Road was started several years back when Rev. J. J. M. Nichols-Roy was the Minister in-charge of P.W.D. He told us at that time that the road was zeepable but I did not know at that time that zeepable meant no road. When Rev. Nichols-Roy was Minister of P.W.D. it might be 7 or 8 years back, he told us that the road was zeepable but now also it is nothing but zeepable, of course, during dry weathers motor cars can go but as soon as there is rain, as there are no bridges in many rivers and streams no traffic can go over that road. From the rate of progress of work in the road which I have noticed and the Chief Minister also noticed recently, I apprehend that the road will not see its completion even in 10 years. That will be a great misery for the people of Cachar. I am of course aware of the limitations of the departments concerned but still there should be priorities at least for this road which will be a vital link with the rest of Assam throughout the year and will go a great way to remove the long felt

necessity of the people of Cachar. Of course, I don't want to be one of those who say that the District of Cachar is neglected in every sphere but that need which is very palpable should be met early.

I have finished, Sir, but I want to speak a few words on another subject. Mr. Idris pointed out also about this. I think, the Minister was wrong when he said that my Friend, Maulavi Nurul Islam, brought the question of religious education in his speech yesterday. I disagree with him. When English education was not brought in India the Moghul and the Hindu kings had their education and administration in other languages. As Mr. Idris has pointed out that M. E. Madrassa and M. E. Schools have the same curriculum so also High Madrasas and the High Schools, the curriculum is same but there are only small sections which are religious. There is the teaching of geography, arithmetic, algebra, geometry etc. included in the curriculum. It is wrong to say that the Madrassas are the stronghold of religious education as there is practically no difference with other similar institutions excepting that of language. I think, Mr. Speaker, knows about it very well. Mr. Nurul Islam suggested for some help for this Madrasa education. We know religious education should be entirely the concern of the community concerned as should be in a secular State. In fact, many of the Madrassas are getting aid and grant from the Government. Sir, I had a discussion in a Cabinet meeting while I was in the Cabinet.

Mr. SPEAKER : I hope, the hon. Member is not going to give out Cabinet secrets.

Shri ABDUL MATLIB MAZUMDER (Hailakandi) : This is not a secret. Considering the importance of Madrasa education along with general education, Government have been giving grants for Madrasas also. I object to the Minister's saying Madrasa education as religious education. I hope, there should not be this confusion. With these remarks, I resume my seat.

Shri MANIK CHANDRA DAS (Tengahat) : অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মোক বাজেট আলোচনাত যোগদান দিবলৈ সুবিধা দিয়াত আপোনাক ধন্যবাদ জনাইছে। আমাৰ বিত্ত মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে যি বাজেট এই সদনত দাঙি ধৰিছে তাৰ বাবে মই তেখেতকো ধন্যবাদ জ্ঞাপন কৰিছো। বাজেট বক্তৃতাত বিত্ত মন্ত্ৰীয়ে দেশৰ আৰ্থিক অৱস্থাটো ভালকৈ ফুহিয়াই দেখুৱাইছে।

