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Assam Legislative Assembly Debates

OFFICIAL REPORT

SEVENTH SESSION OF THE ASSAM LEGISLATIVE
ASSEMBLY ASSEMBLED AFTER THE FIRST
GENERAL ELECTION UNDER THE
SOVEREIGN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN
CONSTITUTION OF
INDIA

MARCH SESSION

VOLUME I

No.6

The 10th March, 1955



सत्यमेव जयते

1955

PRINTED AT THE ASSAM GOVERNMENT PRESS
SHILLONG

Price 10 annas.

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

The Assembly met in the Assembly Chamber, Shillong at 10 A.M. on Thursday, the 10th March, 1955.

P R E S E N T

Shri Kuladhar Chaliha, B. L., Speaker, in the Chair, the nine Ministers, the two Deputy Ministers, two Parliamentary Secretaries and fifty-four Members.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

STARRED QUESTIONS

(To which oral answers were given)

(Starred question No.3 standing in the name of Raja Ajit Narayan Deb of Sidli was not put and answered as the questioner was absent).

Karimganj College

Shri RANENDRA MOHAN DAS asked :

*4. Will the Minister-in-charge of Relief and Rehabilitation be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether he is aware that the Karimganj College has the highest percentage of refugee students in its roll ?
- (b) Whether any representation was lately received by Government for grant for the College to meet the additional expenditure required for the education of the refugee students ?
- (c) Whether any grant has been made for the purpose and if not, why not ?
- (d) Whether Government propose to make any special grant to the College for the purpose in near future ?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister) replied :

4 (a)—No, according to information available to Government the Karimganj College has not the highest percentage of refugee students on its roll.

(b)—Yes.

(c) & (d)—A Scheme for rendering financial assistance to such institutions in the State is under preparation and if and when the Government of India sanction the same, the case of the Karimganj College also will be considered along with such other institutions.

Shri RANENDRA MOHAN DAS: Question No.4(A) Which is the College that has the highest percentage of refugee students ?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister): The Silchar College.

Shri RANENDRA MOHAN DAS: Is it a fact that the Karimganj College comes second ?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister): That might be, Sir. I have not calculated in that way. The question is which College has the highest percentage of refugee students. I have replied that question. I am not in a position to say just now which comes second, or third or fourth.

Sibsagar Local Board

***Shri GIRINDRA NATH GOGOI** asked :

*5. Will the Minister-in-charge of Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) Whether the Local Board, Sibsagar, have raised the local rate from annas 2 to annas 2-8 by a resolution and the same has been forwarded lately to the Government for implementation ?

(b) If so, from which year it has been given effect to ?

(c) If it has not been given effect to, why not ?

(d) If the Local Board has any correspondence with the Government in this regard ?

*Starred question No. 5 standing in the name of Shri Girindra Nath Gogoi was put by Shri Ananda Chandra Bezbarua on authorisation.

Maulavi ABDUL MATLIB MAJUMDAR (Minister) replied :

5. (a)—Yes.

(b) & (c)—The matter is under consideration of Government.

(d)—Yes.

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

(To which answers were laid on the table)

Re: Challan Forms for depositing money in Treasury

Shri RAMPRASAD CHAUBEY asked :

7. Will the Minister-in-charge of Revenue be pleased to state whether Challan Forms for depositing Government Revenues for lands, etc., and Treasury Challans for depositing money in Treasury, are being sold at present instead of giving them free ?

Shri RAMNATH DAS (Minister) replied :

7.—These forms are at present issued free except in case of Treasury Challan Forms, price is realised only when these are issued in books of 100 forms.

Pakhajani Irrigation Canal in Bijni in Dhubri Subdivision

Raja AJIT NARAYAN DEB of Sidli asked :

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

(a) If the Pakhajani irrigation canal in Bijni in Dhubri Subdivision has been sanctioned by Government ?

(b) If it is a fact that some amount had been spent on the embankment 'ast year ?

(c) If it is a fact that no work is being done this year ?

(d) If the reply to the above be in the affirmative, the reasons for stopping the work, and whether Government propose to discontinue the work and abandon the project ?

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister) replied :

8. (a)—Yes.

(b)—The work was completed last year, the expenditure incurred being Rs.46,350 during 1953-54.

(c)—No, further work has been done this year as the scheme has been completed in essentials by incurring a total expenditure of Rs.73,033 upto December 1954.

(d)—Does not arise.

Shri Bhupendra Majumdar, Sub-Deputy Collector of Sonai Circle of Cachar

Maulavi MEHRAB ALI LASKAR asked :

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

(a) Whether it is a fact that Shri Bhupendra Majumdar, now Sub-Deputy Collector, Sonai Circle of Cachar has been attached to Sonai Circle for the last 9 years ?

(b) Whether Government have lately received any representation from the local people complaining against his dealings with the public ?

(c) Whether it is a fact that the matter of his misbehaviour and ill treatment with the people in general was brought to the notice of the Chief Minister during his last visit at Silchar ?

(d) If so, what action, if any, has been taken in the matter ?

(e) If not, why not ?

Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister) replied :

9. (a)—He was Sub-Deputy Collector of Sonai Circle for about three years and with the start of re-settlement works in Cachar he was made Assistant Settlement Officer, Sadar. In this capacity he was working for about five years and after termination of settlement works he has been posted as Sub-Deputy Collector of Sonai Circle, on the recommendation of the Deputy Commissioner.

(b)—Yes.

(c)—No.

(d)—The complaint against him has been sent to Deputy Commissioner for enquiry and report.

(e)—Does not arise.

New Road Projects taken up for execution in 1955-56 in Silchar Subdivision

Shri RAMPRASAD CHAUBEY asked :

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

(a) What are the new road projects taken up for execution in 1955-56 in Silchar Subdivision ?

(b) What will be the total mileage ?

(c) Whether it is proposed that priority should be given to places where there are no other means of communication ?

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister) replied :

10. (a)—Names of new road projects taken up, with their mileage, under the expanded Five-Year Plan are as follows :—

(1) Lakhipur-Jirighat Road (10 miles).

(2) Sonai-Matinagar-Diderkosh-Palangghat Road (Remaining length) 14·3 miles.

(3) Pailapool-Jaipur Road (5·3 miles).

(4) Goomra-Natanpur Road with link to Jowai-Badar-pur Road (6½ miles).

(5) Silchar-Natapur Road Jatingamok to Bikrampur (6 miles).

(b)—Total mileage=41·85 miles.

(c)—Yes, this has always been the policy of the Government to give priority to places where there are no other means of communications.

Veterinary Hospitals

Maulavi SAHADAT ALI MANDAL asked :

11. Will the Minister-in-charge of Veterinary be pleased to state—

(a) The number of Veterinary Hospitals in the State of Assam (figures to be shown district-wise) ?

(b) How many of them are in the rural areas ?

Shri ABDUL MATLIB MAJUMDAR (Minister) replied :

11. (a)—4 as shown below :—

(1) Kamrup	...	...	...	...	1 at Gauhati.
(2) Darrang	...	...	...	...	1 at Tezpur.
(3) United Khasi and Jaintia Hills	...	...	...	...	1 at Shillong.
(4) Cachar	...	...	...	...	1 at Silchar.

In addition to the above, 2 more Veterinary Hospitals are being established in the towns of Nowgong and Jorhat and necessary buildings are under construction.

(b)—None at present. But Government have already taken steps to establish 3 Veterinary Hospitals in the rural areas of Hojo and Nalbari in Kamrup district and Kokrajhar in Goalpara district and necessary buildings are under construction.

Presentation of Supplementary Statement of Expenditure for 1954-55

Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to present a Supplementary Statement of Expenditure for 1954-55.

Announcement of the result of Election to the Public Accounts Committee and Estimates Committee

Mr. SPEAKER: I have great pleasure to inform the House that both the Government and Opposition Parties by mutual settlement have made elections to the Public Accounts Committee and Estimates Committee uncontested by limiting the number of candidates according to the number of Members to be elected. The following hon. Members are therefore declared elected.

MEMBERS FOR PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

1. Shri Mal Chandra Pegu.
2. Shri Namwar Ali Barbhuiya.
3. Shri Akshoy Kumar Das.
4. Shri Emon Sing Sangma.
5. Shri Jogakanta Barua.
6. Shri Thanuram Gogoi.
7. Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya, and
8. Shri Debeswar Rajkhowa.

MEMBERS FOR ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

1. Shri Girindra Nath Gogoi.
2. Shri Mahendra Nath Deka.
3. Shri Ramesh Chandra Barooah.
4. Shri Nilmani Phookan.
5. Shri Radhikaram Das.
6. Shri A. Alley.
7. Shri Faiznur Ali and
8. Maulavi Md. Umaruddin.

General discussion on the Budget

Shri BIJOY CHANDRA BHAGAVATI: অধক্ষ্য মহোদয় যোৱা মহাযুদ্ধৰ আগতে অৰ্থাৎ ১৯৩৮/৩৯ চনত অসম ৰাজ্যৰ ৰাজহ প্ৰায় ৩ কোটি টকা আছিল আৰু সেই যুদ্ধৰ মাজ ভাগতে ১৯৪৫/৪৬ চনত অসমৰ ৰাজহ ৫/৬ কোটি টকাৰ বেচি নাছিল। তাৰ পিচত দেশ স্বাধীন হোৱাৰ পিচত অৰ্থাৎ ১৯৪৭/৪৮ চনত আমাৰ ৰাজ্যৰ ৰাজহৰ পৰিমাণ বাঢ়ি ১০ কোটিমান হৈছিল। এতিয়া এই বছৰ ১৯/২০ কোটি টকালৈ উঠিছে। ৰাজেটৰ এই অঙ্কটোৰ পৰা আমি দেখিছো আজি আমি কেনেকৈ অৰ্থনৈতিক ক্ষেত্ৰত আগবাঢ়ি গৈছো। ১৯৫০/৫২ চনৰ ভিতৰত চীন দেশত ৰাজহৰ পৰিমাণ শতকৰা ১৭০ বাঢ়িছিল আৰু খৰছ বাঢ়িছিল শতকৰা ১৪০ আৰু ইয়েই তেওলোকৰ অৰ্থাৎ চীনদেশৰ অৰ্থনৈতিক উন্নতিৰ ইঙ্গিত কৰিছে। ঠিক সেইদৰেই আমি অসমতো যে অৰ্থনৈতিক ক্ষেত্ৰত আগবাঢ়ি গৈছো ইয়াৰ প্ৰমাণ আমাৰ আয়ব্যয়ৰ আঁচনিহে আমাৰ আগত দাঙি ধৰিছে।

এইবছৰ ৰাজেটত শিক্ষা বিভাগত ৰাজহৰ শতকৰা ১৬ ভাগ ব্যয় কৰিবলৈ লোৱা হৈছে ইয়াৰ পৰা মই ইয়াকে দেখুৱাব খুজিছো যে আমাৰ ৰাজ্যত আজি জাতিগঠনৰ কামত খৰছৰ পৰিমাণ যেনেকৈ বাঢ়িছে সিহেই সূচনা কৰিছে ক্ৰমে আমি কেনেকৈ উন্নতি পথত আগবাঢ়িছোহক ইয়াৰ বাবে আমাৰ দেশৰ ৰাইজ আৰু ৰাইজৰ আস্থাৰ ওপৰত প্ৰতিষ্ঠিত আমাৰ চৰকাৰ দুয়োপক্ষই শলাগৰ পাত্ৰ।

অধক্ষ্য মহোদয় এইবাৰৰ ৰাজেটত আমি দেখিছো যে প্ৰায় ৩ কোটি টকা ঘাটি পৰিছে এই ঘাটিৰ পৰিমাণ দেখি আমি ভয় খাবলগীয়া একো নাই বুলি ভাবো। কিয়নো এখন দেশ অথবা ৰাজ্য সচাকৈ সম্বতোপকাৰে উন্নতি কৰিবলৈ হলে প্ৰাথমিক অৱস্থাত ঘাটি পেলাই হলেও কাম কৰিবলৈ সাহ কৰিব লাগিব। পশ্চিমবঙ্গ চৰকাৰে প্ৰায় ১৪০ কোটি টকা খৰ কৰি তেওলোকৰ ৰাজ্যৰ উন্নয়নমূলক জাতিগঠনৰ কাম কৰিবলৈ লৈছে। ইয়াতে পশ্চিমবঙ্গৰ বিধান সভাৰ কোনো কোনো সদস্যই আতঙ্ক বোধ কৰিছিল। তেওলোকৰ সমালোচনাৰ উত্তৰত পশ্চিমবঙ্গ চৰকাৰৰ প্ৰধান মন্ত্ৰীয়ে কৈছে যে পশ্চিমবঙ্গ ৰাজ্যৰ সৰ্ব্বতোপকাৰৰ উন্নতি কামনা কৰিব লাগিলে খৰ কৰাৰ বাহিৰে গতাস্তৰ নাই। মই ভাবো যে খৰ কৰিও ৰাজ্যৰ গঠনমূলক কাম কৰিবলৈ কৰা তেওলোকৰ সাহস প্ৰশংসনীয়। ঠিক এইদৰেই প্ৰয়োজন হলে আমাৰ চৰকাৰেও খৰ কৰিবলৈ সাহ কৰাটো বাঞ্ছনীয়। খৰ কৰি হলেও আমাৰ ৰাজ্যিক চৰকাৰে পাৰ্থমাণে ৰাজ্যৰ কল্যাণৰ হকে উন্নয়ন মূলক কামবিলাক হাতত লব লাগে আৰু মুকলি হাতেৰে আমাৰ লোকেলবৰ্ড বিলাক মিউনিচিপেলিটি বিলাক সমৰায় প্ৰতিষ্ঠান বিলাক আৰু ব্যক্তিগত ভাবে আৱশ্যক থকা মানুহক খৰ কামবিলাক কৰোতে মুদ্ৰাজগতৰ নীতি নিয়ম আইন কানুন ভঙ্গকৰি চৰকাৰ সমূহে কাগজৰা নোট ছাপা কৰি যেতিয়া বিপৰ্য্যয়ৰ সূচনা কৰে তেতিয়াহে মুদ্ৰাজগতিয়ে দেখা দিয়ে,

এইক্ষেত্ৰত দেশৰ উন্নতিবহকে দেশৰ সম্পদ বৃদ্ধি কৰিবলৈ যি টকা ধাৰকৰি সংগ্ৰহ কৰা যায় সেই টকাৰ ব্যয়ে মুদ্রাজগতৰ বিপুলতা ঘটাব নোৱাৰে। ই পুৰুষ্ট সম্পদ সৃষ্টি কৰি আমাৰ জনসাধাৰণৰ মঙ্গল সাধন কৰিব আৰু তাৰফলত চৰকাৰৰ লাভ হব। কাজেই আমাৰ জাতীয় সম্পদ বৃদ্ধি কৰি অৰ্থনৈতিক ক্ষেত্ৰত উন্নতি কৰিবলৈ কৰা ধাৰ বা অধিক খৰচৰ কাৰণে আশঙ্কা কৰিবলগীয়া কথা নাই বুলি মই বিবেচনা কৰোঁ।

অধক্ষ্য মহোদয়, স্বাধীনতা পোৱাৰ পিছত এটা পৰ্য্যায় শেষ হৈ গৈছে আৰু আন এটা পৰ্য্যায় আৰম্ভ হৈছে। প্ৰথম পৰ্য্যায়ত আমাৰ দেশে স্বাধীনতা পোৱাৰ লগে লগে নানা সমস্যাই দেখা দিছিল। সেইবোৰ সমস্যাৰ ভিতৰত দেশ বিভাজন এটা ডাঙৰ সংকট আছিল। সি যি কি নহওক, দেশীয় ৰাজ্য সমূহ সামৰিলে স্বদৃঢ়ভাৱে ভাৰতীয় ৰাষ্ট্ৰ প্ৰতিষ্ঠা কৰা, খাদ্যৰ অনাটন দূৰ কৰা, আদি গুৰুতৰ সমস্যা সমাধানৰ লগে লগে আমাৰ প্ৰথম পৰ্য্যায় শেষ হৈছে। এতিয়া আমাৰ ২য় পৰ্য্যায়ৰ কাম আৰম্ভ হৈছে। এই পৰ্য্যায়ত আমাৰ প্ৰধান কাম হৈছে দেশত এখন নতুন সমাজ প্ৰতিষ্ঠা কৰা। সমাজ ব্যৱস্থাৰ ন পাতনিব, নতুন শৃঙ্খলাৰ কাম হাতত লব লগা হৈছে। এই উদ্দেশ্যে, দেশৰ অৰ্থনৈতিক ব্যৱস্থাৰ আমূল সংস্কাৰ কৰিব লগা হৈছে।

মই বহলাই নকলেও হব ভাৰত চৰকাৰে কংগ্ৰেছৰ নীতি অনুসাৰে সমাজবাদী পদ্ধতিৰ আদৰ্শ গ্ৰহণ কৰি যি ঘোষণা কৰিছে সেই ঘোষণা অনুসাৰে আমাৰ কেন্দ্ৰীয় আৰু ৰাজ্যিক চৰকাৰ সমূহে পৰিকল্পনা কৰিব লাগিব। আমাৰ দেশ বা ৰাজ্যত সমাজতান্ত্ৰিক পদ্ধতিৰে কাম কৰিবলৈ হলে এটা প্ৰধান কাম হব লাগিব দেশত উপাৰ্জজনৰ ভাৰতম্য দূৰ কৰা।

অৱশ্যে, মই এইটো বাস্তৱিক ক্ষেত্ৰত কাৰ্য্যকৰী হব বুলি নেভাবোঁ যে সকলো মানুহৰে অলপো হীনদেৰি নথকাকৈ সমান উপাৰ্জজন হব। কিন্তু আমাৰ দেশৰ যি অৰ্থনৈতিক বৈশম্য চলি আছে সেইটো চলি থাকিলে সমাজতান্ত্ৰিক পদ্ধতিৰে কাম হৈছে বা হব বুলি কব নোৱাৰি। সেই কাৰণে আমাৰ দেশৰ বৰ্তমান অৰ্থনৈতিক অসমতা দূৰ কৰিব পাবিব লাগিব। উদাহৰণ স্বৰূপে চৰকাৰী আৰু শিল্প প্ৰতিস্থান সমূহৰ বিভিন্ন স্তৰৰ চাকৰীয়াৰ সকলৰ দৰমহাৰ যথেষ্ট পৰিমাণে ভাৰতম্য দেখা যায়। কোনো শিল্প প্ৰতিস্থানৰ একোজনে মাহে ২০ হাজাৰ পৰ্য্যন্ত দৰমহা পায়। সেই প্ৰতিস্থানতে আকৌ মাহে ৪০/৫০ টকা পোৱা মানুহো আছে। সমাজতান্ত্ৰিক পদ্ধতিৰে কাম কৰিব লাগিলে এনে ধৰণৰ ভাৰতম্য থাকিবলৈ দিয়া কেতিয়াও উচিত নহয়। এনে অৱস্থা চলি থাকিলে সমাজতান্ত্ৰিক ভেটিত আমাৰ সমাজ বা ৰাষ্ট্ৰ প্ৰতিষ্ঠা কৰা টান হৈ পৰিব। অৱশ্যে আমি নিশ্চয় সন্তোষ পাইছোঁ যে সিদিনা ভাৰত চৰকাৰৰ বিভূষিত দেশমুখ্য মহোদয়ে কৈছে যে তেখেতৰ “ৰাজেটৰ” ব্যৱস্থাৰ ফলত ভাৰতত এশজনতকৈ অধিক সংখ্যা মানুহে এক লাখ টকাতকৈ বেচি উপাৰ্জন কৰিব নোৱাৰিব অথচ তেখেতৰ মতে টেক্স আদিৰ জৰিয়তে বৰ বেচি ধনী হোৱাৰ বিৰুদ্ধে তেখেতে ব্যৱস্থা লৈছে। সমাজ তান্ত্ৰিক ভেটিত ভাৰতীয় সমাজ গঢ়ি তোলাত দেশমুখ্য ডাঙৰীয়াৰ ৰাজেট পৰিকল্পনাই যথেষ্ট সহায় কৰিব বুলি তেখেতে দাবী কৰিছে। মই কব খোজোঁ যে আমাৰ ৰাজ্যিক চৰকাৰেও এইবিষয়ে মনোযোগ দিয়া উচিত হব। আমাৰ অসম চৰকাৰৰ চাকৰীয়াৰ সকলৰ ভিতৰতো দৰমহাৰ ঘোৰ ভাৰতম্য আছে। এইবোৰ গুচাবৰ বাবে চেষ্টা কৰিব লাগিব। ইয়াতে এটা উদাহৰণ দিব খোজোঁ যে আসাম তেলকোম্পানীৰ বিবিলাক পেট্ৰল Selling Agency আছে সেইবোৰ এজেক্ছি দই এজন লোকৰ হাততে একচেতিয়া কাৰবাৰ হৈ আছে। গতিকে চৰকাৰে এইটো বিষয়েও মনোযোগ দিয়া উচিত যে যাতে এই এজেক্ছি সবহ সংখ্যক মানুহৰ মাজত বিতৰণ কৰা হয়। যাতে

ই নিবনুৱা সমস্যা সমাধানত সহায় কৰিব পাৰে আৰু উপাৰ্জনৰ তাৰতম্য দূৰ কৰাত সহায় হ'ব পাৰে। অৱশ্যে এইটোও ঠিক যে বেচৰকাৰী শিল্প প্ৰতিস্থান বোৰৰ ওপৰত চৰকাৰৰ বৰ্তমান বিশেষ হাত নাই। কিন্তু তথাপি দেশত আৰ্থিক সমতা বন্ধাৰ বাবে চৰকাৰে শিল্প প্ৰতিস্থান সমূহৰ ওপৰত নিয়ন্ত্ৰণ খটুৱাবলৈ ব্যৱস্থা ল'ব লাগিব। সিদিনা আমাৰ প্ৰধান মন্ত্ৰীয়ে শিল্প প্ৰতিস্থান সমূহক এই বিষয়ে আহ্বান জনাই কৈছে যে দেশে যি আদৰ্শ গ্ৰহণ কৰিছে সেইমতে তেওঁলোকে চলা উচিত আৰু ভাৰতত ব্যক্তিগত শিল্প ব্যৱসায় আদিৰ কাৰণে ঠাই আছে যদিও, সেই খনো জাতীয় পৰিকল্পনাৰ নিয়ন্ত্ৰণৰ অধীন হৈ থাকিবলৈ বাধ্য। মই ক'ব খোজো যে আমাৰ অসম চৰকাৰেও এই কথাটোলৈ মন দিব লাগে। মই এই কাৰণে ইয়াকে কওঁ যে দেশত আৰ্থিক সমতা আনিবৰ কাৰণে উপাৰ্জনৰ তাৰতম্য ওচাবলৈ যি খিনি কৰিব লগীয়া অকল সেই খিনি কৰিলেই আমাৰ সমস্যা সমাধান হ'ব যে সেইটো নহয়। এইটো এটা মূল প্ৰশ্ন যে সৰ্বসাধাৰণৰ বা সমগ্ৰ জাতিৰ উপাৰ্জন বৃদ্ধি কৰিব লাগিব। পৰিকল্পনা আয়োগে গ্ৰহণ কৰা মতে ১৯৫০-৫১ চনত ভাৰতৰ জাতীয় উপাৰ্জন ৯ হাজাৰ কোটি টকা। National Income Committee ৰ ১৯৪৯-৫০ চনৰ হিচাব মতে দেখা যায় যে এজন মানুহৰ উপাৰ্জন বছৰি গড়ে ২৫৫ টকা, ১৯৫৫-৫৬ চনৰ হিচাব অনুযায়ী ২৬৫ টকা। এই উপাৰ্জন নিশ্চয় বেচি নহয়। গতিকে আমাৰ দেশৰ অৰ্থনৈতিক সমস্যা সমাধানৰ একমাত্ৰ উপায় হৈছে জাতীয় উপাৰ্জন বৃদ্ধি কৰা। এই উদ্দেশ্যেই প্ৰথম আৰু ২য় পাঁচ বছৰীয়া পৰিকল্পনা হাতত লোৱা হৈছে। দেশৰ উপাৰ্জন বঢ়াবলৈ হলে শিল্প আৰু কৃষি জাত বস্তুৰ উৎপাদন বঢ়াব লাগিব। প্ৰথম কৃষিৰ উন্নতিৰ কথাই ভাবিব লগীয়া। কৃষিৰ উন্নতিৰ উদ্দেশ্য দুটা। এটা হৈছে দেশৰ খাদ্য বস্তুৰ অভাৱ দূৰ কৰা আৰু দ্বিতীয়তে, খেতিয়কক যথেষ্ট পৰিমাণে উপাৰ্জনৰ সুযোগ দিয়া। বৰ্তমান আমি বহুত পৰিমাণে খাদ্য সমস্যা সমাধান কৰিব পাৰিছো। কিন্তু চাউল মুঠিৰ বাহিৰে আন যি বোৰ বস্তু নহলে মানুহৰ নচলে সেইবোৰ বস্তুৰ উৎপন্ন অতি কম হৈয়ে আছে।

