

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.8

The 12th March, 1955



सत्यमेव जयते

1955

PRINTED AT THE ASSAM GOVERNMENT PRESS
SHILLONG

Price 10 annas.

100

**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 Saturday, the 12th 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 Parlia-
mentary Secretaries and sixty four Members.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

(To which answers were laid on the table)

**Amount of money spent till now in Nowgong Community
Projects and National Extension Blocks**

Mrs. USHA BARTHAUR asked :

19. Will Government be pleased to state the amount spent
up till now in Nowgong Community Projects and National
Extension Blocks ?

20. Will Government be pleased to state—

(a) Total number of Officers in Nowgong Community
Projects and National Extension Blocks, and

(b) Total number of Village Level Workers ?

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Parliamentary Secretary)
replied :

19.—	Block	Amount spent
Bhurbandha—Community Deve-		Rs.3,54,415 upto 28th
lopment Block.		February 1955.
Kathiatoli—N. E. S. Block	...	Rs.1,27,974 upto
		31st January 1955.

20. (a)—Community Development Block ..	22
N. E. S. Block	12
including the P. E. O., other Gazetted staff, Non-gazetted staff and Office Assistants.	
(b)—Community Development Block ...	15
N. E. S. Block	12

**Number of Maternity Home and Maternity and Children
Clinic opened in each Community and National
Extension Block in the State**

Mrs. USHA BARTHAUR asked:

21. Will Government be pleased to state the number of Maternity Home and Maternity and Children Clinic opened in each Community and National Extension Block in the State?

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Parliamentary Secretary) replied:

21.—A consolidated statement is laid on the table.

*Statement showing the number of Maternity Home and Maternity and
Children Clinic opened in each Community Project/Development
Block and N. E. S. Block of this State*

Serial No.	Project/Block	No. of Ma- ternity Homes	No. of Ma- ter- nity Clinics	No. of Child- ren Clinics	Remarks
1	Cachar Community Projects ...	1*	*This was in existence before the community projects works started at Cachar.
2	Darrang Community Projects	Nil	...	...
3	Garo Hills Community Deve- lopment Block.	...	1	...	
4	Golaghat Community Deve- lopment Block.	Nil	..	..
5	Nowgong Community Deve- lopment Block.	1	2	...	
6	North Lakhimpur Community Development Block.	1	1	...	

Serial No.	Project/Block	No. of Maternity Homes	No. of Maternity Clinics	No. of Children Clinics	Remarks
7	Aijal Community Development	1	3	...	
8	Dalu N. E. S. Block	...	Nil	...	
9	Sidli N. E. S. Block	..	1	...	
10	Kohima N. E. S. Block	...	1	...	
11	Rangiya N. E. S. Block	..	Nil	...	
12	Barpeta N. E. S. Block	...	Nil	..	...
13	Dimoria N. E. S. Block	...	Nil	..	..
14	Kathiatoli N. E. S. Block	..	Nil	...	..
15	Tengakhata N. E. S. Block	..	Nil	...	..
16	Dimow N. E. S. Block	..	Nil	..	...
17	Majuli N. E. S. Block	...	Nil	...	...
18	Bhoi Area N. E. S. Block	...	Nil	...	...
19	Ramkrishnanagar N. E. S. Block.	...	Nil	...	...
20	Chakhesang N. E. S. Block	...	Nil	...	...
21	Bokajan N. E. S. Block	...	Nil	...	...
22	Jorhat N. E. S. Block	...	Nil	..	...
23	Goalpara N. E. S. Block	...	Nil	...	...
24	Howraghat N. E. S. Block	...	Nil	...	...
Total		..	6	7	=13

Village Level Workers

Mrs. USHA BARTHAUR asked:

22. Will Government be pleased to state the number of women Village Level Workers so far employed throughout the State for these projects ?

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Parliamentary Secretary) replied :

22.—Nine.

Major Bridge over Kopili

Shri BALIRAM DAS asked :

23. Will the Minister-in-charge of Public Works Department be pleased to refer to the reply given by him to unstarred question No. 378(b) asked by the questioner on the 29th July, 1954 in the Assembly regarding the construction of a major bridge over the Jagi-Bhakatgaon Public Works Department Ferry Ghat and state—

- (a) What are the findings of Assam Road Communication Board ?
- (b) Whether the Assam Road Communication Board recommended the construction of the major bridge over the Kopili near Jagi-Bhakat Gaon ?
- (c) What will be the estimated cost of the bridge and when the work will be started ?

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister) replied :

23. (a)—The meeting of Assam Road Communication Board has not been held after the question was put in the adjourned Budget Session of the Assembly, 1954.

(b)—Does not arise.

(c)—Does not arise.

Senior Magistrate for Golaghat

Shri DEBESWAR RAJKHOWA asked :

24. Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) Whether he is aware of the fact that Golaghat is going without a whole-time First Class Magistrate from a considerable period ?

(b) Whether it is a fact that a very Junior 2nd Class Magistrate is the only whole-time Magistrate at Golaghat for the present ?

(c) Whether Government propose to place a Senior Magistrate with First Class powers immediately at Golaghat?

Shri BISHNURAM MEDHI (Chief Minister) replied :

24. (a)—Besides the Subdivisional Officer and the Munsiff who are first class magistrates there was another whole-time first class magistrate till 6th November 1954 when this whole-time magistrate had to go on leave due to his father's death. At present the Subdivisional Officer is a first class magistrate and the Munsiff who is also a first class magistrate has been allowed by the High Court to do magisterial work in addition to civil work.

(b)—Besides the whole-time Junior 2nd class magistrate there is another part-time 2nd class magistrate in addition to the Subdivisional Officer and the Munsiff magistrate.

(c)—In view of the dearth of officers it will not be possible to place a senior magistrate immediately but attempts will be made to post a senior magistrate with 1st class powers as soon as the next recruitments are made.

Announcement of the result of Election to the Gauhati University Court

I have great pleasure to inform the House that both the Government and Opposition Parties by mutual settlement have made election to the Gauhati University Court uncontested by limiting the number of candidates according to the number of Members to be elected. The following hon. Members are therefore declared elected to the Gauhati University Court :—

1. Mrs. Usha Barthakur.
2. Shri A. Alley.
3. Shri Hem Chandra Hazarika.
4. Shri Ananda Chandra Bezbaruah ; and
5. Shri Hareswar Goswami.

General Discussion on the Budget

Pu. LALMAWIA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, in the Lushai Hills we have a number of rivers some of which are navigable up to a certain extent. But most of these rivers have rapids which are dangerous or impossible for boats to ply unless they are improved. It is expected that the rivers such as Koladyne, Tlawng, Teirei, Phairuang, etc., could be made navigable by improving the rapids. I would request Government to make a survey of these rivers and do the needful to make them navigable.

Now, another thing I want to mention is about trade with Burma and Pakistan. It is essential that Lushai Hills should continue trade relations with Burma and Pakistan. The most desirable thing is to establish free trade with Burma and Pakistan on the Border of Mizo district. Even if free trade is allowed the volume of trade in the border.....

Mr. SPEAKER : Mr. Lalmawia, that is a matter for the Central Government. You can make a request to the Chief Minister to move the Central Government in the matter.

Pu. LALMAWIA : Yes, Sir, because we are having much difficulties in this connection, I would request the Chief Minister to move the Central Government to do something about it. The people are poor and cannot buy much of anything so that the loss to Government in customs duty will not be appreciable. But if free trade is allowed it will greatly relieve the people of Mizo district much of their difficulties and hardships. Some-time after India got independence facilities for exchange of Indian notes with that of Burma was made in the Aijal Treasury, and the trade with Chin Hills was going on. But before the traders could have their Burma notes exchanged with Indian notes, the exchange facilities were withdrawn. The poor traders went down to Calcutta taking their Burma notes with the intention to exchange them with Indian notes in Calcutta, but the Land Customs authorities seized the Burma notes amounting to Rs. 20 thousand saying that the notes were smuggled from Burma. But that was not the case. Government itself allowed continuation of trade between Lushai Hills and Burma and made facilities for exchanging of notes. The money thus seized is still retained by the Customs authorities in Calcutta while the unfortunate traders had to go empty handed and are unable to do any more business. I would request Government to help these men to get back their money in Indian currency notes. In many ways the people of the Lushai Hills

are adversely affected by partition of India and it is high time that Government do something to relieve the burden of the people. The position of Lushai Hills is peculiar. Lushai Hills has a long border with Burma and Pakistan. Like Kashmir it is a meeting place of three sovereign States. The position is therefore, strategically important. For the sake of security and safety of India, Lushai Hills should be strongly fortified. Good roads and airstrips should be built. The people should be made content by improving their economic condition, otherwise, it will always be a spot where danger could be expected.

In my last speech I had mentioned about the importance of making airstrips in the Lushai Hills. I would like to stress again the need for airstrips there. The comparative figure of roads and air transport charges as given in my last speech, made it very clear that the best way of solving and improving the difficult problem of transport is to make airstrips. Airstrip is important not only to solve the transport problem but for administrative and defence purposes also it is essential. The so-called experts who used to come to Lushai Hills to make a survey of the sites of proposed airstrips always think in terms of making an ideal airstrips, but they will never find an ideal site there. A Dakota aircraft can land on a strip having a size of 600×50 yards.

Mr. SPEAKER : Mr. Lalmawia, that is also a matter for the Central Government. You may request the Chief Minister to take up that matter also with the Central Government.

Pu. LALMAWIA : In that case, I would request the Chief Minister to take note of this and to move the Central Government to do something in the matter. However, I want to make some suggestions here. There are several places where such airstrips could be made with little expenditure. But if Government is willing to spend about 10 lakhs of rupees, an airstrip of 1000×100 yards could be made near Lungleh and also near the town of Aijal. Instead of telling the people that the Government will make an airstrip if suitable sites could be found, I would request the Government to face reality boldly and make at least two airstrips at an early date.

If a strip for Dakota is too difficult to make, why not make a smaller size of airstrip for smaller kinds of aircraft like Twin Beechhead or Lockheed, whatever you may call it.

This kind of aircraft can carry a load of 40 to 50 maunds. This type of aircraft can land on a strip of 800×50 yards. So far as I know, the question of employing a Helicopter for carriage of mails and supply must be ruled out, as the Helicopter, even a smaller one, is very costly, and the few trained Pilots demand such a high salary. A small Helicopter costs about Rs.1,50,000 and the salary of a Helicopter Pilot, I presume, will be somewhere at Rs. 2,000 to Rs.3,000 per month.

Mr. SPEAKER : There is one difficulty, Mr. Lalmawia. This falls under item 29 of the Union List. Probably the Members understand that it is a matter pertaining to defence and for defence purpose it may be done, I am sure.

Pu. LALMAWIA : I have dealt at length on the economic and development side of my district. I would like to mention also the housing problem of the Government servants in the Hills. Take Aijal for example. The site of the town is very limited for extension unlike Shillong or some other towns in the Plains districts. The town is already full of houses and shops. The Government expands its departments and more and more people have been recruited to work in Government offices. At this time, it is essential that quarters should be provided to the Government servants. Many clerks and officers have much troubles and inconveniences as they have no quarters. It also hampers the smooth running of their works and affects their efficiency. The few house sites available in Aijal and Lungleh should therefore be allotted for building quarters for Government servants, and the Government to bear the necessary expenses ; otherwise in a few years time there will not remain any site left for the new employees, and they will not find any house to let even at high rent. I believe it may be the same case in other hills also.

Lastly, I would like to request the Government to make it a point to try and popularise Hindi by opening more schools for teaching Hindi as it is going to be the official language of the Government of India. More money should be allotted for the purpose. Brotherhood and unity will be achieved quicker among the citizens of India if we can all speak in Hindi.

In concluding my speech, I like to express my appreciation for the efficiency of the Government of Assam in many respects. I am sure that if only our Government is willing and have pure and self-less heart, with the means at their disposal, they can make a paradise in Assam, and make the home

of the Hills and Plains people fit for habitation. Selfishness is the root of many ills and discontent and love is the remedy. I again thank the Finance Minister for his budget speech, and many of the Government good intentions. I would request the Government to examine our suggestions and take necessary actions accordingly.

Shri A. ALLEY : Mr. Speaker, Sir, last night as I lay on my bed I thought of many things, but on my way this morning I forgot many of them (*loud laughter*). Sir, I also thank the Finance Minister for having given a rather lengthy speech. The hon. Mr. Das of the Opposition has complained that it was a long speech, but I do not complain of a long speech because, I think, the longer he speaks the more loopholes are for us to catch him. In my opinion, the longer the speech the better we get acquainted with facts. If the Finance Minister had presented just a balance sheet showing the income and the deficit, we would have all been complaining. But by giving a speech of this nature, the Finance Minister has afforded us the opportunity of knowing something of the financial position of the State, and therefore we can say what we really want to say.

Sir, I think, I should begin with a story. In the last Budget Session there was a division in the House in regard to certain matter and there was a heated debate. On that very day I brought a gentleman from the rural area to witness the proceedings of the House. There were hot exchanges of words from both sides of the House and just before the division there was a wrestling inside the House. In the afternoon my friend came to ask me what we were doing in the Assembly shouting and whistling—nobody listening to the Speaker. So, I told him "Well, my friend, you do not know, after all we are M. L. As" He said, "Yes, I know that you are M. L. As, what's of that?" "My friend", I said, "M. L. A. means Member of a Lunatic Asylum". To be serious, let us examine the speech of the Finance Minister. We should thank the Government for doing something or at least trying to do something to bring flood under control and thus inspiring the people by trying to prevent not only the recurrence of flood but by so doing Government removes fear from the minds of the people and thus enable them to carry on their normal duties. Let us frankly admit that many things have not been done, but let us also equally frankly admit that great attempts have been made to strengthen the economy of the State. In the attempts to control flood Government became nervous and hurriedly tried to do something to avert recurrence of

last year's floods. The attempts may fail (God forbid) and much money may be spent in vain, but you cannot say that Government did not try to do all that was humanly possible. You cannot say that Government play the flute while Assam is flooded. From what little evidence I gathered from my Friends, perhaps I may be forgiven if I say that it is better to rebuild a new Dibrugarh away from the Brahmaputra. The other day we heard in this House that Brahmaputra should be diverted to Uttar Pradesh from its source. I would not agree to such a course even if that is possible. Assam, without the Brahmaputra, is not fit to be a State. I hereby solemnly predict that some day, some time Brahmaputra will be more than what the Mississippi is to the United States of America, but without their arrogance.

Now, Sir, I come to the Five-Year Plan. Perhaps it is better if I speak about this with reference only to the Autonomous Districts keeping in view in the background, the unity and integrity of India. The strength of India and of Assam will be measured by its weakest spot. The world will judge the development of the country by its most backward areas. Whether it be in the Nilgiri hills, the Punjab, the North East Frontier Agency or the Autonomous District. We must not compare the developments with what was done during the British rule because during that rule there was no developments. The British were interested only for maintenance of law and order and the collection of money. Indeed the word "rich" has been said to be an abbreviation of the phrase "Rob India and come home." Let it be our duty to redeem as quickly as possible the economic wrongs done to us under that rule. We now live in free India, pledged to a welfare State and a democracy wedded to eradicate poverty, disease and illiteracy. I recall with pride the memory of Mahatma Gandhi who taught us that the realisation of duties more than the insistence on rights is real freedom and peace. He said that he learnt it from his illiterate but wise mother that all rights to be deserved and preserved come from a duty well done.

On account of the British policy of segregation, we the hills people, who love equality and democracy, were not prepared like our brethren in the plains for Independence. Our rural areas are completely undeveloped and our forests are mostly burnt out. Nevertheless we are citizens of India and have given unto ourselves a Constitution securing Justice, Liberty and Equality of status and opportunity. The directive

principles of State policy in our Constitution enjoins upon the State to promote with special care the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people, and, in particular, of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, and shall protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation.

The State shall also regard the raising of the level of nutrition and the standard of living of its people and the improvement of public health as among its primary duties.

It may appear, Sir, as wholly irrelevant in a Budget discussion to introduce the provisions of the Constitution, but in my opinion, it has been necessary to do so as the entire concept of the Five-Year Plans seems to be attempts to translate the goals of social and economic policy prescribed in the Constitution into a National Programme based upon assessment of needs and resources. That being so, I do not think a sum of Rs.25 crores which I demanded for the Autonomous Districts during the Governor's address is the rambling of a mad man.

Then there is another point regarding communications in the Autonomous areas. Our Finance Minister has rightly said that communications in the Hills require special attention. But he said that road construction in the Hill areas is a very difficult problem ; there are not enough men available in the Hills who come forward to construct roads in these hilly areas. This is not entirely true. Roads in the Hills are not always very difficult to construct. I know of a road, survey work for which was taken up only in December last. Survey was duly completed and construction work has started in February, and the road is now nearing completion. Sir, I was a member of the Public Accounts Committee for two years. Although I did not speak much there, I kept my eyes open. From the scrutiny of the accounts it appeared to me that every year several lakhs of rupees—sometimes more than Rs.20 lakhs—were allowed to be lapsed and surrendered. Why it is so ? Then I thought within myself how nice it would have been if we can have a separate Public Works Department solely for the purpose of carrying on road construction work in the Autonomous Districts. People of the Hills districts did not visibly react to these things. The reason is perhaps that the backward people of the Autonomous District still do not understand the actual position. It should not be interpreted that Hills people are

quite happy. They do not re-act because they saw in universal discontent an excuse for inaction. But that cannot be for long. There is a scientific law that every action has its re-action. Some people out of uncontrolled passion are prepared to cut their own nose to spite their face. The hon. Mr. Das of the Opposition has spoken something about the right to survive. I therefore respectfully suggest to the Government to open a separate Public Works Department for the autonomous districts. Such a step will go a long way towards solving the problem of under-employment and unemployment also. I am very glad to hear from the Finance Minister that liberal provision has been made for the Hills district. Simple statement of liberal provision will not do. We would like to have an idea what it actually means. In this connection, Sir, I would like to tell you a story. The other day I gave a rupee to my son. My wife, who is also the Finance Minister in my House, said to me, "Why don't you give him annas 2 more we could have gone to a good picture there shown in the town." I also gave annas four to the boy who worked in the house. Then my wife said, "Why do you give him so much money." So I hope I shall not be misunderstood when I demand an explanation as to what 'liberal provision' means.

Then also I have seen in the Budget speech of the Finance Minister at page 7, but before going to page 7 I would like refer to page 5—Umtru Project. This is only a sentimental point. Umtru should be spelt "Umtrew". It does not matter how you pronounce.

Shri RANENDRA MOHON DAS: What is the meaning of it ?

Shri A. ALLEY: Umtrew means good river.

Shri BISHNURAM MEDHI (Chief Minister): How it is spelt ?

Shri A. ALLEY: In place of 'u' at the end of the word, 'ew' should be substituted.

Now, Sir, at page 7 dealing with Article 275 Schemes there is mention about tribal folk dances and folk lores. It would indeed be a good gesture if the Research Officer to be appointed is selected from among the graduates of the autonomous districts. Here in the Khasi Hills a society has been formed for culture and development of literature. I am also a Member of this Society. This Society will seek to establish a Board of study in the University.

Then I come to Relief and Rehabilitation. For some-time past I have been feeling very strongly about this. During the great refugee movement I happened to be in Calcutta and other places—what I find in those places is that all the intelligent and high class Hindus from East Pakistan have evacuated to West Bengal, whereas all the low class people migrated to Assam. What is the reason of this?

Mr. SPEAKER : There is no low class people these days.

Shri A. ALLEY: Yes, there is no low class people. But I mean backward and undeveloped people from the East Pakistan are only coming to Assam. These are the people who will have ultimately be the leaders of the country.

Shri RANENDRA MOHON DAS: It may also be said in another way that all good people do not like to come to Assam.

Shri A. ALLEY: They might have been told not to come to Assam (*Loud laughter*).

I will not take much time on this subject. Now I will speak something about rural development in my own district. In my speech during the debate on the Governor's address I said with reference to my own district that the Rural Development Directorate do not do any work, and same is the case in respect of the Department of Cottage Industries. Perhaps about a month ago a letter was received from the Rural Development Directorate communicating the information that a sum of Rs.1,100 has been allotted for development of cottage industries. On receipt of the letter we selected the persons on merit as to who should get what amount. But ultimately sanction for only Rs.1,000 was received. This has put us in a very false position. This is not a good thing.

There is another point, Sir. I remember on the 7th of May 1954 I wrote to the Chief Minister regarding appointment of agricultural officers in the western areas of our district,—Mairang, Mawiang and other places—mostly represented by Mr. Khongpai. In these areas, Sir, the yield of paddy is only 8 maunds per acre. One feels ashamed to tell other people that the yield of paddy per acre there is only 8 maunds. In that letter I also said that unless agricultural improvement was done a situation might develop which would be worse than the border areas. I understand that the Agriculture Department supported what I had written. During the last Session

in reply to a question in this House, the Chief Minister gave an assurance that the money which had come from the town would be used in that area. I, therefore, confidently hope that Government will do something for that area.

Lastly, Sir, I want to speak a few words about Shillong. Just at the moment there has been a great cry in Shillong—I am crying and everybody is crying—about the exorbitant assessment of taxes by the Municipality. People, specially the poor tribal and backward people, have been taxed beyond means. A man who used to pay a quarterly tax of Rs.15 has now been asked to pay Rs.30 or more.

Mr. SPEAKER: This is an affair of the Municipal Board.

Shri A. ALLEY: I know, Sir, but Government are the final authority. If necessary, they can supersede the Municipality. Government can intervene. It would be too much to ask Government to subsidise, but Government should do something for the rate-payers. A deputation on their behalf will meet the Chief Minister and the Local Self-Government Minister on one of these days and I am sure they will give them a sympathetic hearing. We have been very highly assessed whereas the Marwaries and other rich people have been assessed at much lower rates. Most of us have to pay 100 per cent. more. A man who used to pay Rs.10 can hardly pay Rs.20 now; he could pay if it was increased to Rs.12 or Rs.13.

The second point regarding Shillong is the shifting of the Government High School. If I were a Member of this House I would not have allowed the High School to be situated where it is now. It is just on the road side, very near the bazar and there is no playground. The students do not get any scope to play, with the result that they go to the bazar, loaf about there, go to the cinema, learn bad tricks and experiment on the passers-by. The School should be at a comparatively quieter place, somewhere away from the main road and where there is scope for the children to play. I would, therefore, suggest that the Government High School should be removed from the present site, which can be sold to Marwaries, who will pay a good price for it and make better use of that site. There is a students' field near-about and the school can be very well shifted there.

Thank you, Sir, I have finished.

Shri KARKA CHANDRA DOLEY : মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মাননীয় বিভূমন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে ১৯৫৫-৫৬ চনৰ কাৰণে যিখন বাজেট এই সদনত ডাঙি ধৰিছে আৰু তাত যিবিলাক আঁচনি লৈছে সেই বিলাক আমাৰ বাজ্যৰ উন্নতিৰ কাৰণে যথোপযুক্ত হৈছে। তাৰ উপৰি তেখেতে বাজেট পেচ কৰোতে সদনত দিয়া ভাষণটোত যিখিনি কথা কৈছে সিও সন্তোষজনক। এই কাৰণে মই তেখেতক মোৰ আন্তৰিকতা জ্ঞাপন কৰিছো।

মোৰ বাজেটৰ বিষয়ে বিশেষ কবলগীয়া নাই। মই মাত্ৰ মোৰ সমষ্টিৰ দুঃখ-দৈন্যৰ কথা দুটা মান উনুকিয়াম। আমি জানো যে আমাৰ বাজ্যিক চৰকাৰে অসমৰ উন্নতিৰ কাৰণে অতি কম সময়ৰ ভিতৰতে বহুতো কাম কৰিছে, যদিও জনসাধাৰণে চৰকাৰৰ প্ৰতি অসন্তোষ প্ৰকাশ কৰা দেখা যায়। আমি যেতিয়া ভিতৰৰ গাঁৱলৈ যাওঁ তেতিয়া প্ৰায় এই অসন্তোষৰ কথাকেই শুনো। জনসাধাৰণকে আদি কৰি কৰ্মচাৰী, আনকি এই সদনৰ সদস্য সকলেও এই চৰকাৰৰ ওপৰত অসন্তুষ্ট। অৱশ্যে ইয়াৰ কাৰণ ধৰা টান। মনত হয় ভিতৰত কিবা কেৰোণ নিশ্চয় আছে নহলে ইমান কাম কৰা স্বত্বেও অসন্তুষ্ট হোৱাৰ কাৰণ কি? মই চৰকাৰক অনুৰোধ কৰো যাতে ভিতৰৰ কেৰোণ বিলাক সোনকালে দূৰ কৰে। মোৰ বোধেৰে আমাৰ বাইজে চৰকাৰৰ প্ৰতি হোৱা অসন্তোষৰ কাৰণ প্ৰধানকৈ হল—তেওঁলোকে যেতিয়া কিবা এটা মীমাংসাৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰী কৰ্মচাৰী যেনে, Deputy Commissioner, Subdivisional Officer আদিৰ ওচৰত কোনো দখাস্ত কৰে তেতিয়া এই কৰ্মচাৰী সকলে সময়মতে তেওঁলোকক সেই মীমাংসা কৰি নিদিয়ে। কোনো কোনো ক্ষেত্ৰত দেখা গৈছে একোখন কাগজ তেওঁলোকৰ ওচৰত তিনি বছৰলৈ পৰি আছে। তাৰ কোনো উম্বায়েই নাই। বাইজে চৰকাৰৰ ওপৰত অসন্তুষ্ট হোৱাৰ ইও এটা ঘাই কাৰণ। কামৰ ফলাফলো হয়তো বাইজে নিবিচাৰে। মাত্ৰ তেওঁলোকে বৰ্ত্তমান এইটোকে বিচাৰে যে মীমাংসাটো কিয় সোনকালে নহব ইয়াৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰক জগৰীয়া কৰিছে। এই কাৰণেই তেওঁলোকৰ অনেক টকা লোকে চান হয়। তাৰ পিচত গাঁৱলীয়া বাইজৰ প্ৰধান কথা হল মাটি। গভৰ্ণমেণ্টে মাটি সম্বন্ধে যি এটা নীতি কৰি ৰাখিছে, সেইমতে গাওঁ-ভূঁই বিলাকত মাটিৰ হৰ্তা-কৰ্তা হল মণ্ডল আৰু কানানগু। তেওঁলোকে যি কৰে তাত Sub-Deputy Collector সকলেও সমৰ্থন কৰা প্ৰায় দেখা যায়। যাৰ জীৱিকাৰ একমাত্ৰ পথ হল মাটি—এই মাটিৰ অজুহাত লৈ মণ্ডল, কানানগুয়ে এটা দলৰ বিপক্ষে আন দলৰ পৰা ঘূচ-ঘাচ ৰাই এটাৰ ন্যায্য প্ৰাপ্তিটো আনটোক দিছে। এনেকৈ কিমান মিছা গোলমালৰ সৃষ্টি কৰিছে তাৰ অন্ত নাই। তাৰ প্ৰতিকাৰৰ কাৰণে Deputy Commissioner নাইবা Sub-Deputy Collector বা Subdivisional Officer ৰ ওচৰত হয়তো দখাস্ত দিছে কিন্তু তাৰ খবৰ ৩৪ বছৰৰেও নাপায়। এই মণ্ডল-কানানগু বিলাকৰ ঘূচ খোৱা প্ৰথাৰ বিৰুদ্ধে চৰকাৰে এটা ব্যৱস্থা সোনকালে কৰিব লাগে। Sub-Deputy Collector, Deputy Commissioner, Subdivisional Officer আদিয়ে মণ্ডল-কানানগু সকলক এই কামত সহায় কৰা বুলিয়েই বাইজৰ ধাৰণা। এইবিলাক অচিৰে আতৰ কৰিলেই বাইজে চৰকাৰৰ প্ৰতি দেখুওৱা অসন্তোষৰ ভাৱটো আতৰ হব বুলি মই বিবেচনা কৰো।

বানপানী সম্বন্ধে কওঁ যে মই এই এচেম্বলীলৈ অহাৰ আগতে গোটেই সমষ্টিটো ঘূৰি আহিছো। মোৰ সমষ্টিত, আৰু মাজুলীত, যত বানপানীয়ে আটাইতকৈ বেচি বেয়া কৰিলে, তাৰ অৱস্থা এতিয়াও বৰ শোচনীয় হৈ আছে। তাত মানুহৰ খাবলৈ তাত নাই আৰু পিন্ধিবলৈ কাপোৰ নাই। তেওঁলোকে ১৫-২০ মাইল দূৰৰ পৰা বেচি দাম ভৰি ধান কিনি পেট পূৰণৰ লগীয়াত পৰিছে। স্থানীয় চিড গ্ৰেইন বিষয়াক সন্তীয়া ধানৰ দোকান খোলাৰ কথা কলে আওকানহে কৰে। মাজুলীৰ শালমৰা মৌজাৰ টাকাৰচুক গাওঁ, লাংগাচু গাওঁ, লক্ষীচাপৰি আদি অঞ্চল ধানৰ ভৰাল স্বৰূপ। বানপানী হৈ

যোৱাৰ পিচত এতিয়া সেই ঠাইবোৰ মৰুভূমীত পৰিণত হৈছে। এই অঞ্চললৈ এতিয়ালৈকে কোনো স্থানীয় বিষয়া যোৱা নাই। আৰু ধান-চাউলৰ যোগান ধৰা নাই। আৰু পুনৰ বসতিৰ সাহায্যৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰা নাই।

Mr. SPEAKER : কিমান ধন লাগিব।

Shri KARKA CHANDRA DOLEY : টাকাৰ চুক গাঁৱত প্ৰায় ৩০-৩৫ ঘৰ মানুহ হ'ব, লক্ষীচাপৰীতো প্ৰায় ২০-২৫ ঘৰ মানুহ আৰু লাগীচু গাঁৱত ১৫-১৬ ঘৰ মানুহ। তেওঁলোকক সেই অনুপাতে ধান দিব লাগে। এই অঞ্চলৰ বাইজৰ এতিয়ালৈকে কৃষি-ঋণ দিয়া নাই আৰু মাটি দিবৰ কাৰণেও একো বন্দোবস্ত কৰা নাই। কেইমাহমান আগতে যোৰহাটৰ চাৰকিট ঘৰত মাননীয় বেভিনিউ মিনিষ্টাৰ আৰু যোৰহাটৰ দায়িত্ব থকা লোকসকলৰ সৈতে আলোচনা কৰি এই বিষয়ে সবিশেষ কোৱা হৈছিল; কিন্তু আজিলৈকে তাৰ একো ব্যৱস্থা কৰা দেখা নাই। আগত বাৰিষা আহিছেই আৰু সেই মানুহবোৰৰ কি অৱস্থা হ'ব ভগৱানেহে জানে।

Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister) : এঘৰকো দিয়া নাইনে ?