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, দেশৰ খাদ্য পৰিস্থিতিয়ে আজি সকলোকে চিন্তান্বিত কৰি পেলাইছে। যোৱা বছৰ বৰষুণৰ অভাবত খেতি নহ'ল আৰু এই বছৰ এতিয়ালৈকে বতৰ খৰাং হৈয়ে আছে। গতিকে অহা বছৰৰ ফলাফল এতিয়াই কোৱা কঠিন। অধিক খাদ্য উৎপাদনৰ কাৰণে কৃষি বিভাগে যথেষ্ট আচনি গ্ৰহণ কৰিছে। কিন্তু কথা হৈছে কেৱল আচনি গ্ৰহণ কৰিলেই খাদ্য উৎপাদন বৃদ্ধি নহয়। ইয়াৰ লগতে বাইজ আৰু চৰকাৰৰ সম্পূৰ্ণ সহযোগ আৰু চেষ্টা প্ৰয়োজন। উজনি অসমত কেৱল এটা খেতি হয়। সাধাৰণতে আছ খেতিৰ প্ৰচলন নাই বুলিয়েই ক'ব পাৰি। কিন্তু যোৱা দুবছৰ মানৰ পৰা উজনি অসমৰ খেতিয়ক সকলেও আছ খেতি কৰিবলৈ বাধ্য হৈছে। কাৰণ শালী খেতিৰ উৎপন্নৰে গোটেই বছৰটোলৈ জোৰা নমৰে। এই বছৰ চৰকাৰে N.E.S. আৰু C.D. Block আদিৰ যোগেদি আছ খেতি কৰিবৰ বাবে খেতিয়কক ধান দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা হাতত লৈছে। আমিও তেওঁলোকক উৎসাহিত কৰি খেতি কৰিবলৈ আহ্বান জনালো। সেই মতে বাইজো কামত লাগি গ'ল—মাটি চহালে। কিন্তু দুৰ্ভাগ্যবশতঃ আছধানৰ কঠিয়া নাই। কৃষি বিভাগ ইয়াৰ যোগান ধৰিবলৈ অপাৰগ হ'ল। কোনো কেন্দ্ৰত যি সামান্য পৰিমাণ মজুত ৰাখিছে সেইবোৰো নানা বিধ ধান মিহলি আৰু পতানেৰে ভৰা। এই আছধান সাধাৰণতে একে সময়তে নোলায়; তাকে। যদি নানা বিধ ধানৰ মিহলি হয় তেন্তে আৰু বেচি আছকাল। কথাতে কয় “আছ খেতিত আছকাল বেচি”। সেই বাবেই খেতিয়ক সকলে চৰকাৰে যোগোৱা কঠিয়া লবলৈ টান পায় আৰু ল'ব নোখোজে। সেই কাৰণে এই বিষয়ে মনোযোগ দি চিন্তা কৰি চাবলৈ মই চৰকাৰক অনুৰোধ কৰিছো।

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আৰু এটা কথা হৈছে যে একেহাল গৰুৰে দুটা খেতি কৰা সম্ভৱপৰ নহয়। কাৰণ আমাৰ ইয়াত গৰু সৰল কৰি ৰাখিবৰ বাবে যথেষ্ট ঘাঁহনিৰ অভাৱ। শালী খেতি উঠাৰ পিচত গৰু সৰল হ'বলৈ নো পাওঁতেই ইতি মध्ये মাঘ-ফাগুনৰ পৰাই সেই একেহাল গৰুৰে সেই কাম আৰম্ভ কৰিব লগা হয় আৰু শালী খেতি নুঠা পৰ্য্যন্ত অন্ততঃ ভাদ্ৰ মাহলৈকে কামত লগোৱা হয়। ফলত গৰুৰ অৱস্থা কাহিল হৈ পৰে। ইফালে ফাগুন-চ'ত মাহত মাটি বৰ টান হৈ থাকে—নাঙলৰ ফাল লগাবলৈকে টান হয়। সেই কাৰণে বাইজৰ ফালৰ পৰা এইটো কথা সদায় কোৱা হয় যে ট্ৰেক্টৰ ব্যৱহাৰ কৰি প্ৰথমতে যদি মাটিবোৰ চহাই দিয়ে তেন্তে আছ, বাও আদি খেতি কৰিবলৈ আমাৰ খেতিয়কসকল ইচচুক, সেই কাৰণে মই চৰকাৰক অনুৰোধ কৰো যাতে প্ৰতিটো N. E. S. Block অথবা সম্ভৱহলে প্ৰতি পঞ্চায়তত একোখনকৈ ট্ৰেক্টৰ ৰখাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগে। প্ৰথমতে ট্ৰেক্টৰৰ দ্বাৰা মাটি চহাই ল'ব পাৰিলে খেতিয়ক সকলে একেহাল গৰুৰেই বেচি মাটিত খেতিও কৰিব পাৰিব আৰু অধিক শস্য উৎপন্ন কৰিব পাৰিব বুলি মোৰ দৃঢ় বিশ্বাস।