প্ৰকৃতপক্ষে যিবিলাক খাদ্য সামগ্ৰী নহলে বিজ্ঞান সন্মত ভাবে আমাৰ মানুহৰ খোৱাৰ সমস্যা সমাধান হ'ব নোৱাৰে তেনে বিধৰ খাদ্য সামগ্ৰীৰ উৎপাদন আমাৰ ইয়াত কম হৈছে। অৰ্থাৎ মই ইয়াকেই ক'ব খুজিছো যে আমাৰ ৰাজ্যত কেৱল ধান, চাউল, মাছ আদি কেইটামান বস্তুহে উৎপন্ন হৈছে; এই খোৱা বস্তু কেইটাৰ বাহিৰে অন্যান্য অত্যৱশ্যকীয় খাদ্য দ্ৰব্য যেনে গাখীৰ, মাছ, মট, ফলমূলৰ উৎপাদন বা ব্যৱহাৰ নিতান্ত কম হৈছে। অৱশ্যে মই ক'ব খোজা নাই যে আমাৰ চৰকাৰে এই বিষয়ত মনোযোগ দিয়া নাই। মোৰ এয়েহে অভিযোগ যে চৰকাৰে এই বিষয়ে যিমান দ্ৰুত গতিৰে কাম কৰিব লাগিছিল বা যিমান গুৰুত্ব দিব লাগিছিল তিমান দিয়া নাই।

Indian Statistical Bureau ৰ পৰা কৰা National Sample Survey ৰ হিচাপত দেখা যায় যে সমগ্ৰ ভাৰততে ধৰিলে গাঁৱলীয়া অঞ্চলত গড়ে এজন মানুহৰ বছৰি ২২০ টকা খৰচ হয়। তেওঁলোকে এই ২২০ টকা খোৱা লোৱা বস্তুত খৰচ কৰে। National Sample Survey ৰ কাৰণে ভাৰতক বেলেগ বেলেগ অঞ্চলত বিভক্ত কৰা হৈছিল। সেই মতে পোৱা হিচাপত মণিপুৰ, ত্ৰিপুৰা আদিলৈ পূব ভাৰতৰ গাঁৱলীয়া অঞ্চলত ২১০ টকা খৰচ হয়। এই ২২০ বা ২১০ টকাৰ ভিতৰত শতকৰা ৬৬.৩ ভাগ টকাই খৰচ হয়। মানুহৰ চাউল, আটা মইদা আদি খাদ্য বস্তু ক্ৰয় কৰোঁতে মোটতে এই টকাৰ ঠু অংশ খৰচ হয় কেবল খাদ্য সামগ্ৰীত। মাছ আৰু গাখীৰৰ খৰচ নিতান্ত কম। মাছত কেবল ৬.১ টকা আৰু গাখীৰত মাত্ৰ ৬.১ টকাহে খৰচ হয়। মাছৰ কাৰণে এই খৰচটো অকল পূৰ্বভাৰততহে হয়। এইটো হল বছৰেকীয়া খৰচ। উত্তৰ ভাৰতত মাছৰ কাৰণে শতকৰা এক ভাগৰো কম খৰচ কৰে। কিন্তু এবছৰত তেওঁলোকে গাখীৰত শতকৰা ৬০ ভাগ মান খৰচ

কৰে। আমাৰ অসমত কিজানি শতকৰা ৩ ভাগৰ বেচি নহয়। অসমত এজন মানুহে গাখীৰত বছৰে মাত্ৰ ৬ টকাহে খৰচ কৰিব পাৰে।

এনে এটা অৱস্থা নিশ্চয় অতি দুঃখ জনক। মোৰ বোধেৰে এনে ধৰণৰ অত্য-
ৱশ্যকীয় বস্তুবিলাকৰ উৎপাদনত বেচিকৈ জোৰ দিব লাগে। তেতিয়াহে আমি আমাৰ
জনসাধাৰণৰ খাদ্যৰ মানদণ্ড বঢ়াবলৈ সক্ষম হম। কাপোৰ কিনা, বং বেমাৰী আদিত
আমাৰ গাঁৱলীয়া বাইজৰ শতকৰা ৯ ভাগ খৰচ হয়। অন্যান্য কামত এজন মানুহে
৫০ টকাৰ বেচি খৰচ কৰিব নোৱাৰে।

আমাৰ জনসাধাৰণৰ শিক্ষাৰ খৰচৰ গঢ় হিচাবত দেখা গৈছে যে ই অতি আচৰিত
ধৰণে কম। এজন লোকৰ সাধাৰণ শিক্ষাত খৰচ হয় মাত্ৰ ১৮% অনা, অৰ্থাৎ গঢ়হিচাবে
শতকৰা এভাগতকৈও কম।

National Sample Survey ৰ হিচাপত দেখুৱা মতে আমাৰ গাঁৱৰ এজন
মানুহে স্বাস্থ্য বক্ষাৰ কাৰণে বছৰি ২ টকা মানহে খৰচ কৰিব পাৰে। ইয়াৰ
পৰা এইটোকেই বুজা যায় যে এজন গাঁৱৰ মানুহে যি খৰচ কৰে। স্বাস্থ্য আৰু
শিক্ষা এই দুটা প্ৰয়োজনীয় কামত তাৰ মাত্ৰ দুভাগহে পৰে। -

আমাৰ জনসাধাৰণৰ বিয়া সৰাহৰ খৰচ জনপ্ৰতি বছৰেকত ৭ টকাতকৈও কম
হয়।

কাজেই আমি দেখিছো আমাৰ ৰাজ্যৰ গাঁৱলীয়া বাইজৰ ঘৰুৱা বাজেট খন অতি
নিম্নকিন। আমি যদি চাও যে তাত কি হিচাবে খৰচ হৈছে তেন্তে আমি পাম যে নিতান্ত
অকিঞ্চিতকৰ হিচাবে তেওলোকে জীৱন নিৰ্বাহৰ কামত খৰচ কৰিছে। National
Sample Survey ৰ হিচাপ মতে এঘৰ খেতিয়ক পৰিয়ালৰ খেতি আৰু গৰু গাঁই
আদিৰ পৰা ১৯৪৯-৫০ চনত ৪৬৫.৭৭ টকা উপাৰ্জজন হৈছে আৰু এইখিনি উপাৰ্জজন
কৰোতে তেওলোকৰ উৎপাদনৰ খৰচ পৰিছে ১০৭.৩২ টকা। এনেধৰণে যদি আমি
আমাৰ গাও অঞ্চলৰ আয় ব্যয়ৰ হিচাব পৰীক্ষা কৰি চাও তেন্তে দেখা যাব যে আমাৰ
গাও অঞ্চলৰ লোকসকলৰ উপাৰ্জজনৰ ক্ষমতাও কম হৈ আছে আৰু খৰচ কৰা ক্ষমতাও
কম হৈ আছে।

এখন ৰাজ্যৰ পৰিপূৰ্ণসাধনৰ কাৰণে উপাৰ্জজন আৰু খৰচ কৰা এই দুয়োটা
ক্ষমতাৰে উৎকৰ্ষ সাধনৰ প্ৰয়োজন। তাকে কৰিবলৈ প্ৰথমতে আমি আমাৰ কৃষক শ্ৰেণীৰ
ক্ৰয় শক্তি বঢ়াব লগা হৈছে।

আমাৰ ৰাজ্যখন হল কৃষি প্ৰধান ৰাজ্য। এনে এখন ৰাজ্যত যদি খেতি কৰি থকা
লোকসকলৰ ক্ৰয়শক্তি নাথাকে তেন্তে আমাৰ শিল্প প্ৰতিষ্ঠান বিলাকেই বা চলিব কেনেকৈ ?
ইও এটা ভাবিব লগীয়া কথা।

আমি যেনিবা ডাঙৰ, মজলীয়া শিল্পই হওক নাইবা সৰু কুটীৰ শিল্পই প্ৰতিস্থা
কৰিলো; কিন্তু ভাবি চাব লাগিব যে তাৰ উৎপন্ন দ্ৰব্য বিলাক কোনে কিনিব ?
সেইবিলাক কিনাৰ ক্ষমতা প্ৰধানকৈ আমাৰ ৰাজ্যৰ মানুহৰে থাকিব লাগিব। তাকে
কৰিবলৈ হলে আমাৰ দেশৰ মানুহৰ বিশেষকৈ কৃষক শ্ৰেণীৰ ক্ৰয়শক্তি বঢ়াব
লাগিব। খেতিয়কৰ ক্ৰয় শক্তি বঢ়াব লাগিলে তেওলোকে কৃষিজাত বস্তুৰ উপযুক্ত
মূল্য পাব লাগিব। এইখিনিতে আৰু এটা বিষয়ে চকু দিব লাগিব।
কৃষিজাত বস্তুৰ মূল্য বৃদ্ধি হলে এই বস্তু কিনোতা সকলৰ ওপৰত হেচা পৰিব।
সেইটোও যাতে উপশম কৰিব পৰা হয় তালৈকে সমানে মন দিব লাগিব।
খেতিয়কে বিক্ৰী কৰা বস্তুৰ উপযুক্ত মূল্য পাব লাগিব আৰু সেই মূল্য দি

কিনিবলৈ সাধাৰণ কিনোতা সকলেও টান পাব নেলাগিব। এই দুয়োটা কথাই সমাধান কৰিব নোৱাৰিলে আমাৰ ৰাজ্যৰ আৰ্থিক মান কেতিয়াও নাবঢ়ে। সম্ভাষণৰ কথা যে অলপতে কৃষিজাত বস্তুৰ মূল্য পৰি যোৱাত ভাৰত চৰকাৰে এটা নিৰ্দ্ধাৰিত বৃদ্ধি হাৰত কৃষিজাত দ্ৰব্য কিনিবলৈ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিছিল। অৱশ্যে, পৃথিৱীৰ সকলো খেতিয়কৰে জীৱন নিৰ্বাহৰ মানদণ্ড নিম্নতৰ হৈ আছে। কিন্তু আজি আমাৰ কাম হৈছে শিল্পৰ আৰু কৃষিৰ উপাৰ্জনৰ তাৰতম্য ওচাই সকলোৰকমে সমতা বজাই ৰাখি সকলোৰে উন্নতিৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগিব। ইয়াৰ কাৰণে হয়তো চৰকাৰেও মাজে মাজে উচিত দামত খেতিৰ বস্তু কিনিবলৈ আগবাঢ়ি আহিব লাগিব। এনে কাৰ্য্যত লোকচান হলেও কৰিব লাগিব। কিন্তু এনেদৰে খেতিৰ বস্তুৰ দাম বঢ়াই ৰখাৰ ফলত যাতে মজলীয়া শ্ৰেণীৰ লোকসকল চাকৰীয়াল শ্ৰেণীৰ আৰু বিশেষকৈ মজদুৰসকলৰ অসুবিধা নহয় সেই উদ্দেশ্যে এই সকললোকৰ দৰ্শন আদি বঢ়াব লাগিব। বৰ্দ্ধিত মূল্যৰ খেতিৰ বস্তু কিনাৰ ক্ষমতা যাতে নকমে, তাৰ কাৰণেই কিনি খোৱা শ্ৰেণীৰ নগদ উপাৰ্জনো বঢ়াবৰ ব্যৱস্থা লাগে। মোটৰ ওপৰত আমাৰ ৰাজ্যৰ জনসাধাৰণৰ নগদ টকা উপাৰ্জনৰ ক্ষমতা বৃদ্ধি কৰিব লাগিব। সেইটো হলেই তেওলোকৰ ক্ৰয়শক্তি বাঢ়িব। তেতিয়া—হে দেশৰ জনসাধাৰণৰ প্ৰাণত নতুন নতুন আশা বিৰিঙি উঠিব। এনেদৰে দেশৰ সৰ্বসাধাৰণ লোকৰ ক্ৰয়শক্তি বাঢ়িলেহে আমাৰ সকলো উদ্যোগেই ঠনধৰি উঠিব। উদ্যোগ সমূহৰ উৎপাদনৰ বজাৰ বাঢ়িব আৰু তাৰ ফলত উদ্যোগ সমূহ কৃতকাৰ্য্য হোৱা সহজ হব। আমি আশাকৰো যে এনেদৰে দেশৰ অৱস্থাৰ উন্নতি হব আৰু সৰ্বসাধাৰণৰ জীৱিকা নিৰ্বাহৰ মানদণ্ডও বঢ়াব পৰা যাব।

খেতিয়কৰ লগত খুব বেচি ভাবে সম্পৰ্ক আছে মাটিৰ। এই মাটি সম্পৰ্কে কংগ্ৰেছ আৰু পৰিকল্পনা আয়োগে কিছুমান নীতি নিৰ্দ্ধাৰণ কৰি দিছে। আমাৰ কংগ্ৰেছ চৰকাৰেও এই নীতি সমূহ নিশ্চয় কাৰ্য্যত পৰিণত কৰিবলৈ চেষ্টা কৰিছে আৰু যিমান পাৰে সিমান সুবিধা খেতিয়ক সকলক দিছে। খেতিয়ক সকলক মাটিৰ সুবিধা দিবৰ নিমিত্তেই জমিদাৰী উচ্ছেদ কৰিছে আৰু আধিয়াৰ আইন প্ৰণয়ন কৰিছে। এইবিলাকৰ দ্বাৰা আমাৰ মাটিৰ মালিক আৰু প্ৰকৃত খেতিকৰা মানুহৰ মাজত দেখা দিয়া প্ৰশুবিলাকৰ মীমাংসা কৰিবলৈ চেষ্টা কৰিছে আৰু অতি সোনকালে আমাৰ দেশৰ মাটিৰ এনে সমস্যা সমাধান হৈ যাব বুলিও মই আশাকৰো। কিন্তু মাটিৰ এনে সমস্যা সমাধান হলেও তাৰ লগতে আন কিছুমান সমস্যা আমাৰ আগত আহি পৰিব। যেনে প্ৰথমঃ—আজিৰ পুৰুষত খেতিয়ক সকলক খেতিৰ বাবে উপযুক্ত পৰিমাণে মাটি দিয়া হৈছে কিন্তু সেই মাটি তেওলোকৰ সতি-সন্ততিৰ দিনত ভাগ ভাগ হৈ খণ্ড বিখণ্ড হৈ পৰিব আৰু ফলত তেওলোকৰ উপযুক্ত পৰিমাণে মাটি নেথাকিব। দ্বিতীয়তে, এতিয়াও বহুত খেতিয়কৰ খেতি লাভ-জনক নহয় বা হোৱা নাই এই কাৰণেই যে, তেওলোকৰ মাটিবিলাক সিচৰতি হৈ পৰিছে আৰু তেওলোকে বৈজ্ঞানিক পদ্ধতিৰে খেতি কৰিব নোৱাৰা হৈছে। সকলো খেতিয়ককে উপযুক্ত পৰিমাণে খেতিৰ মাটি দিছে উত্তৰাধীকাৰী সূত্ৰে খেতিৰ মাটি ভাগ হৈ যাব নোৱাৰাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰা আৰু বিজ্ঞান সন্মতভাৱে খেতিৰ সুযোগ দিয়া আদি প্ৰশ্ন বিশেষ জৰুৰী।

আজি ভাৰতবৰ্ষত শতকৰা ৭০ জনে খেতি কৰে। ইমান বেচি সংখ্যক মানুহক মাটি দিয়া কোনো চৰকাৰৰ পক্ষে সম্ভৱপৰ নহয়। সেই কাৰণে আমি গাঁৱৰ কিছুমান মানুহক গৰু মহ পালন কৰা (Dairy Farm) আৰু হাঁহ কুকুৰা পালন কৰা (Poultry Farm) আদি কামত লগাব লাগিব। তেতিয়াহলে যিবিলাক মানুহ খেতিৰ কামত থাকে তেওলোকক আমি উপযুক্ত পৰিমাণে মাটি দিব পাৰিম। মই আৰু এটা কথা এই পুস্কৃত কৰ খোজো যে আমাৰ দেশত বানপানীয়ে খেতি নষ্ট কৰে আৰু পোকেও খেতিৰ অনিষ্ট কৰে। সেই কাৰণেও খেতি ভাল নহয়। গতিকে আমি খেতিয়কসকলক কেনেকৈ এইবিলাক বিপত্তিৰ পৰা ৰক্ষা কৰিব পাৰো তাৰ বিষয়েও চিন্তা কৰিব লগা হৈছে। খেতি যিমানেই বৈজ্ঞানিক পদ্ধতিৰে নকৰক এইটো পৰাণীত কথা যে ই বতৰৰ ওপৰত কিছু

পৰিমাণে নিৰ্ভৰ কৰিবই। ইউৰোপত যেতিয়া ১৯৪৬ চনত বতৰ বেয়া হৈছিল তেতিয়া ৰুচিয়াকে আদি কৰি বহুত দেশত খেতি বেয়া হৈছিল। খেতিৰ কাৰণে বতৰ বৰ আৱশ্যকীয় আৰু অবিচ্ছেদ্য অঙ্গ। সেইকাৰণে আমাৰ দেশতো খেতিৰ ভাগ্য বতৰৰ ওপৰত বেছিকৈ নিৰ্ভৰশীল। গতিকে যিমানেই বিজ্ঞানৰ পদ্ধতি প্ৰয়োগ কৰা নহওক বতৰ আদিৰ ফল দেখা দিয়া অনিশ্চয়তাৰ পৰা খেতিয়কক ৰক্ষা কৰা প্ৰয়োজন সদায় থাকিবই। অৱশ্যে আমাৰ দেশৰ খেতিয়কক চৰকাৰী সাহায্য দি প্ৰাকৃতিক দুৰ্যোগ আদিৰ পৰা কিছু সকাহ দিয়া হৈছে। কিন্তু তাৰ দ্বাৰা সমস্যাৰ সমাধান হ'ব নোৱাৰে। মই ভাবো যে খেতিয়কৰ কাৰণে কৃষিবীমা পদ্ধতি কেনেকৈ পুনৰ্ভন কৰিব পাৰি সেই বিষয়ে চিন্তা আৰু চেষ্টাকৰা উচিত। খেতিয়কে নিজে এই বীমাৰ কথা বুজিবলৈ টান পাব কিন্তু তেওলোকক সেইটো পৰিষ্কাৰ ভাবে বুজাই দিলে নিশ্চয় গ্ৰহণ কৰিব। এই পথ অনুসৰণ কৰিলে খেতিয়ক সকলৰ অনিশ্চয়তাৰ পৰা ৰক্ষা কৰা হ'ব আৰু তেওলোকৰ আৰ্থিক অৱস্থাৰ বহুত উন্নতি হ'ব। আন এটা জৰুৰী প্ৰশ্ন হৈছে গাৱলীয়া অঞ্চলৰ ধাৰৰ সমস্যা খেতিয়কসকল দৰিদ্ৰতাৰ পৰা উদ্ধাৰ পাব লাগিলে, এই দৰিদ্ৰতাৰ গাঁ এৰাই প্ৰথম খোজটো লবলৈ তেওলোকক আৰ্থিক সাহায্য দিব লাগিব। দৰিদ্ৰতাই অসামৰ্থ্য আৰু অসামৰ্থ্যই দৰিদ্ৰতাৰ সৃষ্টি কৰে। এজন মানুহে আজি হয়তো লোকৰ ঘৰত এখন ধুনীয়া ফুলনি বাগিছা কৰি দিছে; কিন্তু তেওঁ ইফালে নিজৰ ঘৰত লাও পুলি এটাও ক'ব নোৱাৰে; আনৰ বঙলা ঘৰ যি মানুহে সাজি দিছে তেওঁ নিজৰ ভগা বেৰখনত গঠী এটাও দি ভাল কৰি ল'ব নোৱাৰে। প্ৰকৃততে তেওঁ অকামিলা নহয়, তেওঁৰ দৰিদ্ৰতাই মানসিক অসমৰ্থতা সৃষ্টি কৰে তেওঁৰ আৰ্থিক দুৰাবস্থাই ভগা বেৰখন মেৰামতি কৰাৰ কাৰণেও তেওঁক অসমৰ্থ কৰি তোলে। এতিয়া মই দৰিদ্ৰতা আৰু অসমৰ্থতাৰ চক্ৰটো ভাঙি দিব লাগিব। সেই কাৰণেই তেওঁক অলপ টকাৰ সুবিধা দি আগ বাঢ়াই লৈ যাব লাগিব। তেওঁ হয়তো অনেক সময়ত বন্ধুক দিবলৈকো উপযুক্ত বস্তু নেপায়। গতিকে চৰকাৰেই তেওঁক ধাৰ দি আগবাঢ়াই নিব লাগিব। আমাৰ চৰকাৰেও উন্নয়ন মূলক কামবোৰত আজি আগবাঢ়ি যাব পাৰিছে আৰ্থিক সাহায্য পোৱাৰ কাৰণেই। এইদৰে আজি ব্যক্তিগত কামত আগবাঢ়িবলৈ খোপনিব দৰকাৰ হৈছে আৰু আৰ্থিক সাহায্যই সেই খোপনি। বৰ সুখৰ কথা যে আমাৰ চৰকাৰে লাখ লাখ টকাৰ কৃষি ঋণ দিছে আৰু বিজাৰ্ড বেঙ্কৰ পৰাও টকা আনি খেতিয়কক দিবলৈ চৰকাৰে চেষ্টা কৰিছে। সেইকাম গা লাগি আৰু জোৰেৰে কৰিবলৈ মই অনুৰোধ কৰিছো। সেইকাম ক্ষিপ্ৰতাৰে কৰিব লাগে। সেইকাম কৰোতে যদি চৰকাৰৰ লোকচান হয়, তেতিয়াহলেও সেইকাম কৰিব লাগে। গাৱৰ বাইজক, খেতিয়ক বাইজক আগবাঢ়ি যাবলৈ ধাৰৰ সুবিধা দিয়া নিতান্ত আৱশ্যক।

আমাৰ অসম শিল্প ক্ষেত্ৰত বৰ পিচপৰা। চৰকাৰে এই বিষয়ত বিশেষ মন দিছে যদিও কাৰ্য্যক্ষেত্ৰত আমি উল্লেখযোগ্য ভাৱে আগবাঢ়িব পৰা নাই। মোৰ বোধেৰে ডাঙৰ আৰু মজলীয়া শিল্পৰ কাৰণে এখন উন্নয়ন সন্থাৰ (Development Corporation) গঠন কৰিব লাগে, আৰু যেই উন্নয়ন সন্থাৰ দ্বাৰা পৰীক্ষা কৰি চাই কি কি শিল্প কাৰ্য্যকৰী হ'ব পাৰে বা নোৱাৰে তাৰ নিৰ্ণয় কৰি কাম কৰিব লাগে।

কুটিৰ শিল্প সম্পৰ্কেও মই দুটামান কথা ক'ব খুজিছো। বৰ্তমান দেখিছো যে ভাৰতত বিমান কাপোৰ বিক্ৰি হৈছে তাৰ শতকৰা ৭৫ ভাগ কলৰ কাপোৰ। কেবল মাদ্ৰাজত শতকৰা ৪৬ ভাগ তাতশালৰ কাপোৰ মানুহে লয়। আন কোনো প্ৰদেশত ইমান তাতশালৰ কাপোৰ ব্যৱহাৰ নহয়। আমাৰ প্ৰদেশত হয়তো খুব বেচি শতকৰা ১০-১২ ভাগমান তাতশালৰ কাপোৰ ব্যৱহাৰ হয়।