Shri KARKA CHANDRA DOLEY : যোৰহাটৰ মাজুলী অঞ্চলত নাই দিয়া বুলি জানো। এনেবোৰ কামত স্থানীয় বিষয়া সকলৰ আন্তৰিকতা আৰু একাগ্ৰতাৰ দৰকাৰ। তেওঁলোক গাঁৱলৈ গৈ নিজে অৱস্থাৰ তদন্ত কৰি সেই অনুপাতে সাহায্য দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগে। কিন্তু এতিয়ালৈকে তাত একো কৰা নাই।

উত্তৰ লক্ষীমপুৰৰ অৱস্থাও বৰ শোচনীয়। চকুৱাখানা মৌজাৰ ব্ৰহ্মপুত্ৰ নৈৰ পাৰে বহুত দুৰলৈকে ফুৰিলো। তাতো মানুহৰ অৱস্থা দেখিলে বৰ বেজাৰ লাগে। প্ৰায়বোৰ গুৰিগাঁৱত ৩৫-৪০ ঘৰ আৰু আৰুৰূপৰ মদাৰ গাঁৱত ৫০-৬০ ঘৰ মানুহ আছে, বগৰি-অৱস্থা একেবাৰে কাহিল, বিশেষকৈ আৰুৰূপৰ গাঁৱত ৪০-৪৫ ঘৰ মানুহ আছে। তেওঁলোকৰ ঘৰটোও বানপানীয়ে শেষ কৰিলে। সেই গাঁৱবোৰৰ বাইজৰ কাৰণে এতিয়ালৈকে কোনো ব্যৱস্থা কৰা নাই।

ডিব্ৰুগড়ৰ পাইক মহল মৌজাত প্ৰায় ৭-৮ হেজাৰ মানুহ আছে। প্ৰায় বিলাক মিৰি ভূমিত পৰিণত হৈছে। এই অঞ্চলৰ কথা চৰকাৰে জানেনে নে নেজানে ক'ব নোৱাৰো। ক'ব নোৱাৰে।

Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister) : ডিব্ৰুগড়ৰ কোন অঞ্চলৰ কথা কৈছে ?

Shri KARKA CHANDRA DOLEY : পাইক মহলৰ কথা কৈছো। শোৱণশিবিৰ পাৰৰ মানুহ বিলাকৰ অৱস্থাও একেবাৰে কাহিল, বিশেষকৈ ঘুণাসুতি অঞ্চলৰ অৱস্থা বৰ শোক লগা। এই বিলাক ঠাই এতিয়া বালিময় হৈ আছে। এবছৰৰ আগতে যিবিলাক ঠাইত মানুহৰ বসতি আছিল, এতিয়া তাত আছে কেৱল বালি। সেই অঞ্চলত সস্তীয়া দোকান পাতিবৰ কাৰণে বহুদিনৰ পৰা চেষ্টা কৰা হৈছে; কিন্তু আজিলৈকে হোৱা নাই। আমাৰ হাজৰীকা ডাঙৰীয়াও এই বিষয়ে অশেষ চেষ্টা কৰিছে।

তাৰ পিচত শিক্ষা। মই ভাৰত চৰকাৰক ধন্যবাদ দিছো যে তেওঁলোক ভৈয়ামৰ জনজাতি সকলৰ কাৰণে যথেষ্ট খৰচ বহন কৰিছে। কিন্তু আমাৰ চৰকাৰে জনজাতি সকলৰ কাৰণে বাজেটত বিশেষ একো টকা ধৰা নাই। স্বৰ্গীয় লোকপ্ৰিয় বৰদলৈ ডাঙৰীয়াৰ দিনত যিবিলাক স্তম্ভিকা দিছিল এতিয়া সেইবিলাকো নাইকীয়াহে কৰিছে। মই কব খোজো যে অসমৰ জনজাতি সকলো অসমৰ নাগৰিক গতিকে সেই প্ৰাপ্যৰ পৰা ভৈয়ামৰ জনজাতি সকলক বঞ্চিত কৰাটো কেৱল অনুচিতই হোৱা নাই, অন্যায়ও হৈছে।

জনজাতি সকলৰ উন্নতি কৰিবলৈ হলে যিবিলাক ঠাইত মাইনৰ আৰু হাইস্কুল আছে তাৰ লগতে জনজাতি ছাত্ৰৰ কাৰণে একোটা হোষ্টেল কৰি দিয়া উচিত, বিশেষকৈ উত্তৰ লক্ষীমপুৰত এটা হোষ্টেল কৰি দিয়া উচিত। এই বিষয়ে মই নিজেও মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ক কৈছিলো। তাত এটা মাত্ৰ হোষ্টেল আছে যত ৩০-৩৫ জন ছাত্ৰ থাকিব পাৰে। মোৰ বোধেৰে যিবিলাক স্কুলত জনজাতি ছাত্ৰ থাকে তাত তেওঁলোকৰ থকা-মেলাৰ স্তম্ভিকাৰ কাৰণে একোটা হোষ্টেল কৰি দিয়া উচিত। তেওঁলোকৰ উন্নতিৰ কাৰণে এহেজাৰ বা পাঁচশ টকা স্কল মেৰামতি বা সৰাঞ্জাম বুলি দিয়াতকৈ জনজাতি ছাত্ৰৰ কাৰণে কিছু সবহকৈ টকা দি একোখন হোষ্টেল দিয়াহে উচিত।

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, তাৰ পিচত মই উত্তৰ লক্ষীমপুৰৰ কলেজৰ কথা কও। আমাৰ ৰাজ্যৰ ভিতৰত উত্তৰ লক্ষীমপুৰ মহকুমাটো পিচ পৰা বুলিলেও বঢ়াই কোৱা নহয়। এই ঠাইৰ জনসাধাৰণৰ আৰ্থিক অৱস্থা একেবাৰেই ভাল নহয়। যোৱা ১৯৫০ৰ ভূমিকম্প আৰু তাৰ পিচত বছৰি বছৰি অহা অভূতপূৰ্ব বানপানীৰ প্ৰকোপত পৰি ইয়াৰ বাইজৰ অৱস্থা শোকলগ্না কৰি তুলিছে। কাজেই এই প্ৰপীড়িত মানুহবিলাকৰ লৰা-ছোৱালী বিলাকে অন্য নগৰলৈ আহি কলেজৰ শিক্ষা লবলৈ টান পৰে। সেই কাৰণে ইয়াত যিটো নতুনকৈ কলেজ প্ৰতিষ্ঠিত হৈছে—তাবেই সৰ্বাঙ্গীন উন্নতি কৰি দিয়াটো চৰকাৰৰ উচিত আছিল আৰু বৰ পৰিতাপৰ কথা যে, ইয়াৰ উন্নতিৰ হকে চৰকাৰে বাজেটত ধনৰ ব্যৱস্থা নকৰিলে। আনফালে, ৰাজ্যৰ কেইখন মান প্ৰাইভেট কলেজৰ উন্নতি কল্পে বাজেটত টকা ধৰিছে। মই আশাকৰো, আমাৰ চৰকাৰে অতিকৈ পিচপৰি যোৱা উত্তৰ লক্ষীমপুৰ মহকুমাৰ একোটা মাত্ৰ Intermediate Arts কলেজক সৰ্ব্বতো-প্ৰকাৰে সহায় দি এই অঞ্চলৰ বাইজৰ উপকাৰ কৰিব। অন্য এটা কাৰণো ইয়াত দেখুৱাব পাৰি। সেইটো হৈছে—এই মহকুমা ট্ৰাইবেল প্ৰধান ঠাই। সমতলৰ ট্ৰাইবেল সকলৰ উপৰিও—North-East Frontier Agency ৰ অঁকা, ডফলা আদি পৰ্বতায় জনজাতি সমূহৰ লগত ইয়াৰ গাঁৱ সম্বন্ধ আছে আৰু এই কলেজখন উন্নত কাৰ্য্যদৰ পাবিলে, ইয়াৰ মানুহৰ উপৰিও—সেইবিলাক পৰ্বতীয়া মানুহৰ লৰা-ছোৱালীৰ উচ্চশিক্ষাৰ পথত সহায় হয়।

তাৰ পিচত—Public Works Department ৰ কথা কওঁ। এই বিভাগৰ নিৰ্মাণ কাৰ্য্যত লাখ লাখ টকা বাজেটত ধৰা হৈছে। কাৰ্য্যৰ আচান তুলনাত ইঞ্জিনিয়াৰ, অভাৱচিয়াৰ আদি বিভাগীয় কৰ্মচাৰী সকলৰ সংখ্যা কম। তাৰোপৰি এই বিভাগত—অসমৰ মানুহৰ বাহিৰে বাহিৰা ৰাজ্যৰ মানুহেই বেচি। তাৰ কাৰণ আমাৰ ৰাজ্যৰ মানুহৰ ইঞ্জিনিয়াৰিং শিক্ষা লভিবলৈ এই বকমৰ কোনো উচ্চ শিক্ষাৰ অনুষ্ঠান নাই। সেই কাৰণে শিক্ষা পোৱা মানুহৰ সংখ্যা কম। কৰ্মচাৰীৰ অভাৱতেই এই বিভাগৰ ৰাস্তাঘাটৰ নিৰ্মাণ কাম এই ৰাজ্যত ফলবতী হৈ উঠা নাই।

মই কব খোজা নাই যে উত্তৰ লক্ষীমপুৰত কাম হোৱা নাই। আমাৰ চৰকাৰে যথেষ্ট কাম হাতত লৈছে—এই মহকুমাটো। কিন্তু বিভাগীয় কৰ্মচাৰী সকলৰ সংখ্যাল্পতাৰ কাৰণেই আশানুকৰণ কাম হৈ উঠা নাই।

(*Vioce* আপুনি কথা কওঁতে অলপ ভাবি চিন্তি কলে ভাল হয়।)

সেই কাৰণেই মই কব খুজিছো যে, ৰাজ্যৰ অন্যান্য মহকুমাৰ তুলনাত এই উত্তৰ লক্ষীমপুৰ মহকুমাত কাম কোনো গুণেই কম হোৱা নাই। এই কথা কওঁতে, মই অকল উত্তৰ লক্ষীমপুৰৰ কথাকেই কোৱা নাই—ৰাজ্যৰ আন আন মহকুমাতো এই বিভাগৰ কাম আশানুৰূপ হৈছে বুলি নাভাবো। সেই কাৰণে এই বিভাগত কাম কৰিবলৈ কৰ্মচাৰী সকলৰ শিক্ষাপ্ৰাপ্তিৰ সুযোগ সুবিধা দিবলৈ আমাৰ দেশত ইঞ্জিনিয়াৰিং কলেজ প্ৰতিষ্ঠা কৰা একান্ত কৰ্তব্য। এই বিষয়ত বৰ্তমান বোৰহাটত থকা টেকনিকেল ইনষ্টিটিউতটো চিভিল ইঞ্জিনিয়াৰিং কলেজলৈ অতি সোনকালে ৰূপান্তৰিত কৰিব লাগে আৰু এই কাৰ্য্যত, আমাৰ চৰকাৰৰ খুব বেচি টকা ব্যয় নহব বুলি মই ভাবো—কাৰণ টেকনিকেল ইনষ্টিটিউতটো আমাৰ আছেই, তাকেই খালি বদলি কৰি, কলেজ কৰিব লাগে। মই আশা কৰো আমাৰ চৰকাৰে এই কামত বিশেষ দৃষ্টি দি সোনকালে কাম আৰম্ভ কৰিব।

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মই তাৰ পিচত কব খুজিছো, অধিক জলবিদ্যুত উদ্ভাৱন কেন্দ্ৰৰ প্ৰতিষ্ঠাৰ কথা। “উমট্টো হাইড্ৰো ইলেক্ট্ৰিক জেনেৰেচনৰ” কাম হাতত লোৱা উচিত হৈছে যদিও, মই কব খোজো—উত্তৰ লক্ষীমপুৰৰ কেইখনমান হিমালয়ৰ পৰা ওলোৱা নদীৰ পৰাও জলবিদ্যুত উদ্ভাৱন কৰিব পৰা যায় নেকি তাৰ চাবভেদ কৰা প্ৰয়োজন। এই কেইখন নদী হৈছে—বঙানদী আৰু সোৱণশিৰী। এই বিষয়ে স্বৰ্গীয় লোকপ্ৰিয় বৰদলৈ দেৱে এবাৰ তালৈ চাবলৈও গৈছিল।

তাৰ পিচত খোৱা পানীৰ ব্যৱস্থা। আমাৰ চৰকাৰে কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰৰপৰা বহুতো টকা লৈ তাৰ ব্যয়ৰ আঁচনি বাজেটত ধৰিছে যদিও—সেই পৰিমাণৰ টকাৰে গাৱঁবিলাকত গাৱঁলীয়া ৰাইজৰ পানী যোগানৰ ব্যৱস্থা পৰিপাটি হৈ নুঠিব বুলি মই ভাবো। সেই কাৰণে মই চৰকাৰক অনুৰোধ জনাও যেন দেশৰ মেকদও স্বৰূপ এই গাৱঁলীয়া ৰাইজৰ খোৱা পানীৰ সুবিধাৰ্থে, আৰু অধিক টকা ব্যয় কৰে।

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মই আৰু অলপ কথা কৈয়েই মোৰ বক্তব্য সামৰিম। সেই কথা হৈছে—জনসংখ্যা বন্ধাৰ ব্যৱস্থা। এই ব্যৱস্থাত মাত্ৰ ১০ খন (দহ) হস্পিটেলৰ কথা আছে। এই সংখ্যা জনসংখ্যাৰ তুলনাত অতি কম। এই কমসংখ্যক ঔষধালয় বিলাকে গাৱঁলীয়া মানুহৰ ৰোগ-ব্যাধী হলে অভাৱ-অভিযোগ পুৰাব নোৱাৰে। ইয়াৰে ১২ খন জিলাত, একোখন কৈও নপৰিব। সেই কাৰণে মই কওঁ যে, ইয়াৰ সংখ্যা চৰকাৰে বৃদ্ধি কৰক আৰু অন্ততঃ মহকুমাই প্ৰতি কমকৈও ৩-৪ খনকৈ প্ৰতিবছৰে ঔষধালয় দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰা উচিত। তেতিয়া হলে কিছু কামত লাগিব। ইয়াৰ লগতে মই এইটো কথাও উল্লেখ নকৰি নোৱাৰো যে, কুঠ ৰোগটো আন মানুহতকৈ ট্ৰাইবেল’ মানুহৰ ভিতৰত বেচি। সেই ৰোগৰ চিকিৎসাথেও ‘লেপ্ৰচি হস্পিটেল’ ঠায়ে ঠায়ে খুলি চিকিৎসা কৰাৰ ব্যৱস্থা অতি সোনকালে হাতত লব লাগে। নহলে এই ‘ট্ৰাইবেল’ মানুহ বিলাক অতি সোনকালে ধ্বংসৰ মুখত পৰিব।

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মই ইয়াকে কৈ মোৰ বক্তব্য সামৰিলো।

Raja AJIT NARAYAN DEB of Sidli : Mr. Speaker Sir, I also thank the Finance Minister as a matter of courtesy as others have done. He has in fact taken great labour to present a speech of 43 pages, to the House, giving the details of the Budget and policies he wants to pursue during the next

year. He has given a long list of buildings he is going to construct during this year. Of course he has fortunately spared us the measurements and the weight of the materials that is going to be used. This budget, Sir, like other budgets of other years, is a matter of routine. It does not clearly give us an idea of the real estimate of the income and expenditure. My Friend, Shri Ranendra Mohan Das, has rightly said that the Finance Minister has left out an important item of the budget *viz.*, the debt we have the money we have, borrowed from the Government of India. Mr. Bimala Kanta Bora objected to it. He said that the Finance Minister of Assam was not the Finance Minister of West Bengal, and that there was no question of the Finance Minister of Assam following the footsteps of the Finance Minister of other States in the matter of giving the details of debt. It is true. I agree with him in this respect. But at the same time the Budget is a thing which should be uniform, so far as the procedure of accounting is concerned. Of course different States may have different problems which are to be met by different policies, but so far as the accounts is concerned it should be the same, because 2 *plus* 2 is equal to 4 all over the country. Unfortunately, we do not find in the long and laborious speech of the Finance Minister as to how much we owe to the Government of India. Sir, all the Members of the Government side thanked the Finance Minister for his speech and at the same time they have all criticised the policies of the Government, as none could agree with the Finance Minister, though as a matter of rule they have punctuated the speech with thanks.

Then, Sir, Shri Nilmani Phukan has expressed the same feeling and at the same time he has held out a warning to the Government that it should not be as it is. All the Governmental activities must bear relation to the common man. It is not a budget for the Members of the Assembly but it is a budget for the common man. If we go through the budget and study the budget speech carefully, we shall see that this budget is Socialistic in intent though capitalistic in pattern. It has actually given us a glamorous news that huge amount is going to be spent by Government on house building. These houses actually will create a deeper gulf between the common man and the officers of the Government. (*a voice—not for Rajas*). I mean the new ones who are going to be created.

Sir, there is one important feature in this budget speech. It deserves congratulation for the spirit of optimism which

runs through the whole speech. The beggar policy which appeared in the last year's speech and in the year before last does not appear in the present speech. Now, the question is not the paucity of funds which was the main complaint in this House. Previously we always complained that the Government of India have treated us very badly and we could not develop our various projects and pursue our policy for want of money. But now the position has changed and we are getting enough money from the Government of India. The speech of the Finance Minister proves this. Every now and then he thanks the Government of India for helping us with grants as well as loans and also he expects that in future the Government of India would bear big portion of our expenses. Now, the problem is how to spend the money? We have seen even in previous years when we were in want of funds, we could not spend the money and every year the money lapsed and it had to be surrendered to the Government of India and we have already acquired the bad name of not being able to spend the money allotted to us. Let us take for instance the First Five-Year Plan. A sum of Rs. 43·7 crores was provided for five years. If we have had the targets and a deadline fixed for achieving certain projects, we would not have remained content during this period of five years with huge amount of money still unspent. Probably we would not be able to spend it during the remaining one and a half year and the Minister of Finance said that the money would be spent for various other developmental schemes. I need hardly add here that the schemes will be carried on to the Second Five-Year Plan. This will provide loopholes to the officers of the Government not to complete the work in time. As I said earlier there should be a definite deadline and targets fixed, time-table should be vigorously followed otherwise, the Second Five-Year Plan Schemes will go to the Third Five-Year Plan and so on and we will never be able to complete some of the projects. So I would ask the Government to see that a time-table is fixed and vigorously followed. I would not go so far as to say that this money will be expended only at the time of the elections. It may so happen that Government will not be able to spend this amount in time, then at the last moment they will have to do that and that will definitely reflect discredit on this Government. Sir, the main feature of this budget is the Five-Year Plan and everything depends on this Five-Year Plan. Whatever big books are published, whatever propaganda or speeches are made in favour of the Five-Year Plan, we are yet to see that at the end of the five years the plan has produced the result for which it was meant. So far as National Extension

Service Blocks are concerned, I have personal knowledge ; one of the hon. Members has said the other day that most of the money is consumed for construction of buildings and very little has gone to the benefit of the public. Some agricultural loans are distributed for instance in a certain National Extension Service Block and that I know of about 90 per cent. of the money went to the pockets of the members of the Advisory Board and very little

Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister) : I could not follow him, Sir.

Mr. SPEAKER : He said that 90 per cent. of the money for agricultural loan went to the pockets of the members of the Advisory Board. In which place ?

Raja AJIT NARAYAN DEB of Sidli: In Sidli—Cherang N. E. S. Block.

Shri DHARANIDHAR BASUMATARI: Which Advisory Board, Sir ?

Sriman PRAFULLA GOSWAMI: Whether the hon. Member is a member of that Advisory Board ?

Raja AJIT NARAYAN DEB of Sidli: Yes. I am included, but I did not ask for any money and I did not receive it.

Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister): He was using the words " the money goes to the pockets of the members", Sir.

Sriman PRAFULLA GOSWAMI: He should prove it, Sir. That is highly objectionable.

Shri DHARANIDHAR BASUMATARI: They are not like that, Sir.

Raja AJIT NARAYAN DEB of Sidli: Sir, many of our tribal Friends have complained that very little seems to appear in the speech of the Hon'ble Finance Minister with regard to the welfare of the tribals and also provision of funds excepting one or two sentences. Government should follow a systematic policy with regard to the welfare of the tribals. It is necessary that this Government fix a good amount of money and a systematic scheme for the welfare of the tribal people

as that is their obligation. In order to ameliorate the conditions of the tribal people Government should provide sufficient money for their welfare so that within ten years' span they will be able to come to the standard of the people of the rest of the State. I also did not find any policy of the Government regarding the backward people of Assam. Nothing has been done for the backward people. We do not find whether any appreciable work has been done in localities where the backward people inhabit, or any special amount sanctioned for giving loans to the backward people. It is true that the Government has some sort of policy with regard to the people of the hills. They have a programme of roads and buildings for the hills. Even then, it is somehow strange that our hill brethren are not satisfied with what Government have tried to do. They have been demanding a separate State to-day. As some of our hon. Members said before, our friends in the Naga Hills have boycotted the Government of Assam and did not come to the Assembly to share in the administration.

Sir, the Congress is committed to the policy of the right of self-determination. Due to this policy Pakistan was born and India was divided into two Sovereign States. The colonial policy of the western powers is coming to an end due to implementation of the policy of self-determination by the people. If this policy is recognised by the world as a whole in general, and the Congress Party in particular, I do not know why it should be denied to our hill brethren who are demanding not a sovereign State but an autonomous Hills State within the Union of India. I do not know why our Naga friends should be denied this right of self-determination. In spite of spoon feeding and hot house maintenance by the Government, our self-respecting Hill friends are asking for separate State and they are justified if we really recognise this policy of self-determination. They should be given the right to determine their own future themselves.

Mr. SPEAKER : Does this phrase 'self-determination' also include 'sovereignty' according to you ?

Raja AJIT NARAYAN DEB of Sidli : No, Sir, I do not mean sovereignty, but I mean a separate State. At the same time I want to point out that the Muslim League have got now a sovereign State because the Congress was committed to this principle of self-determination and the majority of the Muslims have got this right to determine their own future themselves.

as to what kind of administration they want to have and what sort of Government they want to form. On this analogy, I do not know why our hill brethren should be denied this right.

Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister): On a point of information, Sir, it is not clear whether my Friend supports the demand of the Nagas for an independent sovereign State? I want him to make this point clear, Sir, because I will have to reply.

Raja AJIT NARAYAN DEB of Sidli : The Nagas are demanding a separate sovereign State according to this right of self-determination, I do not know why this right should be denied to them, if Congress stick to the above principle.

Now, Sir, I want to speak something about the budget on education. It is very encouraging that the amount under the education budget has increased. I am also glad to note that Government intend to establish one Public School in Assam. But let us hope that this Public School will not create a division between one set of students and another. A Public School so far as I can understand, not only gives very good education and good training to the students but at the same time it makes the students a bit luxurious and cut them off from the common man. That is my personal experience of a Public School, Sir.

Mr. SPEAKER : In the U. K. deserving poor students are allowed stipends for reading in a Public School.

Raja AJIT NARAYAN DEB of Sidli : It may be so, but I do not know what shape our Public School will take. The Hon'ble Minister has mentioned about it but he has not given any indication as to what actually he will do about it.

Mr. SPEAKER: All deserving students will be helped.

Raja AJIT NARAYAN DEB of Sidli : That is not clear to me. At the same time I wish that he should not exclude the education of other children who are not fortunate enough to get a seat there.

Shri DHARANIDHAR BASUMATARI: If he wants, I can explain it to him.

Raja AJIT NARAYAN DEB of Sidli : He will have a chance to speak. Sir, hundreds and hundreds of primary schools have sprung up in the State these days without any reference to the capacity and ability of the teachers and the course of instruction to be pursued in these schools. I want to suggest that instead of allowing so many primary schools to grow, there should be model modern schools in which model education should be given by the best of teachers and in order to give them some facilities of a Public School Government should have some mobile club vans. Sir, in Iran they have started mobile clubs in which they carry everything—school implements and implements for sport. The vans move from place to place and give sporting facilities to the poor students in those model schools and give lectures and education through lantern slides, to improve their health, etc., and it has become very popular there. The old adage of 'spare the rod' and 'spoil the child' is no more applicable. We want our students not only to have book knowledge but also to develop their individuality, their health and their brain. So with a view to do that they should come in contact with people from outside and get to know the world better and also improve their health, by getting inspiration from sports and also improve their health by physical exercises. So, I would suggest that Government should take steps to introduce some such kind of mobile sports club which will give the children facilities for sports and education.

Then, Sir, land reforms is another burning question which has been dealt with by some hon. Members of the House. Even at the risk of repetition I want to say a few words with regard to the question. Sir, it is well known that the incentive to cultivators to grow more can only be given by giving them permanent right on the land. All grow more food campaigns will not and cannot be successful if the cultivators have no right over the land they cultivate. It is true that annual leases are not cancelled indiscriminately. But at the same time I have seen most of the cultivators who fled during the last communal riot and found shelter in Pakistan, Government have taken away their lands and the annual leases were cancelled and when they had come back to their homes their lands were not restored to them due to many factors and some times the lands were given to some others.

Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister) : Did they pay the land revenue ?

Raja AJIT NARAYAN DEB of Sidli : Even if they had paid it they would not get back their lands. Sir, I want that this matter should be reconsidered whether annual patta lands should be converted into periodic patta lands.

Sir, some hon. Members have already complained about red-tapism in the administration. Petitioners, after filing their petitions either in Shillong or in their own places have to wait anxiously for months together to get a reply and by the time they get a reply all his plans fall through. I will give an instance of the Rehabilitation Department. In the last November Session of the Assembly I contacted the Minister-in-charge of Rehabilitation and told him about a plot of land on which money had already been spent by the Government and which could be well utilised by settling it with some displaced persons, specially those whose lands had been eroded by the last flood. He asked me to put it down in writing. I did so and also gave him details as to the number of displaced families whose lands were eroded by the Brahmaputra. I pointed out how a place called Kabaitari near Jogighopa which was once surveyed by the Government for establishing a colony, could be utilised for settling with those displaced families. Then, Sir, after a long waiting I got a reply on the 14th February the contents of which runs as follows :

“I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your petition dated the 6th November 1954 and to say that you will be informed in due course of the action taken”.

It is quite clear now how it took so many months to acknowledge the receipt of my letter. The officer under whose signature the reply was despatched had very little to do except to fill in the printed form. This kind of administration should never be allowed in a welfare State like Assam. Petitions for agricultural loans are pending for years. I personally know of cases which are still pending from 1951 in the Secretariat. The people who intended to start large scale cultivation had to change their minds for the reason of such delay on the part of the Government.