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, ৰাসায়নিক সাৰ ব্যৱহাৰ কৰিবলৈ আমি খেতিয়কসকল উদগনি দিছো। কিন্তু মই ক'ব পাৰো যে N. E. S. Block বিলাকত বাইজে সাৰ বিচাৰিও নেপালে। যোৱাৰ আগৰ ডিব্ৰুগড়ত খেতিয়কে জাপানী পদ্ধতিত খেতি কৰি বেচি উৎপাদন কৰা বাবে প্ৰথম পুৰস্কাৰ পাইছিল, কিন্তু এইবাৰ সাৰ বিচাৰিও খেতিয়কে পোৱা নাই। আগতে কৃষি বিভাগৰ এটা বেলেগ কোটা আছিল, কিন্তু যোৱা বছৰৰ পৰা এই কোটা উঠাই দিয়াত এজেন্সিৰ বাহিৰে আন কতো পোৱা নেযায়। ডিব্ৰুগড়ত চাহ বাগানৰ সংখ্যা বেচি। সেই কাৰণে বাগান বিলাকে সাৰ লৈ যায়। গতিকে কৃষি বিভাগৰ কাৰণে প্ৰতি জিলাতে এটা কোটা দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগে। আনহাতে এই ৰাসায়নিক সাৰৰ দাম ইমান বেচি যে আমাৰ দুখীয়া খেতিয়কে তাক ব্যৱহাৰ কৰিব নোৱাৰে। সেই কাৰণে ইয়াৰ মূল্য হ্ৰাস কৰি আমাৰ দুখীয়া খেতিয়কে ব্যৱহাৰ কৰিব পৰাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিবলৈ আমাৰ কৃষি মন্ত্ৰীক অনুৰোধ কৰিলোঁ।

মহোদয়, ১৯৫০ চনত যি প্ৰবল ভূমিকম্প হৈছিল, তাৰ ফলত ডিব্ৰুগড় অঞ্চলৰ বোচভাগ লোকেই ক্ষতিগ্ৰস্ত হৈছিল। এই বিশ্বস্ত হোৱা খেতিয়ক বাইজৰ পুণৰসংস্থাপন আজি যোৱা ৮ বছৰেও সম্পূৰ্ণ নহ'ল। এতিয়াও প্ৰায় ১,০০০ তকৈও অধিক পৰিয়ালক উপযুক্ত খেতিৰ মাটি দি সংস্থাপন কৰা হোৱা নাই। এই সকলে এতিয়াও নৈৰ পাতিতে ৰাস

কৰি থাকিব লগীয়া হৈছে। আগতে আমি ভাবিছিলো যে সেই মাটি বিলাকতে মঠাউৰি আদি বান্ধি Irrigation ৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিলে সেই মাটিকে খেতিৰ উপযুক্ত কৰি লব পৰা হ'ব। তাৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰক আবেদন নিবেদন কৰি ৰাইজ হতাশ হ'ল। আনকি যোৱা বছৰ টকাৰ অভাৱত E & D কমিটিয়েই নবহিল—এই বছৰ E & D ৰ বাজেট দেখিও আমি হতাশ হৈছো, সেই বিলাক অঞ্চলৰ কাৰণে অলপো টকা ধৰা হোৱা নাই। গতিকে চলিত বছৰতো কিবা কৰিব যে তাৰ অকনো আশা নাই। এইবছৰ E & D ৰ বাজেটখন দেখি আচৰিত হৈছে। ইয়াত চকু ফুৰালে বাজেটখন কাছাৰ আৰু কামৰূপৰ বাজেট বুলিহে অনুমান হয়।

এই বছৰ বাজেটত মোট ২,৪৫,০০,০০০ টকাৰ আঁচনি লোৱা হৈছে। আৰু তাৰ ভিতৰত প্ৰায় ১,০৪,০০,০০০ টকাৰ আঁচনি কেৱল কাছাৰ জিলাৰ কাৰণে। গতিকে ডিব্ৰুগড়ৰ মহকুমাৰ আৰু মোৰ বন্ধু শইকীয়া কোৱাৰ দৰে শিৱসাগৰৰ আঁচনি বিলাক বাদ পৰাটো সঁচাকৈ বৰ দুখৰ কথা। টকাৰ অভাৱত E & D ৰ আঁচনি বিলাক মন্ত্ৰীসকলৰ সমষ্টিত পৰাটো কিমান সমীচীন হ'ল চৰকাৰে ভাবি চাব।

আমাৰ ডিব্ৰুগড়ৰ বঙাগড়া অঞ্চলৰ বুঢ়িদিহিঙে যি ধৰণে ৰাইজৰ অনিষ্ট কৰি থাকে বোধকৰো অসমৰ কোনো নদীয়েই তেনে অনিষ্টকৰ নহয়। এই নৈয়ে প্ৰতি বছৰে বান্ধ ভাঙে। আৰু তাৰ কাৰণে প্ৰতি বছৰে ৭৮ খন গাঁও গৰাখহনীয়াৰ সন্মুখীন হয়। এই নদীটোত অতি সোনকালে মঠাউৰি বান্ধি চৰকাৰে এই ক্ষতিগ্ৰস্ত ৰাইজক উদ্ধাৰ কৰিব বুলি আশা কৰিলো।