National Sample Survey: ৰিপোৰ্টত আমি দেখা পাও যে ভাৰতত শতকৰা দু-ভাগ মান হৈ খন্দৰ ব্যৱহাৰ হয়। কাজেই তাতশাল বিলাকৰ পৰা হাতেৰে বৈ উলিওৱা কাপোৰৰ উৎপাদন বৃদ্ধি কৰিব পাৰিলে আৰু এই কাপোৰ বিলাক মানুহে ললে, এই কুটিৰ শিল্পটো ঠনধৰি উঠিব পাৰে। তাতশিল্প আৰু খন্দৰৰ শিল্প, দুয়োটাকৈ আগুৱাই নিব পৰা ঠাই আছে। পুৰণি কলীয়া আমাৰ কুটিৰ শিল্প-বিলাক প্ৰবৰ্ত্তন কৰাওতে আমাৰ পুৰণি কৌশল বিলাক বাদ দি নতুন নতুন কৌশল প্ৰবৰ্ত্তন কৰিব পাৰিব লাগিব। কুটিৰ শিল্পৰ কথা কোৱা মানে আজিৰ মটৰ গাৰীৰ যুগৰ পৰা গৰুৰ গাৰীৰ যুগলৈ যোৱা বুজিব নেলাগে। কুটিৰ শিল্পৰ আঁচনিৰ তাৎপৰ্য্য হৈছে বিকেন্দ্ৰীকৰণৰ আদৰ্শ গ্ৰহণ কৰা। কেন্দ্ৰীভূত শিল্প সমূহ বিকেন্দ্ৰীকৰণ কৰিব লাগিব। আজি অনশক্তি যেতিয়া ৰচনাত্মক কামত লগাবলৈ চেষ্টা কৰা হৈছে, তেতিয়া যন্ত্ৰযুগৰ পৰা কেন্দ্ৰীভূত শিল্পতকৈও বিকেন্দ্ৰীকৰণ শিল্প আগবঢ়া যুগৰ কথাহে হব বুলি মই কল্পনা কৰোঁ। মহাত্মা গান্ধীয়ে যতৰৰ ওপৰত জোৰ দিছিল। কিন্তু পুৰণি যতৰৰ উন্নতি কৰিবলৈ তেখেতে লাখ টকাৰ পুৰস্কাৰ ঘোষণা কৰিছিল। ইয়াত তাৎপৰ্য্য এয়ে যে তেখেতে কুটিৰ শিল্পৰ কথা কওতে পুৰণি উৎপাদন প্ৰণালীকে আজিৰ দিনতো চলাই থাকিব খোজা নাছিল। উন্নত যন্ত্ৰ আৰু উন্নত উৎপাদন প্ৰণালী প্ৰবৰ্ত্তন কৰিব খুজিছিল আজি যেতিয়া আমি কুটিৰ শিল্পৰ উন্নতি কৰিব খুজিছোঁ তেতিয়া যন্ত্ৰ আৰু শিল্প বিপ্লবৰ যুগতকৈও উন্নত আৰু প্ৰগতিশীল পদ্ধতিৰে কাম কৰিবলৈ আশা ৰাখিব লাগিব।

তাৰ পিচত দ্বিতীয় পঞ্চবাৰ্ষিকী পৰিকল্পনাৰ বিষয়ে ইয়াকে কব খোজোঁ যে, আমাৰ অসমত ৰেল সংযোগ বৰ পিছ পৰা অৱস্থাত আছে। ৰেলৰ উন্নতি কৰা একান্ত কৰ্ত্তব্য সেই কাৰণে ভাৰতৰ অন্যান্য ৰাজ্যৰ দৰে, আমাৰ ৰাজ্যৰ বিবিলাক ঠাইত ইয়াৰ অভাব সেই বিলাক ঠাই সংযোগ কৰা কামত আমাৰ চৰকাৰে ভাৰত চৰকাৰৰ ওপৰত বেচি জোৰ দিব লাগে। এনে ঠাই আমাৰ অসমত বহুতো আছে যেনে—তেজপুৰৰ পৰা উত্তৰ লক্ষ্মীমপুৰ; গাৰোপাহাৰ—গোৱালপাৰা আদি যত ৰেল লাইন একেবাৰে নায়েই। এই আওহতীয়া ৰেল সংযোগ নথকা ঠাইবিলাকত ৰেল লাইন নহলে সেই বিলাক ঠাইৰ উন্নতি হ'ব নোৱাৰে। অসমৰ কেবাখনো প্ৰধান নগৰৰ লগত যেনে যোৰহাট শিৱসাগৰ ডিব্ৰুগড় নগাও, গোলাঘাট প্ৰধান ৰেল লাইনৰ সংযোগ নাই। এই নগৰ বিলাক Main ৰেল লাইনত পৰিব লাগে। দ্বিতীয় পঞ্চবাৰ্ষিকী পৰিকল্পনাত যাতে ৰেল পথ সংযোগৰ উন্নতি হয় তাৰ কাৰণে আমাৰ চৰকাৰে ভাৰত চৰকাৰক বিশেষ জোৰ দি ধৰিব বুলি আশা কৰিলোঁ। তাৰ বাহিৰেও এই ৰাজ্যত 'ট্ৰাঙ্ক ৰড' বেচি নাই মাত্ৰ দুটা। তাৰে এটা দক্ষিণ পাৰৰ ট্ৰাঙ্কৰডটো ভাৰত চৰকাৰে লৈছে উত্তৰ পাৰৰ ট্ৰাঙ্কৰডটো এতিয়াও অগম চৰকাৰৰ হাতত আছে। ইয়াৰ অৱস্থাৰ বিশেষ উন্নতি হ'ব লগা আছে। এই বাস্তাটোৰ (North Trunk Road) উন্নতিৰ কাৰণে শিলগুৰিৰ ঠাইত বাস্তাটো surfacing কৰা নিতান্ত জৰুৰী। মই আমাৰ চৰকাৰক ধন্যবাদ দিছোঁ যে, এই বাস্তাৰ দলং কেইবাখনো বন্ধাবলৈ লৈছে। ইয়াৰ লগে লগে এচফাল্ট ও দিয়া দৰ্কাৰ। তাৰপিচত, দ্বিতীয় পঞ্চবাৰ্ষিকী পৰিকল্পনাৰ কাম হাতত লব লাগে। ইয়াৰ দ্বাৰাই অসমৰ নগৰ বিলাক আহল বহল আৰু সুচিন্তিত পৰিকল্পনাৰ ভিতৰত পেলাই পৰিপাটী কৰা দৰ্কাৰ। আমাৰ এই নগৰ বিলাকৰ উন্নতি নহলে অসমৰ উন্নতিবো আশা নাই। তাৰ বাহিৰেও অসমৰ সকলো গাঁৱতে গাঁও পঞ্চায়ত প্ৰতিষ্ঠা কৰিব লাগে। পঞ্চায়ত বিলাকক কাম কৰাৰ সুবিধা দিয়াও নিতান্ত প্ৰয়োজন।

তাৰ পিচত এটা ডাঙৰ সমস্যা সেইটো হৈছে আমাৰ নগৰ, চহৰ, গাঁও, ভূই আদিৰ সাধাৰণ বাইজ সকলৰ ৱাসঘৰ বিলাক আৰু চা বাগান বিলাকৰ কৰ্মচাৰী আৰু বনুৱা সকলৰ থকাঘৰ বিলাকৰ উন্নতি সাধন কৰি ভাল কৰা। ইয়াৰ কাৰণে সুচিন্তিত আঁচনি তৈয়াৰ কৰা দৰ্কাৰ আৰু এইদৰে উন্নত ঘৰ ৰাখী তৈয়াৰ

কৰি লব পৰাকৈ ব্যক্তিগত পিয়ল সগুহে দীৰ্ঘ ম্যাদী ঋণ দিব লাগে ঘৰ সজাব সজুলী আদিৰ যোগান ধৰিব লাগে। তাৰ পিচত নগৰ চহৰৰ উপৰিও অন্যান্য সকলো ঠাই-বিলাকতো বিজুলী শক্তি যোগান ধৰিব পাৰিব লাগিব। যদি তাকে কৰিব পৰা নাযায়, তেনে হলে আমাৰ সকলো কুটিৰ শিল্প বিলাকত বাধা পাব লাগিব। আশাকৰো আমাৰ চৰকাৰে এই ক্ষেত্ৰত বিশেষ ভাবে মনোনিবেশ কৰিব।

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মই আমাৰ চৰকাৰক ধন্যবাদ জনাও আৰু বিত্তমন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ক অভিনন্দন জনাও কাৰণ তেখেত সকলে, জাতিগঠনৰ বহুত কাম কৰাৰ কাৰণে বাজেটত ধৰিছে। ইয়াৰ পাছত মই আন এটা ডাঙৰ সমস্যাৰ কথা উল্লেখ কৰো। সেইটো হৈছে অসমৰ জনসংখ্যা। ১৯৫১ চনৰ মানুহ পিয়লৰ পৰা আমি জানিব পাৰিছো যে দিল্লী, মহীশূৰ, ত্ৰিবাঙ্কুৰ, কোচিনৰ আদি কেবাখন ৰাজ্যৰ বাহিৰে প্ৰায় সকলোবিলাক ৰাজ্যতকৈ অসমত জনসংখ্যা বাঢ়িছে। আমাৰ অসমত শতকৰা ১৭ জন বাঢ়িছে। বিহাৰ পশ্চিমবঙ্গ আদি ৰাজ্যতো শতকৰা ৯।১০ জন কৰি বাঢ়িছে। এই ফালৰ পৰা অসমৰ সমস্যা জটিল বুলি কব লাগিব। বোম্বাই অথবা দিল্লী আদি মহানগৰীত জনসংখ্যা বৃদ্ধিহোৱাটো সুকীয়া কথা। কিন্তু অসমত শতকৰা ১৭ জন জনসংখ্যা বৃদ্ধিয়ে অসমৰ জটিল সমস্যা সগুহ জটিলতৰ কৰি তুলিছে সেই কাৰণে আশা কৰো, আমাৰ চৰকাৰে এই সকলো অবস্থালৈ চাই দৃঢ় ভাবে, অতি সাবধানে ধীৰ স্থিৰ ভাবে আগবাঢ়ি সমস্যা সমাধান কৰিবলৈ যায়। ইয়াকে কৈ মই মোৰ বক্তব্যৰ সামৰনি মাৰিলো।

Shri RANENDRA MOHAN DAS: Mr, Speaker, Sir, I heard with rapt attention the speech delivered by the Finance Minister the other day covering as many as 43 pages. Sir, it is said to be the Budget Speech of the Finance Minister in presenting the financial statement of the State for the next year. But unfortunately I must say that the main, salient feature of a financial statement of the State is not to be found in this long and laborious speech. If we take out the page No. 42 from the speech it will be more or less an annual report of the Government on the working of the State. To an economist it would not appear to be a budget speech. Sir, I would like to refer to the speech delivered by the Central Finance Minister, Mr. Chintaman Deshmukh, in which he dealt with the economic condition of the country in two or three columns showing separately the balance of payments, receipts, financial position in 1954-55 and in 1955-56, the net amount of debt and so on and so forth. But here in the case of our State all these things, our Finance Minister has covered in a few lines. I may also refer to the budget speech of Dr. B. C. Roy, the Chief Minister of West Bengal. The first item I have found in his speech is regarding the public debt. But in the whole speech of our Finance Minister the item namely the public debt of our State is conspicuously absent. Whether it is a *bonafide* mistake or it is a deliberate mistake I do not know and I hope the Finance Minister will please reply to this. The Finance Minister of West Bengal has dealt with the items like revenue receipts, net result, capital expenditure,

debt and other financial matters for the future year, but unlike our Finance Minister has not explained how many buildings we have so far constructed, how many latrines and sheds we have constructed. Mr. Bora's budget speech though covered 43 pages is absolutely useless for the purpose of explaining the financial position of the State. For, how it is possible to explain the financial position without knowing ones debt I hope the Finance Minister will see to it carefully for his future guidance. The most salient feature which is wanting in the Budget Speech is the total debt of the State. I could not find it in the main pages of the budget. I had to labour two or three days in collecting figures and I am now placing the debt figures before the Members of the House. Until and unless we know our debts, how can we know our financial position? Our total debt to the Government of India up to the 31st January, 1955 was 5 crores 90 lakhs and repayment was made to the extent of 52 lakhs only. Now if we deduct this repayment of debt the figure comes to 5 crores 38 lakhs. Now, in the current financial year, that is, within 31st March 1955 there is a provision to get more loan to the extent of 4 crores 84 lakhs and in that case the total amount of debt up to the 31st March of the current year would be to the tune of 10 crores 22 lakhs. Moreover for the next year *i.e.* 1955-56 which is the last year of the first Five-Year Plan, there is a provision for a loan from the Centre to the extent of 17 crores 12 lakhs. This shows that by the end of the next financial year our total loan from the Government of India would be Rs. 27 crores 34 lakhs against a revenue receipt of Rs. 19 crores only. This figure of loan is conspicuously absent from the budget speech. The Finance Minister has not explained how he is going to repay this big loan with a revenue receipt of 19 crores further, having a deficit of 3 crores 92 lakhs. The West Bengal Chief Minister opened his budget speech with an explanation of their debt position. The total debt of the State of West Bengal by the end of the year 1955-56 would be about 140 crores. He (Dr. Roy) beautifully explained how this 140 crores would be spent. He gave an account that several crores would go to the Damodar Valley Corporation, being the share of West Bengal, again, several crores would go to Mayurakshi Project. From these figures we find that more than 60 to 70 per cent. of the loan is going for productive schemes and a big sum of the amount is going to be spent for relief and rehabilitation purpose which is a national problem. He explained fully how he is going to utilise these heavy loans to productive schemes mostly, and explains how

his Government would be benefited after repayment of the loan to the Central Government. But unfortunately for our State out of the 27 crores 34 lakhs we are going to finance only one Productive scheme and that is the Umtru Hydro-Electric Project. For this project a sum near about 2½ crores of rupees is being spent and besides that there is no other productive scheme to enable us to repay the loan taken from the Government of India. So, Sir, I am afraid how the Finance Minister proposes to repay the remaining amount of loan of about 25 crores which he has drawn or will be drawing within the next financial year for spending in unproductive schemes. I differ with Mr. Bhagavati when he says that it is better to do development work by even borrowing. Not only, I differ, but any economist will differ because there is a standing direction from the Government of India and also from the Planning Commission that any expenditure incurred by the State by borrowing from the Centre must be productive and paying. Therefore, Sir, such expenditures must be productive so that within a reasonable time the money taken from the Government of India can be repaid. But unfortunately in our State all the development projects are not productive excepting the Umtru Project. Even then, the Finance Minister could not give a solution of the grave financial problem before us. What will be his explanation to the posterity I knew not. But I am afraid we are really digging our own graves.

Apart from this, our deficit is increasing every year. In 1953-54 our deficit was one crore 96 lakhs, in 1954-55 it was 2 crores 28 lakhs and in 1955-56 the total deficit is 3 crores 92 lakhs. Sir, in my last budget speech and in the previous budget speeches also I explained fully what was deficit financing and I do not like to repeat the same. Deficit financing is not ruled out completely in modern economy. There can be deficit financing provided the expenditure is incurred for development projects and not for day-to-day administration. But unfortunately our Finance Minister could not meet the charges of his deficit financing, as there are no productive schemes in our State.

I hope this time he will try to explain it. Sir, the picture I am drawing before the House is the correct picture. Now I would like the hon. Members to judge themselves whether this is really a gloomy picture and whether the Finance Minister is dragging the State towards bankruptcy. But unfortunately our Finance Minister did not touch upon this aspect of the matter in his speech. Sir, the Budget figures also

do not give us the correct state of affairs. For example, Revenue Account last year disclosed a deficit of Rs.53,29,000. But the actual figures later on disclosed a surplus of Rs. 58,54, 000. Sir, I would ask the Finance Minister to read my speech and the speech of Mr. Umaruddin delivered in the last Budget discussions. We pointed out that these very figures were artificial, and had no bearing with the actuals. There has been a consistent under estimate of revenues and over estimate of expenditures and this largely explains the phenomenon of a big deficit turning into a sizeable surplus. We will not be surprised if in the actual workings the negative closing balance anticipated for 1955-56 is transformed into a positive surplus. Because the figures that have been placed before us are all misleading and do not give us a correct picture of things. It is not a strength in the economy of the State. It is only in part of an element of unreality into the Budget figures which is misleading to the Members of the House.

Mr. SPEAKER : He says it is the correct financial position.

Shri RANENDRA MOHON DAS : I differ with him, Sir. Now let us see how far Government was able to utilise these several crores taken as loan from the Centre.

Sir, in the First Five-Year Plan our total allotment was more than 23 crores. Out of that during the first three years our Government have been able to spend only 6 crores 38 lakhs. Current year is going to be closed within the next few days. We do not know whether our Government have been able to get the actual figures spent up-to-date. It is physically impossible to spend 17 crores during the next two years, I openly assert before the House.

Sir, the saying that the Assam Government have not been able to spend the sanctioned amount has gained so much currency that it has now become a common topic and has been echoed and re-echoed even on the floor of Parliament. This is a great discredit on the part of our Government and this has forfeited our right to claim any more money from the Government of India. It has been stated by our Finance Minister that the unfinished works of the first Five-Year Plan will be taken up in the 2nd Five-Year Plan. But the main thing is that we are lagging behind other States ; because the Scheme can be transferred but the money which had been allotted for this Plan will not be added with the allotment of the next Plan. Finance Minister has stated that our claim in the 2nd Five-Year Plan will be about Rs.71.5 crores. But I would like to tell him that due to their inactivity and big shortfall in the first Plan they are going to forfeit the

claim of the State. Because it has been stated by the Planning Commission more than once that allotment of funds in the Second Plan will be made only in accordance with the spending capacity of a State. So allotment of funds in 2nd Five-Year Plan will depend upon the spending capacity of our Government as will be evidenced in the first Plan Period. Moreover we shall wait to see how this State of Assam with meagre resources would share the pressure of 71 crores allotment in 2nd Five-Year Plan. Will she be able to stand it? Insolvency will have to be declared in no time. Main problem with Assam is not money but want of man power.

Sir, Mr. Garwalla in his report on Public Administration has rightly pointed out, "two dangers have to be avoided namely planning ahead of men and money and planning in compartments." He further said that we should not undertake any new scheme unless we have made reasonably sure by preparing proper personnel to run it efficiently. We know that we have no qualified personnel, no expert to administer and execute our various developmental schemes. We have been hearing it since 1951. But what have the Government been doing during all these years. Small States like Orissa and Saurashtra were also in the initial stage labouring under great handicap for want of proper personnel, but soon they made up their deficiency and now they are not at all lagging behind other States in their onward march of progress and development. But when we look to our State, what do we see? Because of the short-sighted policy of the Assam Government, they are not willing to give good service condition to the personnel which they have been compelled to recruit from outside the State, progress of the works in hand had been very much hampered. Whereas the smaller States like Orissa and Saurashtra have been able to recruit efficient and qualified personnels by offering attractive service conditions and attractive salaries and very much gone ahead in their developmental schemes, but our Government is sitting tight on the plea of lack of qualified personnel. Thus it appears we are moving in a vicious circle. On the one hand we say we have no qualified personnel and on the other, we are not prepared to create conditions for drawing in qualified personnel from outside the State and shedding crocodiles tears. It is quite natural, Sir, efficient and qualified men are sure to demand higher pay when they are sought to be drawn in from distant places.

Now let us see what are the main policies of the Government for creating a Socialistic pattern of State. I do not know if the Finance Minister has purposely omitted that particular word which has gained so much currency in the Congress circle as well as in the country. The Congress has accepted the principle that the future of our society will be on the Socialistic pattern. In an effort to reach that goal the most important problem before us is the question of land reform. In the matter of land reform stress has mainly been given upon the question of abolition of the zaminders. So far as West Bengal and other States are concerned, they have rightly given great stress on Zamindaris. But here, Sir, in our State we definitely know that the real problem of land reform would not be solved by abolition of Zamindari system. Land under Zamindars only form not more than 10 or 15 per cent. of the total cultivable land in Assam.

The most thorny problem of our State is annual and periodic Pattas. There should therefore be a redistribution of land and abolition of annual and periodic Pattas. Sir, do you know that the total cultivable land in the State is 48 lakh acres and out of this 17 lakh acres are under annual Pattas, i.e., 35 per cent. This is a peculiar thing in Assam which you will not find in any other State of India and unless these temporary Pattas are abolished and there is a proper redistribution of land amongst the people equitably there cannot be any improvement on the economic condition of the peasant. Unless and until all these intermediaries are removed and actual tillers are made the permanent owners of their land there cannot be any improvement in agriculture or in the economic condition of the peasantry. Side by side with land reforms all cultivable waste lands should be brought under plough. Regarding waste lands, there is a strong difference of opinion between the Government side and the Opposition. The Government side say that they have not got much waste land but we have gathered some authentic figures that there are 18 million acres of waste, cultivable current fallow lands which can be brought under plough. Leaving aside the discrepancy in figures my point is that wherever and whenever land is found it should be brought under plough. We should make a sound attempt in that direction. Only in small areas like Kaki and other places some preliminary and very small scale attempt has been made. I would, therefore, urge upon the Government to undertake a scheme for utilisation of all cultivable waste lands and as much money required for the purpose should be allotted, because we have in our State an agricultural population of

more than 86 per cent. So the first thing we should see that at least a big section of the population should get land equitably.

Sir, next I come to agriculture. Unfortunately, expenditure which has been provided for under Agriculture and Veterinary comes to only 4.75 per cent. If Veterinary is taken away, the expenditure on Agriculture would be less than 4 per cent. Sir, if I am allowed to compare with West Bengal, where unlike Assam, a big section of population (not less than 30 per cent.) depend on industries; in that State also 4.8 per cent. has been allotted for Agriculture Sir, I leave it to the House to decide whether this 4.75 per cent. for Agriculture and Veterinary is quite adequate for a State where 86 per cent. are agriculturists.

Mr. SPEAKER: You said there are 18 million acres of waste land in the State?

Shri RANENDRA MOHON DAS: Yes, Sir, we got it from a report by Mr Dorab Gandhi of Central Government. I asked a question on this subject, but Government did not reply and they said that it was a strictly confidential matter.

I was saying, Sir, that a very small percentage in the Budget has been allotted for Agriculture. Similar is the case with Medical, Public Health and such other important departments. It cannot, therefore, be said that this Budget has been made for the poorer section of the population. I agree with Mr. Bhagavati that the economic condition of the peasants is going down day by day and I say it before the House that proper steps are not being taken or sufficient funds provided for the amelioration of their distress. Our meagre resources of the State are being wasted on so-called unplanned and unscientific projects. The fundamental problem of land and agriculture, which is the most vital problem of our State is not given due consideration.

Next, I come to unemployment. Sir, it seems that Government does not give due importance to this growing problem of unemployment. There is no data to find out what numbers of population in the State, both in rural and urban areas are unemployed or under-employed. In West Bengal, we read that 10.1 lakh people are there without any employment, but, we have got no such data for our State. If one reads the Budget speech of Mr. Deshmukh he will find that the cost of living index of the people is going up. This is alarming position and what is more alarming is that there is rapid decline of agricultural prices without the prices of manufactured goods going down, thus leading to heavy fall in the purchasing power of the vast masses of Kisans. Due to this rise in prices of manufactured goods even employed persons

are going to be debtors daily. The number of such persons should also be included in the category of under-employed persons. I, therefore, say that the magnitude of the problem has been appreciated by the Government. There is no proper data and simply by appointing some persons here and there Government cannot expect to tackle this problem of unemployment. Sir, a solution to the problem was suggested in the voluminous report of the Planning Commission. Now, let us see how much our State is doing to solve the problem according to the suggestion of the Planning Commission. The first thing they recommend that all land should be brought under plough and the rural population, as far as practicable, should be employed in land. Still we shall notice that, that alone will not solve the problem. We must supplement their income by other sources. In urban areas, the first thing to do, according to the report of the Planning Commission, is to set up big and major industries. We have been hearing from the year 1946 that we shall be having some big industries till today not but single big industry has been started either by Government or by any private concern and I do not know when it will materialise. Now, leaving aside this aspect of big industries, let us come to medium—size, small scale and cottage industries. So far Assam is concerned, setting up of more medium size, small scale and cottage industries is the only means to give employment to the people and to break the vicious circle of poverty and want as my Friend, Mr. Bhagavati said that man is moving between poverty and want. We can break this by means of medium size, small scale and cottage industries, but unfortunately, Sir, what shall I say? I feel pity on the Government while referring to the Five Year Plan of Assam.

Mr. SPEAKER : What is your investment in that score? What is your idea about investment for the cottage and small scale industries?