I thank the Government for their laudable attempt to extend the Prohibition of liquor to other parts of the State. But before they try to make an experiment on a large scale I should like to give a suggestion. The Prohibition Rules as they are should be accompanied by some measures of propaganda to

prepare the people and to tell them the harmful effects of drinking. We find that some tribal friends drink liquor innocently without knowing its harmful effects and when the Prohibition will be extended to these areas of those people, some such people will surely learn to drink stealthily. So, Sir, the law by itself cannot wipe out the nature and habit of a man unless propaganda and education on that line also follow side by side.

Now, Sir, I would like to speak a few words with regard to land reform of the Government of Assam. Abolition of Zamindari has been an attempt in the way of land reform.....

Mr. SPEAKER: As the Members forming the panel of Chairman are not in their seats now, I have requested Maulavi Faiznur Ali to take my seat.

(At this stage the Speaker vacated the Chair and Maulavi Faiznur Ali occupied it.)

Raja AJIT NARAYAN DEB of Sidli: Sir, two important factors in land reform are supposed to be the abolition of Zamindari and Adhiyars Act. But in my opinion these two steps alone will not be able to reform the land system of Assam. The land system of Assam, as is said by many hon. Members, is administered by the Mandals and Kanangoos. In fact, the whole machinery of the Government is run by Constables, Clerks, Mandals, Kanangoos, etc., etc. Zamindari Abolition Act, as it is, is not supposed to bring about a reform of any kind. As I said before, it is a capitalistic pattern of reform though it is said to be a Socialistic pattern of reform. The tenants will pay the revenue to the Government instead of the Zamindars. He will not get benefit in any way. As far as the Adhiyars' Act is concerned it is completely a dead letter in certain parts of the State. Hardly any people know that there is an Adhiyars' Act. Nobody takes advantage of it. It has rightly been said by some hon. Members here that only the capitalists and landlords are actually taking advantage of this Adhiyars' Act. So, unless the Adhiyars' Act is overhauled and something is done in regard to the Zamindari land no land reform will be possible in the State of Assam.

There is a question of discrimination in the different parts of Assam and for that reason my Friend, Shri Ranendra Mohan Das has made a plea demanding a separate State. Some people of Goalpara District have also submitted representations for a separate State with some parts of West Bengal. I do not know how far that demand will materialise, but there are reasons for such a demand, as Shri Ranendra Mohan Das has said.

I will also give an instance of discrimination. When the Gauripur Raj Estate was taken over by the Court of Wards, I understand, the Deputy Commissioner submitted a suggestion to the Government that so many hands in that Estate were not necessary and as such, some of the present staff could be dismissed or discharged for the sake of good administration. Let us not hope that this Estate is taken over by the Court of Wards for the benefit of the richer section of the people and let us also hope that the existing staff will not be replaced by a new staff from other places in future on some other pretext.

With these words, Sir, I thank the Hon'ble Finance Minister for his labours.

Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister): How has the Member come to know that the people of Goalpara are demanding a separate State ?

Raja AJIT NARAYAN DEB of Sidli : I have said that some memoranda have been submitted to the States Reorganisation Commission for a separate State with some parts of West Bengal, by some people of Goalpara, and that is due to the fact that the people of Goalpara are facing a policy of discrimination from this Government, as is also described by my Friend, Shri Ranendra Mohan Das with regard to Cachar. I say that there is a policy of discrimination in the State and as such, some people of Goalpara are demanding a separate State.

Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister): Sir, is he supporting that movement ?

Raja AJIT NARAYAN DEB of Sidli: I am ready to answer such cross examination at the proper quarters and not here.

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I take my stand to offer my thanks to the Finance Minister for taking so much pains in the preparation of the Budget. He also deserves our thanks for not taking up taxational measures in spite of the fact that the Budget is a deficit one. From the Budget of the previous years it appears that the receipt side shows an increase every year. This is undoubtedly a very good sign and good prospect for the State.

Now my Friends, Mr. Bhattacharyya and Mr. Ranendra Mohan Das have complained of the deficit Budget.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA : I am not complaining for the deficit Budget.

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS : Sir, in a welfare State where development projects are to be carried out every year, there cannot but be a deficit Budget. By deficit Budget if you can improve the economic condition of the people, then deficit Budget will turn out to be a surplus one afterwards. So, I offer my thanks to the Finance Minister for taking up so many new schemes in spite of the Budget being a deficit one.

Sir, on a perusal of the Budget I find that more than 67 per cent. of our income is spent in payment of salaries of Government officers and in giving them other amenities. But in spite of the fact that such a huge amount has been spent, I find there is great dis-satisfaction among the officers. It is because of the fact that the pay scales are highly unequal. Sir, we are moving towards a Socialistic pattern of society. In such a society the disparity between high paid and low paid officers should not be very much. This difference should be removed as far as practicable.

Shri RANENDRA MOHAN DAS: Give some suggestions.

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS: Yes, in that case the salary of the most low paid officer must not be less than Rs.100 and that of the most highly paid Rs. 1,000, per month and that is the preliminary stage ; this is not the final stage.

Recently there has been an agitation going on in the official circle that there should be a revision of the pay scales of some of the officers. I request the Government to appoint a Pay Committee to revise the pay scales of the officers and see that the inequality in pay scales existing at present between the low paid and high paid Government officers is removed. In this connection I also beg to submit some suggestions. Sir, the Sub-Deputy Collectors who are known as 'Hakims' in our villages, their initial pay is Rs.150. In course of performances of their duties and responsibilities imposed upon them, they have got to do very arduous jobs in far away villages where amenities of a comfortable civilised life are almost non-existent.

Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister): Sir, hon. Member is wrong when he says that Sub-Deputy Collectors get only Rs.150 ; in addition to that they get a permanent allowance of Rs.25.

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS: I mention about initial pay. They have been given Rs.25 in addition as house allowance. But their initial pay is Rs. 150. It must not be less than Rs.200.

Secondly, Sir, I would like to mention the case of the Lecturers of the Cotton College.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA: And also of Law College ! (*Laughter.*)

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS: They are only part-time Lecturers. Sir, in the Cotton College 1st Class and 2nd Class M.As. and M.Sc.s. are appointed as Lecturers and they have been given a salary of Rs.175 per month. This is most uncharitable.

Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister): Sir, may I know how many 1st Class M.As. and M.Sc.s. are there in the Cotton College ?

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS: I mentioned that 1st Class and 2nd Class M.As. and M.Sc.s.

Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister): But they are vacation officers.

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS: Yes, there is vacation no doubt. But in their case, on the other hand, there is no privilege leave, but in case of other Government officers, they have got privilege leave, etc. Therefore, Sir, in spite of the fact that 1st and 2nd Class M.As. and M.Sc.s. are appointed as Professors and Lecturers it, is beyond comprehension as to why their pay should be so low, only Rs. 175 per month whereas a graduate Upper Division Assistant has been allowed to draw a salary of Rs. 200 per month. So I submit that their case should also deserve consideration and the Finance Minister will kindly see that their initial pay is increased.

One thing more about the non-Gazetted Forest Officers. These poor officers are to live in jungles but they are deprived of any medical and educational facilities to their children. They have got to manage two establishments—one at home and another at the place of their vacation. They

have thus to bear the expenses of two houses, one for him and another for his children. But with their poor salaries, this becomes a great burden to them. So my request to the Government is to revise their pay scale also and pending revision of their pay scale, they should be given medical facilities. They should also be given more allowances for giving education to their children in schools.

Sir, the other day Shri Bimala Bora pointed out that some relief should be given to the Prohibition Officers. Sir, I am at one with him in respect to his suggestion. My request to the Government is that they will kindly see that they are given an allowance of Rs.13-8-0 as has been given to other Government servants.

Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister) : Sir, they are honorary officers.

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS : Sir, in view of the responsibility and the arduous nature of their work their pay which is Rs. 40 per month is quite inadequate.

Sir, in a Socialistic pattern of society, land reforms and land revenue policy of the Government demand careful attention. With regard to land reforms we find that practically nothing has been done.

This is the eighth year of our Independence, but during this period excepting passing of the Zamindari Abolition Bill and a few amendments of the Adhiars Protection Act and the Tenancy Acts, nothing has been done by this Government. Sir, the Zamindari Abolition Bill is practically a dead Bill and the Adhiars Protection Bill cannot give any relief to the Adhiars ; the provisions of the Bill being such that it cannot give any relief to the tenants. Similar is the case with other Tenancy legislations also. I am glad that Government is bringing an Adhiars Protection Bill and I hope that there should be provisions in that Bill which will give occupancy right to the Adhiars. There should also be a provision that in lieu of kind they may pay in cash. There should also be provision that all the lands from the Adhiars cannot be resumed by the landlords at their sweet will. If such a Bill is passed the Adhiars will get some relief.

Now, Sir, the Planning Commission has directed that tillers should be made owners of the land. But for such a long

period nothing has been done in that direction. The tillers are suffering the tyranny of landlords, intermediaries have not been abolished as yet and tillers have not been made owners of the land. Then, Sir, I am glad that a ceiling on land holding would be fixed. This should be done immediately, but this should be taken as a temporary measure and not a permanent measure, because the ultimate aim of Government should be to make the village community the proprietor of the land. So, if a ceiling is fixed it should be fixed as a temporary measure. In certain States the ceiling has been fixed at 30 acres, but in our State, in my opinion, it should not exceed 20 acres.

Then, Sir, I want to point out certain things about nisf-khiraj lands. There are about 10 lakhs people living in nisf-khiraj lands, but these people have got no record of rights. They can be evicted any time by the landlords; enhanced rent is also realised from them. So, my submission to the Government is that there should be a survey of all nisf-khiraj lands so that the tenants may get a record of rights. If that is done, the tenants cannot be evicted at the sweet will of the landlords, neither can rent be realised from them at enhanced rates.

Then, Sir, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ years ago, I moved a Resolution on the floor of this House regarding a Temple Administration Act. Government assured me then that it would be brought immediately and on that assurance I withdrew my Resolution. But $2\frac{1}{2}$ years have passed since then and nothing has been done in that direction. Only last year an officer has been appointed to study the various tenures of the State. Now, Sir, the progress made by that officer is so slow that I can assure the House that within the coming 20 years no Temple Administration Bill can be brought by this Government. So, I request Government to expedite the matter, to see that the Temple Administration Bill is brought as early as possible. This is the demand of the people, who have voiced it through Press and Platform. Already, Sir, 7 or 8 temples had to be taken over by the Government due to mismanagement of these temples and I am sure Government will have to take possession of all the temples if this Act is not brought immediately.

Sir, unless and until land reform measures are taken up by Government the improvement in the economic condition of the people is impossible. Then, Sir, I want to point out that the Revenue Department of our State is not as efficient

as it should have been. I want to point out some facts before this House. Sir, it is the policy of the Government to cancel annual Pattas if the land remains unoccupied or unutilised. In Uttar Jhalukbari side 71 bighas of annual land belonging to some big landlords are lying unoccupied and full of jungle; it is by the side of the Assam Trunk Road. In spite of petitions filed by the evictees of University land, these annual Pattas have not been cancelled as yet. Sir, in Uttar Jhalukbari also there are more than 70 bighas of waste land. When the people of Pandu side were evicted by the Military in 1941-42, they took shelter in that waste land. Though more than 12 years have passed since then, no annual Pattas have been issued to them. They are living on that land by paying *tauzi bahir* revenue. In spite of repeated petitions filed by them, not even annual pattas have been issued.

Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister): Where is it ?

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS: The name of the village is Sundarbari just by the side of the University land.

Next, Sir, I come to Gauhati town. Just near Gauhati town there are annual Patta lands, say 30 or 50 or 60 bighas belonging to different persons. These lands are lying unoccupied and full of jungles, but still their annual Pattas have not been cancelled. In the last Budget Session I asked certain question regarding this matter and it was replied that the Deputy Commissioner has been directed to enquire into the matter and take steps. But I am sorry, till now, nothing has been done. Again, Sir, I have seen that it is the policy of the Government that if the lands are not in occupation of the landlords or land-owner but if it is in the occupation of somebody else, that annual Patta will be cancelled. But in the case of Kamala Goswami all his annual lands are in occupation of some other persons but nothing has been done to cancel his annual Pattas and to settle the land with the occupiers. These are some of the instances of the various anomalies with regard to Land Revenue administration. I request Government to see that these anomalies are removed and put the things right.

Next I want to say a few words with regard to the relief given to the erosion affected people of Palasbari. I am grateful to the Government for taking immediate steps for rehabilitating these affected people in the matter of giving them lands, but Sir, the gratuitous relief that has been given to them is too meagre and the loan of Rs.300 only for construction of their

houses is quite insufficient. So Sir, I request the Finance Minister to see his way to give more money to these persons for construction of their houses. Sir, their condition is worse than the refugees of East Bengal.

Sir, the people of Palasbari are petty traders. They have submitted petitions for giving them business loans. I request Finance Minister to consider their cases dispassionately and give them the business loans in order that they can carry on their business to maintain themselves and their families. Sir, I have seen with my own eyes the sufferings of these poor people, even small children are engaged in collecting road metals. So I request Government to see that they may be given sufficient money to carry on their small business.

Another thing, Sir, two-thirds of the Palasbari town have been eroded away and now only one-third has been left. Government have taken temporary protection work now. I do not know whether the protection measure will be completed before rains. I wish that the protection measure is completed before the rains. Sir, there is a proposal for a township in Palasbari for rehabilitating the affected people of Palasbari town in that new township. But, Sir, the progress of the work of that new township is really very slow. I request Government to see that the matter is expedited as early as possible. Sir, Palasbari town is the nerve business centre both of South Kamrup and North Kamrup. The suffering of the people will be more from day to day unless the work of the new township is expedited. So I request Government to expedite the work of that new township.

Next, Sir, I want to say a few words with regard to the condition of the peasant ; 80 per cent. of the people of our State are peasants but only 23 lakhs of rupees have been provided for giving them cattle loans. Sir, this sum is quite insufficient in comparison with the number of people. There are hundreds of applicants asking for cattle loans but the necessary loans cannot be given to them as the amount is very small. My submission to the Government is that this amount should not be less than one crore of rupees.....

Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister): Every year ?

Shri RADMIKA RAM DAS: I am concerned with this year and not every year. Unless the condition of the peasants is raised, the prosperity of the State is impossible. So Sir, I submit that the cattle loans should be raised, if we want to improve the economic condition of the people.

Next, Sir, I want to say a few words with regard to the grant to political sufferers. Soldiers in every country are given sufficient money as they have got to fight for the Independence of their countries. In our State also there are a good number of political sufferers. These political sufferers have fought for the Independence of our country. Some have sacrificed their lives, some are disabled and the economic condition of some have been recinded. But, Sir, a small sum of Rs.57,000 only has been provided for giving relief to the political sufferers. I submit, Sir, that a sum of 10 lakhs should be provided to give relief to the political sufferers and their families who have sacrificed everything for the Independence of our country. Sir, the case of the political sufferers should be considered as a special case.....

Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister) : All political sufferers - ?

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS: Political sufferers who have fought for the Independence of our country.

Next, Sir, I want to say something regarding certain significant omission in our Budget, that is about Panchayats. Sir, our Central Government, the All-India Congress Committee and the people as well have demanded that there should be Panchayat Raj. There should be Panchayat in every village. Sir, a large number of Panchayats have been established in some of the villages, but suddenly, last year the establishment of Panchayats was stopped, and this year also I do not find any budget provision for the Panchayats. Sir, I find that the Panchayat Enquiry Committee has submitted a report that there should be a Panchayat in every subdivision. But I do not know why this significant omission regarding Panchayat is in the Budget. Either the established Panchayats should be abolished or there be Panchayats subdivision-wise.

The CHAIRMAN : The hon. Member will please close his speech now.

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS : Next, Sir, I want to speak a few words with regard to the refugees. In case of refugees it is true that Government has done something, but I want to say this much that many petitions of the refugees for loans, etc., are still pending, especially in the office of the Refugee Rehabilitation Officer, Gauhati since 1950 and no action has been taken as yet. Whenever a petition is filed, enquiry

takes more than one year. Now, if this is the state of affairs, the condition of the refugees can be easily imagined. How can their condition be improved if it is done in this way? With regard to medical help, similar is the case. So I submit to the Government that the Government will see that the Refugee Department becomes an efficient one, that the petitions that are pending since 1950 are disposed of speedily.

Now with regard to the 2nd Five Year Plan it has been admitted that it is a people's plan. But we have only got Rs.71 crores for this purpose in our State. For Kamrup District alone we have submitted plans estimated to cost about Rs. 67 crores. We have got about 6,000 crores of rupees for the 2nd Five Year Plan, and out of that we should have at least Rs.271 crores for our State. Merely by saying that we have no technical personnel, etc., will not do. If necessary we must have more technical schools and colleges to have trained and skilled men so that the schemes of 2nd Five Year Plan are implemented, so that there may be improvement and prosperity of our State.

Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister) : Sir, it is not clear to me whether he is supporting or opposing the Government.

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS: I am giving certain suggestions only.

***Sriman PRAFULLA GOSWAMI:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I congratulate the Finance Minister for the budget he has presented before the House. I do not blame him for presenting a deficit budget. There is no harm to have deficit budget, because we want to take enterprise and we must take initiative. We want to create some new social order. If the deficit budget is intended to create such condition, I do not see any harm in getting a deficit budget.

Now coming to the budget, I should like to speak about the rehabilitation of the flood affected people. The policy enunciated by the Finance Minister is very bold, but I must say here that progress of implementation in the districts is very slow. Directives have been issued by the Revenue Minister and Revenue Secretary and we have often found that the Deputy Commissioners, are not moving and they are not taking steps to implement them in order to rehabilitate these people. In a particular case about 100 families of Pagladia, were compelled to remove their houses, but up till

now no steps have been taken by the Sub-Deputy Collector to rehabilitate them. The Deputy Commissioner has not even visited that unfortunate place. We have seen the Deputy Commissioner very often visit Palasbari which is connected with a black-topped road. So in the evening he goes out to that place, which is something like a pleasure trip. So I request the Revenue Minister to take steps so that in the districts these things are done speedily and efficiently. There is provision for compensation in the budget. There is land, instructions are issued by Government but in the district level they are not implemented.

Now coming to the general administration, in 1952 also I spoke about reorganisation of the administration of the administrative machinery. About $2\frac{1}{2}$ years have passed but we find that the general administrative machinery has deteriorated. In the Secretariat and in the Executive Offices the administrative efficiency and integrity have lowered down. The Finance Minister also mentioned that he has taken some steps, but in spite of the steps there is undue delay in disposal of matters. Very often we find that petitions remain unattended. They are not acknowledged, they are not responded to. Of late the standard of administrative machinery has gone low. I do not know much about the other districts. But I know something about my own district. I can cite specific instances. There is no time to mention them here. If necessary, I am prepared with facts to acquaint the Chief Minister or the Finance Minister with them. Why is the administrative efficiency going down? The reason I find is that the Deputy Commissioner and the Secretaries are not supervising the work of their Subordinate Officers and Assistants. Even during the bureaucratic days, the administrative efficiency was higher, because the Heads of the Departments and the Secretaries and the Deputy Commissioners used to supervise the work of their subordinate officers and assistants. They used to train them. Now a days, the Deputy Commissioners and others in charge of the respective Departments do not do so. The result is that there is slackness everywhere. Now a days the person who can approach the dealing Assistants can get his work done quickly. The common men who cannot approach them have to suffer. In the Deputy Commissioner's office people are not getting justice. It is said that justice delayed is justice denied. In many cases the ignorant and poor people have been even deprived of the delayed justice! So it is high time that the Government take steps to reorganise the administrative machinery. We should ask these Deputy Commissioner and Secretaries to supervise the work of their subordinates. Regarding

the question of recruitment of office assistants and other subordinate officers, it seems there is something wrong with the present system. Very often we want so many people for this office or that. It appears once one is appointed, whether he is inefficient, he remains in the service. In former days there was fear in their minds that if they failed to perform their duties properly they might be discharged. But now that fear is no more with them. Even if they do not do their jobs properly they will not be chucked off—they have got this impression, it appears. Then there is the procedure and condition of service which gives them an idea that once by hook or by crook if they can enter in the service, they can at least remain there for 55 years.

There is no right procedure of promotion. The promotion should not be given by means of seniority only. When one is appointed he is to carry on and he is sure to come in the course of promotion. This is not at all fair considering the efficient administration of the country. If the procedure for promotion is laid down there ought to have been efficient administration. But very often we find that some officers have no experience at all but in the matter of promotion they have got a place. We find some typists who took two hours to type a sheet of paper. There are so many clerks in the district offices who could not furnish us with a copy of the proceedings in spite of our request. Formerly there were no clerks and they cannot type those copies and circulate them to the parties concerned. I hope the Deputy Commissioners and the Subdivisional Officers should see that there should be a procedure and if anybody is found neglecting his duties, he should be given proper punishment. I do not blame the poor low paid assistants. I blame the supervising officers. I blame the Deputy Commissioners and the Subdivisional Officers because they have to supervise their work. The British people use to train up the people in this respect. These people are very efficient and nobody has any grudge and the Government will go on (A Voice—In which district ?)

Another point that I want to speak is about the administrative machinery that has been spoken of by some of my Friends. There is a gulf of great difference of pay between the lowest and the highest grades and such difference should be removed. We have decided last year—the Congress has decided to change the administrative set up. Recently we have come to a decision for a Socialistic pattern of society. We have adopted a resolution at Tezpur Political Conference that the difference of pay should go away. So my request to our Finance Minister

is that he should initiate this. Last year he gave some help by giving Rs.5 extra to the low paid employees but that is not sufficient and I request him to see his way this year also. My request is that he should not wait till other States have done or till circulars from Delhi are received. Assam should take a lead in this respect. Of course in 1947-48 we were afraid that probably when the cadre of Indian Civil Service has been abolished, the Indian Administrative Service officers will not be able to run the administration. Now, we have sufficient experience and we can run our administration smoothly. But there is still a vast difference between these highly salaried officers and the low paid officers. I suggest that the whole thing should be changed. The mentality of these Indian Administrative Service officers should also be changed and until and unless that is changed, we cannot run the administration. The Planning Committee has also recommended that to have a successful planning, the main administrative machinery must be changed, re-organised. In this Committee there are also professors appointed and they suggested that the administrative machinery of the Government should be changed. So my request to the Government is to take a lead in this respect. The low paid employees like clerks, police constables warders, compounders and the Middle Vernacular School teachers, etc., may not have any grievances to complain when their salaries will be increased.

Now, coming to Education, I must observe that we are taking decision to implement the basic system of education. I do not know whether our Education Minister is aware or not that its implementation in my district is not done. How many schools were taken as basic schools. There are some teachers for basic training. There are also two teachers who have completed their training but for a period of about 8 or 10 months, the basic system of education is not introduced in the school and the teachers were sitting tight during that period. I would submit that even in my humble way with which I fought I got this school and it will give much help to our children. But for the last 8 months it has not been functioning. I think something is wrong. Probably the school has been looked upon as somebody's concern. It is not the concern of the School Board. It is not the concern of Primary Board. I would like to draw the attention of the Education Minister that he should make a thorough enquiry why these teachers have been sitting tight for 8 months. Then about the text books. There has been discussion about the text books. Last year also in the Assembly the question of text books like

geography, etc., has been discussed. The man who was responsible should be severely dealt with. I do not know if the Education Minister has taken all those facts into consideration and if any drastic steps have been taken against the person in-charge of this state of affairs for negligence or by his own intention not to supply the text book on Geography. We heard nothing about this.

Then there is Basic Education Act but I am sorry to point out that although we discussed in the Select Committee and made such provision for additional Deputy Inspectors of Schools in Subdivisions for the Regional School Boards and the Subdivisional Boards to run efficiently but nothing has happened. In the Budget also we do not find any provision for this. The basic type will go on. Then there is unemployment problem. We must take it as a national problem. We should give high priority to this. It is the concern of everybody and our Finance Minister has also referred in his speech about this and he should not only appeal to the private sector but also the public so that the problem should be solved, and the educated young men can be utilised in a planned manner. In this concern I must observe that Government should empower our people with necessary powers and provide necessary funds. So far as tea planters are concerned, I would like to observe that some of the people who happen to be the sons of the tea planters have been given employment in tea gardens. This should be open to all and anybody from among the tea garden labourers who can compete in the open competition should be allowed to try his chance for the post of Assistant Managers. This sort of thing will help solving the unemployment problem. There are meritorious persons but they have been deprived of the chance of being the Manager or Assistant Manager of Tea Gardens just because they are not sons of the tea planters.

The CHAIRMAN: How much time the hon. Member will take ?

Shriman PRAFULLA GOSWAMI: I will take about ten minutes more, Sir.

Adjournment

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

(After Lunch)

***Shriman PRAFULLA GOSWAMI :** Mr. Chairman, Sir, I was speaking about employment in the private concerns that there should be a system of recruitment through competitive examinations to be done by the Public Service Commission where the management concerned should come as adviser only, but not without advertising or just to satisfy some particular persons by employing the sons of tea planters, etc. That would not solve our problem. Meritorious persons are left out. There are many such meritorious and brilliant people from among the sons of cultivators and labourers. They should not be deprived of these big jobs in these foreign concerns.

Then, Sir, with regard to education I congratulate the Finance Minister that he has made provisions in the budget for expansion of education. I also congratulate our Education Minister for giving us a lead in this matter by establishing a Public School in the State. But, Sir, the condition of Lower Primary Schools is deteriorating. We find in many schools there are no proper equipments; black-boards, maps, etc., are not provided in many Lower Primary Schools. If we want our schools to progress we should provide them with sufficient equipments. Again, we find that the number of schools is increasing but there is no proper supervision. I would request Government that there should be increased number of Sub-Inspectors of Schools so that there may be proper supervision of the Lower Primary and Middle Vernacular Schools.

Another point that I want to bring to the notice of the Government is that in the matter of filling up the executive posts, these posts are filled up by transfers and promotions only. I want that these posts should be advertised and should not be filled up by transfers and promotions only. As I said, they should be advertised through the Public Service Commission as in the case of the Director of Public Instruction and Deputy Director of Public Instruction. Recently these posts were filled up on the recommendation of the Public Service Commission. So, these posts should be advertised and kept open to all cadres so that in the recruitment there may not be discontent among officers of different cadres.

Another matter on which I congratulate the Government is that they are starting a subdivision at Kokrajhar. In this connection, Sir, I want to point out that there is a longfelt want by the people for a subdivision at Nalbari also. People are

saying that in Nalbari we will never have a subdivision so long Medhi and Siddhinath Sarma are there. But I refuse to believe this. As a matter of fact I contradicted such misapprehension in the minds of the people. I know that most of our leaders are very sympathetic with us for having a subdivision at North Gauhati. Our Finance Minister is also very sympathetic with us in this matter. When he came to Nalbari last time he praised the activities of the people and he always expresses sympathy. Therefore, I particularly appeal to these three personnel to examine this question and start a subdivision at Nalbari, Nowgong and other places too, if necessary.

Then, Sir, about scholarships to the political sufferers' sons. There was a provision of Rs. 10,000 for scholarships under this head, but the scholarships were distributed in such a way that most of the students get it only for 3 or 4 months. If this amount is really meant for scholarship to the political sufferers' sons, it should be given for the whole year and not only for three or four months only, otherwise it is not a scholarship at all. Instead of giving the money in the name of scholarship you can give it from the discretionary fund. My contention is that these scholarships should be made tenable for the whole year so that the sons of the political sufferers really get the benefit. If you are satisfied with the progress of the students you should give the scholarship for the whole year. It should not be a mockery in the name of scholarship to the political sufferers' sons.

Another thing is about the Public Works Department. There are many buildings constructed in the same old type. I am not an expert and I do not mean to criticise about the reinforced cement concrete buildings, etc., but I want to point out about the buildings built with C. I. sheets, etc. I find that in many places the old type of buildings is still going on. The Executive Engineers and other officers of this Department do not use their imagination or commonsense in building the houses. Recently a building was constructed at Nalbari and C. I. sheets worth about 12 thousands of rupees were used. But the Executive Engineer, as I have already said, did not use his imagination with the result that the house was built in the same old type and there is darkness inside. There are also other buildings: for example the Sub-Deputy Collectors' office at Rangiya. The windows of this building are only 3½ feet high and it was built in the old type. Nobody cares to change the type. When we build our own houses we

use our imagination, and when the Executive Engineer builds his own house, he will use his imagination ; but when it concerns Government buildings we find they are being built in the old type of 1887, or even of earlier date. So I would request our Public Works Department Minister to instruct his officers to use their imagination and commonsense in constructing Government buildings.

Then, Sir, another point is about water supply in the rural areas. There is provision for rural water supply in every village last year and this year also. Last year there was a little amount and the scheme was carried out through the Development Board but afterwards we find that only 30 or 40 wells have been dug. I request Government to look into this matter also.