মহোদয়, সকলোৱে জানে যে নাহৰকটীয়া অঞ্চলত ঠায়ে ঠায়ে তেল ওলাইছে। অন্ততঃ দেশৰ স্বার্থৰ কাৰণে এই ঠাইডোখৰ চৰকাৰে যি কোনো প্ৰকাৰে ৰক্ষা কৰিব লাগে। এতিয়া এই ঠাইখনো গৰাখহনীয়াৰ বুকুত লীন যাব। এই নাহৰকটীয়াৰ ৰক্ষাৰ ব্যৱস্থাৰ কাৰণেও বাজেটত টকা নধৰাত মই আচৰিত হৈছো।

তাৰ পিচত মই এই বুঢ়িদিহিং প্ৰথমতে নিয়ন্ত্ৰণ কৰিবৰ ব্যৱস্থাৰ কাৰণে দাবী কৰো।

প্ৰত্যেক বছৰে আমি River Valley Project ৰ আঁচনিৰ কথা শুনা। আজি কপিলি River Valley Project ত বেচি জোৰ দিয়া হৈছে। কিন্তু বুঢ়িদিহিঙত যে কিবা Project লব লাগে তাৰ কাৰণে কোনো মনকান নাই। সেই কাৰণে মই ডিব্ৰুগড়বাসীৰ তৰফৰ পৰা কওঁ যে প্ৰথমে দিহিঙত এটা River Valley Project লব লাগে।

মহোদয়, দিহিং পুজেক্টৰ পৰা যি শক্তি উৎপাদন হ'ব তাৰ পৰা বহুলোকৰ উপকাৰ হ'ব। তাৰ উপৰিও ডিব্ৰুগড় অঞ্চলত বহুতো চাহ বাগান আছে। সেই বিলাক বাগানবোৰো বহুমুখী উন্নতি সাধন হ'ব। তাৰ পিচত ইয়াৰ ওচৰতে তিনিচুকীয়া। ই এখন শিল্পপ্ৰধান ঠাই। ইয়াৰ দ্বাৰা সৰু সৰু শিল্পবোৰ গঢ়ি উঠাত সহজ হ'ব, তাৰ জৰিয়তে বৃহৎশিল্পও সময়ত গঢ়ি উঠিব তাৰ কাৰণে এই সৰু-সৰু শিল্প বিলাকে ইন্ধন যোগাব। গতিকে চৰকাৰৰ প্ৰথমে দিহিঙতহে এটা River Valley Project অতি সোনকালে লব বুলি মই আশা কৰিলো। আৰু নাহৰকটীয়াত যি তেল শিল্প গঢ়ি উঠাৰ উপক্ৰম হৈছে তাতে এই বিদ্যুৎ শক্তিয়ে সহায় কৰিব। এইবিষয়ে মই চৰকাৰৰ চোকাদৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰিলো।

মহোদয়, অসমবাসীয়ে বহুচেপ্টাৰ ফলত অসমত তেল শোধনাগাৰটো পাইছে। অসমবাসীৰ নাব্য দাবীটো কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰে মানি লৈছে। কিন্তু এতিয়া দেখিছো যি ঠাইত খাৰুৱা তেল ওলাইছে সেইঠাইত শোধনাগাৰ প্ৰতিস্থাৰ কাৰণে পৰীক্ষা মূলক কাৰ্য্য চলা নাই। হৈছে আন আন ঠাইত। গতিকে মই এই শোধনাগাৰ নহৰকটীয়া বা নৰান অঞ্চলত প্ৰতিস্থা কৰিবলৈ চৰকাৰক অনুৰোধ কৰো।