Shri RANENDRA MOHON DAS : Sir, the Central Government made an investment of 2 per cent. only in the First 5-year Plan, but the Planning Commission pointed out that the provision of 2 per cent. was too meagre and it should be brought up to 6 or 7 per cent. Probably, Sir, in the Second Five-Year Plan at least 5 or 6 per cent. should be provided on this score. You want provision for Assam? In our State if our revenue is 19 or 20 crores at least 2 crores would be provided in the Budget particularly for the cottage and medium scale industries as there is no major industries in the State. I shall explain it. Let us first see what the Government has done during the last four years. In the report of Five-Year Plan

published by the Assam Government-Subject, Cottage Industries (Chapter 2). Sir, it is seen practically nothing has been done.

Again, Sir, we see in the report that we have no trained personnel and from the statement of expenditure which has been incurred during the last four years, we see that the expenditure in this head in 50/51-was Nil, 51/52-Nil, 52/53-Nil and the expenditure up to the end of March, 1954 was also Nil. Sir, we have only seen that some godowns and emporiums have been constructed. Simply construction of godowns and the emporiums will not solve the problem. There should be proper financial provision, proper guidance and proper marketing facilities and improved implement and machineries. Sir, these are the four most important functions of the State in order to develop medium and small scale industries. We should make our people to run the cottage and small scale industries properly, and not by simply establishing one emporium in Calcutta and another in Kalimpong, for that will not solve the problem. Sir, we should see that our people in Assam should be able to compete with the finished goods of West Bengal and Madras and some other southern States. We are to supply electric power to the cottage and small scale industries, thereby the cost of production will be low and our cottage and small scale industries will be able to compete with the better quality of finished goods manufactured in other States of India. But without proper guidance, without finance and without giving electric power it is not possible to capture market and find out an earning for the people of the State. So, Sir, proper care by the State Government to the small scale and cottage industries is necessary. Another thing regarding electric power; I know that a sum of Rs.42 lakhs was sanctioned by the Government of India to be spent for the improvement of the existing electric concern and establishing new plants all over the State, but unfortunately, the Finance Minister will agree with me that not a single pie could be spent during the current financial year, rather during the first-four years and we are lagging behind other States. Is it not a discredit on the part of the Government?

Sir, next I come to the allotment for the Police and General Administration which is about 13 per cent. but on the other heads like Medical and Public Health, Agriculture and Veterinary all these subjects which generally deal with the poorer section of the people the allotment is only 10 per cent. Is it the Budget for the poor people? Sir, everybody knows that when your children or my children are ill we won't ask the Local Board doctor to attend, we would not take medicine from the Local Board Dispensary, we will have

to consult Dr. Hughes or we will have our prescription from Dr. B. C. Roy. It is the poor people who will take medicine from the Local Board Dispensary or the Civil Dispensary for the treatment of their family members and this is why perhaps only 10 per cent has been provided. I know, Sir, from my personal experience that there is no medicine in the Local Board Dispensary. Sir, once I sent my cow and dog to the Veterinary Dispensary for treatment but the doctor told me that there is not a drop of medicine in his dispensary and rather he gave me the prescription to get better medicine, from market. Sir, I leave the Veterinary Department alone and let us come to the dispensary where we treat human beings. In the Civil Dispensary there is no proper diet, only most coarse rice and most inferior Dal is available which even the poorest cannot take. This is the diet of a hospital. You say that for want of doctors you cannot open more Subsidised Dispensaries. Yes, Sir, if you cannot improve their service condition how can you expect doctors to serve under Government. Sir, we know that in a small town like Karimganj there are about 70 or 80 medical practitioners, and if they get better service conditions, they will surely come to serve the Government and the people. Merely by paying them a salary of Rs.75 or Rs.150 won't do. We must first improve their service condition if we really want them. I know the pay and allowance of the urban Health Officers under the Government is as bad as anything. Sometime Government may even lose their services if their service conditions are not improved immediately.

Sir, next I come to Education. It is generally known to everybody that last year the provision on education was between 19 to 20 per cent., now in this year it is only 16 per cent.

I do not understand what is the reason for this. Is it because that all the people in our State are educated enough, that we are curtailing Expenditure on that Head? I leave it to the Education Minister to explain the position.

Now, Sir, regarding the Relief and Rehabilitation question I thought that after taking over of this department by Mr. Moorkherjee there will be remarkable change, but I must say that the old stagnation still continues. There are cases pending since long long years. If payment were made to the people in proper time it would be very helpful. So, Sir, I suggest that steps should be taken by the Minister to expedite matters without the least possible delay. No matter he may reject some bad cases but there must not be any delay due to the negligence and in-efficiency of the officers.

The papers should not be kept in this office for long. The present Minister of Relief and Rehabilitation Shri Mookerjee, though an active and efficient man has failed to revitalise the Department. In this connection, one important fact I want to bring to the notice of this House is that, sometime back the Secretary General of the Union Government, Mr. Chandra, visited Karimganj. We had a discussion with him in the Karimganj Circuit House. The State Relief and Rehabilitation Secretary was also present in the discussion. There the Union Secretary disclosed that there were certain schemes which are to be jointly taken up (financed) by the Government of India and the State Government; the ratio of expenditure being 40 : 60 or 50 : 50 between the State Government and the Central Government. But curiously enough the State Government of Assam alone did not take advantage of that money. They are unwilling to take up such schemes. Such apathy towards refugees have not been shown by any State in India and he asked me to take up this matter with our Government. In this connection I have gathered certain figures. In case of West Bengal, the total loan upto date received by the West Bengal Government for the relief and rehabilitation from the Centre was Rs. 39,03,04,000 and the West Bengal Government spent 44,95,10,000, *i. e.*, from their State fund they spent 4,75,15,000. But unfortunately the Union Secretary told me that during the 4 years or the years after the Independence, the State Government of Assam did not spend a single penny from its exchequer for the relief of the people. On the other hand there is also shyness on the part of Government to give any land to the homeless refugees. Even if somewhere it is given, the land will be found to be disputed, or not fit for cultivation, or hilly land. So I should like our Minister in-charge of the Relief and Rehabilitation Department to fight strongly with his Government so that at least a share from our exchequer be also spent for the relief of these unfortunate refugees.

I have criticised the Budget thoroughly and in some cases I have given some suggestions. I would also like to give further suggestions so that our economy in the State can be stabilised. The collection of Sales-tax should be made at the source. We have noticed that collection is not done properly. If the collection is made at the source, the evasion and leakage will stop and our revenue will be augmented. Again, there is a tendency on the part of the richer section of the people to evade the taxes. This should be stopped. Also we know, in the name of appeal, collection of taxes are pending for years. Generally richer section of the people file appeals, but it should be seen that these appeals are disposed of quickly. In the

name of appeal, one should not stop paying taxes. Thirdly there should be levy on luxury goods and ornaments to augment our resources and lastly but by far the most important suggestion is to curtail expenditure in the administration as far as practicable. I can show there are many redundant posts and this is not at all increasing the efficiency of our administration. All these redundant posts should be done away with and the expenditure curtailed thereby, if we want to save our State from bankruptcy.

Now I want to speak a few words about the Autonomous Districts. From page 6 it continues in pages 7, 8, 9 and 10 ; the Finance Minister has explained elaborately the state of affairs in the Autonomous Districts, but shrudely enough unlike last year, he did not mention the figures of funds spent or to be spent by the State Government from their own Exchequer. Last year it has been shown that almost all the money came from the Government of India and my Friend, Shri Umaruddin, who cornered the Finance Minister with facts and figures and he disproved the statement of the Finance Minister. If I had sufficient time now I could prove that most of the money came from the Government of India and the State Government's share towards the Autonomous Districts was negligible, it would not be more than 20 per cent. or so. They should not be proved in this matter that they are doing enough for the Hill people.

One point more, and I shall close my speech. We are noticing dissatisfaction everywhere. Why? It is high time that we should search our minds and discuss this and resolve this difference. There is no use in suppressing the facts. We have noticed, since the first Session of 1951-52, that the Nagas are not co-operating with the State Government. The Khasis at present want a Separate State. The Lushais, Garos also want the same. The people of Cachar want a Separate State and so on and so forth. Why? Have they all gone mad? (A voice,—do you also support it)? Yes, I do so. I know it will do harm to the State of Assam, still I want it. I want to be a citizen of Indian Union and I support it in the interest of my survival. (Interruptions). The Constitution of India has guaranteed some fundamental rights which are being denied to some sections of the people in this State. We are being denied of the facilities which you are taking here. There is differential treatment everywhere: in the matter of appointments to Government services, in the matter of granting leases of lands, in the matter of granting stipends and scholarships to students, in the matter of getting seats in the Government Institutions. Everywhere in Governmental activities there is differential treatment between one

section of people and another. The provision of the Constitution is being violated every day in Assam. You would be surprised, even in the matter of works in the Public Works Department, there is discrimination and fraud (Interruptions)—the present Government does not like to do any works in Cachar district. Sir, we have seen in the First Five-Year Plan that Rs. 22 to Rs. 25 lakhs were sanctioned for a bridge over the Barak river. Now the 4th year of the Plan period is going to be closed and Government has not even done the preliminary works, *viz*: survey and acquisition of lands, etc., for the purpose. The Finance Minister has now said that the work will be transferred to the 2nd Five-Year Plan! When that project was first sanctioned by the Government, I told Shri Guna Dutta, the then Chief Engineer, in presence of the Public Works Department Minister that the sun will rise in the West if you complete it within that time (*laughter*). It will take 10 years or 15 years because it is in Cachar. That was the only big allotment under the First Five-Year Plan in the district of Cachar. Further in the budget speech the Finance Minister has said at page 17—“The Government of India have also agreed to bear 90 per cent. of the cost of improving and surfacing some portion of the Karimganj-Badarpur-Churaibari Road and also for surfacing certain portion of the Surma Trunk Road. The total cost involved is about Rs. 24 lakhs.”

(At this stage, the Speaker vacated the Chair and Shri Debeswar Rajkhowa, a member of the Panel of Chairmen occupied it).

Sir, I was a member of the Road Communication Board and other members belonging to the Congress of Assam Valley opposed to the resolution proposed by me that Government of India should be requested to allot funds for black-topping of these roads. That was vehemently opposed by all the members of the Road Communication Board. Naturally, this resolution was turned down. I appealed to the members to reconsider with this case of Cachar as the money would be given by the Government of India, and not from State Exchequer. Even then our Government could not tolerate, that the Government of India should allot funds for the improvement and black-topping of roads of Cachar District. Then I contacted Mr. Mathrani of the Government of India who deals with the communication of eastern zone. I explained to him about the attitude of the Assam Government towards the Cachar District. Ultimately, within a month, I got 24 lakhs of rupees for black-topping of these roads not because the Government of Assam received it but because I fought with the Government of India and the money was sanctioned for

black-topping of roads of Cachar District. Now, I ask before the House why this differential treatment? Again we know that all Aided High Schools with the abolition of Class III suffered a cut of Rs. 25 from the grant-in-aid of Aided High Schools in Cachar since the year 1952. We thought that this is a general cut for the whole of Assam, but later I got it from a very reliable source that the cut was done only in the case of Cachar alone. I then gave notice of a question as to why this cut was not done in the other valley also. Is it not differential treatment? These are only few instances. We have compiled a voluminous report to be presented before the States Reorganisation Commission with facts and documents. This is why all persons in Cachar, all persons in Lushai Hills and Khasi Hills have now demanded for a Separate Hills State. I would ask the Government to search their hearts and it is also high time that we conscientiously discuss it in round table conference. Let us put forward all our difficulties and grievances and you should explain why you are making this differential treatment towards the people of those areas. Let it be decided in a round table if our grievances are genuine or not. If Government have courage I hope they would accept my proposal. I know that all the persons in the Government are not of the same nature and at least some persons of the Government would accept it. I have suggested that we should discuss it jointly, threadbare and heart to heart so that these tendencies of a separatist movement which have grown deeply among us and these distrust between you and me should go once and for all. With these few words, Sir, I finish my speech.

Shri BIMALA KANTA BORAH: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I congratulate the Finance Minister for presenting an all-rounded development budget before this House. Sir, his comprehensive speech which is full of details has given us a clear picture of the activities of the Government in the current year and a shape of things to come in the coming year. It is a clear picture of things which will help all of us in understanding the administration of the country. My Friend, Mr. Ranendra Mohan Das, wants that the Government of Assam or the Finance Minister should draw up a budget speech in the light of the Bengal Premier's speech. I can tell him definitely that Assam is different from Bengal. Our problems are different from those of Bengal, and our Finance Minister is not the Finance Minister of Bengal. There is no prescribed form of budget speech. Every Finance Minister must decide the way in which to present his budget to the House. He will also try to understand the feelings of the people in the country and satisfy them

and in that manner he must present his budget speech. There is no hard and fast rule that the Government of Assam should follow the lines of the Government of West Bengal. Mr. Das argues that there has been an underestimate on the receipt side of the budget. On the receipt side of the budget there has been no underestimate as stated by Mr. Das. I thank the Finance Minister for his ability to maintain a steady increase in the revenues of the State. Our budgetary position appears to be quite sound. If a man only spends but does not earn it will not take much time to lead him to bankruptcy. Similarly, in the case of a State, if the State does not increase the revenues but simply goes on spending money, it will be a bankrupt Government in no distant date. I beg to submit that the Finance Minister has been able to maintain a steady increase both on the receipt side as well as on the expenditure side.

Now, my Friend's contention was that the figures on the receipt side were underestimated. His contention is wrong. I will shortly place some of the figures to show that he is wrong. The actual budget figures for the year 1953-54 were Rs.14,34 lakhs on the receipt side. That was the actual figure on the receipt side three years ago. Let us come to the budget figure of last year. The Finance Minister in 1954-55 has shown as Rs.14,41 lakhs on the receipt side, almost the same figure which has the actual of 1953-54. There was no underestimate. The figures were based on the actuals of 1953-54. Now, fortunately for the State, the income during the current year has risen and the revised estimates on the receipt side were Rs.17,43 lakhs. On the basis of these figures he has shown Rs.19 crores on the receipt side for the coming year. An increase of 50 lakhs of rupees from the Government of India for the Sixth Schedule Districts is anticipated for the next year. Therefore, there is no underestimate when the budget estimates are based on actuals. When the Government expects to receive grants from the Government of India the receipt figures will certainly increase and that is why the budget figure on the receipt side has gone up to Rs.19 crores. Therefore when my Friend says that the figures are artificial and it is an underestimate, I say that none of these things have happened. Our Finance Minister must be very cautious in preparing his budget. Ours is a State where, flood famine and earthquake come every year. So we must be very cautious in preparing the figures. No Finance Minister who has the good of the people at heart will present an artificial budget. He has to be very cautious and therefore he has given the figures as correctly as possible.

Now, Sir, I am really glad that there has been a steady increase in the land revenue of our State. In 1951-52 it was Rs.125 lakhs. There was an increase of Rs.21 lakhs in the following year and the total was Rs.146 lakhs in 1953-54. The revenue increased to Rs.157 lakhs in 1954-55 showing an increase of Rs.21 lakhs. An increase of Rs.8 lakhs is expected next year. The total receipt under this head is therefore shown as Rs.165 lakhs. This is the sign of sound budget.

(At this stage, the Speaker re-entered the Chamber).

Now, Sir, I feel that there will be more increase on this score as time passes on. We are going to establish a Socialistic pattern of society and in that case, we will have to go in for a graduated scale of revenue assessment in our State. As far as I am able to gather the Taxation Enquiry Commission also recommended that there should be graduated scale of increase of land revenue in our State. In that case we will have enhanced revenue in future. If the Zamindari System is abolished from Goalpara district, we will be able to get land revenue of between 20 and 30 lakhs of rupees a year. Now, Mr. Ranendra Mohan Das suggested that with a view to increase the land revenue in the State all waste lands should be thrown open for settlement. Not only waste lands, but also rocks and hills should be thrown open for settlement. He said that there are 18 million acres of waste land in the State of Assam.

Mr. SPEAKER : That has been ruled out.

Shri BIMALA KANTA BORAH : I am glad that he has withdrawn it and that good sense has prevailed on him. But when a certain Member of the House wants to make a statement like this, he should do it with caution.

Now, Sir, another side of increase in revenue is the Excise revenue. I find that most of the increase under this head is from the sale of liquor. During the first six months of this year there was an increase under this head of 20 lakhs of rupees. No doubt this is a good sign. But it should be enquired into as to what are the causes of this sudden increase. Why this increase has taken place suddenly? This matter should be enquired into. I submit, Sir, that the Government of Assam in the last Budget has made provision for extensive raids against illicit distillation. I find from the newspapers as well as from other sources that there have been extensive raids of this nature all over the country and these raids have driven a large number of addicts to the Government shops. Instead of purchasing liquor from underground sources, these people have gone to

authorised shops of the Government and the result is an increased revenue. This is a welcome sign. Sir, it is reported that the amount of liquor consumed from unauthorised sources is almost equal to the quantity of liquor sold through Government shops. So if we can induce all these people to go to the Government shops by raiding the dens of illicit distillation then there will be a natural increase in revenue.

But I feel there is another factor which is responsible for this sudden increase of revenue in our State. Sir, the price of tea has gone up. There are over four lakhs of tea labourers in our State. These people appear to have contributed to the increase in revenue. Sir, the Minimum Wages Act has provided for some savings to these tea labourers. But my report is that instead of saving the amount they get from the Gardens they spent the whole amount on liquor. I feel, Sir, that this is also a matter for investigation. If it is true that the savings of these people is being invested on liquor, then this increase in revenue is not a welcome sign. But if as a result of raids, as I said before, these people do not go to the private sources for their liquor but go to the Government shops then it is a good sign. But if the increase is due to the investment by these labourers of their additional income on liquor, I say it is not a good sign, and I would request the Government to look into this matter, to see what is the reason for this sudden increase of revenue, because sooner or later Prohibition is going to be introduced in our State. Our Constitution also lays down that Prohibition must be introduced in all States. But how far this will be possible in our State is a different matter and I am not going into it in more details.

Sir, it may not be out of place to make a little reference here to the Opium Prohibition Officers. In our State there are a large number of these officers. There are Addicts hospitals which are practically run by these officers. Till December 1954 they used to get their free ration and rice concession like other Government servants. That has been stopped now and Government servants of lower ranks are given cash allowance of Rs.13-8-0 per month in lieu of these concessions. But these Opium Prohibition Officers are deprived of it. I have received several letters from them from many districts, and also one from the Secretary, Opium Prohibition Committee of Nowgong district which says that this concession should be restored to these officers and that they should be placed on the same footing as other officers of the Government. These people, Sir, addicts for treatment in the hospitals. Of course, they are

getting an allowance of Rs.10 only besides pay of Rs.40 per month. They feel that this amount of Rs.50 is not sufficient. I hope Government will see to this matter in the spirit in which I have suggested, and help these poor officers.

Now, Sir, there is a deficit of Rs.3 crores. It was referred to by Mr. Ranendra Mohan Das that this deficit has become a chronic character in our State. I am not frightened by this deficit. West Bengal Government, to which my Friend, Mr. Das referred several times, has shown a deficit of 17 crores of rupees this year in the Budget. Orissa has a deficit of 1 crore, 87 lakhs, Bihar of 3 crores, 61 lakhs, even the Central Government has a deficit of over 30 crores. Thus there is deficit in every State and they are going on with deficits. We should not be afraid of this deficit when we know that the deficit is caused owing to the fact that the money is to be spent for development purposes. We should rather thank our Government for this deficit. Therefore from all these aspects I find that the present Budget is a sound one and therefore I congratulate the Finance Minister for presenting this type of Budget this year.

Now, I want to show the redeeming feature in the Budget for this year. I have already said that it aims at all-round development of the State. First thing that strikes me is the expenditure on Education. As we all know, the demand on education has been increasing in our State and there is still more demand on this score. I am glad that our Government is fully conscious of the demands of the people. Sir, many schools have sprung up in the country-side for which provision must be made. Therefore, we find that the education budget has increased considerably. In 1953-54 it was 2 crores, 12 lakhs, 1954-55 it was 2 crores, 83 lakhs and now in 1955-56 it is 3 crores, 59 lakhs. Mr. Ranendra Mohan Das said that the percentage of expenditure has gone down from 18 per cent. to 16 per cent. This percentage is misleading. He should look at the figures before us. In the Budget for 1955-56 the total allotment is Rs.3 crores, 59 lakhs. I can tell my Friend that he need not entertain any fear on this score. It is a good Budget as far as Education is concerned. This is one of the redeeming features of this Budget.

Secondly, the most important thing that has appealed to me is the clear declaration by Government of its intention to establish a Public School in the State. A Public School is really a great necessity. Many of our countrymen do not know what is a Public School. In All-India Competitions, Assam was unable to keep up its reputation because our people could not compete.

In I. A. S. and I. P. S. Examinations our students cannot compete and we had to appoint our I. A. S. and I. P. S. officers by nomination only. The day of nomination is over now and we must have students who can compete in such All-India Examinations. To enable our students to do so we must give them all kinds of facilities. We must admit that facilities in Assam for this purpose are practically nil. Our students do not know how to speak properly in English and that is why most of our candidates cannot do well in the *viva voce* examinations and therefore they cannot secure good marks in such All-India Examinations. Many brilliant students of Assam sit for such examinations, but fail in the competition. We must produce such students who can compete in such examinations and this will enable us to put in our own men in all departments of our administrations. Let the brilliant students of Assam be brought to the Public School and let them be given good education. A class has been started under the Gauhati University, but I do not know how far it is successful. However, I congratulate the Government for thinking in that line and opening a Public School which is a great necessity for our State.

The next redeeming feature that is appealing to me is the decision of the Government of Assam to convert the annual Patta land into periodic Patta land. There has been a long demand for this. Our Government has given due consideration to this important matter and has taken a definite decision this year to convert the annual Patta land into periodic Patta land. There are some areas which are not yet ripe for periodic settlement. But there are areas in which there are established villages for about 20 to 30 years and there is no difficulty to convert such annual land into periodic land. For want of periodic land people having co-operative societies cannot get loan, as on the security of annual land no loan is admissible.

Many Members have spoken on the Five-Year Plan and so I do not like to speak much on this subject. The only thing I want to say is this. The object of the Five-Year Plan is to remove three things: removal of poverty, removal of illiteracy and removal of disease. So, all our plans must aim at these three objects. We can spend huge sums of money under the Five-Year Plan, but after spending the money if the three objects mentioned above are not fulfilled then the entire money spent on this plan will be a waste. So, when we prepare our schemes we must give due importance to these three objectives. There are some small things which we have been neglecting and they are the very things which can raise the economic standard

of the people of the State. Small cultivation and industries are to be encouraged because they will go a great way in helping our people to raise their economic standard. Therefore, Sir, we must give some thoughts in preparing the schemes of this plan.

The next problem that I want to discuss is about a problem that affects my own district, and this is a very important matter. Nowgong is a district which has no subdivision. I do not know how long it will take to provide a subdivision for this district. Nowgong district has more population than that of Darrang, and in area also Nowgong district is bigger than Darrang district, yet Nowgong has no subdivision. I do not know why our district has not got a subdivision. Formerly, there was no strong demand, but now there is a great demand and so this demand should be met. I want to point out how we are suffering for want of a subdivision. Government multi-purpose high schools are divided subdivision wise and as there is no subdivision in our district we will have only one such high school though two such schools are justified on population basis. The District of Kamrup and other districts are going to have more multi-purpose high schools as they have subdivisions. According to population basis we should get more than 2 high schools in our district. Sir, even the Hills Districts like, Khasi and Jaintia Hills, Lushai Hills and Naga Hills have one subdivision and accordingly they have more high schools. But as the district of Nowgong has no subdivision it has been allotted only one high school. It is a pity. Sir, Nowgong is a big district and for a Deputy Commissioner it is difficult to look into the entire area of the district. Mayong for instance is a place which is rarely visited by a District Officer. It is situated on the border of the Kamrup district. Mr. Patton, a Deputy Commissioner of Nowgong once visited this place which was then full of jungles. He had to cover same distance on the back of a buffalo and he remarked in his diary that he never thought that there was such a place in the British Empire. I, therefore, strongly plead for the creation of a subdivision in my district immediately. It is reported that Government are going to make Nalbari and Kokrajhar new subdivisions in the Kamrup and Goalpara district respectively. I would request Government to appoint a committee to decide where subdivisions are to be created. With all the emphasis I can command I plead for the creation of subdivision in my district.