Another thing, Sir, I want to cite some specific instances because the Finance Minister when giving his reply will say that I did not give any specific instance in my speech. So I am giving him some specific instances as to what happened during the last flood in my area. The Mondal was entrusted for distribution of rice to the affected areas. He distributed the same for some 20 or 25 days. But when we went to these people after some time along with the Congress President, we were told that the Mondals did not distribute the whole quantity of rice. When we collected sufficient information the next morning the Mondal came to us and he also admitted that 3 maunds of rice were not distributed. When the Mondal admitted like this I met the Sub-Deputy Collector on the complaint made by the President of the Mouza Congress Committee, the Mouzadar and the Local Board Members and handing over the petition of complaint to him made the request to enquire about the complaint against the said Mondal. He assured me that he would make the enquiry. Generally our Ministers advised that such complaints should be made to the local officers for prompt action. So I lodged complaint with the Sub-Deputy Collector. But, Sir, after waiting for a month I went to the Sub-Deputy Collector again who told me that he sent the complaint to be enquired by the Kanongoo. He also took another month. Just after two months I met the Deputy Commissioner with another written complaint and I was glad that the Deputy Commissioner promised immediate action in the matter as he thought it was an urgent matter. He said that he would at once call for a report from the Sub-Deputy Collector and if the Mondal was found guilty he wanted to suspend him and

then dismiss him ultimately. But, Sir, till after one month from the time of my meeting the Deputy Commissioner nothing happened. When I went to Nalbari, the people asked me what had happened in the matter. Again after one month I went to the Deputy Commissioner who said that he was waiting for a reply from the Sub-Deputy Collector and as soon as the report reached him he would take immediate action. Thus two months have elapsed—January and February—but nothing has happened. When I again went to Nalbari, people complained to me that the said Mondal who misappropriated the rice was going on merrily and no action has been taken against him. This is the state of affairs. If I see the Deputy Commissioner again, he will perhaps say that for want of evidence nothing could be done and the matter had to be dropped.

Shri PRATAP CHANDRA SARMA: Sir, I have stood up in the afternoon of the third day of the budget discussion when most of the points have already been discussed. So I would only take up one or two points.

But, Sir, before going to the budget discussion, I want to speak a few words on the statement made by a Friend of ours on the floor of this House to-day, that is regarding the support given to the Naga Independence Movement. Sir, this is a statement which cannot be tolerated by any right thinking man. We know when the Britishers conquered India, they created a class of people known as Rajas and Zamindars for their administrative convenience and with the intention of suppressing the urge for freedom of our nation. Not all, but some of these dignitaries not only lent their active support to suppress our national movements but took special delight in brushing the boots and licking the feet of their British masters. These wretched people had no occasion to develop any sense of patriotism and it seems the lives of these traitors are not yet extinct. It is beyond my comprehension how a man of the status of Raja Ajit Narayan Deb could make a statement supporting the Naga Independence Movement which will positively lead to the dismemberment of Mother India. It has broken my heart and I strongly oppose this statement. Further I say this is a statement which has brought disgrace to this House.

Now, Sir, I go to the budget discussion. I heard the Finance Minister during his budget speech with great attention. There are certain redeeming features in the budget. One point that has struck me, and it has already been discussed by

some other Members as well, is the stability and steady rise of the land revenue income and the agricultural income-tax. From the budget speech of our Chief Minister in the year 1948-49 we get it that in the year 1947 our land revenue income was 1 crore and 60 thousand and this year's budget figure is Rs.2,22,80,000. In the year 1947 the agricultural income-tax was only Rs.56 lakhs and now it has gone up to Rs.1,30,50,000. This is very encouraging indeed. This shows the prosperity of our common men in the State. During the last two or three years we have adopted various measures by which we have taxed the rich and these taxations have brought to our exchequer lakhs of rupees. But this procedure will not help us to solve our financial problems I am sure, unless we can improve the financial position of our agriculturists and increase their capacity to pay more taxes. I think, the campaign of our Government to improve the lot of our common man has succeeded to a great extent as is amply reflected in the increase of our income under the two major heads, I have already referred to.

Coming to the basic revenue income of the State, we find that in the year 1947 the basic revenue income of our State was Rs.580 lakhs and within the last eight years it has gone up to Rs.19 crores. It is also really very encouraging. This shows the stability of our income. From this, I infer, that we will be able to go on merrily with the implementation of our development schemes. But, Sir, I am sorry that I heard a different tone from our Finance Minister. In his speech he stated that implementation of our First-Five Year Plan and the Road development schemes have been to a great extent retarded. The reasons given therefor is not paucity of funds but curiously enough it is lack of human materials. He further stated that without good administrators, educationists, scientists and experts, no good Government and well planned development will be possible in our State. Then, Sir, our development schemes will remain largely unfulfilled if we give less emphasis on the development of proper human beings. In other words, we may say that the future of Assam depends on the future of education in our State. But I am sorry to say that in this basic and most vital point the Finance Minister throws little light.

In a radio-broadcast made by our Education Minister he stated that our youth is the cream of our society and forms the real wealth of our nation. He further pleaded for re-orientation of our ideals and policy of education. Now, Sir, let us

see in what way our education policy has been re-oriented. I take the case of our colleges first and this will give us the picture of the whole educational policy. Sir, the insatiable urge for education of our people has led to the establishment of 22 non-Government Colleges in our State. Even peasants and widows came forward and played prominent parts in this field of education. The Barpeta College was actually started with the funds donated by the widow of late Madhab Chandra Das. In these 22 colleges about 9,000 of our boys and girls are getting their education and they have become, so to say, the homes of our intellectual achievement and adventure. Now, Sir, let us see what our Government has done for the improvement and proper maintenance of these cultural homes of ours. I now come to the figures and I will let them speak for themselves. In the present year which is going to expire very shortly, the grant given to the non-Government colleges was Rs. 3,42,900 and for the next year Rs. 3,87,600 have been provided for these institutions. This is all that has been provided for their maintenance. There was a discussion regarding more grants to the non-Government Colleges in the last session of the Assembly and after that an amount of Rs. 75,000 has been set apart for buildings, furniture and equipments. Thus the total figure comes to Rs. 4,62,600. I am giving these figures with a certain idea. My idea is to compare them with some other grants provided under some other heads. The total amount granted for all the 22 non-Government Colleges is exactly less by Rs. 21,300 than the total amount granted by Government for cattle breeding operations and maintenance of four cattle farms of our State. Now let us see what is the amount granted for the mental food and intellectual development of our students of non-Government colleges in the shape of library and common-room facilities. That grant is only Rs. 3,600. But a grant of Rs. 4,800 has been provided for hay-making. I do not grudge this amount. Our dumb cattle must have their food and we must make hay under the brilliant sun-shine which we get in abundance in Assam. But what I want to show, Sir, is that the grant allotted for hay-making is much more than what has been granted for the mental food of the 9,000 college students of the 22 non-Government colleges. Sir, this paltry amount of Rs. 4,62,000 is all the sum that has been set apart out of the 19 crores of rupees for construction of well-equipped college buildings and providing better educational facilities in order to create good administrators, educationists, scientists and experts without whom as stated by our Finance Minister no good Government and planned development is possible. With this very amount,

Sir, the Education Minister shall have to reorient his educational policy and build up the youth of the country who, according to him, is the cream of the society and real wealth of our nation. Sir, let me deal with this very point from another angle of vision. We are expecting to create a new society, a society based on Socialistic pattern. I have already told you, Sir, that we have 22 non-Government colleges in our State and the number of students reading in those colleges will be more than 9,000 and we have only one Government College where we have only about 1,400 students. It has been so budgeted that the 22 non-Government colleges with 9,000 students will get Rs.4,62,600 while a provision of Rs.6,59,700 has been made for the only Government college with 1,400 students. I shudder to accept it as the Socialistic way of distributing public funds. This is the result of the sample survey on a most important field of education. It is really astounding, but all the same it is a present from the Finance Minister. With a sad heart and with all the humility I can command, I present it back to the Finance Minister. It is his baby and I place it on his lap. Let him rear it up with care and caution. This picture of the future of our higher education is really staggering. It pains my mind and troubles my heart and I cannot accept it as a matter of grace for our Government. This is the plague-spot in the budget which is otherwise healthy.

Sir, it is said that a Government is judged by the way it takes care of its children. And Mahatma Gandhi went a step forward. He used to say that a Government has no right to exist if it does not take proper care of the students and children. Now, Sir, in the name of the Father of the Nation, I appeal to the Government to be more generous to our rising generation and build up the edifice of the higher education of our country on a sound and scientific basis.

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

Shri GHANA KANTA GOGAI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to speak a few words on the budget presented by our hon. Finance Minister whose speech I did not have the privilege to hear.

As a Member from Dibrugarh I first start with the protection schemes that is being undertaken for protection of the town from erosion. The progress that has been made so far is very negligible and the quantum of work done is also equally small. It makes us very much apprehensive as to whether the

scheme is going to be completed before the monsoon and the floods set in. We have seen thousands of 'sal' posts collected on the river side, and we find that only a few of the posts have been driven to the river bed till to-day. If the progress of driving the posts remains as slow as it is now, I am afraid, it will take years before all the posts can be driven into the river bed, and the town is made immune to erosion and floods. This is the state of affairs which makes us very much sceptic about the efficiency of officers and also the execution of the work. The people of Dibrugarh entertain grave doubt that this town is doomed, and erosion and floods will overtake the town with greater fury and with greater loss of property, and peace and security of the people will be still more endangered than in the previous years. This is indeed a very gloomy picture. But when I bring this to the notice of the Government, I do so with the hope that the Government will see that the progress of the work is accelerated, and at least this pole driving business is done at a quicker pace. Sir, these posts have been brought from great distances at an enormous cost, and it is high time to see that they are made good use of.

Next I want to refer to the condition of tea labour. Sir, the condition of these tea labourers are better now as they are given minimum wages. One great advantage of these tea labourers is that they are living at present without any contact with the outside world ; they are still continuing a sort of segregated existence knowing nothing of the people outside. Sir, by the sweat of their brows of these tea labourers, both the State Government as well as the Government at the Centre earn quite a lot of money by way of taxes and duties. But the lives of the people in the tea gardens, who are the citizens of the country, are so dull and dreary that it beggars description. These people have been forced to live inside the tea gardens without any outside contact. This has become so because of the unbending attitude of the tea garden authorities who try their best to shut the door of the garden to outsiders. Sir, provision should therefore be immediately made so that there may be unfettered movement of people from outside to enter into the gardens wherever it is suitable for them. This is possible for the tea garden authorities because the labourers are illiterate and ignorant. I therefore suggest to Government to make it possible for persons from outside the tea gardens to enter into these gardens. At present only I.N.T.U.C. people have free excess to tea gardens. But this facility should also be thrown open to other social workers,

Sir, previously we heard about unemployment amongst educated young men. But now-a-days we find this problem raising its ugly heads in the peasant sector also. As a result of the repeated floods and erosion since after the great earthquake, a large number of people have lost not only their hearths and homes but also their valuable lands. Lands have either been washed away because of erosion or buried under silts and sands. Sir, most of these peasant families falling a prey to the ravages of floods and erosion depend largely on agriculture. But many of these people have not been rehabilitated. In some cases lands requisitioned for allotting to the flood and erosion-affected people have been settled not with the people who are really affected, but to some undeserving persons who have lost nothing. On the other hand, Governmental machinery is so slow that it takes two to three years in the matter of allotment of requisitioned lands to affected people. A large scale land encroachment has been going on in many places. Not only lands allotted to flood affected people have been encroached but Government lands also in many places have been occupied unauthorised. Even refugees from East Bengal have made unauthorised occupation of V. G. Rs. Though such large-scale unauthorised occupation of lands is going on, Government machinery is found either very slow or inactive. If this state of things is allowed to go on unchecked, I am afraid, Government will have to face serious disturbances and trouble in the matter of ejecting these encroachers. In this connection I agree with my Friend, Shriman Prafulla Goswami when he said that either Government machinery is badly defective or inefficient.

Again, Sir, in the matter of disposal of revenue appeals inordinate delay is found to occur. I want to cite a concrete case. Proceedings were drawn against one Shri Rames Chandra Gogai, who is a Mandal. He was suspended from his service about three years ago. He was tried and the trying Magistrate awarded his judgment for re-instating him and this Mandal is remaining yet under suspension.

Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister): What is the name of the Mandal ?

Shri GHANA KANTA GOGAI: His name is Rames Chandra Gogai, and his case was represented to the hon. Revenue Minister, Shri Bora long ago, and his case still remains undecided.

Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister) : Which Circle ?

Shri GHANA KANTA GOGAI: Naharkatia Circle.

In regard to the disposal of excise appeals, I shall just refer to one instance which will amply illustrate my contention that there is great slackness in the disposal of these appeals. There was an appeal against the settlement of the Doom Dooma country liquor shop, the lessee having appealed before the Revenue Tribunal. The appeal remained undecided till the end of the year and new settlement of the shop was given ! But the appeal still remained undisposed. What can be more illustrative of the utter slackness in the disposal of excise appeals ?

Now, Sir, with regard to the flood-affected people of the North Bank, especially of Paik-Mahal, most of them have not got any land for rehabilitation. Only some land in the Mas-khowa Mouza in a place called Bengenagora was given to the flood-affected Miri people. That being wholly inadequate, these people are migrating northwards towards Sissi and Dhemaji and are settling wherever they can, mostly in the Patta lands of other people. This has led to a chaotic condition. The people who are owners of the land are just tolerating this unauthorised occupation just because they feel that these people are victims of flood and earthquake. Sir, this state of affairs should not be allowed to continue and land must be found out for their proper rehabilitation.

With regard to the Education Budget, I have gone through all the provisions but I do not find that a single rupee has been provided for granting aid to the private venture high schools. There is provision for many educational institutions, for making new boarding houses, granting more aid to the already aided institutions, but not a single pie has been provided for these venture high schools. Sir, there are many areas which are inhabited by backward people where the people themselves have started high schools. They have been praying to Government for aid. I thought that at least this year some provision would be made for giving aid to such institutions, but to my utter disappointment not a single rupee has been provided. I draw the pointed attention of the Education Minister to this fact. Dibrugarh is a backward place from the point of view of education. In many areas, such as Dhemaji, Lengeri, etc., people have established high schools and are running them and they are expecting to receive Government aid from year to year. But absolutely no provision has been made. This is a matter of deep disappointment.

Now, Sir, Government have come forward to start a public school for boys who will be trained to become efficient administrators. I do not know what manner of students will be admitted there and from what institutions? We know, Sir, that Government are in favour of basic education. I want to know whether the students from basic schools will get admission in the Public School and given training to be efficient administrators. I think, Sir, some differential treatment is proposed to be meted out to the children of the people of the State, which is going to be a classless and casteless one. There is something very wrong in the angle of approach of our Government.

With these few words, I close my speech.

Mrs. USHA BARTHA KUR : মাননীয় চেয়াৰমেন মহোদয়, মাননীয় বিত্তমন্ত্রী ডাঙৰীয়াই ঘাটি পৰা হলেও যিখন বাজেট দাঙি ধৰিলে তাত দেশ গঠনৰ কাৰণে যি হিচাবে অথবা প্ৰয়োজন তাৰ ব্যৱস্থা থকা দেখি মই তেখেতৰ শলাগ লৈছো। পঞ্চ-বাৰ্ষিকী পৰিকল্পনাৰ ভিতৰেদি যিবিলাক কাম হৈছে আৰু গাঁৱৰ ভিতৰত যিবিলাক কাম হৈছে আৰু মানুহ বিলাকে যিদৰে প্ৰেৰণাৰে সৈতে কাম কৰি আহিছে তাক দোখ সন্তোষ পাইছো। কিন্তু যিখিনি টকা আমি পঞ্চ-বাৰ্ষিকী পৰিকল্পনাৰ ভিতৰেদি পাইছো— সেই টকাৰ অনুপাতে কাম যে খৰ হোৱা নাই সেইটোও অস্বীকাৰ কৰিব নোৱাৰি। কামৰ গতি খৰ কৰিবলৈ হলে সকলো বাইজে সমান ভাবে সহযোগিতাবে কামত অংশ গ্ৰহণ কৰিব লাগিব। নদী নিয়ন্ত্ৰণৰ কাম যিদৰে হব লাগে বুলি আশা কৰিছিলো সেই দৰে হোৱা নাই। নদী নিয়ন্ত্ৰণৰ কাম ধীৰ গতিত চলিলে আমাৰ দেশৰ যোগাযোগত ভীষণ দুৰ্য্যোগ ঘটি থাকিব। কাৰণ বেল পথেই আমাৰ অসমৰ একমাত্ৰ বস্তু-বাহানৰ আদান প্ৰদানৰ উপায়। সেই কাৰণে অতি সোনকালে নদী নিয়ন্ত্ৰণৰ কাম সম্পূৰ্ণ কৰিবলৈ যত্ন কৰা উচিত আৰু তাকে কৰোতে পৰিবহণ ভাগটোলৈ বিশেষ লক্ষ্য বখা উচিত।

পঞ্চ-বাৰ্ষিকী পৰিকল্পনাৰ আঁচনি সমূহৰ ভিতৰেদি প্ৰজেক্ট সমূহৰ গাঁও-ভঁই বিলাকত যেনে ভাৱে চলিছে সিও মন কৰিবলগা। আমাৰ ৫,৭০০ গাঁও লৈ ১৭.৫ লাখ লোক সামৰি এই প্ৰজেক্ট সমূহে কাম কৰিছে বুলি আমি জানিব পাৰিছো। যদিও তাত বাইজে উৎসাহ প্ৰেৰণাৰে সৈতে কাম কৰিছে, বাস্তা, পানী আৰু হাস্পাতালৰ অভাৱত বহু ঠাইত জীয়াতু ভোগাৰ দৃষ্টান্ত বিৰল নহয়। অৱশ্যে ১৪ লাখ টকা এইবাৰ পানী যোগানৰ শিতানত বখাত এই শাস্তিৰ ওৰ পৰিব বুলি আশা কৰিছো। বিভাগীয় কৰ্তৃপক্ষই একে বাবে পানীৰ অভাৱ হৈ থকা ঠাইত অৰিলয়ে পানীৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব বুলি আশা কৰিলো।

চৰকাৰে ৰাষ্ট্ৰীয় সমাজ সম্প্ৰসাৰণ বোৰ্ডৰ যোগেদি আমাৰ ভিতৰৰ গাঁও সমূহৰ মাতৃ সকলৰ আৰু শিশু সকলৰ সৰ্বস্বাস্থ্য উন্নতি সাধনৰ কাৰণে ১৭ টা প্ৰজেক্ট আগ বঢ়াইছে। যদিও এয়ে আমাৰ কাৰণে যথেষ্ট নহব। সেই কাৰণে দ্বিতীয় পঞ্চ-বাৰ্ষিকী পৰিকল্পনাত এনে ধৰণৰ প্ৰজেক্ট যাতে প্ৰতি মৌজাতে অন্ততঃ একোটাটকৈ পৰে তাৰ কামৰূপৰ বৰমা আৰু বজালীত গোৱালপাৰাৰ চাপৰত, কাছাৰৰ বিক্ৰমপুৰত, নগা পাহাৰৰ কহিমাত, লক্ষীমপুৰৰ তিনচুকীয়াত, দৰঙৰ বিহালীত আৰু নগাঁৱৰ ছলছলীত শিশু-শিক্ষা আৰু স্বাস্থ্য-বিজ্ঞান শিক্ষা আঁচনি লৈ প্ৰত্যেক প্ৰজেক্টত ২০ হাজাৰ জনসংখ্যাৰ মাজত কাম কৰিব লাগিছে। শুনি আনন্দ পাইছো যে যোৱা বছৰ ১৭ টা প্ৰজেক্টৰ ভিতৰত ৮

প্ৰজেক্ট কাম হৈছিল, কিন্তু সিদিনা গাবোপাহাড়ত আৰু এটি প্ৰজেক্ট মুকলি কৰা হৈছে বুলি শুনি আনন্দ পাইছে। এই দুই তিনি মাহৰ ভিতৰতে আৰু চটা প্ৰজেক্ট মুকলি কৰিবলৈ ঠিক কৰা হৈছে। প্ৰজেক্ট সমূহৰ দায়িত্ব যিমান দূৰ সম্ভৱ হয় মহিলা সকলৰ ওপৰত আৰোপ কৰিবলৈ কেন্দ্ৰীয় সম্প্ৰসাৰণ বোৰ্ডে আদেশ দিছে কিন্তু প্ৰশিক্ষণ শিক্ষা লাভ কৰা মহিলাৰ অভাৱত এই প্ৰজেক্ট বোৰৰ কাম যিমান খৰ গতিত আগ বাঢ়িব লাগিছিল সিমান আগ বাঢ়িব পৰা নাই। প্ৰত্যেকটো প্ৰজেক্টতে স্বাস্থ্যবিজ্ঞানৰ শিক্ষা দিবলৈ আচনি কৰা হৈছে। গতিকে গ্ৰামসেবীকাসকলৰ প্ৰকৃত শিক্ষাৰ কাৰণে একোটা প্ৰশিক্ষন কেন্দ্ৰৰ নিতান্ত আৱশ্যক। কাৰণ আমাৰ শিক্ষাপ্ৰাপ্ত গ্ৰামসেবীকাৰ ভৱিষ্যতৰ অভাৱ। এইক্ষেত্ৰত কেৱল ছলছলি প্ৰজেক্ট নগাঁও বেড ক্ৰচৰ সৌজন্যত শিক্ষালাভ কৰা ছোৱালীসকলক নিয়োগ কৰাৰ সন্যোগ পোৱাত আশাতীতৰূপে এই মন্তৱজনক কামটোত আগবাঢ়িব পৰা হৈছে। মাননীয় বিত্তমন্ত্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়াই এই গুৰুত্বপূৰ্ণ বিষয়টোলৈ লক্ষ্য কৰি চৰকাৰৰ তৰফৰ পৰা এটি গ্ৰাম সেবীকাকেন্দ্ৰ অসমৰ এখন সুবিধাজনক ঠাইত খুলি গাঁও সংগঠনৰ কাৰণে উপযুক্ত সেবীকাসকলক শিক্ষাদান কৰিবলৈ ব্যৱস্থা ৰাখিব বুলি আশা কৰিলো।

বৰ্তমান আঠটা প্ৰজেক্টৰ ভিতৰত ছলছলি প্ৰজেক্টতে আশাতীত ফল হৈছে। এই প্ৰসঙ্গতে মই কবলৈ বাধ্য হৈছো যে ছলছলীত ভেলেউগুৰি মৌজাৰ বাইজ সকলো প্ৰজেক্টৰ কৃতকাৰ্য্যতাৰ কাৰণে যিপৰিমাণে শ্ৰমদান কৰিছে সিও মন কৰিব লগীয়া কথা। সেই বাইজ সকলে অতি কম সময়ৰ ভিতৰতে এই প্ৰজেক্টৰ কাম আগবঢ়াই নিয়াৰ উপৰিও ২১ বিঘা মাটি আৰু ২১ টি ঘৰৰ মূল্য প্ৰায় ২৫,০০০ টকা বাইজৰ তৰফৰ পৰা আগ বঢ়াইছে। মই আশাকৰো যি প্ৰজেক্টে বাইজৰ মাজত ইমান অনুপ্ৰেৰণা, যোগাইছে সেই প্ৰজেক্টত চৰকাৰৰ পক্ষৰ পৰাও সেই পৰিমাণে মঞ্জুৰী আগবঢ়াই বাইজক সহানুভূতি দেখুৱাই বাইজক আগবাঢ়ি যোৱাৰ সুবিধা দিলে ই আদৰ্শস্থানীয় হব। ইয়াৰ উপৰিও বাইজৰ সমূহীয়া চেপ্টাত প্ৰজেক্টৰ যি ঘৰ দুৱাৰ সজা হৈছে তাক চিৰস্থায়ী কৰি ৰাখিবৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰে এটি গৃহ নিৰ্মাণ পুজি আগবঢ়ালে এই প্ৰজেক্টসমূহৰ পৰা যথেষ্ট কাম হব বুলি আশা কৰো। মই তাৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰক অনুৰোধ জনাইছো।

বৰ্তমান এই প্ৰজেক্টবিলাকৰ ৯টাৰ কাম আৰম্ভ হৈছে। বাকী ৮টাৰ কাম অহা-বছৰত হব বুলি মই আশা কৰো। বৰসুখৰ কথা যে এই প্ৰজেক্টৰ খৰচৰ শতকৰা ২৫ ভাগ চৰকাৰৰ তৰফৰ পৰা বহন কৰিব বুলি প্ৰতিশ্ৰুতি দিছে। আশা কৰো সেই সহায় সময়মতে দি বাইজক কামত আগবাঢ়ি যাবলৈ অনুপ্ৰেৰণা যোগাব।

এখন দেশৰ বা এটা জাতিৰ সকলো কামৰে সৰ্বপ্ৰধান মূলধন হল স্বাস্থ্য। স্বাস্থ্যই হল সকলো উৎসাহ উদ্দীপনাৰ মূলমন্ত্ৰ। দেশৰ বা জাতিৰ স্বাস্থ্য সবল নহলে যিমানেই আচনি লোৱা নহওক সেই আচনি কাৰ্য্যকৰী হব নোৱাৰে। মই এই বিষয়ে আগতেও মাননীয় জনস্বাস্থ্য মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰি আহিছো। এতিয়াও মই তেখেতক অনুৰোধ কৰো যাতে আমাৰ ভিতৰুৱা গাঁও ভূঁই বিলাকৰ ভাই-ভনীসকলৰ স্বাস্থ্যৰ উন্নতি হয় তাৰ কাৰণে বিশেষ মন দিয়ে আৰু সেই ঠাইবিলাকত হস্পিটাল আদি বেচি পৰিমাণে দি জনস্বাস্থ্য নিখুট ৰাখিবলৈকো অনুৰোধ জনালো।

এটা জাতিৰ স্বাস্থ্য বিশেষকৈ নিৰ্ভৰ কৰে মাতৃ আৰু সন্তান সকলৰ ওপৰত। গাঁৱৰ মাতৃ আৰু শিশুৰ স্বাস্থ্যৰ উন্নতিৰ বাটত আজিও কৰিবলগীয়া কাম বহুত বাকী আছে। আজিও এগৰাকী ধাত্ৰীৰ অভাৱত কত গৰাকী মাতৃয়ে অকালতে প্ৰাণ হেৰুৱাইছে তাৰ লেখ-জোখ নাই। গতিকে চিকিৎসা আৰু জনস্বাস্থ্য বিভাগৰ সিতানত ধনৰ পুজি আৰু সহৰবকৈ ৰখাটো যুক্তিসংগত বুলি বিবেচনা কৰো। বিভাগীয় কৰ্ত্তৃপক্ষইয়ো খৰগতিৰে গাঁৱৰ জনসাধাৰণৰ স্বাস্থ্যৰ উন্নতিৰ বাটত আগবাঢ়া উচিত। আজি আমাৰ দেখিছো ২৫ট

কমিউনিটি প্রজেক্টৰ ভিতৰত মাত্ৰ ঠোঁতহে মাতৃমঙ্গল কেন্দ্ৰ খোলা হৈছে। এইখিনিতে এটা কথা কব খোজো যে পঞ্চ-বাৰ্ষিকী পৰিকল্পনাৰ জৰিয়তে কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰে ২৪টা মাতৃমঙ্গল কেন্দ্ৰৰ কাৰণে টকা আগবঢ়োৱাৰ কথা শুনিছো। ই অতি সুখৰ বিষয়। তাৰ ভিতৰত আমাৰ চৰকাৰে এই বছৰত মাত্ৰ ঠোঁত কেন্দ্ৰত কাম চলাইছে আৰু ৭টাৰ ঘৰ নিৰ্মাণ কৰা বুলি বিত্তমন্ত্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়াৰ ভাষণৰ পৰা জানিব পাৰিছো। কিন্তু উপযুক্ত ৰাই আৰু মিউণ্ডাইফৰ অভাৱত অলপ ভাই-ভনী সকলে অকালতে প্ৰাণ এবাৰ অৱস্থালৈ চাই এই কাম অতি ধীৰ গতিত আগবাঢ়িছে যেন লাগিছে। ইয়াৰ উপৰিও কেন্দ্ৰৰ পৰা Auxiliary Nursing Course'ৰ শিক্ষাদান কৰিবলৈকো কিছু টকা আগবঢ়াইছিল বুলি আমি জানো। তাৰ ভিতৰত বহুদিনৰ পৰা সুন্দৰকপে চলি থকা নগাঁওৰ বেঞ্চাৰৰ শাখাটো চৰকাৰে লোৱাৰ বাহিৰে আন কতো কেন্দ্ৰ লোৱাৰ ব্যৱস্থা নথকাটো দুখৰ কথা।

Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister): কিয় গুৱাহাটীটো হৈছে নহয় ?