সমবায়ৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত চৰকাৰে একালে যেনেকৈ জোৰ দিছে আনফালে কাৰ্য্যক্ষেত্ৰত সমবায় বিলাকত সিমান সহানুভূতি দেখুওৱা নাই। প্ৰমাণ হিচাবে মই ডিব্ৰুগড়ৰ 'ফিচাৰী' সমবায়, ডিহিং ফিচাৰী সমবায় ডিচিং নালতি আদি সমবায়ক চৰকাৰে আজি আইন সঙ্গত ভাবেও সহানুভূতি দেখুৱা নাই। এই সমবায় বিলাক গলুৱা কৈবৰ্ত্ত সকলৰ দ্বাৰা প্ৰতিস্থা হোৱা সমবায়। বহু বছৰ সেই অঞ্চলৰ ফিচাৰী বিলাক এই সমবায়ে চলি আছিল। কিন্তু যোৱা বছৰৰ পৰা তেওঁলোকৰ প্ৰতি অন্যায় কৰা হৈছে। সেই লোকসকলৰ আৰ্থিক অৱস্থা বৰ্ত্তমান বেয়া গতিকে তেওঁলোকৰ নান্য প্ৰাপ্য হিচাবে উচ্চতম ডাকতকৈ শতকৰা ১০ টকা সকাহ দি গ্ৰহণ কৰিব নেকি বুলি সোধা হোৱা নাই। তেওঁলোকে ডাক বেচি কৰি লব নোৱাৰে।

তেওঁলোকক বঞ্চিত কৰি যোৱা দৃষ্টান্তে এজন পাকিস্তানী মুচলমানক উচ্চতম ডাক দিয়া কাৰণে ডিহিং ফিচাৰী দিয়া হৈছে।

আমাৰ নিলামৰ পদ্ধতিই ঠিক নহয়। প্ৰথমে চৰকাৰে নিয়ন্ত্ৰণ আৰু উচ্চতম দুটা দাম নিৰ্দ্ধাৰিত কৰি প্ৰথমে তলৰ পৰা ডাক দিব লাগে আৰু যেতিয়া চৰকাৰৰ নিৰ্দ্ধাৰিত টানখিনি পায় তেতিয়া নিলামৰ ডাক এবি দিব লাগে। অৰ্থাৎ দাম দুই হাজাৰৰ পৰা ১৫ হাজাৰ দিয়াৰ সুবিধা দিব লাগে যাতে সেইমতে ডাকিব পাৰে। তাকে নকৰি open নিলাম কৰিলে সেইধৰণৰ লোকসকলৰ পক্ষে অসম্ভৱ হয়।

এই খিনিতে কবলগীয়া হৈছে যে যিবিলাকৰ দ্বাৰা এই সমবায়ৰ প্ৰচেষ্টাটো গঢ়ি উঠিছিল, সেই অনুষ্ঠানটো যাতে জীয়াই থাকে তাৰকাৰণে চৰকাৰে যাতে সহানুভূতি দেখুৱা নহলে চৰকাৰৰ সাহায্যতে যি অনুষ্ঠান গঢ়ি উঠিছিল সেই অনুষ্ঠান চৰকাৰৰ সহানুভূতিৰ অভাবত যদি ভাঙি যায় তেনেহলে আমাৰ কোনো আচনিয়েই কাৰ্য্যকৰী নহব। মই চৰকাৰক টানি অনুৰোধ কৰো যাতে এই বিষয়ে চোকা দৃষ্টি দি সেই অনুষ্ঠানটো পুনৰজীৱিত কৰে।

আৰু এটা কথা আমি দেখিবলৈ পাইছোঁ যে এতিয়া Marketing Society বিলাক গঠিত হৈছে। যি অঞ্চলত Marketing Society গঠিত হৈছে তাত সেই Society বিলাকক চৰকাৰে ধান সংগ্ৰহ কৰিবলৈ দিছে। ধান সংগ্ৰহ কৰিবলৈ চৰকাৰে Marketing Society বিলাকক ধান দিছে আৰু সেই ঠাইত Rice-mill ৰ মালিক সকলকো গবৰ্ণমেণ্টৰ কালৰ পৰা ধান দিয়াত তেওঁলোকে ধান সংগ্ৰহ কৰিবলৈ সুবিধা পাইছে।

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHAUDHURY (Minister, Agriculture): গবৰ্ণমেণ্টে তেওঁবিলাকক ধান দিয়া নাই।

Shri MANIK CHANDRA DAS (Tengakhat): হয়তো তেওঁবিলাকে কোনো বেঞ্চৰ পৰাও ধান লব পাৰে। একে ঠাইতে Mill ৰ মালিক সকলেও ধান সংগ্ৰহ কৰাৰ কাৰণে Marketing Society ৰে ধান সংগ্ৰহ কৰিব পৰা নাই। সেই কাৰণে যাতে Mill ৰ মালিক সকলে এনেকৈ ধান সংগ্ৰহ কৰিব নোৱাৰে তাৰ কাৰণে গবৰ্ণমেণ্টে ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব বুলি আশা কৰিলোঁ।