Then, Sir, I come to the Umtru Project. This is a project in which I am very much interested. I had been to this area very recently to see the project and I am glad that an announcement has been made by the Government that they are going to supply current to a vast area from this project. I have come to know from the statement of the Finance Minister that there is a second phase of this scheme. In the first phase I am told 7,500 K.W. power will be generated and this will be sufficient to cover an area of about 60 to 70 square miles. But there is the mention of a second survey for second phase of the scheme and when it is likely to produce power of about 90,000 K.W., that means that when the second phase of the scheme materialises it will supply about 1 lakh K.W. power. Now, Sir, if our Government concentrate on the second phase of the scheme and induces the Government of India to pay for the cost of the second phase then probably some trouble might arise. We have been pressing very hard for a multi-purpose River Valley Project. I do not know which river would be taken up, but we must have such a River Valley Project in Assam.

Bengal has got two ; other States have got at least one each. But we have not yet been able to make a scheme for a River Valley Project. If the Government of India decide to finance the second phase of the Umtru Project which will produce about 1 lakh K.W. of power, I am afraid, they may consider it unnecessary for financing for a River Valley Project. They may say, what is the necessity of providing money for a River Valley Project, when you have a second phase of the Umtru Project? They may say that you have got the Umtru Project which will produce sufficient power to electrify houses and streets even upto Jorhat. I do not say that they will actually say like that, but I have an apprehension like that. Sir, River Valley Project is a multi-purpose one. The power generated from it can be utilised for various purposes apart from generating electric power. It may be used in irrigating our lands which will greatly benefit our cultivators. It may also be used for the purpose of establishing industries. It may also throw up big areas of waste lands for cultivation. River Valley Project is a multi-purpose project and it ought to get preference to the second phase of the Umtru Project. It is far from my intention to say that the second phase of the Umtru Project should be dropped altogether. But I am afraid second phase of the Umtru Project may be used as a plea for dropping the River Valley Project in the next five year plan. But it is a matter of great importance to our State which I am sure, no

Member of the House will deny. So I would request the Central Government through this House to consider this question very carefully and sympathetically so that we may not have to lose the scheme for River Valley Project. I think survey work for such a scheme has by now been completed, and I hope our Government will seriously take up this matter with the Central Government so that we may have a River Valley Project included in the next Five-Year Plan.

Now, Sir, my next point is about the Police administration in this State. I have become very much interested in this matter because a large number of dacoities have been committed recently in my own district of Nowgong. Sir, every day when one opens a newspaper, he comes across with various news items of theft, dacoity and even loot and murder. But the Budget speech of the Finance Minister is silent on this point although the Governor's address has made a reference to this when he said that so far as law and order was concerned, times have been greatly reduced. But, Sir, any sort of complacency on this matter will not do. During the recent months several dacoities have been committed in the district of Nowgong. People have been murdered, properties plundered, and house-hold sacked by armed gangs. These instances of repeated theft and dacoities have caused a terrible panic in the district. When our Finance Minister went to Nowgong several people came running to him and implored him to save them from the panic. One of them narrated pathetically stories of two dacoities committed in one village in a single night. The Finance Minister was so much moved by the stories that he at once asked the Deputy Commissioner to visit the place and do his best to allay the panic caused by these dacoities. Apart from the question of panic, Sir, in my own constituency at Murarjhar a very terrible dacoity recently took place where not only several thousands were looted but the owner was brutally murdered and his body mutilated and his private parts cut and removed. And all the dacoits were fully armed. During the last few years 18 guns in the district of Nowgong alone were stolen, and not a single recovery was made. Sir, if things go on like this, how can people live in security in the country side? So, Sir, my submission is, so far as Police administration is concerned, there should be complete re-organisation of the Police force. This is a scientific age when not only the dacoits but the notorious thieves even always arm themselves with modern weapons.

(Some one from the Government bench asked, "What you say is all right, but what do you suggest to put a stop to this?") Sir, I have my own suggestions. During the last few years a

big township has sprung up at Dergoan. There are about 6 or 7 hundred personnel in the Police Training College, but the accommodation provided to them is not sufficient. I know our Government is conscious about this, and our Budget for the Police administration is progressively increasing every year. In 1954-55 Budget allotment for the Police force was Rs.58 lakhs ; this year it comes to Rs.178 lakhs. I therefore do not mean to say that our Government is sitting tight and are doing nothing for improvement of the living conditions and other amenities of our Police force. But then there are certain difficulties, and those difficulties should be found out. Unless the causes contributing to the deterioration of efficiency of our Police force are removed, there can be no security in the country. One day I jokingly said to a Police officer at Nowgong, "Look here, one bad Police officer can create more Communists than 10 thousand roubles from Russia." I think our Government will do well to ponder over this. I am told that the instructions given in the Dergoan College is not up to the mark. Being a defence pleader in criminal cases I know how to break down a police case, and as such I have been afforded ample opportunities to judge their defects and deficiencies. I know most of these Police officers are quite new to their jobs, not properly trained up in the matter of prosecution of criminal cases. Most of them do not know how to write case diaries. I therefore suggest to Government to bring some really efficient and good instructors from outside for employment as instructors in the Dergaon Police Training College. If we can man our Medical College, University, Agricultural College with persons brought from outside, I do not understand why we should not be able to bring some really good instructors for the Dergaon Police Training College.

Mr. SPEAKER: Some of our people have gone for training in the Scotland Yard.

Shri BIMALA KANTA BORAH: Only one, Sir, that is not enough.

(A voice from Government bench—Two)

We must have good men to educate our Police force. An efficient Police force is the custodian of peace and security of the country, and if they do not get proper training then, Sir, Police administration will be liable to suffer severe criticism from the public. Therefore in the best interest of the country I earnestly hope our Chief Minister will be pleased to look into this matter so that method of instruction in the matter of

detection of offenders may be improved at the Police Training College. If we want good officers, we must provide for them good training.

Now, Sir, there is another department which is the most neglected department, a department which finds no mention anywhere, either in the Finance Minister's Budget speech or in the Governor's address, and I wish to raise my voice on behalf of this neglected department. My impression is that this department has not received the amount of attention that it deserves. Sir, I know the Minister for Jail is a very sincere well-wisher of the Jail officials, but in spite of that he has not been able to affect any appreciable improvement of this department probably because Government's attention has not been drawn to it in proper line. My first request to Government in this connection will be to appoint a Jail Reform Committee. There are a lot of things to do which will justify the appointment of such a Committee. Such Committees were appointed in Orissa, Bombay and Uttar Pradesh and I have read some of their reports which are illuminating and which have given me lot of ideas about Jail reforms.

Sir, we have been crying hoarse for reformation of juvenile criminals. There were 360 juvenile criminals in the State of Assam in 1950, in 1951 the number of such persons was 450. After 1951, we have not got any report from Government. So, Sir, on an average we can take that we have 400 juvenile criminals upto the age of 21 in our State. But only two out of these 400 juveniles had been sent to the Reformatory School at Hazaribagh. This is very sad indeed. This is not at all a satisfactory state of affairs.

Sir, I have gone through the reports of the juvenile jails of Uttar Pradesh and other places and I know how things are done. There the juveniles are collected in one jail and are given education. When recently, Shri Pant, the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh went to visit the jail these juvenile criminals provided him with a guard-of honour, they were allowed to garland the statue of Mahatma Gandhi on the 26th January last, they were allowed to perform dramas inside the jail, they are allowed to run canteens inside the jail, and so on. In this way the jail authorities try to build up the mind of the juvenile criminals, they try to elevate the mental make-up of these people. Unless we do that and pay only lip sympathy nothing will be achieved. Government should immediately try to build up somewhere a juvenile jail. Nowgong has got two jails and one is lying almost vacant. There is also sufficient land in the neighbourhood of the jail. Government can easily start a juvenile jail there and collect all the juvenile criminals of the

State. If Government have got the heart and sincerity to do it, it can immediately start a juvenile jail there as all the arrangements are ready.

Now, Sir, about reformation of criminals. In all the civilised countries, nowadays punishment is not the sole object in sending people to jail. The object is to reform the criminals, to convert them to useful citizens. Have we taken any step in that direction? Have we made any attempt to convert these criminal people to be useful citizens of the country? No. There are over 4,000 convicts in our State and most of them spend their time in enforced idleness. Only a small number of people is employed for gardening and for working in the residences of jail officers. But most of them remain idle, eat Government diet and then return home. They can easily be trained for manufacturing different articles, they can be trained in different arts and crafts so that after coming out of the jail they can live on their own income. This aspect of the matter has not been properly considered, rather it has been completely ignored.

Then, Sir, there are other things also. For instance, the question of pay and prospects of the jail officers. If we examine the scales of pay given to the Jailors and Assistant Jailors, we shall only feel sorry. Of course, I do not suggest that there should be a change in the scales of pay of one department only, excluding the other departments. But my intention in mentioning this is to draw attention to the fact that there are many things regarding the jail administration which require investigation by a Jail Reform Enquiry Committee. An Assistant Jailor, who is generally a graduate now-a-days, startswith Rs. 80 and ends his career at Rs. 175. There are about 48 Assistant Jailors and there are only 8 posts of Jailors in Assam. So it is clear that all the Assistant Jailors cannot expect to become jailors in their life-time. Only a fortunate few can expect to become jailors and that also after about 25 years of service. Then again, when he becomes Jailor he starts at the pay at which he ended as Assistant Jailor. The maximum of the pay scale of the Jailor is Rs. 300, but none can expect to reach the maximum. I shall point this out by means of one or two instances. I shall state the case of two seniormost men of this Department; one is Shri Ashutosh Chaudhury. He entered service in 1920 and became a Jailor in 1947, i.e., after 27 years of service as Assistant Jailor. His present pay is Rs. 240 and he will retire when his pay will be Rs. 260. This means he will get a pay of Rs. 260 after serving for 30 years. Similarly, the next senior man Shri Amulya Das entered service in 1923

and became Jailor in 1948, *i. e.*, after 25 years of service. He is now getting a pay of Rs. 240 and he will retire at Rs. 275. He will never reach his maximum. Sir, what is the use of fixing a maximum if nobody can ever reach it? This is simply a mockery and a tragedy of the highest magnitude. May I hope that these matters will receive attention of the Government? I would suggest like this. Let Jailor get an initial salary of Rs. 200, in that case they may expect to reach the maximum. Either make some arrangement for some higher rates of increments or let them start with a higher initial. It is curious that this aspect of the matter has not been considered by anybody up till now.

Now, Sir, I am trying to make out a case for the appointment of a Jail Enquiry Committee. I sent a resolution on this subject but this was rejected for some defects. So what I wanted to do by means of that resolution I am trying to do it in course of my Budget speech. These are important points which require investigation by a Committee.

Sir, the Director of the Health Services is also the Inspector General of Prisons. His work has increased due to the establishment of the Medical College and daily-increasing number of clinics, etc. He has not got the time to give his whole-hearted attention to the Jail Department. This dual charge should be done away with. I do not suggest that this should be done just now, but I say this matter requires serious investigation. Secondly, Sir, these medical men, generally the Civil Surgeons, become Superintendents of Jails and in spite of repeated remarks made in the annual reports by this very Government, this system has not been changed. It has been admitted by Government that the Superintendent, being a medical man, cannot do justice to the jail work. I shall just read from the Annual Report of the Jail Administration for Assam, 1948. The report states:

"The jail administration of this province is not upto the desired standard. This is mainly attributable to the chief defect that the whole administration is left to the part-time Medical Superintendent. From the view of jail administration it is essential that the care of the criminal should be entrusted to officers sufficiently trained in jail management and thoroughly conversant with the principle of penal science. No doubt the medical officers are the right type of men to be Superintendent of Jails but in view of many other calls upon their time they are unable to do more than pay a hasty visit of an hour or so daily to the jail with the natural and unavoidable result that much of the practical working of the jail is left in the hands of the Jailors. Further the charge

of the jail is by no means a welcome task to a medical officer whose main interest is in his profession and naturally he does not care to have to spend a part of the day. He can ill spare, in superintending jail manufactures, warders drill, etc."

Then, Sir, the Annual Report of the Jail Administration for Assam, 1951, says:

"Being in medical charge of the district or the subdivision, as the case may be, they have to devote most of their time in discharging their duties relating to medical administration which are in these days varied in character and as such they cannot reasonably be expected to spare as much time as is warranted by the present-day complicated nature of the jail work."

Adjournment

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

After lunch

Shri BIMALA KANTA BORAH : Mr. Speaker, Sir. I was referring before lunch, to the part time Superintendent of jails. It is time therefore that the present system of part time Superintendent be replaced by the whole time services of Superintendent with intimate knowledge of the prisons and prisoners which is essential for bringing about reformation on the prisoners of our State.

Mr. SPEAKER : What is the cost involved ?

Shri BIMALA KANTA BORAH : Financial commitment will not be high, Sir. I have calculated the amount, but I am sorry I have not got the figures here with me.

Mr. SPEAKER : How many Jails you have got ?

Shri BIMALA KANTA BORAH : For seven or eight jails the financial commitment will not be much.

The next point, Sir, is about the sub-jails. There are four or five of them such as in Golaghat, Mangaldoi, Goalpara and Karimganj. Sir, one Assistant Jailor is placed in-charge of the sub-jails, who is also called a Jailor without special allowance or pay ; that is a glamorous name given to him without any pay or allowance. Sir, there are various grievances among these Assistant Jailors. There is no scope for promotion. Sir, the jail population is about 200 or a little less in these sub-jails. If they are converted to regular jails five Assistant Jailors can be promoted to the rank of Jailors. Then, Sir, these people will be satisfied. I hope this matter also will be considered by the Government. Sir, in view of

what I have said above I would suggest that a Jail Reform Committee should be set up to recommend schemes for jail reformation. I would also suggest to Government to submit a scheme for Juvenile jails in the State of Assam under the Five-Year Plan.

My next point, Sir, is about upgrading of the Engineering School at Gauhati. There have been persistent complaints from the Government side that for want of trained personnel they cannot implement the schemes taken up by the Government. For instance, Sir, this year as far as I know about 12 lakhs of rupees are going to be surrendered from the District of Nowgong alone by the Public Works Department. There may be huge surrender from the Public Works Department in Gauhati also. That will be an unhappy state of affairs. Sir, we give money for the good of the people, but the money is not spent. People are crying for water, but there is no water. Sir, I know that the Public Works Department staff are trying their best, they are working hard, but dearth of trained personnel is a difficult problem. How to remove it? Has the Government taken any steps to remove this dearth of trained personnel? Merely crying and mentioning it in the Budget speech will not remove our difficulties. Sir, we are going to spend crores of rupees in development works but unless something is done, to remove the dearth of trained personnel the major portion of the amount is not likely to be utilised. Therefore, I suggest that the Engineering school at Gauhati should be upgraded at once. Sir, there are over 60 lakhs of rupees in the Post-War Reconstruction Fund. That money, Sir, is lying idle in the bank or in the treasury. Let that amount be diverted immediately for upgrading the Engineering school at Gauhati so that we can arrange for training of Engineers and Overseers, and so on. Sir, at present we are bringing engineers, overseers and others from Madras and the Punjab. Even school boys who just left schools have been recruited for some jobs in Assam, because we are short of trained personnel. But, Sir, we cannot allow this sort of thing to continue any more. Therefore, I suggest that steps should be taken by the Government for upgrading the Engineering school at Gauhati. Again, Sir, there are about 42 lakhs of rupees from the Central Government for the implementation of the Electrical schemes in our State, but that amount also is lying idle. I do not know why the schemes have not been implemented for spending this amount. Sir, in almost all the districts there is an Electric Supply Corporation, the cost per unit of current is annas 8 except in

Shillong. Sir, I suggest that out of the above amount some loans should be given to the existing companies to improve the machinery in order to give electrical supplies at a lesser cost. Therefore, Sir, I suggest that this amount should be immediately spent in electrification of our country and schemes should be drawn up accordingly. Officers should be appointed to implement the schemes, but here also comes the question of trained personnel. We may start the Electrical Supply Corporation and other electrical works in rural areas, but the question is that there is no sufficient trained personnel to run these companies. Therefore, Sir, I think steps should be taken and provision should be made for training all these classes of workers in the Jorhat Technical College. We want all these trained personnel to run our Five-Year Plan as well. If we can produce the right type of trained personnel various schemes may be implemented. Sir, in the Land Reclamation Scheme there are provision for tractors, but there is no man to run them. We cannot go on borrowing personnel from other States. It shows the bankruptcy of our intelligence. So I submit to the Government that they should immediately take up measures in the Jorhat Technical College to train up personnel in mechanical and electrical engineering courses so that these technical people can be had in our own State.

Next I would speak one word about the Medical Department. We find that a large number of subsidised dispensaries have been started in our State, but the amount of money granted to these dispensaries is very small indeed. The doctor is probably given Rs. 50 or Rs. 60. The equipment is very scanty and stock of medicine is very inadequate. These dispensaries cater to the need of the rural population and are situated in outlying areas. Therefore my request to the Government is that more money should be given to these rural dispensaries so that more medicine and equipment may be stocked by them and the doctor is given a living allowance. The doctor if he gets only Rs. 50 has to go out in search of private practice. This is the state of things which calls for urgent remedy.

Next about a microscope. I feel that there is necessity for a microscope in each of the important rural dispensaries. Now-a-days no medicine is prescribed by the doctor without examining the stool, blood and urine. That is the practice of all the doctors. What is done in a mofussil dispensary in the absence of a microscope? A man comes and the doctor feels his pulse and medicine is given. Sometimes the medicine is prescribed by only seeing the face of the patient. This state of things cannot be tolerated in an independent country. So I suggest to the Government to see that a microscope

is supplied to each subsidised dispensary situated in important rural areas of our State. I do not like to take the time of the House any longer. With these words, I resume my seat.

Maulana ABDUL JALIL: মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আমাদের মাননীয় বিত্ত মন্ত্রী ১৯৫৫।৫৬ সালের যে বাজেট এই বিধান সভায় পেশ করেছেন তার জন্য তাঁহাকে আমি ধন্যবাদ জানাইতেছি। এই বাজেট প্রায় তিন কোটী টাকার ঘাটতি বাজেট তবু এর ভেতরে যেগুলি আচনি সন্নিবিষ্ট হয়েছে সে গুলি প্রকৃত পক্ষেই জন কল্যাণ মূলক বলে আমি বিবেচনা করি। এরকম দেশের উন্নতি মূলক কাজ করিতে গেলে বাস্তবিক টাকার প্রয়োজন এবং এই টাকা খণ করে হলেও সংগ্রহ করতে হয়। কেন করতে হয় তার কারণ এরকম ভাবে টাকা সংগ্রহ করে দেশের সম্পদ বৃদ্ধি কায়ে খাটালে আমাদের দেশের এবং অবহেলিত দেশের লোকেরই আর্থিক অবস্থার পরিবর্তন হবে এবং তাহাতে এদের জীবনের মানদণ্ড উন্নতির দিকে এগিয়ে যাবে। এমন অবস্থায় আমাদের ঘাটতি বাজেট হইলেও তাহাতে আক্ষেপ করবার মত কিছু আছে বলিয়া আমার মনে হয় না তবে বাজেটে যে ভাবে টাকার বরাদ্দ করা হয়েছে, সে ভাবে টাকা খরচা হচ্ছে কি না তা জানাটা দরকার। সেরূপ ভাবে যদি টাকা খরচা না হয় তাহলে ব্যক্তি সাধারণের এবং দেশের কল্যাণ হবে বলে আশা করি না। আশা করি আমাদের সরকার সেদিক দিয়ে লক্ষ্য রাখিবেন। আর আমাদের দেশ স্বাধীন এবং এই স্বাধীনতার সুফল আমাদের প্রত্যেক ব্যক্তি বিশেষেই যেন পেতে পারি তাহাতে যেন আমাদের সরকার ব্যতিব্যস্ত হন। তাহা না হলে আমাদের দেশের জনসাধারণ, চির অবহেলিত কৃষকেরা —এবং অন্যান্য অনুন্নত সম্প্রদায়রা সবদা পিছনে পড়ে থাকবে এবং আমাদের সরকারকে দোষী সাব্যস্ত হতে হবে। জনগণের কল্যাণ, জাতি গঠন কার্যে কৃতকার্যতা এবং দেশের সর্বাঙ্গীন উন্নতিই আমাদের আজকের সর্বপ্রথম লক্ষ্য এবং ইহাতে সরকারের প্রচেষ্টা, জন সাধারণের আস্থা এবং সহযোগিতা অবশ্য প্রয়োজনীয়।

প্রত্যেক বৎসর এই মার্চ মাসে এই বাজেট এখানে পেশ করা হয় এবং ইহাতে এরকম নানান আচনি থাকে। তা থাকা স্বত্বেও আজকে আমাদের স্বাধীনতার ৭/৮ বৎসর পরেও, আমাদের দরিদ্র কৃষক দের এবং সাধারণ প্রজাদের দৈনন্দিন জীবনে, তাদের দুঃখ দুদ্দশা শেষ হচ্ছেনা। অন্যদিক দিয়ে সরকার বাহাদুর এদেরই নামে কোটি কোটি টাকা ব্যয় করিতেছেন। তাহাতে কোন রূপ ফল হচ্ছে না। চাষী আছে, চাষের জমি নাই। যা পায় তাহাতেও তাদের ফসল উৎপাদনের ক্ষমতা নাই। টাকা নাই, গরু নাই এই অবস্থা। এদেরকে প্রকৃত পক্ষে স্বাবলম্বী করতে হলে জমি এবং ঋণ দেওয়া অত্যন্ত দরকার। না হইলে এদের জীবনে কোন রূপ উন্নতি কল্পনা করা যায় না।

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, বিশেষ ভাবে আসাম প্রদেশ কৃষকদের অবস্থা অনুসন্ধান করিলে বুঝিতে পারা যায় যে তাহাদের আর্থিক সাহায্য পাওয়া নিতান্ত প্রয়োজন। আসামে যে পরিমাণ লোক আছে ৯৬ লাখ বা এক কোটি হইতে পারে তার মধ্যে বেশীর ভাগ কৃষক বা শ্রমিক বা মজদুর শ্রেণীর লোক। তার মধ্যে শতকরা ৫ জন লোকের এমন পরিমাণ ভূমি আছে সে নিজের ভূমির উপার্জন দ্বারা নিজের পরিবার রক্ষা করিতে পারে না, এবং শতকরা ২০ জন লোক আছে যারা তাদের সামান্য ভূমির দ্বারা পরিবারের ভরণ-পোষণ করিতে পারে না। আর বাকী যারা আছেন তাহারা সবাই ভূমিহীন মজদুর। হাজিরার সব লোকের সাধারণ অবস্থা পরিবর্তন ঘটতে না পারিলে দেশের উন্নতি কখনো সম্ভব হইতে পারে না। স্বাধীনতা পাবার প্রায় ৭ বৎসর অতিবাহিত হইয়া গিয়াছে কিন্তু সাধারণ লোকের আর্থিক অবস্থার কোন পরিবর্তন দেখিতে পাওয়া যায় নাই। ইহাদের অবস্থা উন্নতি করা স্বাধীন সরকারের প্রধান দায়িত্ব।

সুতরাং তাহাদের আর্থিক সাহায্য দাওয়া উচিত। অবশ্য এটাও সম্ভব হয় নেই যে কোটি কোটি টাকা ছড়িয়ে দিতে হবে। এভাবে ছড়িয়ে দেওয়া যায় না। কিন্তু এটাও আমাদের মনে রাখা উচিত যে দেশ টাকার জন্য নয়, টাকা দেশের জন্য, মানুষ টাকার জন্য নয়, টাকা মানুষের জন্য, জাতি টাকার জন্য নয়, টাকা জাতির জন্য। দেশ গঠন করিতে এককোটি দুই কোটি টাকা ছড়িয়ে দিতেই হবে। ১৯-২০ কোটি টাকার মধ্যে ১-২ কোটি টাকা সাহায্য দেওয়া বিশেষ বড় কথা নয়। ৯৬ লক্ষ লোকের মধ্যে ২০ লাখ পরিবারকে ১ হাজার করিয়া সাহায্য দেওয়া সরকারের পক্ষে বিশেষ কঠিন হইবে না।

Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister): ২০ লক্ষ পরিবারের প্রত্যেক পরিবারকে ১ হাজার করিয়া দিতে হইলে মোট কত টাকা লাগিবে হিসাব করিয়া দেখুন। ২০০ কোটি টাকার প্রয়োজন হবে।

Maulana ABDUL JALIL: সবাইকে দিতে হবে না। যাহারা কৃষক কেবল তাহাদের দিন।

Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister): কেবল কৃষকদের প্রত্যেক পরিবারকে দিতে হইলেও ১৫০ কোটি টাকা লাগিবে। এত টাকা কোথা থেকে দেওয়া যাইবে?