Mrs. USHA BARTHAUR: অৱস্থালৈ চাই অকল গুৱাহাটীত হলেই যথেষ্ট নহ'ব বুলি মই ভাৱো।

Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister): প্ৰত্যেক হস্পিটালতে তেনে ব্যৱস্থা ৰখা হ'ব বুলি কোৱাই হৈছে।

Mrs. USHA BARTHAUR: এতিয়ালৈকে অসমৰ ৪৮ লাখ মহিলাৰ কাৰণে ২৯ গৰাকী ধাত্ৰী আৰু ১৯ গৰাকী শুশ্ৰূষাকাৰীনী মাত্ৰ বাইজৰ সেৱাৰ কাৰণে ৰখা হৈছে। অৱশ্যে মই ইয়াৰ ভিতৰত ছিলঙৰ গনেশদাস হস্পিটাল আৰু অসম মেডিকেল কলেজৰ সেৱীকাসকলক ধৰা নাই। আমাৰ জাতিৰ উন্নতি সুস্থ স্বাস্থ্যৱতী মাতৃৰ ওপৰত নিৰ্ভৰ কৰিছে। যদি এই মাতৃসকলৰ স্বাস্থ্যত কেৰোণ থাকি যায় তেন্তে তেনে মাতৃৰ পৰা সুস্থ সন্তান আশা কৰা বৃথা। সেই কাৰণেই মই ভিতৰৰা গাঁওবিলাকত হস্পিটাল প্ৰতিস্থা কৰাৰ কথা কৈছো।

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister): আজিলৈকে যিমান বিলাক ডাক্তৰখানাৰ কাম হৈছে তাৰ সবহভাগেই ভিতৰৰা গাঁওবিলাকত দিয়া হৈছে।

Mrs. USHA BARTHAUR: মই নিজেই বহুবাৰ আমাৰ জনস্বাস্থ্য বিভাগৰ মন্ত্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়াৰ Subsidised Dispensary'ৰ বিষয়ে কৈছো। বৰ্তমানে থকা ব্যৱস্থাটো পৰিমিত ব্যৱস্থা নহয়। বৰ্তমান চৰকাৰৰ যি ব্যৱস্থা আছে সেই অনুযায়ী বাইজৰ তৰফৰ পৰা মাটি দিব লাগিব আৰু ঘৰো নিৰ্মাণ কৰি দিব লাগিব; আৰু তেতিয়াহে চৰকাৰে বাকী সাহায্যখিনি দিব। আমাৰ গাঁৱলীয়া ভাই-ভনী সকলে এই ব্যৱস্থাৰ কথা জনা স্বত্বেও তেওলোকৰ অসমৰ্থতা বশতঃ চৰকাৰৰ পৰা সেই সুবিধা আদায় কৰিবলৈ অক্ষম। মোৰ নিজৰ সমষ্টিৰেই দুখন জনজাতি অঞ্চলৰ কথাৰ্কে উনকিয়াও। তাত চিকিৎসাৰ কোনো ব্যৱস্থা আজিলৈকে হোৱা নাই। আনকি টকাৰ অভাৱত এখন Subsidised Dispensaryও পাতিব পৰা নাই। তাৰ কাৰণে মই জনস্বাস্থ্য বিভাগৰ মন্ত্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়াৰ বিশেষ ভাৱে দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰো। আমাৰ গাঁৱৰ ভাই-ভনী সকলক আজি কিছুদিনৰ পৰা এনে এটা দেখা নোপোৱা বোৰে আক্ৰমণ কৰিছে যে ৰোগীয়ে নিজৰ শৰীৰত নো কি অস্থি হৈছে তাক প্ৰকাশ কৰিবলৈ অসমৰ্থ। কাম কাৰবলৈ ইচ্ছা নহয়। ইয়াৰ কাৰণো কি একো নাজানে। দিনে দিনে হতাশ আৰু বৰ্ৰলতাত স্বৰ্ণৰ মুখলৈ আগবাঢ়ে।

অভিভূক্ত ডাক্তৰ সকলে পৰীক্ষা কৰি মন্তব্য প্ৰকাশ কৰিছে যে বেচিভাগ গাঁৱৰ ভাই-ভনীয়েই হাকুটি পেলুৰ দ্বাৰা আক্ৰান্ত। এইটোও গাঁওবিলাকত এটা ব্যাপক ৰোগ।

মাননীয় বিত্তমন্ত্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়াৰ বাজেট ভাষণৰ ভিতৰেদি আগৰ বছৰৰ লগতে আৰু তিনিটা হাকুটি পেলু নিৰাবণী কেন্দ্ৰ খুলি এই ৰোগৰ প্ৰতিৰোধ কৰিবলৈ চেষ্টা কৰা বুলি জানি আনন্দ পাইছো যদিও এয়ে যথেষ্ট নহয়। তাৰ পিচত জনস্বাস্থ্য বিভাগৰ পৰা গাঁত পায়খানাবিলাকৰ যি ব্যৱস্থা দিছে তাৰ কাৰণে পাথৰৰ ছটা বিলাকৰ (slabs) দাম ১৩ টকাকৈ। গাঁৱৰ লোকসকলে এই টকাখিনি খৰচ কৰাৰ অসমৰ্থতা হেতুকে সেই বিলাক কৰিব পৰা নাই। সেই কাৰণে মই চৰকাৰক অনুৰোধ কৰো যাতে এনে ধ্বংস-কাৰী ৰোগৰ পৰা তেওলোকক মুক্ত কৰিবলৈ চৰকাৰৰ তৰফৰ পৰাই slabsৰ আধা মূল্য বহন কৰিবলৈ গাত লয়। এইখিনিতে মই কব খোজো যে, পশ্চিম বঙ্গ চৰকাৰে এইবিষয়ত বহুত আগবাঢ়া দেখা গৈছে। তেওলোকে বছৰেকত ৭৫০ গৰাকী ৰাষ্ট্ৰীয় আৰু শুশ্ৰূষাকাৰিণীক শিক্ষা দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা হাতত লৈছে। ইয়াৰ উপৰিও গাঁও অঞ্চলৰ ডাক্তৰক মূল দৰ্জাহাৰ সমানে বানচ দি কৰ্মৰত কৰি তুলিছে। বৰ্দ্ধা চৰকাৰেও উপযুক্ত দৰ্জাহাত ভাৰতৰ পৰা ডাক্তৰ নি গাঁওসমূহৰ জনস্বাস্থ্যৰ উন্নতিসাধন কৰিছে। আমাৰ চৰকাৰেও এনেধৰণৰ ব্যৱস্থা সোনকালে লৈ তেনে কামত আগ বাঢ়িব বুলি আশা কৰো।

আমি আৰু এটা ডাঙৰ কথাটো লক্ষ্য ৰাখিব লাগিব; সেইটো হৈছে শিক্ষা। যদি আমি মগজু চৰ্চা কৰিবলৈ ভগাই দিব নোৱাৰো, তেনেহলে জাতিবোৰো কোনো উন্নতি হব নোৱাৰে। মগজুৰ উন্নতিয়েই জাতিৰ উন্নতি আৰু ইয়াৰ অৱনতি হলেই জাতিবোৰ অৱনতি ঘটে। সেই কাৰণে উঠি অহা সকলো লৰা-ছোৱালীয়েই যাতে শিক্ষাৰ পোহৰ পাই তালৈ মন কৰিব লাগে। কিন্তু বাজেটত শিক্ষাৰ শিতানত পুঁজি সবল কৰা দেখিছো যদিও লৰা আৰু ছোৱালীৰ শিক্ষাৰ শিতানত খৰছ কৰা টকাৰ ব্যৱধান বৰ বেচি হৈ আছে বুলি ভাবো। লৰা আৰু ছোৱালীয়ে শিক্ষা লাভ কৰাৰ স্বত্ব সমানে নিশ্চয় দাবী কৰিব পাৰে। তেনেস্থলত হাই স্কুলসমূহত লৰাৰ শিক্ষাৰ কাৰণে ধৰিছে ১৭,১৮,৩৪২ টকা, আৰু ছোৱালীৰ বাবে ধৰিছে মাত্ৰ ২,১৯,৬৩২ টকা। এই কথা চৰকাৰে এবাৰ ভাবি চাব বুলি আশা কৰিলো। অৱশ্যে কিছুমান উচ্চ ইংৰাজী স্কুলত সহ-শিক্ষাও আছে, সেইটো মানি লম। কিন্তু যত সহ-শিক্ষাৰ ব্যৱস্থা আছে তাত মহিলা শিক্ষয়িত্ৰী দিয়া উচিত বুলি মই ভাবো এই স্কুলবোৰত সহ-শিক্ষা দানৰ কৃতকাৰ্য্যতা বহু সময়তে পোৱা নেযায় আৰু আন আন উন্নতিশীল দেশসমূহতো এই কালঘোৱাত সহ-শিক্ষা অনুমোদন নকৰে। বৰ্তমান আমাৰ ৰাজ্যত মুঠ ৪৯ খন ছোৱালী স্কুল আছে। তাৰ ভিতৰত মাত্ৰ ৩০ খন সাহায্যপ্ৰাপ্ত, তিনিখনে সাহায্যকে পোৱা নাই আৰু ১৪ খনে স্বীকৃতিও পোৱা নাই। যি তিনিখনে স্বীকৃতি পাইছে কিন্তু আজি পৰ্য্যন্ত সাহায্য পোৱা নাই। এইটো বৰ দুখৰ কথা। আমাৰ গাঁৱৰ শ-শ ছোৱালীক শিক্ষা দিব নোৱাৰিলে প্ৰকৃত গণতান্ত্ৰিক দেশ গঠনত আগবাঢ়িব পৰা নহব। পুৰুষ আৰু মহিলা মিলিহে এটা জাতি গঠন হয়। ইংৰাজে এই নাবী শক্তিৰ প্ৰভাৱ বুজিব পাৰি এই শক্তিক দমাই ৰাখিছিল কিন্তু আজি আমাৰ স্বাধীন চৰকাৰে এই শক্তিক বিকাশ কৰিবলৈ যথেষ্ট বকমে সুবিধা নিদিলে জাতি গঠনৰ কামত আগবাঢ়িব নোৱাৰিব বুলি ভাবো।

চেয়াৰমেন মহোদয়, মোক অলপ সময় বেচিকৈ দিব লাগিব, কাৰণ মই অকলেই বিশেষকৈ নাবী সমাজৰ সকলো অভাৱ অভিযোগৰ কথা কব লাগিব। (Voices দিব, দিব, নিশ্চয় দিব।)

আজি ছোৱালী স্কুলবিলাকত যথেষ্ট পৰিমাণে সহানুভূতি দেখুউৱা হোৱা নাই বুলি মই কব খোজো। সেই কাৰণে ছোৱালী মধ্য ইংৰাজী স্কুল সমূহত একোটাছাত্ৰী বাস কাৰ দিয়াৰ দায়িত্ব সম্পূৰ্ণৰূপে চৰকাৰে বহণ কৰি গাঁৱৰ বুদ্ধিমতী, স্বাস্থ্যৱতী

ছোৱালী হঁতৰ শিক্ষা দানৰ বাট মুকলি কৰি দিব লাগে। এই কাৰণেই ছোৱালী শিক্ষাৰ শিতানত ধনৰ পুঁজি আৰু সবল হ'ব লাগে। যিবিলাক স্কুলত আজিও সাহায্য দিয়া হোৱা নাই বা কম দিয়া হৈছে সেই বিলাক স্কুলক, নীতিৰ অলপ তাৰতম্য কৰি হলেও, বেচি সাহায্য দিব লাগে যাতে ছোৱালীৰ শিক্ষা দান ভাল ধৰণেৰে চলে। দেবগাঁও আৰু জাঁজী ছোৱালী স্কুলৰ কাৰণে সাহায্য বিচাৰি বহুদিনৰ পৰা আবেদন নিবেদন কৰি আছে। সেই আবেদন গ্ৰহণ কৰি সাহায্য দিব লাগে। (Voice—দেবগাঁও স্কুলক সাহায্য দিয়া হৈছে।) ছলছলী আৰু কাকজান মধ্য ইংৰাজী স্কুলৰ কাৰণেও বহুদিনৰ পৰা গ্ৰাণ্ট পাবলৈ বহুত চেষ্টা কৰিছে। সেই ছোৱালী স্কুল সমূহত উদাৰতাৰে সাহায্য দিব লাগে।

মই শুনি স্মৃতি পাইছো যে অসম চৰকাৰে ১৬ খন স্কুলত বহুমুখী শিক্ষা (Multipurpose school), দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব খুজিছে। বহুমুখী স্কুল খোলাৰ যি আঁচনি চৰকাৰে হাতত লৈছে, সেই আঁচনিত যাতে ছোৱালী স্কুল সমূহে বিশেষ স্থান পায় তাৰ কাৰণে বিভাগীয় মন্ত্ৰীৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰিলো। তাৰ কাৰণে এতিয়াই উপযুক্ত ছোৱালী বিভিন্ন বিষয়ত প্ৰশিক্ষণ দিয়াই আনিবলৈ চৰকাৰক অনুৰোধ কৰো। বিভিন্ন মন্ত্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়াৰ বিশেষ অনুৰোধ কৰিলো ইয়াৰ উপৰিও উচ্চ ইংৰাজী স্কুলৰ শিক্ষা পদ্ধতিৰ পৰিবৰ্তন কৰাৰ চেষ্টা চলাব লগে লগে সাহায্যপ্ৰাপ্ত স্কুলৰ শিক্ষক-শিক্ষয়িত্ৰী সকলৰ দৰমহাৰ নিৰীক্ষণ চৰকাৰী স্কুলৰ শিক্ষক-শিক্ষয়িত্ৰী সকলৰ সমানলৈ আনি-লেহে শিক্ষা বিষয়ত কৃতকাৰ্য্যতা লাভ কৰিব পৰা যাব বুলি বিশ্বাস হয়।

অসমত এতিয়া প্ৰাক-বুনিয়াদি স্কুলৰ আৱশ্যকতা সকলোৱে উপলব্ধি কৰিব পৰা নাই। যি কেইখন শিশু-বিদ্যালয় খোলা হৈছে, যৎসামান্য হলেও চৰকাৰে তাৰপ্ৰতি সহানুভূতি দেখুৱাত আমি শলাগ লৈছো। কিন্তু ই এপাচি কচুশাকত এটা জালুকৰ দৰেহে হৈছে। গতিকে এই শিশু-অনুষ্ঠান সমূহত যাতে চৰকাৰক উদাৰতাৰে হাত উজান দি দেশ গঠনৰ ভেটি দৃঢ় কৰি বান্ধিবলৈ অনুৰোধ জনালো।

আজি জাতি এটাই উন্নতি কৰিবলৈ হলে ই চাবিওফালে আগবাঢ়ি যাব লাগিব। সেই কাৰণে আমাৰ চৰকাৰেও আমাৰ জাতিটোৰ চুক কোণলৈ লক্ষ্য কৰি আগবাঢ়ি লৈ যাবৰ কাৰণে বিশেষ ভাৱে চকু দিয়া দৰকাৰ। আমাৰ দেশত বনুৱাসকলৰ শিক্ষাৰ এতিয়া-১৫ খনত শিক্ষাৰ কোনো ব্যৱস্থা নাই। নগাঁও জিলাত প্ৰায় ৩০ খন বাগিচাৰ ভিতৰত একেবাৰে মন নকৰে। সেই কাৰণে চাহ বাগিচাৰ বনুৱাৰ শিক্ষাৰ দায়িত্ব চৰকাৰে ল'ব লাগে। (Voice—হিন্দী মুনিয়, মুনিয়—যহ বহুতহী জৰুৰী ঝাঁৱ উচিত ৰাত ঝাপ কহ উপযুক্ত শিক্ষা দিব লাগিব।) আমি যদি তেওঁ লোকক প্ৰকৃত নাগৰিক কৰিব খোজো তেনেহলে আমি তেওঁ লোকক আজুকপানী, মাটিয়া পাহাৰ, তপত জুৰি, বৰপানী, বহমপুৰ, জিয়াজুৰি আদি বাগিছাত শিক্ষাৰ একো ব্যৱস্থা কৰা নাই। এই বাগিছা সমূহত স্কুলৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰি কণ কণ লৰা-ছোৱালীবোৰে শিক্ষা পাবৰ সুবিধা কৰি জাতিৰ শক্তি বঢ়াব বুলি আশা কৰিলোঁ।

তাৰ পিচত শিল্পৰ কথা। শিল্পৰ উন্নতিৰ বাবে চৰকাৰে নানা ধৰণৰ চেষ্টা চলাই আহিছে। কিন্তু শিল্প বিষয়ত জ্ঞান থকা লোকৰ অভাৱ হেতুকে চৰকাৰৰ প্ৰচেষ্টা যিমান ফলবতী হ'ব লাগিছিল সিমান হৈ উঠা নাই। বিশেষকৈ তাঁত শিল্পৰফালে চকু অৰ্জন কৰিছিল আৰু অসমীয়া মহিলাই সৰ্ব্বোচ্চ স্থান লাভ কৰিছিল—যি শিল্পৰ যোগেদি অসমীয়া মহিলাই অৰ্থনৈতিক সমস্যা সমাধানত অংশ গ্ৰহণ কৰিব পাৰিছিল, অথাৎ মুনিহে যেনেকৈ ভাতৰ সমস্যা সমাধানৰ দায়িত্ব লৈছিল মহিলা তেনেকৈ বস্ত্ৰৰ সমস্যা সমাধানৰ দায়িত্ব লৈ একোখন সংসাৰ শান্তিময় কৰি তুলিছিল। আজি সেই শিল্পৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰে

অশেষ চেষ্টা কৰিও আশানুৰূপ ফল পোৱা নাই—সমবায় প্ৰচাৰত কিছুমান খুটি-নাটি বৈ যোৱাৰ কাৰণে। ভিত্তিত তাঁত-শিল্পৰ যিটো ব্যৱস্থা আছে তাত টকাৰ সলনি সূতা আৰু শাল ধাৰে দিয়ে। কিন্তু সেই সূতা আৰু শালো ধাৰে পাবলৈ বহুত জঙ্ঘালৰ মাজেদি যাব লগাত পৰে। তাৰোপৰি বহুত সময়ত বোৱনীয়ে যি সূতা বিচাৰে এম্পৰিয়ামে সেই সূতা দিব নোৱাৰে বা বহুত পলম কৰে। গতিকে শিপিনী সকলৰ উদ্যম কমি যাবলৈ ধৰে। নতুন ধৰণৰ কলৰ তাঁত-শিল্পৰ যি ব্যৱস্থা কৰিছে আৰু তাৰ কাৰণে যি সকল ডেমনষ্ট্ৰেটৰ নিযুক্ত কৰা হৈছে তেওঁলোকৰ অফিচ টাউনত থকাত গাঁৱৰ সমবায় শিল্প অনুস্থান বোবলৈ সপ্তাহত এদিন বা দুদিনেহ যাব পাৰে। এইদৰে তাঁত লগাই শিক্ষকৰ কাৰণে বাট চাই থাকোতে শিপিনী সকলৰ মনৰ হেঁপাহ সেমেকি যাবলৈ বাধ্য হয়। গতিকে এই ডেমনষ্ট্ৰেটৰ সকলক টাউনত থাকিবলৈ নিদি গাঁৱত থাকিবলৈ দিব লাগে যাতে শিপিনী সকলে যেতিয়াই আৱশ্যক তেতিয়াই পাব পাৰে। সেই কাৰণে ৩-৪ টা মান সমবায় সমিতি এটা অঞ্চলত ৬-৭ খন মান গাঁৱৰ মাজত লৈ কমকেও তিনি মাহ মানকৈ শিক্ষক গৰাকী নিগাজীকৈ থাকি সমিতিৰ সভ্যসকলক সম্পৰ্ণৰূপে শিকাবলৈ চেষ্টা কৰিব লাগে। গাঁৱৰ মহিলা সকলক নতুন পদ্ধতিৰে তাঁত-শিল্প শিকাবলৈ—মহিলা ডেমনষ্ট্ৰেটৰ নিযুক্ত কৰিব লাগে। আজি কালি গাঁৱে-ভূয়ে মহিলা সমিতি সমূহে এনে প্ৰতিষ্ঠানৰ দায়িত্ব বহন কৰিবলৈ সাজু হৈ আছে আৰু চৰকাৰৰ পক্ষৰ পৰা উপযুক্ত শিক্ষয়িত্ৰী সেই গ্ৰামাঞ্চলত অন্ততঃ তিনিমাহকৈ থাকিবলৈ দিলে আৰু সতা ধাৰ দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা সহজ কৰি দিলে, মোৰ বিশ্বাস আমাৰ জাতীয় সম্পদ তাঁত-শিল্পই দেশৰ ঐতিহ্য বক্ষা কৰাৰ লগে লগে আমাৰ অৰ্থনৈতিক সমস্যাবো সমাধান ঘটাব। এই মৰ্মে মহিলা সমিতি সমূহে যিবিলাক প্ৰতিষ্ঠান খুলি চৰকাৰৰ সাহায্য বিচাৰিছে—তালৈ চৰকাৰে উদাৰ ভাৱে সাহায্য আগবঢ়াব বুলি আশা কৰিলো।

চেয়াৰমেন মহোদয়, শেষত মই আন এটা কথা লৈ চৰকাৰৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰি মোৰ বক্তব্য সামৰিম। আজি আমাৰ দেশত অনাথ মহিলা আৰু শিশুৰ সংখ্যা তাকৰ নহয়। এই অনাথ মহিলা আৰু শিশু সকল দুৰ্বৃত্ত সকলৰ হাতত পৰি জীয়াতু ভোগাৰ দৃষ্টান্তও আমি পাই আহিছো। এই বিলাকলৈ লক্ষ্য কৰি, স্বাধীন ভাৱতত, আজিও তাৰ সজ ব্যৱস্থা নকৰাটো বৰ পৰিতাপৰ কথা এই উদ্দেশ্যলৈ চকু বাধি, আশাকৰো, আমাৰ জন-প্ৰিয় চৰকাৰে প্ৰত্যেক জিলাতে একোটি অনাথ আশ্ৰম খুলি, এই বিপদগ্ৰস্ত মহিলা আৰু শিশু সকলক শিক্ষাৰ ভিতৰেদি সুপথলৈ পৰিচালিত কৰিবলৈ, অনতিপলমে প্ৰাদেশিক মহিলাসমিতিৰ সহযোগিতাবে ব্যৱস্থা গ্ৰহণ কৰে।

ইয়াকে কৈ মোৰ বক্তব্য সামৰিলো।

Shri KAMALA PRASAD AGARWALA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank the Finance Minister for his illuminating speech while presenting the budget for 1955-56. Sir, as my Friend, Mr. Pratap Chandra Sarma, has said, the most important feature of this budget is that in a very short space of time, within two years, our Government have been able to increase the revenues of the State by about 5 crores of rupees. Sir, this is not a mean achievement in a State like ours where the sources of revenue are very little and meagre. Though there is a deficit finance this year also, we hope that in no distant future our deficits will be wiped out in view of the various projects which are productive. Sir, we have pledged ourselves to establish a Welfare State. Therefore, it is our bounden duty

to guarantee the minimum standard of living of our people and to arrest the growing unemployment problem. I thank the Government for having taken many measures to solve this problem. I suggest that if Government takes up vigorously the development of co-operative societies, this problem, I hope, can be to some extent solved. Sir, in foreign countries like Germany, Sweden, Switzerland, Denmark, Holland and in Russia, the co-operative movement has done great works. In our country also, Sir, although the people are not co-operative minded and have no reliance on the co-operative societies, if the societies are run in proper lines, our country will see better days. Sir, we have a Co-operative Department running from a very long time. I am sorry to say that they are not functioning on right lines. I have seen officers who merely pass orders at their command and confine themselves to mere administrative matters instead of helping, guiding and advising these helpless co-operative societies. I have also seen many good co-operative societies but for lack of advice, guidance and supervision, have come across difficulties and gone into liquidation for want of advice and regular supervision. That is their state of affairs. I hope Government will re-vitalise the Department by appointing men of courage, foresight, earnestness and sympathy by which the ignorant and illiterate masses can understand the beneficial effects of co-operative societies. As capital formation is very difficult in our country for growth of multi-purpose activities of rural people, Sir, the only hope of augmenting the income of our agriculturists will be by our co-operative societies spreading all around the countryside. I cannot resist the temptations of reading a few lines of the book written by our great poet Rabindra Nath Tagore which runs thus:

“আমার কাছে মনে হয়, এই কো-অপারেটিভ প্রণালীই আমাদের দেশকে দারিদ্র হইতে বাচাইবার একমাত্র উপায়। আমাদের দেশ কেন, পৃথিবীর সকল দেশেই এই প্রণালী জিতিতে চায়; ঠাকাইতে চায়; এখনকার দিনে ব্যবসাবাণিজ্যে মানুষ পরস্পর পরস্পরকে লইতে চায়; ইহাতে করিয়া টাকা এবং ক্ষমতা কেবল এক এক জায়গাতেই বড়ো হইয়া উঠে এবং বাকী জায়গায় সেই বড়ো টাকার আওতায় ছোটো শক্তিগুলি মাথা তুলিতে পারে না। কিন্তু সমবায় প্রণালীতে চাতুরী কিম্বা বিশেষ একটা স্বযোগে পরস্পর পরস্পরকে জিতিয়া বড়ো হইতে চাহিবে না। মিলিয়া বড়ো হইবে। এই প্রণালী যখন পৃথিবীতে ছড়াইয়া যাইবে তখন রোজগারের হাটে আজ মানুষে মানুষে যে একটা ভয়ঙ্কর রেষা-রেষি আছে তাহা ঝুচিয়া গিয়া এখানেও মানুষ পরস্পরের আন্তরিক স্বহৃদ হইয়া, সহায় হইয়া মিলিতে পারিবে।”

Sir, now I will speak about another important thing which the Government have taken pains to develop in our country and that is the construction of a net-work of roads. Sir,

Government have spent enormous sums of money for developing our Hill roads but I am sorry to say, Sir, that the only Trunk Road which is the North Trunk Road different from other Public Works Department feeder roads, is in condition which is very pitiable. If anyone travels on this road, Sir, I think he will never travel by that road again only because it is so dusty and full of jerks that once you travel you will feel your bones shaking and you will find yourself in a state in which one cannot imagine. But as there is no alternative railway route from North Gauhati to North Lakhimpur, one cannot help to travel by this road. So I request Government to take into consideration the importance of this road and to take it up at once for immediate improvement and black top-ping. Another point in this connection is that, although private buses run on this road from North Gauhati to North Lakhimpur, the condition of these buses is anything but happy. Constant breakdowns during the journey and constant puncture of tyres and overloading are common features on this road. So I would request Government to see that even if they cannot run State Transport Buses on every route, at least on the North Gauhati-North Lakhimpur line State Transport buses should be run from next financial year.

Then, Sir, about rehabilitation of the flood and erosion affected people of Jamuguri area in the District of Darrang. I thank Government for giving gratuitous relief to these people. But, Sir, one thing is that uptill now these flood and erosion affected people have not been given alternative settlement of land. They were given a bit of land in forest reserve at Charduar Reserve known as "Bogijuli" which is absolutely inaccessible because there is no road leading to that area and if they go there it means that these people are left entirely to the mercy of wild animals. So, I request Government that a road should be opened to this area so that the people can get access to that particular land known as "Bogijuli" in Charduar Forest Reserve.

Then, Sir, I am glad that Government has replaced many old High School buildings in different districts of Assam with new buildings. I am here to say that Tezpur High School buildings require replacing by more spacious buildings for accommodation of students who are suffering very much for space. Another point I want to say in this connection is that I was glad to read in the newspapers that Government is going to open some examination halls in district and subdivisional headquarters but I do not see any provision for this in the

budget. The urgency of having examination halls in the headquarters of the districts and subdivisions cannot be minimised. We have seen that from weeks to weeks the schools remain closed owing to the difficulty of having examination halls elsewhere. So, unless Government come up with examination halls in different districts the study of the boys and girls will get considerably disturbed. I hope that Government will consider construction of examination halls in all district and subdivisional headquarters with right earnestness from the next year.

Last but not least, Sir, I am glad to see that Government had included the survey of different rivers for river valley projects. I do not know which river valley project will ultimately come up. But from the statement of Government it appears that Government is going to survey particularly the possibility of opening hydro-electric projects for generating electricity. That is good. But, Sir, there is another aspect of surveying these rivers. Sir, we want multi-purpose river projects. That is, how much land will be reclaimed, how vast areas will be saved from flood and erosion and how much irrigation facilities can be given including generation of electricity by control of the rivers. These factors also should be considered. So, I am asking Government to take full data of the Zia Bhoreli river from these points of view also. I have seen from the Budget speech that Government is going to take into consideration the establishment of another Umtru Project for supplying powers to the Khasi Hills. That is no doubt welcome. But, I think there are other industrial areas also in Asam where electricity is badly needed and where thermal stations, if not hybrid, can be opened. I hope Government will take all these facts into consideration where these rivers can be used to the best benefit of the people most profitably.