অৱশেষত মই Excise সম্বন্ধে দুই-চাৰি আঘাৰ কৈ যোৱা বক্তৃতাৰ সামৰণি মাৰিম। ডিব্ৰুগড় অঞ্চলত যিমান চোৰাংকাণিৰ ব্যৱসায় চলিছে তাক সকলৰে জানে। কানি নিৰাৱৰণৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰে চবুৱাত যি Prohibition centre খুলিছিল, সি নামতেই থাকিল, কিন্তু তাৰ পৰা কাম একো নহল। গতিকে এই কেন্দ্ৰটো শক্তিশালী কৰি পুনৰায় যাতে নিৰাৱৰণী অভিযান ভালকৈ চলোৱা হয় তাৰ কাৰণে গবৰ্ণমেণ্টক অনুৰোধ জনালোঁ।

এই চোৰাং কানিৰ প্ৰচলন টেক্সাটত বেচিবকমে চলিছে। তাতেই আবকাৰী ইনস্পেক্টৰে থাকে কিন্তু তাতে বেচিবকমে চোৰাং কানি চলে। আজি কিছুদিনৰ আগতে টেক্সাটত এটা চোৰাং কানিৰ Case ধৰা পৰিছিল। এজম বিখ্যাত কানি বেপাৰীৰ ঘৰত ১০ সেৰ কানি ওলাল। কিন্তু সেই Case টো আবকাৰী বিভাগে ধৰা নাই। স্থানীয় কংগ্ৰেছ কৰ্মী কেজনমানে Confidential বুলি লিখি এখন কাগজ D. C. ৰ হাতত দিয়ে। সেই বেপাৰীজনে বহুদিনৰেপৰা চোৰাং কানিৰ বেপাৰ কৰে বুলি জনাজাত। সেইমতে D. C. এ আবকাৰী Officer পঠাই দিলে আৰু তেওঁক arrest কৰিলে। কিন্তু যিখন চিঠি কংগ্ৰেছ কৰ্মী কেইজনে Confidential বুলি লিখি দিছিল, সেইখন খানাতালাচ কৰিবলৈ যোৱা আবকাৰী বিষয়াৰ হাতত পৰিল আৰু তেওঁ সেইমতে চহিকৰা লোক কেইজনক মাতি আনি খানাতালাচ কৰিবৰ সময়ত তেওঁ-লোকৰ সাক্ষী ললে। যেতিয়া বিচাৰ হল তেতিয়া সেই confidential কাগজ ওলাই পৰিল। তাৰ ফলত চোৰাং বেপাৰীয়ে কবলৈ স্তুবিধা পালে যে সে মানুহ কেইজনে আখোজতে লিখি দিছে। কিন্তু মেজিষ্ট্ৰেটে সেই কথা বিশ্বাস নকৰিলে আৰু তাক কাৰাবাস দিলে। আখোজত কলে এজন মানুহৰ ঘৰত ১০ সেৰ কানি কেনেকৈ ওলায়? যেতিয়া বাইজে সহায় কৰিবলৈ আহে তেতিয়া যদি চৰকাৰে Confidential কথা উলিয়াই দিয়ে তেনেহলে ভবিষ্যতে বাইজে কেনেকৈ সহায় কৰিব? যি কেইজন কংগ্ৰেছ কৰ্মীয়ে এই সংবাদ দিছিল, আজি তেওঁবিলাকে সন্ধ্যা ঘৰৰ পৰা নোলায়। তেওঁবিলাকক দেখাদেখিকৈয়ে ভয় খুৱাইছে। গতিকে ভবিষ্যতে কোনো মানুহে আগবাঢ়ি চৰকাৰক সহায় কৰিবলৈ আহিব নোৱাৰে। সেই কাৰণে ভবিষ্যতে যাতে এনেকুৱা নহয় তাৰ বাবে চৰকাৰ সৱধান হব বুলি আশা কৰিলোঁ।