Maulana ABDUL JALIL: কি ভাবে দিবেন, কোথা থেকে দিবেন কেমন ভাবে দিবেন সেটা আপনারাই ব্যবস্থা করুন। কিন্তু এটাও ঠিক যে কৃষকদের সাহায্য না দিলে দেশের অর্থনৈতিক অবস্থার কোনো উন্নতি আমরা আশা করিতে পারি না। আমার মোট কথা হইল যে কৃষকদের কল্যাণের জন্য টাকা ব্যয় করিতেই হইবে এবং কৃষকদের আর্থিক সাহায্য দিতেই হইবে। দেড়শ কোটি টাকা বিশ বৎসরে প্রত্যেক বৎসরে, ১০ কোটি করে টাকা দিন।

Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister): আপনি যে সাহায্য দেওয়ার কথা বলছেন সেটা Loan না Grant?

Maulana ABDUL JALIL: এটাও আপনাদের বিবেচ্য বিষয়। আমি চাই যাহা করিয়াই হওক কৃষকদের অবস্থার পরিবর্তন করুন আমার উদ্দেশ্য। তার জন্য যে ১-২ কোটি টাকা নষ্ট হইবে সেই টাকা দেশের জন্যই হইবে। সেই টাকা আসামেই থাকিবে। লোকেরা আসাম ভূমিতেই খরচ করিবে। সেই টাকা আসাম হইতে বাহিরে যাবে না। টাকা কি ভাবে পরিশোধ হইবে ইত্যাদি চিন্তা করিয়া বসিয়া থাকিলে দেশও অগ্রসর পথে যাইতে পারিবে না। সুতরাং যাহা করিতে হয় সম্মত করাই বাঞ্ছনীয়। বাজেটে কৃষকদের ঋণ দেওয়ার ব্যবস্থা আছে, সেই টাকা কাজে খাটাইতে হয় কেবল বাজেটের মধ্যে উল্লেখ থাকিলে কি প্রকৃত কাজ চলতে পারে? অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আমি উদাহরণ স্বরূপে বলিতে চাই যে কাছাড় জিলায় আমার জানামতে কয়েকজন লোক আজ তিন বছর হইতে পাঁচ বছর ধরিয়া দরখাস্ত করিয়া Security দেওয়ার জন্য দলিল পত্র ঠিক করিয়া সরকারী অফিসার আসিয়া তদন্ত করার পরেও তাহারা ঋণ পাইতেছে না। ইহা হইতে বলা যায় যে বাজেটে কৃষকদের যে কৃষি ঋণ দেওয়ার ব্যবস্থা আছে তাহা প্রকৃত কাজে খাটান হইতেছে না। যদি ইহাই হয়, তাহা হইলে গভর্ণমেন্ট যতই সদ্বেচ্ছা পোষণ করুন না কেন, কার্যক্ষেত্রে তাহা কোন দিনই প্রকাশ পাইতে পারিবে না। অতএব সরকারের জনসাধারণের উন্নতি সাধনের ইচ্ছা থাকা স্বত্তেও তাহাদের কোন উপকার হইবে না। সুতরাং সরকারের যে উদার নীতি আছে এবং অনেক সময়ে যাহার প্রচার কার্যে আমরাও তৎপরতা

দেখাই, তাহা আমাদের জনসাধারণ উপলব্ধি করিতে পারেনা। ইহার কারণ সরকারের উদারতার যে অভাব ইহা নহে, মাত্র কতকগুলি কর্মচারীর নিয়মানুবর্তিতার অভাব। বাজেট পড়িয়া আমরা উপলব্ধি করি যে বাজেটের অধিক সংখ্যক টাকা কর্মচারীদের বেতনে ব্যয় হয়। কিন্তু এই টাকা গুলি আসে কৃষকদের নিকট থেকে। সেই কৃষকদেরই আবার সরকারী কর্মচারীদের নিকট কোনো সম্মান নাই। ছেলেরা বাপের নিকট যায় মেহের আশায় কিন্তু তাহাই তারা যদি নাপায় সেটাও একটা চিন্তার বিষয়। এই কৃষক আমাদের টাকা দিয়ে পোষণ করেছে। অতএব আমাদের দেখা দরকার যে একটি মন্ত্রী অথবা সদনের একটি সদস্যের অপেক্ষাও এই কৃষকগুলি বেশী সম্মান পায়। তাহা না হইলে আমরা যে মহৎ উদ্দেশ্য নিয়ে অগ্রসর হতে বাইতেছি তাহা জনসাধারণ উপলব্ধি করিতে পারিবে না।

কৃষকই হয়েছে আমাদের দেশের এবং জাতির মেরুদণ্ড। এই কৃষকের অবস্থা উন্নতি করিতে হইলে বর্তমান ক্ষেত্রে তাহাদিগকে আর্থিক সাহায্য দিতে হইবে। নিম্ন আর উর্দ্ধ সকল কর্মচারীর ইহা লক্ষ্য করা দরকার। যাহাতে এই জনসাধারণ সরকারের যে জাতিগঠনের আদর্শ তাহা উপলব্ধি করিতে পারে সকলের তাহা চেষ্টা করা দরকার।

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, বর্তমান অবস্থায় আমাদের জনসাধারণের আর্থিক সাহায্যের দরকার এবং ইহার সঙ্গে সঙ্গে ভূমিহীন ব্যক্তিদের ভূমি দেওয়া দরকার। আমাদের দেশে সময়ের সঙ্গে সঙ্গে অনেক সমস্যাই বেড়ে চলেছে। কিছু চিন্তার পরে দেখা যায় যে জগতে লোকসংখ্যা কোনদিন কমিবে না বরং বাড়াই সম্ভব। সর্বপ্রথম জগতে একটি লোক ছিল, পরে লক্ষ লক্ষ লোক হয়েছে। এক কোটির জায়গায় ২ কোটি ১০ কোটির জায়গায় ২০ কোটি হওয়া, ইহাই প্রকৃতির রীতি। প্রাকৃতিক অবস্থাতে লোক বাড়বেই—ইহা অপ্রাকৃতিক ভাবে জন্মরোধ করিলেও লোক বাড়বে। কিন্তু লোক বাড়ছে এবং ভূমি কমেছে—এইটাও ঠিক নয়—লোক বাড়বে এবং ভূমি ঠিকই থাকবে। কিন্তু আমাদের সময়্যারও সমাধান করিতে হইবে। এখন আসামের লোকসংখ্যা বাড়ছে এবং দিন দিন হয়তো বাড়বে কিন্তু আসামের আয়তন কিন্তু ঠিক আছে। বর্তমান আমাদের যতটুকু ভূমি আছে, লোকসংখ্যা অনুপাতে এতদ্বারা লোকের ভূমি সমস্যা সমাধান হবেনা, ইহাও সত্য। কিন্তু যদি একটি ময়দান অথবা মাঠ পরে থাকে ও তাহার নিকটে বহু লোক ভূমিহীন অবস্থায় পরে আছে, চাষ করিবার সুযোগ পায় নাই সেটাও নিতান্ত ভুল। ইহাতে আমাদের কর্তব্য হইবে যে আমাদের দেশে যেগুলি V. G. R. এবং P. G. R. আছে সেগুলি দরকার অনুপাতে সরকারী করিয়া রাখার পর বাকী যা আছে তাহা রাজ্যের ভূমিহীন জনসাধারণকে বণ্টন করিয়া দেওয়ার ব্যবস্থা করা উচিত। যে পরিমাণ ভূমি থাকে তাহাই যদি দেওয়া হয় তার পরে অন্ততঃ কতকগুলি লোক তাহাদের পরিবারকে রক্ষা করার একটি পথ পাইতে পারে। যখন লোকেরা বুঝিবে যে আর জমি নাই তখন তাহারা পুনঃ সরকারকে বিরক্ত করিবে না। তখন লোক ভূমির দিকে তাকাইয়াও থাকিবে না। তাহাদের নেতৃস্থানীয় লোকেরা যখন বলবে সে সরকারের পতিত জমি নাই তখন তাহারা আপনাকেই তাহাদের দৈনন্দিন জীবিকানির্ব্বাহের পথ বাছিয়া নেবে। তখন তাহাদের উদ্দেশ্য কেবল চাষ করার দিকে থাকিবে না। তাহারা নিজে নিজেই নিজের ব্যবসা শির বাহির করিয়া নিবে। সেজন্য আমি সরকারকে অনুরোধ করি যে যেসকল পতিত ভূমি পড়িয়া আছে তাহা যেন চাষীদের দেওয়ার ব্যবস্থা হয়।

আমাদের রাজ্যে যে পরিমাণ জমিদারী আছে তাহা শান্তি ও শৃঙ্খলার এবং ন্যায়-পরায়ণতার ভিতর দিয়া উচ্ছেদ পূর্ব্বক যাহাতে সেগুলি জমি আমাদের কৃষকদের দেওয়া হয় তাহার ও ব্যবস্থা শীঘ্রই করা দরকার।

আমাদের কৃষকদের আর্থিক অবস্থার উন্নতি করবার জন্য তাহাদিগকে কৃষিঋণ দেওয়ার এবং পাইবার ব্যবস্থা করবার জন্য আমি সরকারকে বিশেষ ভাবে অনুরোধ করি। সে ঋণের টাকা তিন বৎসরের মধ্যে ব্যবহার করতে হইবে এবং সে টাকা কি ভাবে ব্যবহার করছে তাহা দেখবার জন্য এবং একটা হিসাব রাখবার জন্য ইন্সপেক্টর অফিচারের ন্যায় অফিছার রাখা উচিত বাহাতে কৃষি-ঋণের টাকা অন্য কাজে ব্যবহার করিতে পারেনা। সে ভাবে কৃষকদের আর্থিক অবস্থার উন্নতি করিতে পারা যাইবে।

কুটির শিল্পের উন্নতির জন্য আর্থিক সাহায্য দেওয়ার বিশেষ দরকার। কৃষির উন্নতির জন্য যে ভাবে কৃষি-ঋণ দেওয়া হয়েছে ঠিক সে ভাবে কুটির শিল্পের উন্নতির জন্যও আর্থিক সাহায্য দেওয়া দরকার।

Mr. SPEAKER: মোলানা সাহেব। আপকো অব খতম করণা চাহিয়ে।

Maulana ABDUL JALIL: মুরো কমছে কম ১০ মিনিট ওব দীজিয়ে মেহেববানী কবকে। মই সাবে House সে দরখাস্ত কবতা ছঁ কি মুরো ওব ১০ মিনিট দিয়া জায়।

Mr. SPEAKER: জী নহী! দস মিনিট নহী। সির্ক ২ হী মিনিট দেতা ছঁ।

Maulana ABDUL JALIL: অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আমাদের জনসাধারণের মানসিক বিকাশের জন্য শিক্ষার পরিবর্তন হওয়া দরকার, এবং তাহার জন্য আমি সরকারকে অনুরোধ করি যে সরকার যেন বুনিয়াদী শিক্ষার প্রচলন করেন। আমার বিশ্বাস এই শিক্ষার উপরেই ভারতের ভবিষ্যত নির্ভর করছেন। এই শিক্ষার দ্বারা আমাদের ছাত্র-ছাত্রী দের চরিত্র গঠন হইবে এবং বেকার সমস্যাও সমাধান হইবে কিন্তু ইহাতে অনেক সংশোধন করা দরকার। আমার বিশ্বাস যে বেকার সমস্যার প্রথম এবং প্রধান কারণ হয়েছে আত্মনির্ভরশীলতার অভাব। আমরা সৃষ্টিকর্তার উপর নির্ভর করিনা। সৃষ্টিকর্তা আমাকে সৃষ্টি করেছেন কাজের জন্য। আমাদের কাজ করিতে হইবে, কর্তব্য করিতে হইবে তাহা হইলে আমরা আত্মনির্ভরশীল হইব। সেজন্য আমাদের ছেলেমেয়েকে কর্মী করিতে হইবে, সরকার সকলকে চাকুরি দিতে পারিবেনা। আমাদের অগ্রসর হইতে হইবে, তাহলে সরকারও আমাদের সাহায্য করবে। সেজন্য আমাদের আত্মবিশ্বাসের জন্য বুনিয়াদী শিক্ষার একান্ত দরকার। এই বুনিয়াদী শিক্ষার দ্বারা বেকার সমস্যা দূর করিতে পারা যাইবে।

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আমার Constituencyর কিছু কথা না বলিয়া পারিবেনা।

Mr. SPEAKER: মোলানা সাহেব, আপনে বড়ী আচ্ছী তরহ বহস কিয়া হেঁয়। অব মেহরবাণী করকে খতম কীজিয়ে।

Maulana ABDUL JALIL: আপনী Constituency কে বাবেমেঁ ২/৪ বাত বলনে কে লিয়ে মুরো ওব খোড়ো সময় দীজিয়ে মেহেববানী কবকে।

অন্ততঃ একটি কথা নাবলিয়া পারিবনা, প্রায় তিন বৎসর অতিবাহিত হয়ে গেল মাত্র দুইটা রাস্তা পি, ডবলিউ, ডি, এর নিকট চাহিয়াছিলাম একটি এম, ভি, ও এম, ই, স্কুল শ্রীগৌরী হাইস্কুলেই একটা এম, ভি, স্কুল আছে। ১০০ বর্গমাইলের ভিতর আর কোনো এম, ই, কিম্বা এম, ভি, স্কুল নাই। সে দুই রাস্তার একটি সরকার দিয়েছেন, অত্যন্ত দুঃখের বিষয় ভাঙ্গাবাসী জনসাধারণ সে রাস্তা যে দিকের জন্য চেষ্টা করেছিলেন সেদিকে যায়না। (a voice—তেম্ভে alignment সলনি হৈছে,) সে রাস্তা ভাঙ্গা থেকে মজ্যাত-কান্দি পর্যন্ত নেওয়ার দরকার ছিল। বাজেটেও ভাঙ্গা থেকে মজ্যাত কান্দি দেওয়া আছে। কিন্তু সে রাস্তা সেদিকে যায় না। আমাদের মাননীয় মহেন্দ্রমোহন চৌধুরী এই অর্ডার দিয়েছে। এই রাস্তা নির্মাণের উপর সেখানকার লোকদের কান্দু থেকে বিভাগীয় মন্ত্রী-মহোদয়ের কাছে ‘রিপ্রেজেন্টেশন’ ও আছে। তাহাতে মন্ত্রীমহোদয় Deputy Commissioner কে তদন্ত করতে হুকুম দিলেন এবং পরে করিমগঞ্জের Subdivisional Officer সহিত Deputy Commissioner সেই ‘এলাইনমেন্ট’ টা সুপারিশ করে জানতে পারলেন যে যেদিকে রাস্তা নিবার উপক্রম সেইদিকে প্রায় ৭৮ হাত জল হয়। এই রাস্তাটার এলাইনমেন্ট ঠিক করার সময় Road Communication Board Officer মেয়োরও উপস্থিত ছিলেন। অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়.....

(সময়ের সঙ্কেত শ্রবণ)

এই রকম ‘এলাইনমেন্ট’ হলে সেখানকার জনসাধারণের উপকার হবে না। কারণ সেই জায়গার লোকেরা যে দিগ দিকে রাস্তাটা চেয়েছে—সেদিক গেলে, তার দুমাইল দূরে আছে রেলওয়ে স্টেশন এবং সেই রাস্তার ধারে থাকবে, সেখানকার Middle English School, মাদ্রাসা আদি অনুষ্ঠান সমূহ। আর সেজন্যই আমি বলতে চাই জনসাধারণের সুযোগ সুবিধার প্রতি সেই অঞ্চলে আশানুরূপ কাজ সরকার করেন নাই।

Mr. SPEAKER: মৌলানা সাহেব, আপনার সময় হয়ে আসলো, শেষ করণ।

Maulana ABDUL JALIL: অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আমি তারপর Grow-More-Food এর কথা কিছু বলতে চাই। এই অভিযানে, আমাদের দেশের সরকার কোটা কোটা টাকা খরচা করেছেন এবং কাছারে কত টাকা সরকার খরচা করেছেন সেটা আমি জানতে চাই।

বর্তমানে রাস্তা যে দিকে নেওয়া হইতেছে ইহা সরকারী কর্মচারীগণ প্রায় নিজ ইচ্ছায়, বিধান সভার অমুমোদনের বিরুদ্ধে, স্থানীয় জনসাধারণের বিরুদ্ধে, জেদমূলক অবস্থায় নেওয়ার চেষ্টা করিতেছেন। এইরূপ সদনের পাশ করা ব্যৱস্থার পরিবর্তন জনসাধারণের বিরুদ্ধে কতিপয় সরকারী কর্মচারী, কতিপয় স্বার্থবাদী লোকের প্ররোচনায় করিতে পারিলে সদনে পাশ করার কোন অর্থই থাকিবে না। এই ব্যাপারে ভাঙ্গায় অনুন্নত অঞ্চলের লোকে মুখ্য মন্ত্রীর গত কাছাড় সফর মানপত্রে অভিযোগ জানাইয়াছে এবং তিনি ইহার প্রতি বিশেষ লক্ষ্য নিবেন বলিয়া জনগণকে আশ্বাস দিয়াছেন।

Shri DEBESWAR RAJKHOWA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I take this opportunity of congratulating the Finance Minister for presenting the Budget for the year, 1955-56.

Sir, the most redeeming feature of the budget of the next year is that no taxation measure has been introduced though the budget discloses a deficit to the tune of 2 crores 42 lakhs and 6 thousand rupees. It is a happy idea to avoid fresh taxation measures altogether. The Finance Minister

sits is so small that not more than two pleaders can sit in it. This being the position of accommodation for Ejlasses of the Magistrates at Golaghat, I would urge upon the Government to see that the position is improved.

Now I would like to draw the attention of Government to another question.

Mr. SPEAKER: There is no Opposition Member in the House.

Shri DEBESWAR RAJKHOWA: Sir, Golaghat Bar has been agitating since a long time for holding the short circuit sessions of the District Judge at Golaghat. Such circuit sessions are held in places like Goalpara. I would therefore request Government to consider this matter and see that necessary arrangements for holding short circuit sessions are also provided at Golaghat.

Shri SARVESWAR BORUWA: As there is no Opposition Member, Sir, the Budget may be taken as passed by the House.

Shri DEBESWAR RAJKHOWA: Now, Sir, I would like to come to the question of communication. I fully agree with the Finance Minister that good communication is essential for all round development of the country. During the last three years we have made good progress on this important matter. We are very grateful to our Public Works Department Minister for all these. In this connection I would like to draw his attention to Nahorini Chokora Ali. People have been requesting the Government for taking up this road since 1952. Golaghat Local Board, the District Congress Committee as well as the Assam Roads Communication Board in its last session recommended this road in order of preference for being taken up by the Public Works Department. But inspite of all this, this road has not yet been taken up by the Government. I therefore request the Minister-in-charge to take up this road immediately.

Mr. SPEAKER: What will be the length of this road ?
Shri DEBESWAR RAJKHOWA: About 6 miles or so. I would once again urge upon the Government to please consider this matter and take up this road immediately.

Co-operation, sericulture and weaving—these are the three important branches for development of the nation. During the British regime, these branches of nation building departments did not receive any attention worth the name. But it is most unfortunate that even to-day after seven years of independence we have not seen much improvement of these three departments. The entire co-operative organisation is in a moribund state. At present the credit movement is being run

mostly by the money loaned by the Reserve Bank of India and the contribution of the State to their development is very limited. Therefore the entire system requires to be remodelled. For this Government will do well to set up a Committee to advise Government as to how best these co-operatives can be improved to suit the requirement of the present needs of the society.

It is gratifying to note that the establishment of a co-operative sugar-mill is engaging active consideration of the Government. Here I would like to say that people from all parts of Assam assembled at a place called Kuralaguri near Dergaon where the Registrar of Co-operative Societies was also present. There a Co-operative Society was organised for the purpose of establishing a Co-operative Sugar Mill, and necessary papers embodying the resolution of the Committee were sent to Government for registration. But for reasons not known to us, necessary registration has not yet been effected, nor have we as yet got any information regarding this.

Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister): How long it is since you applied for registration?

Shri DEBESWAR RAJHOWA: It is about two months, Sir, and yet we have not got any information about it. Any way, the people who assembled at the meeting selected that place for establishment of a sugar mill as sugar cane is abundantly grown in that area. Up till now we have not started any major industries in the State. The Finance Minister said that the proposal to start a sugar mill is receiving the active consideration of the Government. We would like to see that this industry is set up at a very early date and sufficient money provided for it.

Sir, regarding weaving, we are glad that Co-operative Handloom Societies are being formed out of the grant and loans issued by the Centre under the auspices of the All India Handloom Board. We doubt how long these societies will stay unless Government keep sympathetic eyes on them. Weaving is an old industry of Assam. Assam is praised by others for her women weavers. Every grown up girl of Assam used to weave. Rather, that was the pre-requisite qualification of a girl before she was married. A set of loom was given to every girl in her marriage as dowry. This practice now seems to be discontinued and girls are unlearning the art of weaving. Government should see that this industry does not die out. Besides forming Handloom Co-operative Societies I would like to suggest to provide looms and yarns to Assamese families on loan or as grant as it may be practicable. Looms should be provided to every Girls' High School and the Education Department

should see that in every Girls' High School, the weaving in Classes VIII and IX is made compulsory. If we can make good use of our co-operative movement, sericulture and weaving may solve the question of unemployment to a great extent.

Sir, it is not a mean achievement on the part of the Government that they have been able to rehabilitate about 1 lakh families since the establishment of our Republic. We are glad to learn that Government have got the desired result under the Kaki Reclamation Scheme. We believe Government will not restrict these schemes only to a few places but extend them to different places of the State.

Sir, we have found in the speech of the Finance Minister that another post of Commissioner of Divisions is going to be created. Though it is not desirable on the very face of it—as it envisages a top-heavy administration—yet I feel that due to the increased volume of work in all spheres another senior officer is essential for the purpose of supervising the works of District and Sub-Divisional Officers because we have seen that in districts and subdivisions works are not properly done due to lack of supervision.

Now, coming to Veterinary, I would like to say that we are grateful that during the last flood the Veterinary Department did its duty quite satisfactorily. In the whole of the Golaghat subdivision there is only one Veterinary dispensary in the town. In these days when the activities of this Department are extending, I leave it to the hon. Members to judge how it looks to have only one Veterinary dispensary in the whole of Golaghat subdivision. The Hon'ble Minister-in-charge of Veterinary promised me last time to give us a Veterinary Dispensary at Dergaon, but it is not known whether any step has been taken in that direction. I would request him to see that a Veterinary dispensary is established at Dergaon immediately.

Mr. SPEAKER : There is one at Badlipar.

Shri DEBESWAR RAJKHOWA : That is not in existence.

Mr. SPEAKER : Has it been abolished ?

Shri DEBESWAR RAJKHOWA : May be, there is no trace of it now.

Coming to Education, we have seen every year Government are giving due consideration in providing money for education. We are grateful to the Education Minister for taking much pain to improve the education of the State. We are specially grateful to the Government for making provision for a recurring grant of Rs.1,000 per mensem to the D. R. College from the budgeted year on fulfilment of certain conditions. Along with those conditions I would like to request the Minister-in-charge to see that a new Governing Body is formed according to university rules and regulations.

We find that the standard of education or the efficiency of teaching in aided schools is not up to our expectation. So, I would suggest that every year Government should make it a point to provincialise some aided high schools just to raise the standard of teaching in the State. It is also seen that in the next year's Budget provision has been made to start a Public School. Of course, this is very important and Government have moved in the right direction. But as there will be only one Public School in the State, Government should see that a certain percentage of seats is allotted to every subdivision of the State.

Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister): How can that be? Seats will be allotted by competition and only the best boys will get admission in the school.

Shri DEBESWAR RAJKHOWA: Even then some percentage should be reserved for each subdivision. Otherwise the competition will be confined amongst the boys of a certain place of the State.