With these words, Sir, I resume my seat.

Maulavi MEHRAB ALI LASKAR: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I want to speak a few words only about re-settlement operations in the district of Cachar. The House is well aware that the re-settlement operations in the district of Cachar have recently been over as it has been stated by the Hon'ble Finance Minister in his Budget speech, but the legacy it has left behind in the district will ever haunt the people of the district as a nightmare. It is too well known to all hon. Members that the district of Cachar is already over populated and there is no step taken so far nor is there any proposal to open some more areas deserving for settlement.

Be that as it may, Sir, the fact remains that there is fragmentation of holdings because of over population and as such, the *per capita* income has decreased to a considerable extent with corresponding decrease in the paying capacity of the people. There is flood every year and the crops are damaged. Agriculture is now reduced to an extreme state of uncertainty. With full knowledge of all these facts, the land revenue in the district has been enhanced inordinately without taking into consideration the yielding capacity of the land. These facts were brought to the notice of the authorities concerned in time but to no effect.

The supporters of the scheme of enhancement very often resort to the pet argument that as the population has increased, the burden is reduced thereby and there is corresponding decrease of the burden per head. But this argument is obviously fallacious. With the fragmentation of holdings and decrease in the yielding capacity of the land, the people's paying capacity decreases correspondingly and that no margin remains at the hands of the poor cultivators.

Government are perhaps aware that for default in payment of land revenue some big Mahals in Hailakandi subdivision have been sold in auction, thereby the entire poor villagers will be forced to leave their hearth and homes. No appreciable measures have yet been taken by Government to improve the yielding capacity of land. It appears that Government are out only to realise their pound of flesh without doing anything on their part. This is rather deplorable.

What is the percentage of increased land revenue ? In some cases it is 200 to 500 per cent., under the plea of classification. Even the *patit* land rate has been doubled but I do not know on what basis and for what reason.

In the district of Cachar there is enough room for agricultural improvement, but nothing has been done so far. There is persistent demand from the indigenous people to open new areas of forest land for settlement, but the Government is silent about this.

There are petty market places in the district which afford some facilities to the poor villagers in the interior for the sale of their agricultural produce, but Government could not tolerate this and these small petty market places have been assessed at town rates. Naturally this burden will have to be borne by the poor agriculturists by way of heavy tolls. This is certainly detrimental to the interests of the poor agriculturists.

I hope that Government will see their way in giving substantial relief to the poor agriculturists of the district in the matter of land revenue. I hope that the same things may not repeat in Kamrup and Sibsagar where the re-settlement operation falls due in 1957.

Now I like to speak a few words about education. A few months back a report of an interview between the representatives of the All-Assam College Teachers Association and the Hon'ble Minister of Education appeared in the daily press wherein it was stated that the Government agreed to guarantee the execution of an improved scale of pay for the teachers of all the Aided Colleges in Assam. The report also stated that the Education Ministry had set up its mind to implement it soon. Though the proposals did not fully satisfy the hopes and aspirations of the teachers of the Aided Colleges from the standpoint of their minimum economic needs, the teachers seemed to have felt satisfied at the honest gesture of the Government of Assam. But to my utter surprise, I find there is no reference in this year's budget about that aspect. I would urge upon the Government and the Education Ministry to reconsider the position and honour their commitments.

In the last All-India Educational Conference held at Patna in December, 1954 under the able presidentship of a person of Dr. R. P. Paranjpayee's eminence, a resolution protesting against discrimination by Government between the students of Government and non-Government institutions in a welfare State like India was passed. I find no reason why the Government of the day should not act upto the principles enunciated by it. It is high time that we should change the age old policy pursued by an Imperialist Government to suit its purpose. Otherwise the assertions of a welfare State and the efforts towards creating a so-called Socialistic pattern of society to be evolved in India after the declaration of the Avadi Congress, which is repeated by the Congress leaders in season and out of season, is destined to be failure.

Sir, in this connection please allow me to speak a few words about the G. C. College of Silchar. During the last October Session of the Assembly a resolution was moved by Maulavi Moinul Haque Choudhury for a lump sum grant of Rs.1 lakh 50 thousand to the G. C. College. We, all the 13 Members from Cachar who had previously signed a letter to the Hon'ble Chief Minister for such a grant, supported the resolution. There had been a heated discussion on this resolution. But on certain

assurances, the resolution was withdrawn by the Mover. The result of the assurance has been a promised grant of Rs.20,000 for the college. Another Rs.5,000 for equipment has been provided for the G. C. College, like five others, and a self-help grant of Rs.5,000 for twelve colleges one of which, let us hope, will be the G. C. College.

But, Sir, when the college is in terrible straits for financial stringency and has its exceptional problems for exceptional reasons, for instance, the three fold increase in the number of students, the want of such daily animal needs like drinking water and Common Rooms and educational needs like a Library and Laboratory Buildings, in such exceptionally pressing circumstances, we approached our welfare State to provide for the paltry sum of Rs.150 thousand as a lump sum grant. But it appears that our Government have not been able to appreciate the difficulties fully, in spite of the personal visits of the Hon'ble Chief Minister and the Finance Minister and are dealing with the matter on a general plan as a part of general improvement in colleges. If Rs. 20 or 30 thousand would meet the requirements, we would not have asked for Rs.150 thousand, Sir. And to equate one college with another for an artificial balance, irrespective of individual needs, is a method of welfare which we do not understand.

There will be real difficulty in the College when it re-opens in July next unless we can build two Common Rooms, extend the Laboratory Buildings and pay for the lands under acquisition proceedings, and purchase absolutely necessary equipments. And if our Government really feel for the students in their serious difficulties they will, I hope, make provision, for a lump sum grant of Rs.150 thousand to allow the College to tide over its present crisis. Unavoidable commitments to the tune of Rs. 70 thousand have already been made.

Sir, you all know that the G. C. College was started by our leader late A. K. Chanda who laboured hard even in his days last for the improvement of the College. In the name of our late leader again I request the Government to give special consideration for his poor College in matter of a lump sum grant for Rs. 1.5 lakhs for its all-round development.

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

Swami KRISHNANANDA BRAHMACHARI : মাননীয় চেয়াৰমেন মহোদয়, আমাৰ ৰাজ্যৰ ভূত-ভৱিষ্যত আৰু বৰ্তমানৰ আয় ব্যয়ৰ বিৱৰণী দি বিত্তমন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে যিটো ভাষণ দিছে তাৰ কাৰণে মই মোৰ আন্তৰিক ধন্যবাদ দিছো।

কিন্তু স্বাধীনতাৰ পিচৰপৰা আমাৰ ৰাজ্যত যি প্ৰাকৃতিক বিপৰ্য্যয় ঘটিছে আৰু তাৰ কাৰণে জনসাধাৰণৰ ঐয় দুৰৱস্থাৰ সৃষ্টি কৰিছে সেইটো বৰ দুঃখজনক। তথাপি তাৰ ভিতৰতো বিত্তমন্ত্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়াই সাহসেৰে সমস্যা বিলাক সমাধান কৰিবলৈ যোৱাটো প্ৰশংসনীয় কথা।

অৱশ্যে বানপানী বিশ্বস্ত ৰাজ্যিক চৰকাৰৰ পক্ষৰপৰা গোৱালপাৰা জিলাত বহুতো সাহায্য দিছে। কিন্তু এইখিনিতে যথেষ্ট নহয়। মই বিজনীৰ কথা অলপ কবলৈ বাধ্য হৈছো। বিজনী অলঙ্কৃত আই নদীয়ে এটা তাণ্ডৰ লীলাৰ উদ্ভৱ কৰিছে। এই নদীৰ দুয়োপাৰে প্ৰায় এহেজাৰ মান পৰিয়ালৰ বিশেষকৈ ৫০০ পৰিয়ালৰ মাটি বাৰী সমূলি নষ্ট কৰিছে। আধা মাইল ব্যাপি ধ্বংসলীলা হৈছে প্ৰায় ১০০ বৰ্গমাইল ক্ষতি কৰিছে। বৰ্তমানে চৰকাৰৰ পক্ষৰপৰা এইটো নদীৰ মথাউৰি দিয়াৰ কিবা আঁচনি তৈয়াৰ কৰা হৈছে নে নাই মই সেইটো জানিব খোজো। কিয়নো এই আই নদীৰ ধ্বংসলীলা আমাৰ Public Works Department মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়, বিত্তমন্ত্ৰী মহোদয় আৰু মুখ্য মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয় আদিয়ে দেখি আহিছে। ৰাইজৰ তৰফৰ পৰা তেখেত সকলৰ ওচৰত আপত্তিও জনোৱা হৈছে। মই ইয়াকেই কও যে, যদি এই নদী নিয়ন্ত্ৰণৰ এটা ব্যৱস্থা এই বাৰিষাৰ আগতে নহয় তেনেহলে সেই লোকসকলক মৰণৰ কালে ঠেলি দিয়াহে হব।

যোৱা বানপানাত বহুতো পৰিয়ালৰ খেতি বাতি, মাটি আদি ধ্বংস হৈ গৈছে। সিহঁতৰ বিলৈ বিপত্তিৰ সীমা নাই। আকৌ যদি অহাবাৰো সেই দশা হবলগা হয় তেন্তে আৰু শোকলগা কথা হব। আৰু ভৱিষ্যত বিজনী বাগীৰ বিপদৰ সীমা নাইকীয়া হব।

যোৱা বানপানাত যোৱাবো আজি ৬-৭ মাহ হল। কিন্তু আজিলৈকে নদীটো বন্ধা কামত চৰকাৰবো কোনো কাৰ্য্যতৎপৰতা দেখা নগল। সেই লোকসকলৰ উদ্ধাৰৰ কোনো ব্যৱস্থাই নহল। ই বৰ পৰিতাপৰ কথা। আইনদীৰ এটা স্মৃতি ৰাকমজাইদি আহি দলানীত পৰিছে এই দুলানী নদীয়ে বিজনী ৰজাৰ আৰু তাৰ ওচৰৰ গাঁও সমূহ আক্ৰমণ কৰিছে। তাত এটা মথাউৰী আৰু আই নদীৰ ওপৰত এটা মথাউৰী বান্ধিব লাগে চৰকাৰক এই বিষয়ে বিশেষ অনুৰোধ কৰো।

বিত্তমন্ত্ৰ, যেতিয়া ধৰবীলৈ গৈছিল তেতিয়াই হুকম দি আহিছিল যে যিমান পাৰি সিমান সোনকালে অগ্ৰদৰঙামহ বিজাৰ্ডৰ আধা খুলি মাটি বিতৰণ কৰিবলগা যেতে মানুহবোৰে আহু খেতি কৰিব পাৰে। কিন্তু দুঃখৰ বিষয় যে আজিলৈকে একো নহল, হৈছে; কিন্তু বিজনীৰ যিবিলাক স্থানীয় মানুহ তেওঁলোকক মাটি দিয়াৰ কোনো ব্যৱস্থা নোহোৱাত ৰক্ষাপুত্ৰৰ দক্ষিণ পাৰৰ কিছুমান নদীয়ে ভঙা মুছলমান লোকে সমস্ত মাটি বে-কাৰণে আজিও কোনো ব্যৱস্থা নহল। এই বিশ্বস্ত মানুহ বোৰক সংস্থাপন কৰিবৰ কৰ্ত্তৃপক্ষক কোৱা হৈছে যদিও এই দুৰ্ভাগীয়া মানুহ বোৰক মাটি দি একো সুবিধা কৰি দিয়া নাই।

বিজনীত ৰাস্তাৰ অভাৱ। অৱশ্যে এতিয়া চৰকাৰে দুই কি এটা ৰাস্তা লৈছে। সেই ৰাস্তাৰ কিছুঅংশ বানপানী পিড়ীত ৰাইজৰ কাৰণে টেপ ৰিলিফ মতে দিয়া হৈছে। কিন্তু তেওঁলোকে এমাহ ১৫ দিন কাম কৰি দিছে তথাপি তেওঁলোকক বেতন দিয়াৰ

একো ব্যৱস্থা কৰা নাই। সেই কাৰণে তেওঁ লোকৰ ভিতৰত অশান্তিয়ে দেখা দিছে। দেশখন শাসন কৰিবলৈ সকলোৱে সহায় কৰিব লাগে আৰু সহযোগ কৰিব লাগে, তেতিয়াহে সুকলমে কামত কৃতকাৰ্য হ'ব পাৰি। যেতিয়া বানপানী হৈছিল তেতিয়া সকলো কল্যাণ আৰু কংগ্ৰেছ কৰ্মীয়ে সাময়িক সহযোগ দিছিল। সেই বাবে তেওঁ লোক ধন্যবাদৰ পাত্ৰ। মাননীয় মুখ্য মন্ত্ৰীয়ে নিজে দেখি আহিছে আৰু মাননীয় বিত্ত মন্ত্ৰীয়েও দেখিছে। চনাবিত দহ হেজাৰ মানুহে আৰু দক্ষিণ শালমৰাত সাত হেজাৰ মানুহে টেট বালকৰ বাস্তৱ কাম কৰিছে। অধিকন্তু গড়কাপ্তানী মন্ত্ৰীয়ে গৈছিল। স্থানীয় বাইজ সেইবাবে ধন্যবাদৰ পাত্ৰ। বিজনীত অতি বেয়া অৱস্থাৰ উদ্ভৱ হৈছে। সেই অৱস্থাত কিবা এটা ব্যৱস্থা নকৰিলে এইবাব বিজনী বানপানাত ধ্বংস হৈ যাব। আকৌ মাণিকপুৰৰ ওচৰেদি মানাহ নদী আহি ভাটিপাৰা গ্ৰাণ্টত হেচা দিছে। তাৰ কাৰণে হয়তো তিনি চাৰিশ পৰিয়াল বিপদত পৰিব। তাতো এটা মথাউৰী দিব লাগে। যোৱাবাব বানপানাত কাঠ উটি আহিছে, জীৱ-জন্তুও বহুত উটি আহি মৰিল। সেই কাৰণে কিবা এটা সুব্যৱস্থা কৰিবৰ কাৰণে মই চৰকাৰ পক্ষক বিশেষ অনুৰোধ কৰিলো।

Shri HEMCHANDRA HAZARIKA : মাননীয় চেয়াৰমেন মহোদয় এই সদনত বিত্তমন্ত্ৰীয়ে যি বাজেট ডাঙি ধৰিছে তাৰ বাবে তেখেতক ধন্যবাদ জনাইছো, যোৱা বছৰ বানপানীয়ে জৰুৰী কৰা দুৰ্দ্দশাগ্ৰস্ত বাইজক চৰকাৰে যি সাহায্য দিলে তাৰ বাবেও মই বাইজৰ হৈ চৰকাৰক ধন্যবাদ জনাইছো। কিন্তু দুঃখৰ বিষয় যে শ্ৰীযুত কাৰ্কাদলৈ ডাঙৰীয়াই যি বিৱৰণ দিলে ঠিক তেনে এটা বিৱৰণ ময়ো দিব লগা হৈছে। অৰ্থাৎ সেই বিৱৰণ এই সদনত ডাঙি নধৰিলে বাইজৰ প্ৰতি অন্যায় কৰা হ'ব আৰু নিজেও কৰ্তব্য কৰা নহ'ব। সেই দুৰ্যোগৰ সময়ত উত্তৰ লক্ষীমপুৰীয়া বাইজৰ কি দুৰ্দ্দশা হৈছিল তাক চকুৰে নেদেখিলে বুজা বা অনুভৱ কৰা বৰ টান। ঘৰৰ ভেটিৰ ওপৰতে ককলুৱা বুকুৰা পানীত বাইজৰ কি দুৰ্গতি হৈছিল তাক অলপ দঠৈ গনি চালেই অনুভৱ কৰিব পাৰিব। যি অৱস্থাত মানুহে নিজৰ প্ৰাণ বচাবলৈকে টান, সেই অৱস্থাত ঘৰ - দুৱাৰ, গৰু-গাই আদিলৈ মন-কাণ কৰিবৰ সময় কত? প্ৰধান খাদ্য ভাত মুঠিও নষ্ট কৰি ধুই লৈগল।

দুৰ্দ্দশাগ্ৰস্ত বাইজ পনৰ সংস্থাপিত হ'বৰ বাবে মাটি বিচাৰি কিমান যে দৰখাস্ত দিছে আৰু মহকুমাধিপতিকো দেখা কৰি দৰখাস্ত দিছে কিন্তু আজিকোপতি একো হোৱা নাই। আনকি সাহায্য বিচাৰিলেও একো পোৱা নেযায়। মহকুমাধিপতিক সুধিলে কয় যে টকা নাই। মই অনুৰোধ কৰিছো যে টকা খৰছ হলেও এই অৱস্থাত দুৰ্দ্দশাগ্ৰস্ত বাইজক যেন কেতিয়াও বিমুখ নকৰে। মই বিত্তমন্ত্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়াক ঘৰত গৈও কৈছিলো আৰু টেলি-গ্ৰাম দিও জনাইছিলো। কিন্তু এনে উত্তৰ পাম বুলি কেতিয়াও ভৱা নাছিলো। যি উত্তৰে মোক হতাশ কৰি পেলাইছিল, চকুৰ পানী ওলাই আহিছিল। বিলিফৰ গৰু কিনিবলৈ মাত্ৰ ১৫০ টকা দিছে আৰু তাকো প্ৰত্যেক মানুহে পোৱা নাই। উত্তৰ লক্ষীমপুৰৰ টেলাহী, মাছখোৱা, বিহপুৰীয়া আদি মৌজাত বানপানীয়ে ইমূৰৰ পৰা সিমূৰলৈকে বাইজক বিদ্ধন্ত কৰিলে। তেওঁলোকক এতিয়া গৰু-মহ কিনিবৰ কাৰণে সাহায্য লাগে আৰু খোৱা বস্তুৰ কাৰণেও সাহায্য লাগে। বৰ্তমান তেওঁলোকৰ প্ৰাণ কেইটা বাচি আছে, কিন্তু বাৰিষা কি অৱস্থা হ'ব। তাৰ কোনো ব্যৱস্থাকে আজি পৰ্য্যন্ত কৰা নাই।

আজি গাঁৱলীয়া বাইজক কৃষিৰ উন্নতিৰ কাৰণে কৃষি ঋণ দিয়াৰ বাহিৰেও আন কি উপায়ে তেওঁলোকৰ উন্নতি হ'ব তাৰ কাৰণেও যেন চৰকাৰে চিন্তা কৰি চায়।

চেয়াৰমেন মহোদয়, যোৱা ভাৰতীয় জাতীয় কংগ্ৰেচৰ আবাদী অধিবেশনত যি 'সমাজ-তাত্ত্বিক সমাজ ব্যৱস্থাৰ (Socialistic pattern of Society) প্ৰস্তাৱ লোৱা হৈছে—তাৰ আদৰ্শলৈ লক্ষ্য ৰাখি আমাৰ চৰকাৰে এতিয়া কাম আৰম্ভ কৰিব লাগে। দেশৰ মেৰুদণ্ডস্বৰূপ কৃষক সকলক যি ১০০।১৫০।২০০ টকাৰ ঋণ দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা চলিছে—তাৰ ঠাইত আৰু বেচিকৈ কৃষি ঋণ দিয়াৰ দিহা কৰিব লাগে আৰু অকল ঋণ দিলেই

নহব। কৃষিৰ সঁজুলি, কঠিয়া আদিও যোগান ধৰিব লাগিব। দুখৰ বিষয়, যিবিলাক কৃষক মানুহ, তেওঁলোকৰ একোৱেই নাই। মাটি নাই, টকা-পয়সা নাই, হালৰ গৰু নাই, খেতিৰ সম্বল নাই। কৃষক সকলৰ এয়েই প্ৰধান অন্তৰায়। এনেকুৱা কৃষকৰ সংখ্যা আজি ১৪৥ লাখোৰো ওপৰ হ'ব। এই মানুহবিলাকক মাটিৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰি দিবই লাগিব। তেহে মানুহবিলাক স্বাৱলম্বীহে—কৃষি উৎপাদন কৰি দেশৰ সম্পদ বৃদ্ধি কৰাত সহায় কৰিব আৰু লগতে নিজৰো আৰ্থিক অৱস্থা টনকীয়াল হৈ উঠিব। এই উদ্দেশ্যৰে কমকৈও প্ৰত্যেক কৃষকক ১ হাজাৰ টকা ঋণ দিয়া প্ৰয়োজন। এই ক্ষেত্ৰত মই কেৱল ক্ষেত্ৰহীন খেতিয়ক সকলৰ কথাতেহে ছোৱ দিছো। বাকী বিলাক খেতিয়কৰ, যাৰ চিকিৰিটি দিয়াৰ সম্বল আছে সেই বিলাক মানুহে চৰকাৰৰ ঋণৰ উপৰিও অন্য ঠাইৰপৰা ঋণ লোৱাৰ সুবিধা আছে। সেই কাৰণে ক্ষেত্ৰহীন কৃষক সকলক ১ হাজাৰ মানকৈ টকা ঋণ দিবলৈ বোধকৰো আমাৰ চৰকাৰৰ টান নহ'ব। তাকে যদি কৰা নহয়—এই মানুহবিলাকৰ ঘৰৰ বাচন-বৰ্ভন, তিৰোতাৰ অলঙ্কাৰ আদি বন্ধক লৈ ধনীক ঋণ দিবলৈ সুবিধা দিয়া হয়, তেনেহলে আমাৰ সমাজতাত্ত্বিক সমাজৰ ব্যৱস্থাৰ আদৰ্শভুক্ত সমাজ গঢ়ি তোলা নহ'ব। এই কাম কৰিবলৈ হয়তো চৰকাৰৰ মুঠ ৪০-৫০ কোটি টকা লাগিব পাৰে আৰু এই ঋণ দীৰ্ঘম্যাদী হোৱা দৰকাৰ। তেতিয়াহলে কৃষক সকলৰ আৰ্থিক অৱস্থা টনকীয়াল হোৱাৰ আশা কৰিব পৰা যায় আৰু ইয়াকৈ কৰিব পাৰিলেহে ক্ৰমে আমাৰ দেশৰ কল্যাণ হ'ব। ইয়াৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰে কাৰ্য্যকৰী আঁচনি তৈয়াৰ কৰি, কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰৰ পৰা টকা ধাৰ লৈ, আমাৰ খেতিয়ক সমাজত দিলে অদূৰ ভবিষ্যতে তেওঁলোকৰ দুঃখময় জীৱনৰ বাস্তৱৰূপৰ পৰিবৰ্তন হ'ব।

আমাৰ দেশ চাহ-বাগিচাৰ দেশ। আমাৰ ইয়াৰ পৰা চাহ বাহিবলৈ যায় অথচ আমাৰ ৰাজ্যৰ মানুহে ভাল চাহ খাবলৈ নাপায়। আমাৰ ৰাজ্যৰ শতক্ৰবা ১০০ জনে চাহ খায়। লৰা-বুঢ়া, ডেকা-সকলোৱে। তেওঁলোকে আজি ভাল চাহৰ অভাৱত, বজাৰৰ পঁচা চাহপাত—সেৰে ৮।১০ টকাকৈ কিনি খাব লাগিছে। চাহৰ দাম ইমান বৃদ্ধি হৈ পৰিছে এই বিষয়তো আশাকৰো, আমাৰ ৰাজ্যিক চৰকাৰে কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰৰ লগত লিখালৈখি কৰি চাহপাতৰ দাম কমাই আমাৰ সাধাৰণ বাহিৰৰ কল্যাণ সাধন কৰে। তাৰোপৰি এই প্ৰসঙ্গত অন্য এটা কথাৰ উল্লেখ কৰিব খুজিছো—সেইটো হৈছে আমাৰ বাহিৰক, যি চলাব দিব লাগে কাৰণ এনে কৰিলে, বহুতৰে এটা ওপক্ৰমা আয়ৰ পথ হয় আৰু দ্বিতীয়তে, আমাৰ মাজত ইমান চাহপাতৰ অভাৱ নহ'ব আৰু দামো কমিব। এনে ধৰণৰ ওপক্ৰমা ব্যৱসায় অন্য দেশত আছে। আশাকৰো আমাৰ চৰকাৰে, এই চাহখেতি সহজে আমাৰ মাজতো কৰিব পৰাকৈ সুবিধা দিয়ে আৰু ইয়াৰ কাৰণে যেন চিন্তা কৰে।

(সময়ৰ সন্কেটধ্বনি)

চেয়াৰমেন মহোদয়, আৰু ১০ মিনিটমান সময় দিলে মোৰ কবলগীয়াখিনি শেষ কৰিব পাৰো।

The CHAIRMAN:

আৰু বহুতো সদস্যই কবলৈ আছে নহয়।

Shri HEMCHANDRA HAZARIKA :

বেলপথৰ সম্বন্ধে কিছু কওঁ। বঙাপাঁৱৰপৰা উত্তৰলক্ষীম পুৰলৈকে, এই দূৰত্বটো অতি সোনকালে বেল পথেৰে সংযোগ কৰিবলৈ আমাৰ চৰকাৰে যেন কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰৰ লগত জোৰ প্ৰচেষ্টা চলায়। মাননীয় সদস্য সকলৰ অবিদিত নহয় যে, উত্তৰ-লক্ষীমপুৰ মহকুমা আজিও অতিকৈ পিচপৰা। এই মহকুমালৈ বেল-পথ দিব পাৰিলে ইয়াৰ বহুতো উন্নতি হ'ব বুলি আশা কৰা যায়। তাৰপিচত, তেজপুৰৰ পৰা উত্তৰ-লক্ষীমপুৰলৈ যিটো উত্তৰ ট্ৰাঙ্ক-ৰোড আছে তাৰো অৱস্থা অতিকৈ শোচনীয়। এই বাস্তাৱ উন্নতি অতি সোনকালে চৰকাৰে কৰি দিব বুলি আশা কৰিলো।

তাৰ পিচত, উত্তৰ-লক্ষীমপুৰ কলেজ। এই আওহতীয়া মহকমাটোৰ বাইজৰ সুবিধাৰ্থে বাইজে এই কলেজ পাতে আৰু এইবাৰ তাৰপৰা লৰা-ছোৱালীয়ে আই, এ, পৰীক্ষা দিব। এই কলেজটোৰ সৰ্ব্বাঙ্গীন উন্নতি সম্পৰ্কে চৰকাৰে আৰ্থিক সাহায্য দিব বুলি আশা কৰিলে। এই সম্বন্ধে মাননীয় সদস্য শ্ৰীযুত কাৰ্কেচৰ দলে ডাঙৰীয়াই কৈয়েই গৈছে।

The CHAIRMAN: বহক আৰু আপুনি।

Shri HEMCHANDRA HAZARIKA: আৰু দুই মিনিট দিয়ক।

(*A voice in Hindi* -ঠিক হয়, জব্দন্তী নী জিয়ে)।

আমাৰ উত্তৰলক্ষীমপুৰ-কমলাবাৰী বাস্তাটো তেনেই গাঁৱৰ মাজেদিয়েই গৈছে আৰু মটৰগাড়ী আদি যান-বাহন চলাচলৰ প্ৰকোপত—গাঁৱৰ মানুহৰ ঘৰবিলাক ধূলিৰে পুতি পেলায়। এনে অৱস্থাত—বাইজৰ জনস্বাস্থ্যৰ উন্নতিৰ হকে যেন অতি সোনকালে এই বাস্তাটোৰ উন্নতি সাধন কৰে।

তাৰপিচত, নিমাটি ঘাটৰ গৰাখহনীয়াৰ কথা আমাৰ অন্য এজন সদস্যই উল্লেখ কৰীয়েই গৈছে। এই গৰাখহনীয়াৰ পৰা মুক্ত কৰিবলৈ ইয়াৰ পাৰটো বান্ধি দিয়াৰ কাম চৰকাৰে যেন সোনকালে হাতত লয়।

(*A voice* —কত ?)