ডিফ্ৰগড়ত বহুতো চাহ বাগিছা আছে। ডিফ্ৰগড়ৰ আবকাৰী দোকানবিলাক যে কেৱল ৩।৪ জন মানুহৰ দ্বাৰাই চলি আছে, এই কথা বোধকৰে। মাননীয় মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে নিশ্চয় জানে। এই ৩।৪ জন মানুহে অকল ডিফ্ৰগড় অঞ্চলৰ আবকাৰী দোকান বখা নাই, তেওঁলোকে শিৱসাগৰ আৰু যোৰহাটতো দোকান লৈছে। তেওঁ-বিলাকে আনৰ নামত বে-নামী কৰি দোকান লোৱা বুলি Advisory Committee এ তেওঁলোকক দোকান নিদি আনক দিয়ে, কিন্তু আকৌ appeal কৰিলে তেওঁ-লোকেই পায়। Advisory Committee এ বেনামীবুলি জনাস্বত্তেও আৰু আবকাৰী বিভাগে cancel কৰা স্বত্তেও যদি চৰকাৰে সেইটো গ্ৰহণ কৰে আৰু যদি তেওঁ-লোকেই দোকান পাবলগীয়া হয়, তেনেহলে Advisory Committee ৰখাৰ প্ৰয়োজন নাই। চৰকাৰে এই বিষয়ে বিবেচনা কৰি চাব বুলি আশা কৰিলোঁ।

চৰকাৰে Industrial area ৰ পৰা মদৰ দোকান উঠাই দিলে, কিন্তু এখন দোকান থাকিল ডিগবৈত আৰু সেইখন দোকান canteen হিচাবে চলাই আহিছে। ডিগবৈৰ public এ Industrial area ৰ পৰা যাতে সেই দোকানখন উঠাই দিয়া হয় তাৰ কাৰণে গবৰ্ণমেণ্টক অনুৰোধ কৰি আছে। শিল্পৰ অঞ্চলৰ পৰা গবৰ্ণমেণ্টে আবকাৰী দোকানবিলাক উঠাই দিছে হয়, কিন্তু তাৰ ঠাইত এতিয়া অসংখ্য সৰু সৰু মদৰ দোকান গঢ়ি উঠিছে। বাগিছাৰ প্ৰতি লাইনতে সৰু সৰু মদৰ দোকান আছে। বাগিছাৰ মজদুৰ বিলাকে হাবিয়া তৈয়াৰ কৰে আৰু তেনেকুৱা বহুতো case আবকাৰী বিভাগে ধৰিছে। কিন্তু সেই সৰু সৰু দোকানবোৰত যে নিতৌ বিক্ৰি হব লাগিছে তালৈ কোনেও মন কান নিদিয়। এফালে আমি prohibition আৱস্ত কৰিছোঁ আৰু আন ফালে মনে মনে মদ বিক্ৰি কৰিবলৈ দিছোঁ। এনেকুৱা হলে কেনেকৈ prohibition হব? আমি Industrial area ৰ পৰা যিবিলাক মদৰ দোকান উঠাই লৈছোঁ, সেইবিলাক দোকানৰ মালিকে বাগিছাৰ প্ৰতি লাইনতে সৰু সৰু মদৰ দোকান বুলি সমাজৰ অনিষ্ট কৰিবলৈ চেষ্টা কৰিছে। এইদৰে যদি ঘৰৰ ওচৰে ওচৰে মদৰ দোকান পাতিবলৈ দিয়া হয় তেনেহলে মজদুৰ সম্প্ৰদায়ৰ উন্নতি কেতিয়াও হব নোৱাৰে। গতিকে চৰকাৰে যাতে এইবিলাক কথাটো দৃষ্টি দিয়ে তাৰ কাৰণে অনুৰোধ জনালোঁ।

Mr. SPEAKER : Shri Rajendra Nath Barua to present the Report of the Public Accounts Committee.

Presentation of the Report of the Public Accounts Committee

Shri RAJENDRA NATH BARUA (Deputy Speaker and Chairman, Public Accounts Committee) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to present the Report of the Public Accounts Committee on the (i) Appropriation Accounts, 1953-54 and Audit Report 1955 (Part II), (ii) Finance Accounts, 1953-54 and Audit Report, 1954, (iii) Audit Report, 1955, (Part I) (iv) Audit Report, 1956, (Part I) and Audit Report, 1957 (Part I).

Mr. SPEAKER : Hon. Members are aware that this Report is to be discussed in this House on 1st April, 1958. If the Advisory Committee do not make any change, as it is now, this is scheduled to be discussed on 1st April, 1958.

Adjournment

The Assembly was then adjourned till 10 A. M. on Wednesday, the 26th March, 1958.

Shillong:

The 13th June, 1959.

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