Mr. SPEAKER: That is not the idea of a Public School.

Shri DEBESWAR RAJKHOWA: That may be examined.

Though much has been done and spent in matters of education, it is regrettable that female education has not got its due share. As an example of this, I would like to say that Dergaon Girls' High School has been given only Rs.75 per mensem as grant-in-aid. Is it not absolutely meagre? May I crave the indulgence to request the Minister to raise the grant-in-aid to a reasonable amount?

Another question is about Rs.42 lakhs given by the Centre as loan to the State for rural electrification. I request that Golaghat and Dergaon should get some share. (Shri Motiram Bora: Not Bokakhat?). Yes, Bokakhat also. I do not like to take more time of the House. With these few words I again congratulate the Finance Minister and resume my seat.

Shri RAMESH CHANDRA BOROOAH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, although the Finance Minister has presented a deficit Budget once again before the House, the Finance Minister

deserves congratulations on account of the fact that he has been able to augment the receipt side of the Budget which figure stands today at 19 crores as against 14 crores last year and what is more, a redeeming feature of the Budget speech is that he is not going to introduce any new taxation measure. The achievements of the Government as adumbrated in the Budget speech of the Finance Minister also encourages us and we feel proud that facing all impediments our Government has been able to go forward.

The most important thing that faces the Government today is the Second Five-Year Plan. Government have invited public opinion and also formed an Advisory Board to see that the Second Five-Year Plan Schemes may be drawn up methodically and systematically. I would suggest, Sir, that while drawing up schemes from the districts the schemes should be examined very minutely. Schemes to be included in the Plan are to be classified into State Level, District Level and Village Level Schemes. At the District Level, District Development Officers have been entrusted to draw up development schemes. Sir, the Development Officers are young men with an ill-equipped office, we cannot expect much of them. I am not blaming them. I am sympathising them, they are already over burdened, and they cannot be expected to draw up development scheme properly. So, Sir, I think that all the schemes submitted by the Development Officers should be examined very carefully before they are incorporated in the Plan for all and every proposal cannot qualify to be included in the scheme. Therefore, Sir, my suggestion is that at the State level great care should be taken in examining the schemes.

Another thing, Sir, Government have taken up steps for toning up the general administration, and for that purpose Government have started a Method and Organisation Division. It may be admitted, Sir, that at present there is a laxity in the general administration. Sir, in this connection, the appointment of a second Commissioner will be welcomed, although, Sir, atleast it will be welcomed in the hope that it would bring in some effective supervision in the working of the departments. At the present moment there are lots of public complaints regarding our administration for the reason that the district officers are too much over-burdened with works, so, Sir, much improvement cannot be expected from the already over-burdened officers. From that point of view I support the appointment of a second Commissioner for the purpose of supervising the works of the different district officers including Local Boards, Municipal Boards, etc.

Then coming to Education, Sir, many hon. Members have expressed satisfaction and I suggest that some more money may be provided for education in our State. Sir, we have already increased the grant to the University to 5 or 6 lakhs.

In this connection, Sir, I may be allowed to mention that Assam's experience in the first lap of the First Five—Year Plan has been that the real bottleneck of the Plan is not so much of finance as lack of materials and skilled personnel. Given due facilities the University can participate effectively in the States Plan not merely by providing skilled personnel but also by taking expert initiative in planning methods. Already the Planning Commission has expressed a desire that the University should increasingly associate itself with the Plan by taking up different schemes. We talk of the need for industrialising Assam, it is not often fully realised that a necessary pre-condition is provision of diversified courses of study at the University level.

Sir, from the Budget speech it is seen that "Government proposed to raise the recurring grant by Rs.1 lakh and to make a non-recurring grant of Rs.1½ lakhs"

Therefore, Sir, although this one lakh has been given, I hope Government will see that more money is given to the University so that the University can go ahead with the plans and schemes and serve the country well. Again, Sir, speaking about the trained personnel I suggest that the Prince of Wales Technical School at Jorhat should be raised to the status of a College so that it can provide scope for training the necessary personnel in order that we may not suffer in the Second Five Year Plan in meeting all our requirement of trained personnel.

Before I end, Sir, I would like to refer to the list of New Schemes incorporated in the Budget for 1955-56. In item No.78. Medical Department provision has been made of Rs.7,600 for training of Doctors in Anaesthesia. From the amount of the allotment it can be presumed that the provision is for training the Anaesthetists within India. What I want to point out is that while all our Doctors of the Assam Medical College are trained outside India and the Surgeons whom these Anaesthetists are meant to assist are all recipients of foreign degrees. Why the anaesthetists should not be of the same standard and get foreign trainings? So I would suggest that provision should be made accordingly for training the anaesthetists outside India.

With these few words, Sir, I congratulate the Hon'ble Finance Minister for his bold Budget Speech.

Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Opposition is not taking advantage of the discussion, so what is the use of allowing them more time?

Mr. SPEAKER: I have calculated that 960 minutes will be available in all. Of this 300 minutes will be taken by Government Members and 660 minutes for the House. If you take 15 minutes for each speaker, 45 Members can speak. The proportion of the strength of the Parties is 36 Congress and 8 Members of the Opposition. Of course there can be adjustment here and there, and if you sit longer, you can accommodate more Members. Generally I find not more than 45 Members can speak, allowing 15 minutes to each Member. So, in proportion, only 8 Members from the Opposition can speak. I have already given an indication of that.

Shri CHANOO KHERIA: মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আমার বিত্ত-মন্ত্রী ডাঙবীয়াই এই সদনত যিখন বাজেট ডাঙি ধৰিছে তাৰ বাবে তেখেতক ধন্যবাদ জনাওঁ আৰু লগতে দুই আঘাৰ কথা কওঁ। এই সদনত তৰ্ক বিতৰ্কৰ মাজত, সমাজ তাত্ত্বিক সমাজ ব্যৱস্থাৰ কথা প্ৰায় সকলোবিলাক মাননীয় সদস্যই উল্লেখ কৰি গৈছে, যদিও আমাৰ সমাজত খাবলৈ নোপোৱা, পিন্ধিবলৈ নোপোৱা, উৰুখা পজাত বাসকৰা জনসাধাৰণেই বেচি। এই বিলাক হৈছে আমাৰ দেশৰ মেৰুদণ্ডস্বৰূপ দীন-দৰিদ্ৰ খেতিয়ক সকল। এওঁলোকৰ আৰ্থিক অৱস্থা অতিতে শোঁক লগা। এইবিলাক মানুহৰ জীৱনৰ মানদণ্ড উন্নত নহলে, আমাৰ দেশৰ সৰ্বাঙ্গীন উন্নতি কেনেকৈ হব? আমাৰ চৰকাৰে হাতত লোৱা ডাঙৰ ডাঙৰ আঁচনি বিলাকৰ লগতে এই বৃহৎ কৃষক জাতিটোৰ উন্নতিৰ হকে কাৰ্য্যকৰি আঁচনি তৈয়াৰ কৰি কাম কৰিব লাগিব। এই কৃষক বিলাকক কৃষি ঋণ, গৰু-মহকিনা ঋণ, কৃষিৰ সজুলি যোগান আদি চৰকাৰে মুকলি ভাবে দিব লাগিব। এতিয়া দিয়া ঋণ বিলাকৰ মাত্ৰা অতি কম আৰু তাকো পাবলৈ হলে সহজে নাপায়। 'চিকিয়ৰিটী' লাগে? যদি কৃষকেই দেশৰ মেৰুদণ্ড; তেওঁলোকৰ উন্নতিয়েই দেশৰ সম্পদ বৃদ্ধি তেনেহলে 'চিকিয়ৰিটী' কিয় লাগে? তাৰোপৰি এই ঋণ বিলাক সময়মতে কৃষক সকলে নাপায়। ঋণ বিচাৰি থাকোঁতেই অথবা ঋণ পাওঁতে পাওঁতেই, বতৰ শেষ হৈ যায়। এই দুৰৱস্থাৰ কাৰণ মোৰ মনেৰে, মহকুমা বিলাকত কৃষি কৰ্মচাৰী বাখিৰ লাগে আৰু তেতিয়াহলেহে সোনকালে কাম হব। আমাৰ ৰাজ্যৰ শতকৰা ৮০% জন খেতিয়ক। তাৰে ১/৪ অংশ খেতিয়কৰ অৱস্থা ভাল আৰু খেতিৰ উৎপাদনৰ পৰা ভালকৈ থাকিব পাৰে বাকী ৩/৪ অংশৰ অৱস্থা একেবাৰেই শোচনীয়। খাবলৈ নোজোৰে; পিন্ধিবলৈ নাপায়; লৰা-ছোৱালীৰ শিক্ষা-দীক্ষা দিব নোৱাৰা অৱস্থা। সমাজৰ পৰাটোৱেই আজিৰ সমাজ ব্যৱস্থাৰ আদৰ্শ। এই আদৰ্শ কাৰ্য্যত পৰিণত কৰিবলৈ হলে কেৱল ডাঙৰ ডাঙৰ আঁচনি বিলাকত আৰদ্ধ থাকিলেই নহব। সেই কাৰণে মই চৰকাৰক অনুৰোধ কৰো যেন এই শ্ৰেণীৰ মানুহ বিলাকৰ ওপৰত নজৰ বাখি তেওঁবিলাকৰ স্মৃষ্টিৰ্থালৈ যেন লক্ষ্য কৰে।

তাৰ পিচত বনুৱা সম্প্ৰদায়। এই সম্প্ৰদায়ৰ উন্নতিৰ হকে আজি কালি নানান আইন কানুন তৈয়াৰ কৰিছে আৰু তেওঁবিলাকৰ দৰ্শন আদিও বৰ্দ্ধিত হোৱত দিয়া হৈছে যদিও তেওঁবিলাকৰ হিত সাধনত (welfare) চকু দিয়া হোৱা নাই। তেওঁবিলাকৰ মাজত এতিয়াও বহু আবজৰ্জনা আছে দূৰ হোৱা নাই। এই ক্ষেত্ৰত চৰকাৰৰ মন কান দিয়া একান্ত প্ৰয়োজন আছে বুলি মই ভাবো কাৰণ এই শ্ৰেণীটো, পিচ পৰা হলেও সমাজৰ এটা অঙ্গ। ইয়াৰ ভিতৰতে আৰু এটা কথা মই উল্লেখ কৰো: সেইটো হৈছে আমাৰ স্বাধীনতা অজ্ঞান কৰা ৬৭ বছৰ হ'ল ইয়াৰ ভিতৰত, মই বাবে বাবে চৰকাৰৰ ওচৰত নিবেদন কৰা স্বত্বও

চাহ বাগীচাৰ বনুৱা সকলৰ লবা-ছোৱালী বিলাকৰ শিক্ষাৰ নিমিত্তে পতা স্কুল সমূহৰ কাৰ্য্য প্ৰণালী অথবা শিক্ষাদান ক্ষেত্ৰত চৰকাৰৰ পক্ষৰ পৰা পৰিদৰ্শক দিয়া নহল। কিবা 'টেকনিকেল ডিফিকাল্টিজ' আছে হেনো। কিনো ডিফিকাল্টি বুজি নাপাওঁ। প্ৰত্যেক মহকমাতে দুজনকৈ সহকাৰী চাবইনস্পেক্টৰ নিয়োগ কৰিলেও এইবিলাকৰ কাম চলে। যিয়েই হৈ নুঠাটো বৰ পৰিতাপৰ কথা। আশা কৰো আমাৰ চৰকাৰে এই বিষয়ে চিন্তা কৰি চাব। ইয়াৰ লগতে জড়িত থকা অন্য এটা কথা সেইটো হৈছে বনুৱা সম্প্ৰদায়ৰ ভিতৰত চলি থকা মদখোৱা প্ৰথা। এই মদখোৱা প্ৰথাই বনুৱা সকলৰ আৰ্থিক অৱস্থা আৰু জুৰুলা কৰিছে। তেওঁবিলাকক মদ নাখাবলৈ বুলি কলে তেওঁলোকে চৰকাৰলৈ আত্মলীয়াই কাৰণ চৰকাৰে মদৰ দোকান দিছে তেতিয়া নাখাব কিয়? খাবই। সেই কাৰণে মই কওঁ আমাৰ চৰকাৰে যেন অতি সোনকালে এই মদৰ প্ৰচলন বন্ধ কৰিবলৈ যোৱা কৰে।

Mr. SPEAKER : কেনেকৈ কৰিব পাৰি কওঁক।

Shri CHANOO KHERIA : এই বিষয়ে আমি কাম কৰিয়েই আহিছো। বৰপেটাত এই অভিযান চলোৱাই হৈছে। মই আশা কৰো ক্ৰমে এই অভিযান সমস্ত অসমতে বিয়পি পৰিব এই বিষয়ত আমি শুনিবলৈ পাইছো যে দিল্লীৰ পৰা এটা কমিশন আহিব আৰু তেওঁলোকৰ বিকমেণ্ডেচন চৰকাৰে লব। কেৱল কমিশনৰ ওপৰতে নিভৰ কৰিলে আমাৰ কাম নহব। যদিও এই মদৰ মহল বিলাকৰ পৰা চৰকাৰৰ ভৰাললৈ প্ৰায় দুই কোটি টকা আহে তথাপি দেশৰ এটি বৃহৎ স্বাৰ্থৰ হকে চৰকাৰে এই টকাটো পৰিহাৰ কৰিব পাৰে বুলি মই ভাবো।

Mr. SPEAKER : দুই কোটি নহয় প্ৰায় ১১ কোটি টকা।

Shri CHANOO KHERIA : ১ কোটি ৬০ লাখ। প্ৰায় ডেৰ কোটি বৰ্ত্তমান যুগত চৰকাৰৰ বহু কোঠি ব্যয়ৰ তুলনাত ১১ কোটি টকা একোৱেই নহয়। সেই কাৰণে মই কওঁ চৰকাৰে যেন মদৰ মহল বিলাক আমাৰ ৰাজ্যৰ পৰা একেবাৰে উঠাই দি দেশৰ কল্যাণ সাধণ কৰে।

ইয়াৰ পিচত মই বানপানীৰ সম্বন্ধে কিছু কওঁ। ইটোৰ পিচত সিটোকৈ অসমত বানপানীৰ হেচা বহুৰি চৰিহে গৈছে। যোৱা বছৰ বানপানী আৰু গৰাখহনীয়াৰ ধংসলীলাৰ কথা সদনৰ সকলো সদস্যই জানেই, আৰু এই বিষয়ে আগতে মাননীয় সদস্য সকলে আলোচনা কৰিয়েই গৈছে। মই আৰু পুনৰ উত্থাপন নকৰো। মাত্ৰ ইয়াকে কওঁ যে, যোৱা বছৰ অতিবাহিত হল যদিও, এই বছৰ বানপানীৰ দিন আহি পৰিলেই। এতিয়া মাৰ্চ মাহ। যোৱা শুকানমাহ কেইটাত যোৱা বছৰ বানপানী, পীড়িত লোক সকলৰ মাটি ভেটিৰ সংস্থান নহল। এই বিষয়ত আমাৰ চৰকাৰে অৱশ্যে চেষ্টা কৰিয়ে আহিছে যদিও এইটো কথা কব লাগিব যে, এই কাৰ্য্য সমাধা কৰোতে আমাৰ চৰকাৰী কৰ্মচাৰীৰ অভাৱ পৰিলক্ষিত হৈছে। S.D.C. ৰ সংখ্যা কম আৰু S.D.O. ৰ নিজৰ কামৰ হেচাবেচি। এনেসময়ত Staff বঢ়াই হলেও দ্ৰুতগতিৰে কাম কৰা উচিত। আশা কৰো, অহাবাৰৰ পানীৰ হেচাত প্ৰপীড়িত সকলৰ দুখ মোচনৰ হেতু চৰকাৰে এতিয়াৰে পৰাই ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব।

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, P. W. D ৰ কাম বহুত দিনৰ পৰা দেখি আহিছে। নই নিজেও ১২ বছৰ P. W. D ত আছিলো। বাজেটৰ টকা grant কৰি অতালেই সকলো চুপচাপ। বঙা ফিটাৰ মাজেদি grant আহি পাওঁতে পাওঁতে ডিসেম্বৰ মাহ পাৰ হৈ যায় কাম আৰম্ভ কৰোতে মাৰ্চ মাহ পায়গৈ। এপ্ৰিল মাহত বৰষুণ আৰম্ভ হয়ই। গতিকে মাৰ্চত কাম আৰম্ভ কৰি বৰষুণৰ কাৰণে গোটেই বছৰ টো অসমাপ্ত কাম পেলাই থব লাগিয়া হয়। ফলত grantৰ টকা lapse যায় আৰু যি বোৰ বাস্তৱ কাম হাতত লোৱা হয় সেই বোৰ বৰষুণে উটুৱাই নষ্ট কৰি পেলায় পাছৰ বছৰত আকৌ নতুনকৈ কাম আৰম্ভ কৰিব লাগিয়া হয়। এনেকৈ আমাৰ ৰাজহুৱা টকা নষ্ট হব লাগিছে। গতিকে ঠিক বছৰৰ আৰম্ভনিৰ পৰাই থব খেদা কৰি সময় থাকোতেই grant দিব লাগে যাতে ঠিকসময়ত কাম আৰম্ভ

কৰিব পাৰি। এতিয়া অৰ্থাৎ এই সদন বহাৰ সময়ত খুব grant গৈছে— Subdivisional Officer সকলৰ হয়তো খুব তুলিবৰ সময় নাইকিয়া হৈছে কিন্তু তাৰ পৰা কি লাভ হ'ব, বৰষুণ আৰম্ভ হলেই কোনো বন্ধ হৈ যাব।

তাৰ পাচতে আমি প্ৰত্যেক বছৰে বাজেট বজুতা দিওঁ; প্ৰত্যেক বছৰে অনুভব কৰো যে আনাৰ বিশেষজ্ঞ নাই, Basic Training ৰ কাৰণে মানুহ নাই। কিন্তু তাৰ পাছত আক কোনো উদ্যোগেই নাইকিয়া হয়। গতিকে আমি দেশত বিশেষজ্ঞ কেনেকৈ তৈয়াৰ কৰিব পাৰো সেইটো চাব লাগিব, নাই বুলি বহি থাকিলেতো নহ'ব। আমি দেখোন যোৰহাট টেকনলজী ইনষ্টিটিউট খনকে ইঞ্জিনিয়াৰিং ফিল্ডত পৰিণত কৰি তাৰ পৰাই বিশেষজ্ঞ উলিয়াব পাৰো। আনাৰ যিবিলাক বেচিক শিক্ষা কেন্দ্ৰ আছে তালৈ মাত্ৰ ১ কুৰি দেড় কুৰি ল'ব। পঠিওয়াৰ ঠাইত সৰহ সংখ্যক হিচাবে পঠালে এই অভাৱটোও আঁতৰি যাব। গতিকে এই বোৰ মন কৰি সকলো ফালৰ পৰা চাব লাগিব।

তাৰ পাছত চৰকাৰে যি বোৰ ঘৰ সজাৰ কাম হাতত লৈছিল। সেই বোৰ এতিয়াও আধৰুৱা হৈ পৰি আছে। সেই বোৰ ঘৰ সম্পূৰ্ণ কৰিবৰ বাবে টিন, চিমেন্ট আদিৰ যোগান দিব পৰা নাই।

Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister) : এতিয়া টিনৰ কোনো অভাৱ নাই।

Shri CHANOO KHERIA : যোৱা ১৫ সেপ্টেম্বৰৰ পাছৰ পৰা গাৱলিয়া অঞ্চলত একেবাৰেই টিন দিব পৰা নাই অথচ শ'শ বন্দেল টিনৰ দৰকাৰ।
বাস্তা পদূলী বিষয়ে—মাজুলীত জান বাহনৰ কোন ব্যৱস্থাই নাই। যোৰহাটৰ পৰা মাজুলীলৈ যোৱাৰ ব্যৱস্থা আছে যদিও দেড়গাৱৰ পৰা যোৱা কোনো ব্যৱস্থা নাই। কিবা এখন নাও আছে তাকে আহোতে এদিন যাওতে এদিন লাগে। এখন Power Boat ৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰলৈ আজি ৬ মাহ ধৰি আবেদন নিবেদন জনোৱা স্বত্তেও এতিয়াও তাৰ কোনো ব্যৱস্থা হোৱা নাই। ইয়াৰ কাৰণ কি বুজিব পৰা নাই। এই বিষয়ে যাতে মাননীয় Public Works Department ৰ মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে মন দি চাব তাৰ বাবে অনুৰোধ জনালো।

মামলা মোকদ্দমা বিষয়ত ৰাইজৰ বহুত জলুম হৈছে। নগাৱৰ পৰা বাকৰিলৈ ৫০ মাইল, সদৰ আঁফচাৰ জন নগাৱত থাকে। বাকৰিৰ পৰা কোনো মামলাৰ কাৰণে টাউনলৈ আহোতে এদিন লাগে। আকৌ মোকদ্দমাৰ দিনা টাউনতে থাকিব লাগে আকৌ তাৰ পিছদিনা যাওঁতে এদিন এনেকৈয়ে তেওঁৰ তিনি দিন যাব। টাউনত থকা খোৱাৰ খবছ বাটৰ খবছ এই বোৰ দুখীয়া ৰাইজৰ কাৰণে বৰ বেচি টান হৈ পৰে। গতিকে মোৰ মনৰে Circuit Court কৰি সেই বোৰ অঞ্চলৰ মোকদ্দমা বিচাৰ আদি কৰাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব পাবিলে ৰাইজ ভালেখিনি ধন ও সময়ৰ অপচয়ৰ পৰা ৰক্ষা পাব। হয়তো মোকদ্দমা আৰম্ভ হয় এটা ছাগলীৰ ঠেং ভগাৰ পৰা, তাৰ কাৰণে কেইবা হাজাৰো টকা খবছ, গতিকে ৰাইজৰ এই দৰে ধন নষ্ট হোৱাৰ পৰ ৰক্ষা কৰিবলৈ মফচলীয়া কোৰ্ট কৰিব লাগে।

তাৰ পাছত স্কুলৰ কথা। কবলৈ হলে স্কুলবোৰ মানুহ তৈয়াৰ কৰা কাৰখানা। গতিকে য'ত মানুহ তৈয়াৰ হয় সেই স্কুলবোৰৰ প্ৰতি অবহেলা দেখিলে সচাকৈয়ে বেজাৰ লাগে। কুৰুৱাহাৰীৰ Middle English School খনে আজি ৯ বছৰ ধৰি চলিছে যদিও Recurring Grant পোৱা নাই। ক'ব নোৱাৰো স্কুল খনে কি দোষ লগালে? নাম টো বেহা হোৱাৰ কাৰণেই নেকি এনে অৱস্থা, আক সেই কাৰণেই আজি ৯ বছৰ Recurring Grant পোৱা নাই।

আৰু এটা কথা যে মোৰ মনেৰে চাকৰীয়ালৰ দৰমহাৰ হাৰ পৰিবৰ্তন কৰিব লগিয়া হৈছে। Pay Committee বহা আজি বহুত দিন হল গতিকে আকৌ Pay Scale revision কৰিবলৈ উক্ত কমিটি বহা উচিত। কাৰণ আমি বৰ্তমানে দেখিছো যে নিম্নতম দৰমহা ২২।১০ টকা আৰু উচ্চতম হলগৈ ১০ হাজাৰ টকা, নিম্নতম ১০০ এশ টকা আৰু উচ্চতম ২,০০০ মানহে হোৱা উচিত।

Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister): অসমত কোনে ১০ হাজাৰ পায় কৰপাৰেনে?