নিমাটি ঘাটত। আন এটা কথাও মই কওঁ—চমুকৈ সেইটো হৈছে—যোৰহাটৰ টেকনিকেল স্কুলখন অতি সোনকালে ইঞ্জিনিয়াৰিং কলেজলৈ ৰূপান্তৰিত কৰিব লাগে। তেহে আমাৰ ৰাজ্যৰ উঠি অহা ডেকা সকলে ইঞ্জিনিয়াৰিং বিষয়ত উচ্চ শিক্ষা লভিবলৈ সুবিধা হব আৰু ইঞ্জিনিয়াৰৰ অভাৱ পূৰণ হব।

উত্তৰ লক্ষীমপুৰৰ ধেমাজী, বৰদলনী আৰু ঢকুৱাখানাৰ যিকেইখন লোকেল বড' ঔষধালয় আছে তাৰ অৱস্থা বৰ বেয়া। এই বিলাকত অধিক অধিক সাহায্য দি ঔষধ-পাতি ৰাখি আধুনিক চিকিৎসা দানৰ ব্যৱস্থা নকৰিলে বাইজৰ উপকাৰত নালাগিব। ঢকুৱাখানা হস্পিটেলৰ ঘৰটো যোৱা ভূমিকম্পই বেয়া ৰকমে ভাঙি থৈছে আৰু ইয়াৰ অৱস্থাতো যোৱা বছৰত সেইফালে যাওঁতে আমাৰ মাননীয় শ্ৰীযুত মুখ্যজৰ্জী আৰু শ্ৰীযুত শৰ্মা, দুয়ো গৰাকী মঞ্জীয়ে দেখি আহিছে। আৰু মন্তব্যও কৰি আহিছে। আশাকৰো ইয়াৰ উন্নতি কৰিবলৈ অতি সোনকালে কাম হাতত লয়। এয়ে মিনতি।

The CHAIRMAN : আপুনি শেষ কৰক, শেষ কৰক।

Shri HEMCHANDRA HAZARIKA: সময়ৰ অভাৱত মোৰ আৰু কব-লগীয়া বহুতো কথা বাদ দিবলৈ বাধ্য হৈ, মোৰ কবলগীয়া ইয়াতে সামৰিলো।

Shri HEMCHANDRA CHAKRAVARTY Mr. Chair-
man, I am not going to congratulate the Finance Minister for his so able presentation of our State Budget for the coming year dealing mainly with the problems of the masses. For this I am congratulating ourselves, the vast majority of people of

our State who in Shri Bora, selected a person on whom they could depend for the best handling of their financial problems, and now time has come when the masses of Assam can pause and point out to the critics "Look here friends, see what developments have been made in our country by our Government. Don't feel shy to open your eyes. It is no good criticising for criticism's sake." Our Government have been executing all these things maintaining a very sound financial position and this has been made possible by the broad outlook, clear conception, progressive ideas, and above all, the Gandhian principle of our Finance Minister who being bestowed with all the above qualities have been trying very hard for all these years to give a definite shape to the great ideals of Congress as formulated and preached by the Father of the Nation, *i.e.*, the upliftment of the masses, the down-trodden humanity.

To-day, Sir, the high hopes which the people of Assam entertained on Shri Bora is becoming fruitful, and for that we have been congratulating ourselves for our correct decision in the selection of our Finance Minister who has proved much more worthy of the heavy responsibility entrusted with him.

Sir, regarding education there is no dearth of good educationists in our State and our State is doing a lot for the improvement of education. We are not lagging behind other States in the matter of education and in fact, we are already much advanced than many of the States of our Indian Union. But one thing strikes me, Sir, that I do not find any budget provision regarding Sanskrit education. Sir, our Government is trying to develop our country on the line of Indian tradition and culture, but, Sir, the basis of our culture and tradition is Sanskrit and through the medium of Sanskrit language, the ancient literature of this country grew. Can we afford to forget our Kalidas, Magha, Bhababhuti and the writers of the great Ramayana, Mahabharata and the Vedas and Puranas? Bar-ring all these the Indian culture becomes soulless. So, Sir, if we want to develop our country according to our own culture and traditions, we shall have to read Sanskrit and restore its old status as a living language.

Sir, I find some provisions have been made in the Budget for the improvement of the Madrassas, Middle English Schools, and such other educational institutions but no provision has been made for the development of the Sanskrit institutions also which are our own heritage.

Sir, I cannot but mention that in our district no provision was ever made in the budget for the improvement of the Sanskrit educational institutions except that a small sum which has been given this year from the Development funds for the improvement of the most dilapidated buildings of the Surjya Kumar Model Tol, Silchar, the only institution of this type in Cachar and I hope our Government will definitely allot a handsome amount for the improvement of this Model Tol. Another thing, Sir, is that the Dinanath Nabakishore Girls' High School in my own subdivision has not received any Government help so far. This school was started in the year 1921 during the non-co-operation movement and Shri Shyamacharan Deb, a veteran Congress worker who is still alive, but is now disabled because of his age, was the Headmaster of the institution. Sir, I brought this fact to the notice of the Finance Minister when he visited Cachar last and he was very pleased to ask the Education Department to examine whether grant can be made to that institution. I hope Government will take steps for allotting some money towards this institution in which there is also vocational training classes. The President of the Assam Provincial Congress Committee, Shri Choudhury, visited that institution while a Minister and he was glad to see the very many handicrafts of that institution and he was pleased to sanction Rs.1,000 to that institution for the purchase of some most urgent implements. I draw the pointed attention of the Government for allotting some money for the improvement of this particular institution and also for recurring grants.

Then, Sir, comes the question of allotting funds for colleges. Sir, I am not partial in this matter. I impress upon the Government to allot more funds for non-Government Colleges, specially those colleges which have opened the B. Sc. classes. Next, Sir, in our Silchar Civil Hospital, Nursing Training Classes have been opened and the girls are studying and getting training in these classes. But I am sorry to inform the House, Sir, that the girls have got no sitting accommodation. Girls are coming from other parts of the Province also, but for want of accommodation girls cannot have their proper study and training. I suggest, Sir, that some grant should be made immediately so that the students may have a hall for holding their class and also a common room for them to stay in Hospital while on duty. I am glad that some money has been allotted to the Siba Sundari Nari Sikhsha Asram in Silchar, that is Rs.20,000. But, Sir, this amount is not adequate for the development of this institution. I would like to say

that this is the only institution in our part of the country and this institution is educating the largest number of local students and also students from outside Cachar come to get education in that institution. I am glad that our Government is trying to help this institution which requires much more funds. I hope our Government will treat this in special footing as this institution serves our mothers and sisters and is helping to build the future of our nation.

Sir, regarding relief and rehabilitation. Just before I started for Shillong a good number of refugees had come to me and said that for the past few months they were not getting the help from the Government which they used to get before. I do not know why the amount is not made available to the people of Silchar. I request the Minister-in-charge of Relief and Rehabilitation who comes from that district to see to all these things. I think he will not feel shy to help these poor refugees in Cachar because he comes from that District as the largest concentration of refugees is in Cachar being the neighbouring district of Pakistan and his help to the refugees of Cachar will be to his credit.

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister) : Sir, this is a vague statement. Unless I know definitely who are those people who complained to him that they were getting the money before but they were not getting it now, I cannot do anything. He should give me instances of specific cases, if any. Simply if he says that some people came and said something to him, I cannot see to it.

Shri HEM CHANDRA CHAKRAVARTY: They are not getting the loans, Sir.

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister): What he said is far from the truth and there cannot be anything which is contrary to the truth. I challenge his statement.

Shri HEM CHANDRA CHAKRAVARTY: Sir, I had no occasion to verify this from the office. I have not come here to advocate the case of any particular refugee. The report I got of a general nature. When the same is contradicted, I accept the statement of the Hon'ble Minister, Relief and Rehabilitation.

Sir, my Friend, Shri Chaubey, has mentioned in his budget speech about the water scarcity in Silchar Town. It was brought to the notice of the Government by me long before

The Minister-in-charge of Local Self-Government who also fortunately comes from my own district will surely see to this so that the water scarcity in Silchar Town which is a serious problem be solved in no time.

As regards the Judicial Department, I am glad to notice that the Finance Minister has mentioned regarding the improvement that has been made and the improvement that is going to be made in this Department. In this connection, I beg to say that this is time for the creation of a Third Judgeship and I think the figure of cases of Cachar fully justifies the establishment of a seat in the district of Cachar.

(The bell rang).

Sir, I have got nothing more special to mention about my district as other points have already been discussed at length by my other Friends. I only thank the Finance Minister for the able presentation of the budget which is aiming at ameliorating the conditions of the masses.

Thanking you Sir.

Maulavi MUHAMMAD PAHAR KHAN: মাননীয়, চেয়ারম্যান মহোদয়, আমাদের মাননীয় রাজ্যপাল মহোদয়ের ভাষণের মর্মে বেশ বোঝা যায় যে আমাদের সরকার জনহিতকর কার্যে যথেষ্ট মনোযোগী। তারপর আমাদের বিত্তমন্ত্রী মহোদয়ের ভাষণেও প্রকাশ করিয়াছেন যে ধার করিয়াও দেশের কৃষকদের দারিদ্রতা ও সর্বপ্রকার অসুবিধা দূর করিতে সরকার যথেষ্ট চেষ্টা করিতেছেন। অতএব আমি সরকারকে আমার আন্তরিক ধন্যবাদ দিতেছি।

তবে এই প্রসঙ্গে আমাদের বরপেটার কৃষকদের অবস্থা সম্পর্কে কিছু বলতে চাই বিশেষ করিয়া বরপেটার দক্ষিণ-পশ্চিম অঞ্চলের কয়েকটা বন্যা বিধ্বস্ত মৌজা সরকারের অবহেলিত হইয়া আসিতেছে। এই অঞ্চল সর্বদা বন্যা প্লাবিত ও নদীর প্রকোপে বিধ্বস্ত। অধিকাংশ জায়গায় প্রত্যেক বৎসর বর্ষাতে ১০-১৫ ফুট পর্যন্ত পানী হয়। কাজেই তাহারা কোন বৎসরেই ভাল ভাবে শস্য কাটিতে পারেনা। এতএব সেই অঞ্চলের লোকদের অবস্থা যতটুকু খারাপ হইতে পারে তাই হইতেছে। দুঃখের বিষয় এই অঞ্চলের প্রতি আমাদের সরকারের এ কি তিন্ত মনোভাব না অমনোযোগিতা তাহাই কিছুই বুঝিতেছি না কারণ এই অঞ্চলের লোকেরা সরকারের সর্বপ্রকার সহানুভূতি হইতে এক প্রকার বঞ্চিত বলিলেও চলে।

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister): আমি জানতে পারি কি যে মাননীয় সদস্য কোন অঞ্চলের কথা বলেছেন?

Maulavi MUHAMMAD PAHAR KHAN: আমি আমাদের বরপেটার দক্ষিণ-পশ্চিম অঞ্চলের কথা বলছি। এই অঞ্চলে চলাচলের জন্য নাই একটা রাস্তা, নাই চিকিৎসালয়, নাই শিক্ষালয়। রাস্তা না থাকায় অথবা চলাচলের অসুবিধায় কৃষকদের উৎপাদিত শস্য বাজার দরে বিক্রি করিতে পারেনা। আপাততঃ মৌণ প্রতি ২ টাকা কমদরে বিক্রি করিতে হয়। এমনকি তরি-তরকারী বরপেটায় যেগুলি ১৬০ আনা সের,

আর উক্ত অঞ্চলে ১০-১০ আনা সের। দুধ বড়পেটায় যখন ১১০, ১১০ আনা সের তথায় ১০ আনা ১০ আনা সের। অতএব এই অঞ্চলের কৃষকদের ভয়ানক ক্ষতি হইতেছে, এজন্য বড়পেটার লোকদেরও অসুবিধা ভোগ করিতে হয়। তার পর চিকিৎসালয় নাথাকাতো এই অঞ্চলের লোকের মৃত্যু হয় পশুর মত। কারণ কঠিন রোগেও কোন চিকিৎসা করিতে পারেনা যেহেতু সরভোগ বা বড়পেটা ছাড়া ডাক্তার পাওয়া যায় না কিন্তু সরভোগ বা বড়পেটার আসতে যাইতে ২।৩ দিনের দরকার। কাজেই কোন ডাক্তার তথায় যাইতে ইচ্ছা করেনা অথবা যদিও কেহ যাইতে স্বীকৃত হন, ৪০।৫০ টাকা তাহাকে ফিজ দিতে হয় অথবা যাহাদের ঔষধ কিনবার পয়সা নাই তাহার পক্ষে এত টাকা দেওয়া কিছুতেই সম্ভব নয়। কাজেই ঔষধ হয়েছে তাহাদের চক্ষের জল আর পথ্য হয়েছে ছিনার চাউল। তারপর শিক্ষা অনুষ্ঠান না থাকায় দেখা যায় এই অঞ্চলের শতকরা একজন ছেলেও মাইনার পাশ করিতে পারে নাই। অথচ দুই চার হাজারে একটি ছেলে ন্যাটিক পাশ করিয়াছে কিনা তাহাও সন্দেহ। কারণ বড়পেটায় ছেলে রাখিয়া পড়াইতে তাহাদের শক্তি মোটেই নাই। তবে ইহাও সত্য যে সরকার কৃষকদের অথবা দেশের উন্নতির জন্য কমিউনিটি প্রজেক্ট ও মৌজা পদ্ধতিতে ইত্যাদি নানা ধরনের চেষ্টা করিতেছেন। কিন্তু এই অঞ্চল এসব সুযোগ হইতেও বঞ্চিত। তারপর দুঃখের বিষয় নদী ভাঙ্গার ফলে এই অঞ্চলের হাজার হাজার লোক জমিহীন অথবা বহু লোক একেবারে গৃহহীন হইয়াছে। এজন্য সরকারের নিকট বহু আবেদন নিবেদন করিয়াও এপর্যন্ত কোন প্রতিকার পাওয়া যায় নাই। তাছাড়া তারাভাটী আসামের মধ্যে একটি উল্লেখযোগ্য ব্যবসা কেন্দ্র। দুঃখের বিষয় গত বৎসর নদী ভাঙ্গার ফলে তারাভাটী ব্যবসায়ীদের তিন চার লক্ষ টাকা ক্ষতি হইয়াছে। এজন্য অনেক দাবি দাওয়ার পরে আমাদের মুখ্যমন্ত্রী মহোদয় এবং কৃষি মন্ত্রীও একজিকিউটিভ ইঞ্জিনিয়ার সকলেই দেখিয়াছেন অথবা এজন্য যথেষ্ট অনুরোধ করা হইয়াছে। কিন্তু আজ পর্যন্ত কোন পাতকার পাওয়া যায় নাই। আর বর্তমানেও তারাভাটী বাজারের অবস্থা ভয়ানক খারাপ। কারণ ব্যবসায়ীদের ৪০-৫০ হাজার টাকা খরচ করিয়া এক একটা ঘর করিয়াছে। একপা অনেক ঘর একেবারে নদীর কাছারের উপর রয়েছে। সম্বর রক্ষার কোন ব্যবস্থা না করিলে আগত বর্ষায় বাজারের ভয়ানক ক্ষতি হইবে তাহাতে কোন সন্দেহ নাই। কাজেই সরকারকে অনুরোধ করিতেছি, অস্থায়ী হিসাবে হইলেও যে কোন প্রকার উক্ত বাজার রক্ষার ব্যবস্থা করুন।

তাছাড়া মন্দিয়া ও বাঘবর মৌজার বহুলোক ২০-২৫ বৎসর পূর্বে সরকারী খাস জমী বহুকণ্ঠে নড়-খাগর কাটিয়া ছাফা করিয়া ঘর-বাড়ী করিয়া স্থায়ীভাবে বসবাস করিয়া আসিতেছে। কৃষকেরা শক্তি অনুযায়ী কুড়ি, পঞ্চাশ, এক শ বিঘা করিয়া জমী সবকারের খাজানা দিয়া দখল আবাদ করিয়া নিজেদের সম্মান-সম্মতি প্রতিপালন করিয়া আসিতেছিল। কিন্তু পাট্টা পাইয়াছে বস্তিবাড়ী সহ মাত্র দুই চারি বিঘা করিয়া। আর কতলোক মোটেই পায় দিয়াছেন বা দিতেছেন। কিন্তু সরকার পাট্টার বাহিরা দখলি জমি রিফোজি ভাই দিগকে নির্ভর করে তাদের অন্য কোন উপায় নাই।

The CHAIRMAN : আপনি শেষ করুন।

Maulavi MUHAMMAD PAHAR KHAN: তিন মিনিট সময় দেন।

The CHAIRMAN: এক মিনিটে শেষ করুন।

Maulavi MUHAMMAD PAHAR KHAN: এই সমস্ত কৃষক অচিরেই দেশের বা সরকারের গলগ্রহ হইয়া পরিবে তাহাতে কোন সন্দেহ নাই। অথচ আমার মনে হয়, কৃষকেই দেশের উন্নতি এবং শান্তির মূল। গতিকেই কৃষকদের প্রতি সরকারের স্খুদ্র নান্যাকিলে দেশের উন্নতি এবং শান্তি মোটেই সম্ভব নয়।

উপরোক্ত নানা কারণে এই অঞ্চলের লোকদের অসীম দুর্দশা ঘটিয়াছে। আমি মনে করি আমাদের সরকার তাহা সহজেই বুঝিতে পারিবেন। কারণ এই অঞ্চলের হাজার হাজার লোক মজদুরের কাজ করিয়া জীবিকা ধারণে বাধ্য হইয়াছে।

গতিকে আমি সদাশয় সরকারকে বিশেষভাবে অনুরোধ করিতেছি এই সমস্ত সমস্যার অতি সম্বন্ধেই স্খু ব্যবস্থা করিয়া কৃষকদের অথবা দেশের শান্তি বা উন্নতি সাধন করুন।

Shri LILA KANTA BARAH: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Finance Minister has delivered a long speech wherein he has dealt with various achievements of the Government during the current year and has also envisaged the steps which Government proposed to take in the next year. The Budget is a deficit one. For a poor State like Assam the deficit is actually heavy. Of course, one must not be frightened at the figures of deficit. It is to be examined whether the deficit is for the ordinary administration of the State or for financing some development projects. If it is for the latter purpose then it cannot be said to be a bad budgeting. Now, Sir, from the very speech of the Finance Minister it is clear that the Government have proposed to incur an expenditure to the tune of Rs.2,86,74,000 for the purpose of the Five-Year Plan schemes in the next year. From this it can be seen that the deficit is mainly for financing the Five-Year Plan Schemes in the next year. Hence, we cannot say that this is bad budgeting. Rather, apart from this provision, he has provided about 2 crores of rupees for development of different projects in the different Departments. Therefore, Sir, the budget is really a good one for which the Finance Minister deserves congratulation. There is another aspect that in the last year, we find that the original estimates of the budget were Rs.14,41,61,000; in the revised estimates the income rose to Rs.17,43,11,000. Now, we find in the current budget the revenue income of the State has come up to Rs.19,05,22,000. The revenue income has been raised without of course any provision for fresh taxation measures. Therefore, this state of affairs reveals his ability and for that he deserves congratulations.

Now, Sir, coming to the budget, we find the heaviest expenditure comes within the Public Works Department, next comes the Education Department. Now, Assam is a State which abounds in hills and dales and which is frequently haunted by flood as well as earthquake. In a State like this it is

quite natural that the Public Works Department should incur the highest expenditure. We are also educationally backward. It is in the fitness of things that Education occupies the second place. But, Sir, we find that agriculture has been relegated to the seventh place. Ours is an agricultural State—75 per cent. of the population are agriculturists. So we find that in the present budget proper attention has not been given to agriculture though of course some provision has been made which is intended to benefit the agriculturists. Then we find, Sir, that due attention has not been given by our Government for the amelioration of the agriculturists as well as labourers. Now, we have solved the integrated food problem as well as the problem of cloth and yarn. There is no dearth of rice, Dal, Atta, etc., as well as cloth and yarn in the market. But the fact remains that ordinary people are not in a position to buy them. They have not the capacity to buy all these things. We have to provide that capacity to our peasants and labourers. Unless we try for ameliorating their condition in this way, unless we try for improving their economic condition, the freedom for independence becomes a mockery. So, I request Government to give as much help to the agriculturists and labourers as possible. In this connection many Members have suggested that agricultural loan should be liberally given to our agriculturists. I am also of the same opinion, but I would like to suggest at the same time that if it is not possible to give sufficient agricultural loans to our agriculturists in coins then we might give them loans in kinds. We might give them scientific manures such as ammonium sulphate, bonemeal as well as improved variety of seeds by way of loan. This will popularise the ammonium sulphate and bonemeal manures and make our people manure-minded, as well as it will add to their income. This may be carried out through the Panchayats. I have seen one Panchayat in my constituency which has given by way of loan ammonium sulphate. I think, this should be taken as an example and this should be carried out in almost all the Panchayats ; and where Panchayats do not function, this may be done through the Agriculture Department.

Regarding the Budget I want to speak one thing. We find that every year more money is given to the Public Works Department, but they cannot execute the work and every year some surrender is made and thus the money comes back again. I don't see any reason why so much money is to be given to a Department which cannot execute the work. This money may be give to other Departments, specially to small industries as

well as cottage industries. If we want to solve the unemployment problem, if we want to improve the economic condition of our people, we must turn our whole-hearted attention to small scale cottage industries as well as improvement of agriculture. To solve unemployment we must also establish some large scale industries. It is really a pity that during the last 5 years not a single major industry has been established in our State. So, I would request Government to take immediate and effective steps so that some major industries may be established in our State.

Regarding generation of power we find there is provision of Rs.42 lakhs for generating power in different areas, but we find everything has been left to the private sector. I wonder why Government should feel shy for taking these industries in their own hand. Some other States have already taken power generation in their own hand, but why should our Government feel shy to nationalise these things ? At least they may begin with a few.

Next, regarding my own constituency where an embankment and drainage scheme is going to be taken up and some surveying is going on. A survey has been made from Silghat to Lawkhowa along the Brahmaputra and this survey is going on and the people have become very panicky because the survey has been made to the interior of the villages and it appears that most of the old villages lying by the side of the Brahmaputra are thus going to be thrown into the Brahmaputra river. These people have already submitted petitions to the Minister concerned. I have also consulted the Executive Engineer. So I request the Minister to see that these people are saved and the real purpose of an embankment is served.

Next, I would like to speak about the Public Health Department. Last year one Committee from our district recommended unanimously a public health dispensary at Panigaon in Borbhogia Mouza, but I am sorry it has not been implemented and there is no sign of implementation. I would request the Minister concerned to see that this public health dispensary is opened without any further delay. With these words I resume my seat.

Shri MAHADEV DAS : মাননীয় চেয়াৰমেন মহোদয় নানান প্ৰাকৃতিক দুৰ্যোগ আৰু বিপদ বিপৰ্য্যৰ মাজত বৰ্ত্তি থকা অসম মাতৃৰ পৰিচালনাৰ হকে আমাৰ মাননীয় বিত্তমন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে, ১৯৫৫।৫৬ চনৰ কৰণে যি খন আয়-ব্যয়ৰ তালিকা ডাঙি ধৰিছে; তাত প্ৰায় তিনি কোটি টকাৰ ঘাটি পৰিছে যদিও তাৰ দেশকল্যাণ মূলক আচনি সমূহলৈ লক্ষ্য কৰিলে, ধন্যবাদ নিদি নোৱাৰি। তাৰোপৰি তেখেতৰ কোশলৰ দ্বাৰাই অধিক ব্যয় হৈছে যদিও, আনপিনে আয়ৰ মাত্ৰা বঢ়ৰি বঢ়ৰি বঢ়াই আনিব পাৰিছে। বৰ্ত্তমান আমাৰ ৰাজহৰ পৰিমাণ ১৯ কোটিৰো অধিক। এই পৰিমাণৰ ৰাজহখিনি তেখেতে স্তম্ভভাৱে সকলো বিভাগতে বিতৰণ কৰি দিয়াতো প্ৰশংসনীয় আৰু মাননীয় সদস্য সকলে বাজেট খন চকু ফুৰাই চালেই ইয়াক উপলব্ধি কৰিব পাৰিব।

চেয়াৰমেন মহোদয়, এই বাজেট খনৰ আলোচনাত আমাৰ মাজৰপৰা বহুতো সদস্যই অংশ গ্ৰহণ কৰি নিজ নিজ বুদ্ধি দশাই গৈছে। মই মাত্ৰ এই প্ৰসঙ্গত দুই চাৰিটা কথা কাম।

প্ৰথম কথা—আমাৰ ৰাজ্যৰ অনুসূচিত ভাই-ভনী সকলৰ অৱস্থাৰ কথা। এই প্ৰসঙ্গত মোৰ এটা ফকৰাতৈ মনত পৰিছে, সি হৈছে—

“যিমনে দেখিবা মাচুৱা পাৰা,
সিমনে পাৰা ভগ্না বেৰা।”

ইয়াৰ অর্থ হৈছে এই জাতিটো সচাকৈয়ে শোকলগ্না ভাবে পিচপৰা। এও লোকৰ আৰ্থিক অৱস্থা মোটেই টনকীয়া নহয়। সেই কাৰণে এওঁলোকৰ মঙ্গলৰ হকে যেন চৰকাৰে বিশেষভাৱে চকু দিয়ে। নহলে এই মানুহ বিলাকক ‘সমাজতাত্ত্বিক সমাজ ব্যৱস্থাৰ’ আদৰ্শ লৈ আগবঢ়াই অনা সম্ভৱপৰ নহব।

সুখৰ বিষয়, আমাৰ জনপ্ৰিয় চৰকাৰে, এইবাৰ অনুসূচিত জাতিৰ লৰা-ছোৱালী বিলাকক স্কুল-কলেজত পঢ়িবৰ কাৰণে কিছু টকা-পইছা দি সহায় কৰিছে। এই কাৰণে চৰকাৰ ধন্যবাদৰ পাত্ৰ। এই সুবিধাৰ লগতে, আশাকৰে, আমাৰ চৰকাৰে এই পিচপৰা জাতিটোৰ লৰা-ছোৱালী বিলাকক বিনা মাচুলে স্কুল-কলেজ আদিত উচ্চ শিক্ষা পোৱাৰ এটা সুবিধা দিয়ে। আনপিনে এই অনুসূচিত জাতিটোৰ অস্পৃশ্যতা বৰ্জ্জন কৰাৰ কাৰণে আমাৰ ভাৰতীয় লোকসভাৰ পৰাও কিছু টকা-পইছা দি সহায় কৰিছে। মোৰ বোধেৰে এই টকা-পইছা কেৱল খোৱা-লোৱা সংস্থান আৰু নাম-কীৰ্ত্তন ঘৰ প্ৰবেশ আদিত বিতৰণ কৰিলেই নহব; কাৰণ ইয়াৰ দ্বাৰাই এটা জাতি তৈয়াৰ কৰিব পৰা নহব। এই বিলাকৰ পৰিবৰ্ত্তে শিক্ষানস্থান তৈয়াৰ কৰি, জনসাধাৰণক শিক্ষা-দাক্ষ্যৰে অনুপ্ৰাণিত কৰিব পাৰিলেহে এই অস্পৃশ্যতা বৰ্জ্জন কামত সহায় হব আৰু প্ৰকৃত জাতিৰ কল্যাণ হব।

তাৰোপৰি আমাৰ ৰাজ্যৰ জল-মহল আৰু মীন-মহলৰ কথা কওঁ। এই মহলবিলাকৰ পৰা অসম চৰকাৰৰ যথেষ্ট আয় হয়। এই আয়ৰ পৰিমাণ বৰ্ত্তমান ১৪,৪২,০০০ টকা। ইয়াৰ বাবদ খৰচ হয় ৪,৪২,০০০ টকা আৰু ইয়াৰ ভিতৰত যাৱতায় মহলবিলাকৰ পৰিচালনা কাৰ্য্যত ব্যয় হয় ৩ লাখ আৰু বাকী থাকে ১ লাখ ৪২ হাজাৰ। সেইটো মোৰ মনেৰে বহুত কম হয়। কাৰণ বছৰি বছৰি এই বেজিষ্টাৰ্ড জল-মহল বোৰত চৰকাৰৰ পক্ষৰপৰা বিশেষ ভাৱে খৰচ-ভৰচ নকৰাৰ ফলত, তাৰ আয়ৰ পৰিমাণ কমি গৈছে। ইয়াৰ উন্নতিৰ কাৰণে, বছৰত যদি ১০-১২ লাখ টকা খৰচ কৰা হয় তেনেহলে এই ‘ফিচাৰী’ মহল বিলাকৰ যথেষ্ট পৰিপুষ্টি সাধন হয় আৰু তাৰ আয়ৰ পৰিমাণ বছৰি ২৮-৩০ লাখৰ কম নহব। আনফালে এই মাছ আমাৰ প্ৰধান খাদ্য। এই খিনিতে মোৰ এটা কথা মনত পৰিছে—“কণক, মাছ—

এই দুইৰ যোগায়েও নেৰে পাচ।”

সেই কাৰণে মই চৰকাৰক টানি অনুৰোধ কৰো যেন যিবিলাক মহলৰ ডাক ২০ হাজাৰৰ ওপৰ হয় তাৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰে একোখন আচনি তৈয়াৰ কৰি বছৰি তাৰ উৎকৰ্ষ সাধন কৰা দৰ্কাৰ বুলি ভাবো।