Shri CHANOO KHERIA: মই অসমৰ কথা কোৱা নাই, ভাৰতবৰ্ষৰ কথা কৈছো।

দহ হাজাৰ টকা অসমত কোনেও নাপায়। এইটো ভাৰতবৰ্ষৰ কথা, যিহওক এইবিলাক ব্যৱস্থাৰ সালসলনি কৰিব লাগে। আমি অকল Socialistic Pattern of Society গঠনৰ কথা মুখেৰে কলেই নহব। কামতো কৰিব লাগিব। যিটো ক'ওঁ তাক কামত কৰি জনসাধাৰনক অনুপ্ৰেৰণা দিব লাগিব, জগীৰ লাগিব তেনেকৈ মানুহৰ মাজত। জগৰণ এটা আনি দিলেহে কোৱাৰ সাৰ্থক হ'ব। মই যিকোনো কথা কলো তাকে চৰকাৰে কাৰ্য্যত পৰিনত কৰিব বুলি আশা কৰিলো।

মই আৰু বেচি কথা কৈ সময় নষ্ট নকৰো। ইয়াকে কৈ মই সামৰণী মাৰিলো।

Shri HAKIM CHANDRA RABHA: মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, এই মাত্ৰ কেইটামানহে কথা উল্লেখ কৰিবলৈ ঠিয় হৈছো। গতানুগতিক হিচাবে আৰু নিয়মতান্ত্ৰিকতাৰ মাজেৰে, আমাৰ গভৰ্ণমেণ্টৰ পক্ষৰ অন্যান্য সদস্য সকলে যেনেকৈ আমাৰ বিত্তমন্ত্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়াৰ আন্তৰিক অভিনন্দন জ্ঞাপন কৰিছে, ময়ো তেখেতক ভাষণৰ কাৰণে মোৰ আন্তৰিক অভিনন্দন জ্ঞাপন কৰিছো।

আমাৰ গোৱালপাৰাত এটা পূৰ্বৰে পৰা কিম্বদন্তি আছে যে আমাৰ গোৱালপাৰাখন নৰকাস্থৰ পাইখানা, (হাঁহি) সেই কথাটোৰ সত্যতা আজিও বিৰল নহয়। স্বাধীনতাৰ পিচত অন্যান্য সকলো ঠাইয়ে কম বেচি পৰিমাণে উন্নতি পথত আগ বাঢ়িছে। যি হওক কংগ্ৰেছ গভৰ্ণমেণ্টে দেশৰ শাসনভাৰ লোৱাৰ পিচত মানুহৰ মাজত এটা আশাৰ সঞ্চাৰ হৈছিল, সেই আশাৰ সফল বহু ঠাইতে হৈছে। আমাৰ বহুতে, অসমৰ অন্যান্য ঠাইত নতুন নতুন আঁচনি গ্ৰহণ কৰা দেখি, আগৰ কথাৰ পুনৰাবৃত্তি কৰাও আমি দেখিছোহ'ক।

মহোদয়, অসমৰ বহিৰাগতৰ সাহায্যৰ কাৰণে কেন্দ্ৰীয় গভৰ্ণমেণ্টে বহুতো টকা দিলে, বহু ঠাইত সেই টকাৰে Refugee Market কৰিও বহু অনুন্নত ঠাইৰ উন্নতি সাধন কৰা হল। অন্যান্য ঠাইত চৰকাৰৰ পক্ষৰ পৰাই Refugee Market কৰিলে, কিন্তু আমি বহুদিনৰে পৰা চৰকাৰক অনুৰোধ কৰি আহিছো যে আমাৰ গোৱালপাৰাতো Refugeeৰ সংখ্যা কম নহয়; গতিকে গোৱালপাৰাতো অন্ততঃ এখন Refugee Market হ'ব লাগে, কিন্তু আমাৰ অনুন্নয় বিনয় কোনেও আজিলৈকে নুশুনিলে।

যিহওক আজি আমাৰ চৰকাৰে দুই কোটি ৪২ লাখ টকাৰ ঘাটি পৰা স্বত্তেও উন্নয়ন মূলক কামৰ ক্ৰটি কৰা নাই, গৰীব বাইজৰ ওপৰত ট্যাক্সও বহোৱা নাই, ই এটা সন্তোষৰ কথা। ডাঙৰ ডাঙৰ কল-কাৰখানা প্ৰতিস্থাৰ আঁচনি ৰাখিও কৃষক মজদুৰ সকলৰ ওপৰত কৰৰ হেচা নপৰাত মই বৰ আনন্দ পাইছো। মাত্ৰ এটা কথা মই মাননীয় বিত্তমন্ত্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়াৰ ওচৰত ডাঙি ধৰিছো যে ট্ৰাইবেল সকলৰ শিক্ষাৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত যেন তেখেতৰ তীক্ষ্ণ দৃষ্টি থাকে।

তাৰ পিচত গৰীব কৃষকৰ উদ্ধাৰৰ অৰ্থেই আমাৰ চৰকাৰে কোপাৰেটিভ ক্রেডিট ছোছায়েটি বিলাক গঠন কৰিবলৈ ধৰিছে। কিন্তু আমাৰ চৰকাৰী কৰ্মচাৰীৰ খামখেয়ালীত এইবিলাক অকৃতকাৰ্য হোৱাৰে বেচি সম্ভৱ, মই ভাবো তেওঁলোকে এতিয়াও বৃটিছ যুগৰ কৰ্মচাৰী বুলিয়েই নিজক প্ৰতিপন্ন কৰিবলৈ বিচাৰে। এখন ঠাইত এখন Co-operative Credit Society গঠন কৰিবৰ কাৰণে এওঁলোকৰ ওচৰলৈ স্কলৰ ঠাইৰ পৰা গোৱালপাৰালৈ মানুহ কেইবাৰ আহিব লাগে তাৰ টিকানা নাই। এইটো এটা গৰিহনাব বিষয়। এই Co-operative Credit Societyৰ কোনো P. Datta বুলি এজন Co-operative Officer ৰ বিপক্ষে এটা অভিযোগও আছে। সেই বিষয়ে গোৱালপাৰাৰ ৰাইজে মন্ত্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়ালৈকে লেখিছে। অভিযোগৰ তদন্তও হৈছে; কিন্তু ফলহে কি হ'ল আমি জানিব পৰা নাই।

আমি অতিশয় আনন্দিত যে আমাৰ গৰীব চৰকাৰে যোৱাৰছৰতকৈও এক কোটি টকা বেচিকৈ শিক্ষাৰ শিতানত ৰাখিছে। এইটোৱে স্পষ্টকৈ দেখুৱাইছে যে চৰকাৰ শিক্ষাক্ষেত্ৰত কিমান আগুহান্বিত। কিন্তু কথা হৈছে এই যে আমাৰ চৰকাৰে মধ্য ইংৰাজী বা উচ্চ ইংৰাজী স্কল স্থাপন কৰিবলৈ হাক দিয়ে আৰু কয় যে স্থাপন নকৰাহে ভাল। আন হাতে শিক্ষাৰ শিতানত আকৌ সাহায্যপ্ৰাপ্ত স্কলক সাহায্য দিবৰ কাৰণেও বাজেটত টকা ধৰিছে আৰু সেই অনুযায়ী অইন জিলাৰ বহুতো স্কুলে সেই সুযোগ সুবিধা পাব ধৰিছে আমি অজ্ঞা প্ৰকৃতিৰ কথাত বিশ্বাস কৰা মানুহ। গতিকে চৰকাৰে আমাক জনাই দিয়া উচিত কোনটো কৰিব লাগে আমি অৱশ্যে ছাত্ৰবৃত্তি স্কলহে স্থাপন কৰিছো। মধ্য ইংৰাজী বা হাইস্কুল স্থাপনত ৰাইজক উদগনি দিয়া নাই। এতিয়াও আমাৰ বহু ঠাই আছে—২০/৩০ মাইলৰ ভিতৰতো হাইস্কুল নাই। আগিয়াৰ পৰা লক্ষীপুৰলৈ ২০ মাইল দূৰ। এই অঞ্চলত এখনো উচ্চ ইংৰাজী স্কুল নাই। মাথোন ২/৩ খন নতুনকৈ ছাত্ৰবৃত্তি স্কুল স্থাপন কৰা হৈছে। চৰকাৰে এই ঠাইবোৰলৈ দৃষ্টিপাত কৰা উচিত।

আমি কৈছো যে ভাৰত এখন জাতি-ধৰ্ম নিৰিচৰা (Secular State) দেশ। আনহাতে আমি এতিয়াও শিক্ষানুস্থানবোৰত হিন্দু ৰোডিং, মুছলমান ৰোডিং আদি নাম দিয়া দেখিবলৈ পাওঁহ'ক। যেতিয়া পোন প্ৰথমে অধিবেশনত যোগদান দিবলৈ শিলঙলৈ আহিছিলো, তেতিয়া এচেম্বলী ৰোডিঙত দেখিবলৈ পাইছিলো “গোবা হিন্দু সেম্বৰ ৰাফ্ৰনিষৰ”, আৰু শ্ৰীযুত মহেন্দ্ৰ মোহন চৌধুৰী ডাঙৰীয়াক সুদীছিলো যে তেনেকুৱা মেম্বাৰো আছেনে? শিক্ষা বিভাগতো কোনো কোনো ঠাইত এনে দেখিবলৈ পোৱা যায়। মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়। এতিয়া মই গোৱালপাৰা হাইস্কুল সম্বন্ধে দুঘাৰ কম। আমাৰ গোৱালপাৰা হাইস্কুলে কিমান সুবিধা পাইছে সেইটো সকলোৱে জানে। মাননীয় শিক্ষা মন্ত্ৰীয়েও কৈছে যে তাত আৰু এটা ৰোডিং দৰকাৰ। এইখন গৱৰ্ণমেণ্ট হাইস্কুল। গৱৰ্ণমেণ্ট হাইস্কুলত পঢ়িবলৈ সকলোৱে ইচ্ছা আছে। আমাৰ গাওঁৰ ল'ৰাবোৰ পঢ়িবলৈ আহি যদি বড়িঙত থাকিবলৈ ঠাই নেপাই উভতি যাবলগীয়া হয়, এইটো বৰ দুখৰ বিষয়। সেই কাৰণে, মই অনুৰোধ কৰিছো যাতে গোৱালপাৰা হাইস্কুলৰ কাৰণে আৰু এটা ৰোডিংঘৰ সজাৰ বাবদ টকা দিবলৈ হেলা নকৰে। কিছুমান টাইবেল স্কুলত দুবছৰ মান আগতে আট হেজাৰকৈ টকা দিয়া হৈছিল। আৰু তাৰে দুহেজাৰ টকা কাৰিকৰি সৰঞ্জাম কিনিবৰ বাবে দিছিল। আমাৰ অঞ্চলৰ ৰংজলী হাইস্কুলতো কাৰিকৰি শিক্ষাৰ বাবে সাজ সৰঞ্জাম কিনা হ'ল। শিক্ষককো নিয়োগ কৰা হৈছে। কিন্তু স্কুলৰ আৰ্থিক অৱস্থা বেয়া হেতুকে ক্লাচটো উঠাই দিবলৈ কমিটিয়ে মনস্থ কৰি আহিছে। কিয়নো স্কুলখনে এতিয়াও Recurring Grant পোৱা নাই। এই বিষয়ে শিক্ষা মন্ত্ৰীক কেবাবাৰো কোৱা হৈছে। কিন্তু তেখেতৰ পৰা আশ্বাস পাইছো যে ক্লাচটো ভাঙিব নেলাগে। সেইকাৰণেই চলাই থকা হৈছে। অতি-সোনকালে Vocational class ৰ কাৰণে এটি Recurring grant পাবলৈ আশা থাকিল।

আজি সকলোৰেই বুনিয়াদী শিক্ষা লবলৈ আগবাঢ়ি আহিছে যদিও তেওঁলোকক নিৰাশ হোৱা দেখা পাইছো। কাৰণ এই বুনিয়াদী শিক্ষা পোৱাৰ পিচত লৰাবিলাক কলৈ যাব বা কি কৰিব উপায় নোপোৱাত পৰে। কিয়নো এতিয়াও Senior Basic স্কুল হোৱাহি নাই। এইলৈ আমাৰ সেই অঞ্চলৰ মানুহবোৰৰ Basic শিক্ষাৰ প্ৰতি বিশ্বাস হেৰোৱাৰ দৰে হৈছে যদিও Senior Basic training ৰ কাৰণে দুই চাৰিজন প্ৰবেশিকা পাচ কৰা লৰাক ট্ৰেনিং দিয়া হ'ব ধৰিছে; তথাপিহে Junior Basic স্কুলৰ সংখ্যালৈ চাই সেইটো তেনেই তাকৰ। এইদৰে দুই চাৰিজনক লৈ সমস্যা সমাধান কৰা অসম্ভৱ জুনিয়ৰ বেচিক পাচ কৰাৰ পিচত ঘৰতে বহি থাকিব লগীয়া হৈছে। আমাৰ পক্ষে এইটো সহ্য কৰা অতি টান হৈ পৰিছে। সেই কাৰণে আজি আমাৰ গাঁৱলীয়া মানুহে ভাবিবলৈ বাধ্য হৈছে যে চহৰত এতিয়াও বুনিয়াদী শিক্ষাৰ প্ৰচলন কৰা নাই কাৰণ চহৰৰ মানুহে হাকিম হ'ব লাগে আৰু পঁৱৰ মানুহ খেতিয়ক হ'ব লাগে কাৰণেই গাঁৱতে ইয়াৰ প্ৰচলন কৰিছে।

আমি শুনিবলৈ পাইছো আৰু বাজেটতো তাৰ শিতানত টকা ধৰা হৈছে যে গুৱাহাটীত এটা পাবলিক স্কুল স্থাপন কৰা হ'ব। তাৰ উদ্দেশ্য এইটো হোৱা উচিত নহ'ব যাতে কেৱলমাত্ৰ কেনেকৈ টাই মৰা হ'ব বা কোটি পেণ্ট টো কেনেকৈ পিন্ধব লাগে। আমি কোৱা শুনিবলৈ পাওঁ যে Public Service Commission ৰ আগত Interview ৰ সময়ত হেনো লৰাজনে কিধৰণে কমটোত সোমালে, কেনেকৈ টাইটো মাৰিছে পেণ্টটোৰ আৰু কোটটোৰ ঠুৰি আছেনে নাই এইবোৰলৈ লক্ষ্য কৰে। সেই বিলাকে যাতে গুৱাহাটীত হ'ব ধৰা Public School ৰ উদ্দেশ্য নহয়। যদি ষ্টিফ্ট-কাৰ্ট হোৱাটোকে পাবলিক স্কুলত শিক্ষাৰ তেন্তে তাত প্ৰকৃত শিক্ষা হ'ব নোৱাৰে। তাতো বুনিয়াদী শিক্ষাৰ দৰে শিক্ষা দিব লাগে আৰু সামাজিক কাম কাজ কৰাবো ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগে। United Province Government এ কোনো Graduate ক গৱৰ্ণমেণ্ট চাকৰিত নিয়োগ কৰাৰ আগতে তেওঁৰ পৰা সামাজিক কাম কৰাৰ নিদৰ্শন বিচাৰে। আৰু সেইবাবে প্ৰত্যেক Graduate এবছৰৰ কাৰণে সামাজিক কামত আৱদ্ধ থাকে।

হাই স্কুলৰ বিষয়ে আৰু এটা কথা কওঁ যে তিনি বছৰ মানৰ আগতে ৰংজুলীৰ পৰা প্ৰায় চাৰি মাইলমান দূৰত গাড়ে এলেকাত খাৰ খুটা নামে ঠাইত এখন হাইস্কুল পতা হৈছে। তাত জনজাতি ছাত্ৰৰ সংখ্যাই সৰহ আটাইবোৰেই গাড়ে ছাত্ৰ। আশা কৰো সেই স্কুলখনত চৰকাৰে Recurring আৰু Non-recurring Grant আদি দি স্কুলখন টনকিয়াল কৰাৰ লগে লগে পিছপৰা জনসাধাৰণৰ শিক্ষাৰ ফালে মনোনিবেশ কৰিব। অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, গোৱালপাৰাৰ পৰা যোগীঘোপালৈ যিখন ফেৰী জাহাজ চলে, সেই জাহাজত মানুহ অহা যোৱা কৰাত বৰ অসুবিধা হয়। এই কথা মাননীয় মন্ত্ৰীসকলেও নজানা নহয়। জাহাজখন প্ৰায়ে বেয়া হয়, আৰু কেতিয়াবা গৈ থাকোতে পানীৰ মাজতো বেয়া হয়। বাৰিষা দিনত বহু দূৰ ভটিয়াই গৈছে কাষ চাপিব পাৰে। সেই জাহাজত যাওঁতে সদায় ভয়ত যাব লগা হয়। চৰকাৰৰ পক্ষে এইটো বৰ লাজৰ কথা যে এনেকুৱা এটা ডাঙৰ ষাটত এনে এখন বেয়া জাহাজ চলাইছে। আশা কৰো ইয়াৰ এটা সুবন্দবস্ত অতিসোনকালে কৰিব।

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মই আৰু দীঘলীয়া বক্তৃতা দিব নোখোজো, যাতে বিত্ত মন্ত্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়াই ওপৰত উলুকিউৱা কথা বিলাকলৈ চকু দিয়ে তাৰ কাৰণে অনুৰোধ কৰি বক্তৃতাৰ সামৰনি মাৰিলো।

Shri JOGA KANTA BARUAH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I congratulate the Finance Minister at the very outset for his Budget speech. Though it is a deficit Budget as in the previous years to which we have been so much accustomed, yet I welcome it for its various redeeming features. The most redeeming feature of this year's Budget is that it has not introduced any fresh taxation measures to tax the poor people of the country. Sir, our State has experienced during the last few years a series of natural calamities. Even in the midst of these calamities, when we find our Chief Minister visiting the affected places walking in knee-deep water sharing the woes and worries of the people the hearts of our people became strong and it enabled them to bear the brunt of miseries with courage and determination to overcome them. In addition to this when the Prime Minister of India came to Assam we were yet in the midst of terrible floods and encouraged us to fight the mighty Brahmaputra, hearts of the affected people were further strengthened to face the calamity. These visits produced a psychological effect in the hearth and home of the affected people.

(Here the Speaker vacated the chair and Shri Debeswar Rajkhowa, a Member of the Panel of Chairmen, occupied it.)

Another important feature of the Budget is the steps that have been taken and proposed to be taken for improvement of the lot of our labour population. We are also glad for the steps taken for the welfare of the 4th Grade and other low-paid people. This shows how Government have been seriously trying to improve the miserable lot of the ill-paid and ill-clad people of the country. But one thing has pained me, and that is this: we are doing very little for the welfare of our peasant population. These poor peasants of the country are passing their days with great hardship, and yet very little has been sought to be done for their upliftment. When only sometime before Maulana Jalil suggested to the House that Rs. 1,000 should be advanced to each of the peasant family, most of the Members laughed within their sleeves and took the suggestion very light-heartedly. In my opinion the House has failed to appreciate the serious implication underlying Maulana Jalil's suggestion. While the United States of America have been advancing to the undeveloped countries billions and billions of Dollars to combat the menace of Communism, it does not lie well in our mouth to laugh away a suggestion like that of Maulana Jalil's to advance Rs. 1,000 per family. This is a very modest suggestion fraught with far reaching implications. Therefore, Sir, in my

opinion, Government should take up a very bold scheme of advancing money to agriculturist families.

For the last three years I have been complaining against the very low revenue paid to the State Exchequer by the Forest Department. This year of course we find forest revenue has increased to Rs.60 lakhs. But I fail to understand why the Forest Department should not be able to contribute more to the State coffer. I think this is high time that this Department should try their level best to increase their revenue. I know one tree yields 100 cft. of timber which again means about Rs.100. According to this calculation which is a very modest one, in my opinion Forest Department should have been able to contribute to the State revenue many times more than it has been doing till now. It may be perhaps due to the fact that this Forest Department is a dumping ground for corruption. I do not like to say much about this, but I hope our Forest revenue will gradually increase. Regarding cinchona plantation it appears to me that though we have spent as much as Rs.12 lakhs for it, we are not getting enough return. From the appearance of the cinchona plants as visible to me from the road-side, I find them they are attacked with malaria. If the soil of Assam is not suitable, I venture to suggest to Government that cultivation of this species of plants may better be given up.

Regarding education, it appears that estimated expenditure for the next year is Rs. 360 lakhs excluding the expenditure on the Medical, Agriculture and Veterinary Colleges altogether we are going to spend about Rs. 4 crores for the next year. On the other hand receipts on the educational head is only Rs. 946 thousand. I think great enthusiasm will generate in the country if we can give up the entire revenue derived from this source. Of course, this is an entirely new thing, and I do not like to dwell at length on this point. In spite of this large sum provided for expenditure under this head, it appears our Non-Government Schools and Colleges are not well provided with their requirements as well as accommodation facilities and other things. I would therefore like to suggest that Government will do well to consider imposition of an educational tax solely for Non-Government Schools and Colleges. Individually when we spend more than our income for our own children, why should we grudge paying a tax for the children of the State? Therefore, if an educational tax is levied, people will get an opportunity to contribute their mite for the education of the country as a whole.

For police administration a sum of Rs.166 lakhs has been provided. Considering the duty that is imposed upon our police force, I consider this to be not a big sum. Maintenance of law and order in the country is not an ordinary task, and considering the increase of criminal propensities in the minds of a certain section of our young and misguided boys, and also having an eye to the increase in the number of crimes, I think more money should be spent on this head.

Excise revenue comes to Rs.1.62 lakhs. We are for prohibition. But when people still take to drinking, it is better that we realise a revenue out of it. I think if illicit liquor can be totally stopped, revenue will be doubled.

Regarding Medical and Public Health, the proposal is to spend Rs.70,49,000 on Medical and Rs.58,49,000 on Public Health. Though these are big amounts, they are not sufficient for the country. In this connection I would say that if pure water cannot be supplied, all the medical measures will have little value. Government had a scheme for supplying pure drinking water in the urban and rural areas, but I do not think they are doing well with the scheme.

Regarding stage carriages it is in a state of anarchy, there is no time-table and if there is any there is nobody to enforce it. They do anything they like and leave the line for taking marriage parties. Because the Regional Transport Authority has no personnel to look after these carriages they are running in this way. It really affects the prestige of the Congress Government

(A Voice: Are you referring to private buses or State owned buses?)

Shri JOGA KANTA BARUAH: The private buses run by permit-holders. There is no supervision over them. They do not keep to the time table, they overload and leave the line whenever they like to take marriage parties because they get more money from them. In short, these buses are run according to the sweet will of the bus-owners.

Lastly, Sir, our Government are complaining about shortage of engineers. I would request them to raise the Jorhat Technical School to a full-fledged Engineering College in all the three branches immediately.

With these few words, I conclude my Speech.

Shri GAURI SHANKAR ROY: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have taken my stand to congratulate the Finance Minister for his able handling of the State finances. The Budget is deficit by 2.42 crores of rupees, but in spite of this no measures have been taken for fresh taxation and more care has been taken of the nation-building departments. Sir, before Independence it was a police State and the biggest amount was spent under the police head. In the Budget presented by our Finance Minister, we find that police has been given the third place, and an amount of Rs.1,66,12,000 has been allotted on this head. During pre-Independence days about Rs.50 lakhs was spent on Education but in the present Budget we find that the amount has gone upto Rs.3,59,95,000; that is, 16.76 per cent. of the State revenues has been allotted for the purpose. The expenditure on Public Works Department has amounted to Rs.5,68,93,000, *i. e.*, 26.52 per cent. of the State revenues, and has got the first place in State expenditure. More care has been taken on Medical, and Public Health also. Sir, if the money is properly utilised and if co-operation of all concerned is availed and if more care is taken of small, medium-size and big industries I think within a short time we shall be able to build Assam happy and prosperous.

Sir, I do not like to go into details with each and every item, but like to speak a few words about some urgent needs of my Hailakandi Subdivision. Coming to the question of road communications, I would draw the attention of the Minister-in-charge towards the Hailakandi-Kukicherra Road. This road has got a very heavy traffic and has deteriorated to such an extent that it has become very difficult to run vehicular traffic. This is the only main road passing from the South to the North of the subdivision towards Badarpur. I would request the Minister-in-charge for proper maintenance of this road and also to take up black-topping as early as possible, considering the heavy traffic on the road.

Sir, instead of mentioning many roads, I would like to draw the attention of the Minister to take up (1) Gaglacherra-Rupacherra-Dholai Road, (2) Katlicherra Bokabeel-Dullabcherra Road, (3) Koyah-Latakandi Road, (4) Jankibazar-Kata-khal Road, (5) Bandukmara-Salchapra Road and (6) Kalacherra-Monacherra Road. Here I would like to point out the urgent necessity of constructing the Katlicherra bridge at a

higher level for the reason that it is over-flooded almost every year during the rainy season cutting up connection of vehicular traffic to the extreme South of the Hailakandi Subdivision.

Adjournment

The Assembly was then adjourned till 1-30 P.M., on Friday, the 11th March, 1955.

Shillong:
The 16th September, 1955.

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

AGENTS IN INDIA

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