আমাৰ বৰপেটা মহকুমাই এই মহলবিলাকৰ পৰা বছৰি প্ৰায় ৪১৫ লাখ মান টকা চৰকাৰৰ বাজহৰ পুজিত দিয়ে আৰু ইয়েই সকলো মহকুমাতকৈ বেছি আয়ৰ পৰিমাণ সেই কাৰণে এই বিষয়ত, এই মহকুমাত চৰকাৰে বেছি মনোযোগ দিব বুলি আশা কৰিলো। আমি দেখিছো অন্য অন্য মহকুমাত এই মৎস্য সম্বন্ধীয় আচনী লোৱা হৈছে, আৰু অধিক সংখ্যক মৎস্যজীৱি বৰপেটা মহকুমাত থকাস্থলত ইয়াত তেনে আচনি চৰকাৰে গ্ৰহণ নকৰাত মই দখ পাইছো। সেই কাৰণে মোৰ মিনতি যেন, চৰকাৰে এই মহকুমাত এটি আদৰ্শনীয় আচনি গ্ৰহণ কৰি ইয়াৰ মৎস্যজীৱি সম্প্ৰদায়ক অনুপ্ৰাণিত কৰি উপাৰ্জজনৰ পথ দেখুৱাইছে।

চেয়াৰমেন মহোদয়, আমাৰ অসমত কেইবাজনো ফিচাৰী অফিচাৰ আছে আৰু তেওঁলোকক মাত্ৰ মীনমহল আদৰ ভাৰত একচেতিয়াকৈ ৰখাৰ ফলত চৰকাৰ ডাক কৰা 'ৰেজিষ্টাৰদ' মহল বিলাকে বহুতো অসুবিধা পাই আহিছে। কাৰণ তেওঁ বিলাকৰ পৰা মহলদাৰ আদিয়ে কোনো উপদেশ নোপোৱাত, মহলদাৰ বিলাকৰ ইচ্ছা থাকিলেও—এই মহলবিলাকৰ উন্নতি সাধন কাৰৰ নোৱাৰে। সেই কাৰণে মই চৰকাৰক অনুৰোধ জনাওঁ যেন 'ফিচাৰী' বিভাগটো 'ৰেভিনিউ' বিভাগৰ লগ লগাই এই দুয়োটা কামৰে উন্নতি সাধন কৰে। তাৰপিচত কব খুজিছো—মাছ আৰু ভাতেই আমাৰ খাদ্য নহয়; তাৰ লগত ফল-মূল, গাখীৰ আদি পুষ্টিকৰ খাদ্যৰো প্ৰয়োজন। এই বিলাকৰ আধক উৎপাদন সম্বন্ধেও আমি চিন্তা কৰিব লাগিব। অধিক শস্য উৎপাদনৰ অভিজ্ঞানৰ শিতানেদি আমি এই বিলাকৰ উন্নতি নকৰিলে আমাৰ অধিক শস্য উৎপাদন কাৰ্য্য কৃতকাৰ্য্য হৈছে বুলি কব নোৱাৰিম। সেই কাৰণে অনুৰোধ কৰো যাতে বিজাৰ্ভ আদিত ঘাঁহৰ ব্যৱস্থা হয়। ভাল ঘাঁহ নহলে গৰু-ম'হৰ গাখীৰ বেচিকৈ পোৱা নাযায়। ঘাঁহৰ উৎপাদন বঢ়াবলৈ হলে বিজাৰ্ভৰ মাটি অস্থায়ী ভাৱে ৩-৪ বছৰৰ কাৰণে মাটি নোহোৱা কৃষকৰ মাজত বিতৰণ কৰি দি তাৰ পাচত চন পেলাই থলে তাত আকৌ ঘাঁহ হব কাৰণ কোমল মাটিত হে ঘাঁহ গজে। তদুপৰি অধিক শস্যও পোৱা যাব। আমি বছৰে বছৰে বনমহোৎসৱ কৰো, কিন্তু তাৰ তত্ত্বাৱধান নোলোৱাৰ ফলত গছৰ পুলি আদি গৰু-ম'হে খাই নষ্ট কৰে। তাৰ ফলত আমাৰ ফল উৎপাদন নহয়। সেই কাৰণে অনুৰোধ কৰো যাতে এই বন-মহোৎসৱটো Public Works Department অধীনত ৰাখি তাৰ বোড মহাৰাৰ আদিৰ তত্ত্বাৱধানত দি গছৰ ও ফলৰ শ্ৰীবৃদ্ধি কৰিব বুলি আশা কৰিলো।

আমাৰ ঘৰুৱা শিল্প বহুতো আছে। সেই বিলাকত Loan আদি বেচি পৰিমাণে দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা নথকাত বহুতো শিল্পীয়ে তেওঁৰ কামত স্তব্ধতা দেখুৱাব পৰা নাই। সেই কাৰণে ভাল কমাৰ, কুমাৰ, বণিয়া, হিৰা আদিক তেওঁলোকৰ ঘৰুৱা শিল্পৰ শ্ৰীবৃদ্ধি কৰাৰ বুলি আশা কৰি বিভূষিত মহোদয়ক অনুৰোধ জনালো। কাৰণ দেশৰ শ্ৰীবৃদ্ধি অকল কৃষিৰ দ্বাৰাই নহয়—শিল্প আৰু কৃষি দুয়োটাৰে সমানে আগবাঢ়াব পাৰিলেহে দেশত সুখ সম্পদে দেখা দিব বুলি মোৰ ধাৰণা। বহু সভাই কৈছে যে কৃষি-ঋণ অধিক পৰিমাণে দিব লাগে। তাত মোৰ কোনো আপত্তি নাই। কিন্তু তাৰ লগতে শিল্পৰো উন্নতি সাধন কৰিব লাগে।

চেয়াৰমেন মহোদয়, আমাৰ চৰকাৰে শিক্ষা বিষয়ত বহু টকা খৰচ কৰিছে। বৰ্ত্ত-মানেও ৩ কোটি ৫৯ লাখ খৰচ কৰিবলৈ ওলাইছে। ই অতি আনন্দৰ কথা। এই খিনিতে মই নিজ সমষ্টিৰ কাৰণে অলপ অনুৰোধ কৰো—যাতে শিক্ষামন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে আমাৰ ফালে আৰু কৃপাদৃষ্টি দিয়ে।

বৰপেটা মহকুমাত এটি মাত্ৰ ছোৱালী হাইস্কুল তাৰ জন সংখ্যা হৈছে ৫ লাখ ৪৭ হাজাৰ। তাত বোডিং আদিৰ ব্যৱস্থা নথকাত দূৰ ঠাইৰ পৰা ছাত্ৰী আহি শিক্ষা লাভ কৰা টান হয়। সেই কাৰণে সোনকালে ছোৱালী সকলৰ কাৰণে এটি বোডিং পাম বুলি আশা কৰিলো।

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, পঞ্চায়ত সম্পৰ্কে মই কিছু কথা কম বুলি আগ বাঢ়িলো। আমাৰ মহকুমাত বৰ্তমান ১১ খন পঞ্চায়ত তৈয়াৰ হৈছে। তাৰ কাম অতি স্তৰলমে চলি আছে। সেইকাৰণে বাকী কেইখন মৌজাত স্থাপন নকৰি পোন প্ৰথমতে বৰপেটাতে চেণ্ট্ৰেল পঞ্চায়তৰ আদৰ্শ দেখুৱাবলৈ আৱেদন জনালো।

চেয়াৰমেন মহোদয়, National Extension Block ৰ কথা অলপ কৈ মোৰ মন্তব্য সামৰিম। আমাৰ মহকুমাত জালাহত পৰিদৰ্শন কৰি এই কেন্দ্ৰৰ কামৰ শলাগ লৈছো। সেই মৌজা ৪ খনৰ লোকসংখ্যা ৫২,০০০ হেজাৰ। গাঁও ১৪৫ খন, এই লোকসকলে তাত ৪০ মাইল বাস্তা কৰিছে, ৭ টা উইভিং কো-অপাৰেটিভ চোচাইটি পাতিছে, ২০ খন দলং সাজিছে। বহুমুখি কো-অপাৰেটিভ চোচাইটি এটাৰ ৩৪২ জন মে ৰি একেলগে গোট খাই ১৬ বিঘা মাটিত কুঁহিয়াৰৰ বাগান এখন পাতিছে। তাতে সমবায় কৃষি-ঋণ চোচাইটিয়ে ৪৯,০০০ টকা বিতৰণ কৰিছে। পানীৰ কাৰণে ৭২টা কুঁৱা দিছে। মেলেৰিয়া প্ৰতিৰোধক কেন্দ্ৰ দুটা খুলিছে। গতিকে মই অনুৰোধ কৰিব খোজো যাতে এইদৰে আৰু ২-১ টা কেন্দ্ৰ বৰপেটা মহকুমাত খুলি জনসাধাৰণৰ কল্যাণ কৰে। ইয়াকে কৈ মই সামৰণি মাৰিলো।

Shri MAHENDRA HAZARIKA : মাননীয় সভাপতি মহোদয় মাননীয় বিত্তমন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে আমাৰ পিচপৰা ৰাজ্যৰ উন্নতিৰ কাৰণে যি বাজেট ডাঙি ধৰিলে তাৰ বাবে তেখেতক ধন্যবাদ জনাইছো। অৱশ্যে আয়তকৈ ব্যয় বেচি হোৱাৰ কাৰণে প্ৰায় ৪ কোটি টকাৰ ঘাটি হিচাব দাঙি ধৰিছে। কিন্তু পিচপৰা এখন দেশৰ উন্নতি সাধন কৰিবলৈ হলে ঘাটি বাজেট হোৱা আৱশ্যক। আমাৰ টকা নাই বুলি উন্নতি মূলক কাম কৰিব নালাগে সেইটো নহয়। আমাৰ কৰ্তব্য হৈছে বাজেট ঘাটি হলেও বাষ্ট্ৰিক আগবঢ়াই নিব লাগিব। অৱশ্যে বিত্তমন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়েও দেশ খন আগবঢ়াই নিবৰ কাৰণে পাৰ্থ্যমানে কৃপণালী কৰা নাই আৰু আন হাতেদি আৱশ্যকীয় ক্ৰমবৃদ্ধি মূলক আয়ৰ ব্যৱস্থাও কৰিছে। তেখেতৰ বক্তৃতাতো এইবাৰৰ অধিবেশনত নতুন কোনো কৰ-পাৰ্থ্য ব্যৱস্থা কৰা হোৱা নাই বুলি যদিও উল্লেখ কৰিছে অৱশ্যে অহা দুই অধিবেশনত যে কোনো কৰ পাৰ্থ্য নকৰিব এই কথা উল্লেখ কৰা নাই। যি হওক যি কোনো কৰেই ধনীৰ ওপৰত লগোৱা নহওক, আমাৰ দুখীয়া ৰাইজৰ ওপৰতেই পৰোক্ষভাবে সেই হেচা পৰেহি। সেই বুলি যে কৰ কাটল বেয়া সেইটোও নকও। দেশ উন্নত কৰিবলৈ হলে ৰাইজৰ কামৰ বাবেই কৰ-কাটল লাগতিয়াল হৈ পৰে। কিন্তু এনে ভাৱে কৰ লগাব লাগে যাতে আমাৰ দুখীয়া ৰাইজৰ ওপৰত বোজা স্বৰূপ নহয়। বিত্তমন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে অৱশ্যে ঠিক এই মৰ্মটো উপলব্ধি কৰি সেই অনুযায়ীয়েই বুদ্ধিমত্তাৰে বাজেটখন প্ৰস্তুত কৰিছে।

পঞ্চ-বাষিকী পৰিকল্পনাৰ বিষয়ে কবলৈ গলে, Community Project আৰু National Extension Block আদিয়ে গাঁৱলীয়া ৰাইজক যথেষ্ট প্ৰেড়না দিছে। কিন্তু এই ব্লকবোৰৰ প্ৰধান কেন্দ্ৰৰ কাৰ্যালয় আৰু কৰ্মচাৰী সকলৰ কাৰণে বাজেটত বৰ বেচি খৰছ ধৰাৰ হেতুকে আন গঠনমূলক কাম কৰিবলৈ বিশেষ টকা নাথাকে। যি হওক এই বোৰৰ প্ৰজেক্টৰ প্ৰধান কেন্দ্ৰৰ কাৰ্যালয় সমূহ আদৰ্শ—অনুকৰণীয় হোৱা নাই। মই কৰ্তৃ-পক্ষক অনুৰোধ কৰো যে উক্ত কেন্দ্ৰৰ কাৰ্যালয় সকলো বিলাকেই সৰ্বসাধাৰণ ৰাইজৰ আদৰ্শস্থানীয় আৰু অনুকৰণীয় হয় তাৰ বিহিত ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব। Social Welfare Project'ৰ ১৭ টা কেন্দ্ৰ আমাৰ ৰাজ্যত লোৱা হৈছে। এই কেন্দ্ৰ বিলাক যাতে পিচপৰা ঠাইতেই হয় তাৰপ্ৰতি বিশেষ দৃষ্টি দিবলৈ চৰকাৰক অনুৰোধ জনোৱা হল।

পঞ্চ-বাৰ্ষিকী পৰিকল্পনাৰ ভিতৰেদি পানী যোগানৰ কাৰণে ১৪ লাখ আৰু জনস্বাস্থ্য বিভাগৰ পৰা ১০ লাখ টকা সৰ্ব মুঠ ২৪ লাখ টকা ধৰা হৈছে। এই সম্পৰ্কে চৰকাৰৰ ওচৰত মোৰ এই পৰামৰ্শ যে, আমাৰ ৰাজ্যত কিমান গাঁও আৰু চুবুৰী আছে তাৰ এটা ভাল হিচাব সংগ্ৰহ কৰি অতি কম সময়ৰ ভিতৰতেই গাঁৱলীয়া ৰাইজৰ পানীৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব পাৰি তাৰ এটা দিহা কৰিব লাগে। পানীৰ অভাৱত নগাঁও জিলাৰ কাকি ও লক্ষা আদি মৌজাত কেনেকুৱা হাহাকাৰধ্বনী উঠিছে এই সদনৰ সদস্য সকলে মাননীয় সদস্য শ্ৰীযুত বিমলাকান্ত বৰা দেৱৰ এটা ছুবু বৰ্ণনাৰ কথা শুনিছে নহি আশা কৰো যে এনে এটা উৎকট অৱস্থাৰ উপশম কৰিবলৈ চৰকাৰে উদৰতাৰে ব্যৱস্থা হাতত লোৱা উচিত। এই সম্পৰ্কে সদনত এটা প্ৰকৃত ঘটনাৰ কথা উল্লেখ কৰাৰ লোভ সামৰিব নোৱাৰিলো। সিদিনা গাঁওৰক্ষা বাহিনীৰ মিটিঙত তাৰ Superintendent of Police ও উপস্থিত আছিল। তাৰে এখন ঠাইত জুই লাগিল; কিন্তু কি হ'ব, জুই নুমাৰলৈ পানী নাই। উপাই নাপায় বুদ্ধিমত্তাৰে কলগছ, মাটি আদি কাটি জুইত দিয়াইহে জুই নুমাৰ পৰা হৈছিল। এনে ভয়ঙ্কৰ হাহাকাৰ দৃশ্য এটাৰ উদ্ভৱ হৈছিল যে সি বর্ণনাতীত। গতিকে এনে এটা অৱস্থা সচাকৈয়ে দুঃখজনক। তাৰ এটা বিহিত ব্যৱস্থা অচিৰে হাতত লব লাগে। এই বিষয়ে, মই চৰকাৰৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰিলো। বিজুলী শক্তি—এই বিষয়ে আমাৰ লীলা বড়া ডাঙৰীয়াই কৈ গৈছে। ময়ো কওঁ যে, আমাৰ প্ৰাকৃতিক সম্পদ জলবায়িক নিয়ন্ত্ৰণ কৰি ৰাজ্যৰ বিশেষকৈ গাঁৱলীয়া ৰাইজৰ কৃষ্টিৰ উদ্যোগ আদি মঙ্গল জনক কাৰ্য্যত ব্যৱহাৰ কৰিবলৈ আমাৰ চৰকাৰে উমক্ৰ বিজুলী আঁচনি গ্ৰহণ কৰাত অত্যন্ত সন্মত হৈছে। দ্বিতীয় পঞ্চ-বাৰ্ষিক পৰিকল্পনাৰে অসমত আৰু কেইখনমান নদী নিয়ন্ত্ৰণৰ আঁচনি গ্ৰহণ কৰি উদ্যোগৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত আমাৰ পিচপৰা ৰাইজক আগ-বাঢ়াই দিলে অশেষ উন্নতি সাধন হ'ব। আটাইতকৈ স্তম্ভৰ কথা এই যে আমাৰ চৰকাৰে আমাৰ গাঁৱলীয়া অঞ্চলত বিজুলী শক্তিৰ সৰবৰাহ কৰাৰ এটি আঁচনি গ্ৰহণ কৰিছে। মই আশাকৰো আমাৰ নগাঁৱৰ বহা, চিং আদিৰ নিচিনা উন্নত গাঁওবিলাকে এই আঁচনিৰ পৰা বঞ্চিত নহ'ব। যিদিনা আমাৰ গাঁৱলীয়া ৰাইজৰ ঘৰে ঘৰে বিজুলী চাকিৰে আলোড়িত কৰিব সিদিনাহে মনত হ'ব যে আমি উন্নতিৰ নতুন পোহৰ পাইছো। ই আমাৰ গাঁৱলীয়া ৰাইজৰ উদ্যোগৰ পৰিচায়ক হ'ব। আশাকৰো ইয়াৰ কাৰণে সৰহ দিন অপেক্ষা কৰি নালাগিব। অৱশ্যে আৰু দুটামান নদী নিয়ন্ত্ৰণ কৰিলে অনায়াসে এই কাম সমাধা হ'ব আৰু লগে লগে আমাৰ সম্পদ ৰাজিও বৃদ্ধিপ্ৰাপ্ত হ'ব।

গৃহ নিৰ্মাণ—ইয়াৰ উপৰিও আমাৰ বিত্তমন্ত্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়াই চৰকাৰৰ তৰফৰ পৰা গৃহ-নিৰ্মাণৰ আঁচনি এটা দাঙি ধৰিছে। আঁচনিৰ মৰ্ম এয়ে যে আমাৰ ৰাজ্যৰ কম আয়ৰ গাঁৱলীয়া লোক সকলে বিশেষকৈ কৃষক শ্ৰেণীয়ে অভাৱৰ তাৰপাত ভাল ঘৰ সাজিব নোৱাৰে। এই আঁচনিৰ দ্বাৰা তেওঁলোকে বিশেষ উপকৃত হ'ব। এনে এটি আঁচনি অত্যন্ত প্ৰশংসনীয়। মই আশাকৰো চৰকাৰে যিবিলাক ঠাইত ভূমি সংস্কাৰ আৰু গাঁও সংগঠনৰ আঁচনি লৈছে সেই ঠাইত লোক সকলেও যাতে এই আঁচনিৰ অংশ গ্ৰহণ কৰিব পাৰে। মই চৰকাৰক অনুৰোধ কৰো যে তাৰ কাৰণে যি ঋণ দিয়া হ'ব তাক যেন দীৰ্ঘ ম্যাদত কিস্তি হিচাবে যাতে আদায় কৰা হয়। বহুতো ঠাইত Cement ৰ অভাৱত কোনো কাম নহয় এই কাৰণে গৃহনিৰ্মাণ আঁচনি কৃতকাৰ্য্য কৰি তুলিবলৈ অসমত চিমেণ্ট ফেক্টৰী স্থাপনৰ বিহিত ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগে। গাঁওবিলাকতেই এই আঁচনিৰ ব্যৱস্থা যাতে হয়, তাৰ কাৰণেও মই চৰকাৰক অনুৰোধ কৰিলো।

অস্পৃশ্যতা দূৰীকৰণ—এখন স্বাধীন দেশৰ পৰা অস্পৃশ্যতাক প্ৰশংসা একেবাৰে বৰ্জজন কৰা একান্ত আৱশ্যক। বিত্ত মন্ত্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়াই তেখেতৰ বক্তৃতাত উল্লেখ কৰি গৈছে যে অসমত অস্পৃশ্যতা প্ৰকৃততে নাই বুলিলেই হয়" অৱশ্যে এই কথা টাউন সমূহত খাতে কিন্তু গাঁও সমূহত এইটো নেখাতে। দেশৰ মেৰুদণ্ড গাঁও সমূহত এতিয়াও এই মহা ব্যাধি বিদ্যমান। ই নিশ্চয় এখন দেশৰ তথা এটা উচ্চ অহা জাতিৰ

মহা কলঙ্ক। অৱশ্যে ইয়াক দূৰ কৰিবলৈ চৰকাৰৰ তৰফৰ পৰা ব্যৱস্থা বহুতো লৈছে। কিন্তু মই কওঁ এইটো আমাৰ জনসাধাৰণৰ মুখিয়াল সকলৰ ওপৰত বেচিকৈ নিৰ্ভৰ কৰিছে। জাতিৰ এই কলঙ্ক দূৰিত কৰিবলৈ দেশৰ সকলো দলৰ সকলো সমাজৰ লোকৰ সমবেত চেষ্টাৰ প্ৰয়োজন। আশীৰ্বাদে দেশবাসীয়ে এই আন্দোলনত সহযোগ কৰিব। দেশবাসীৰ সহযোগৰ লগে লগে চৰকাৰে এওঁলোকক আৰু দূৰা বিয়ৰত বিশেষ ভাবে সহায় কৰিব লাগিব। প্ৰথমতে এওঁলোকৰ আৰ্থিক উন্নয়নৰ কাৰণে বিশেষ চকু দিব লাগিব আৰু দ্বিতীয়তে আমাৰ জনজাতীয় লোকসকল আৰু তপশীলভুক্ত সম্প্ৰদায় শিক্ষাৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত এতিয়াও পিচপৰা—অৱশ্যে কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰে কিছু ব্যৱস্থা হাতত লৈছে। কিন্তু সেইটোও যথেষ্ট নহয়। ৰাজ্যিক চৰকাৰে প্ৰাথমিক শিক্ষাটো সংবিধানৰ মতে অৱশ্যে বাধ্যতামূলক কৰিবই; মোৰ বোধেৰে মাধ্যমিক শিক্ষাৰ ক্ষেত্ৰতো এই দুই জাতিৰ ছাত্ৰ-ছাত্ৰী সকলৰ পিনে তীক্ষ্ণ দৃষ্টি ৰাখিবৰ দৰকাৰ হৈছে। মই আগতেও এই সদনত বহুবাৰ উল্লেখ কৰিছো; আৰু আজিও এইটোকে পৰামৰ্শ দিওঁ যে প্ৰাথমিক শিক্ষা এওঁলোকৰ লৰা-ছোৱালীৰ কাৰণে সকলো এলেকাতে বাধ্যতামূলক কৰাৰ লগে লগে মাধ্যমিক খাপতো এওঁলোকৰ দুখায়া সকলো লৰা-ছোৱালী বিলাকক বিনা মাছুলে শিক্ষা দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগিব। মহোদয়, গোটেই ৰাজ্যৰ মাধ্যমিক স্কুলসমূহত এই তপশীলভুক্ত সম্প্ৰদায়ৰ কম বেচি পৰিমাণে ২,০০০ হাজাৰ ছাত্ৰ আছে। এই ছাত্ৰ-ছাত্ৰী সকলক বিনা মাছুলে পঢ়াবলৈ গলে প্ৰায় ১,০০,০০০ টকাৰ প্ৰয়োজন। আৰু তপশীলভুক্ত জনজাতীয় যি সকল ছাত্ৰ-ছাত্ৰী মাধ্যমিক শিক্ষা অনুষ্ঠান সমূহত আছে তেওঁলোকৰ যি সংখ্যা আছে অনুমান তেওঁলোকৰ কাৰণে অন্ততঃ আৰু ২,০০,০০০ টকা মুঠ তিনি লাখ টকা বছৰি ব্যয় কৰিলে এই দুই সম্প্ৰদায়ৰ সকলো ছাত্ৰকে বিনা মাছুলে পঢ়াব পাৰে। কিন্তু দৰ্কাৰমতে তিনি লাখ কিয় ৪,০০,০০০ টকা ব্যয় কৰি হলেও এখন ৰাজ্যৰ উন্নতি কৰিবই লাগিব। নহলে আমাৰ ৰাজ্য সদায়েই পিচপৰি থাকিব। সেই অনুপাতে এই ৪,০০,০০০ টকা একো বেচি নহয়। মই আশা কৰো চৰকাৰে এইখিনি ব্যয়সম্বোধন নকৰি এই তপশীলভুক্ত আৰু অনুসূচীত জন-জাতি সম্প্ৰদায়ৰ ছাত্ৰ-ছাত্ৰী কেইটাক শিক্ষাৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত আগবঢ়াই নিয়ে।

মহোদয়, যোৱা কালিৰ ট্ৰিবিউন পত্ৰিকাত প্ৰকাশ হৈছে যে, মধ্যপ্ৰদেশ চৰকাৰে তপশীল ভুক্ত সম্প্ৰদায় আৰু অনুসূচীত জনজাতীয় সম্প্ৰদায়ৰ ছাত্ৰ-ছাত্ৰী সমূহক বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ৰ পৰ্য্যায়লৈকে বিনা মাছুলে শিক্ষা দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা হাতত লৈছে। আমাৰ সমূহক বিনা মাছুলে পঢ়াবলৈ মাত্ৰ ১,০০,০০০ টকা ব্যয় কৰিবলৈ যথেষ্ট হব বুলি মোৰ ধাৰণা। আশা কৰো আমাৰ চৰকাৰে এই বিষয়ে বিশেষ ভাবে বিবেচনা কৰি সমস্যাটো সমাধান কৰিব।

দ্বিতীয়তে এই দুই সম্প্ৰদায়ৰ আৰ্থিক উন্নতিৰ লগত অস্পৃশ্যতাৰ গভীৰ সন্ধন্ধ আছে—আৰ্থিক ক্ষেত্ৰত এওঁলোক আনৰ সমান পৰ্য্যায়লৈ নাহিলে অস্পৃশ্যতা মহাব্যাধি কেতিয়াও দূৰ নহব বুলি মোৰ বিশ্বাস। তেওঁলোকৰ মাটি-বাৰী বহুতৰে নাই। মাননীয় বিত্তমন্ত্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়াই তেওঁলোকক মাটি দিয়া সম্বন্ধে যিটো ব্যৱস্থা কৰিছে সেইটো ভালৈই হৈছে। কিন্তু বৃক্ষপুত্ৰৰ দাতিত থকা এই সম্প্ৰদায়ৰ লোকসকলে এতিয়াও বিপদতে পৰি আছে। এইখিনিতে মই এই পৰামৰ্শকে আগবঢ়াইছো যে তাত যিসকলক মাটি দিয়া হৈছে সেই সকলক যেন বন-পচত সেই লোকসকলক কৃষি ধান আদি মুক্তহস্তে দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগে। তাৰ ফলৰা শিল্প ও ঠিকা, চাকৰি আদিতো তেওঁলোকক অলপ সহানুভূতিৰে সৈতে চাব লাগে। মোৰ আৰু অলপ কব লগা আছিল, কিন্তু সময়ৰ অভাৱত ইয়াতেই সামৰণি মাৰিলো।

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI: Mr. Chairman, Sir, at the out-set I express my sincere regret for not being able to be present in the House when the Finance Minister was presenting his Budget. Sir, I am also sorry that during the last two days when the discussions of the Budget were going on I could not avail the opportunity of listening to the Members regarding their criticism to the various aspects of the Budget. Sir, one thing that has struck me is this: today the criticism levelled from the Treasury benches to the Budget and the criticism levelled from this side of the House have almost become similar. And our thanks are to the Avadi Session of the Congress for bringing into focus the ideal that we have set before us, i.e., the Socialistic pattern of society. Because of this more or less common ideal that to-day the Members even of the Treasury benches have been trying to find in the Budget whether the handling of the State resources and spending on different heads in this manner will lead us to that Socialistic pattern of society. Sir, the Budget as it appears to me is a Budget for completing the first Five-Year Plan in a hurry. We have been lagging, and to-day we are in a hurry to achieve the financial target of the first Five-Year Plan. But there is one redeeming feature and that is that there is to-day no lamentation over the fact that the Centre is not benevolent towards us. There is no mention in the Budget speech that the Central Government has not looked to the problems of Assam in a manner it should; that it has not allotted enough money to us. Our Budget speech is to-day confined to one main theme and that is the money that we have, we have not been able to spend for want of technicians. To-day there is no cry, no lamentation that we are short of money, and therefore we cannot attempt solution of the various problems that beset the State to-day. But to-day our slogan has become different. We now start to say that we are in dearth of technical personnel; money we have enough but we have not the necessary technical personnel to accomplish the physical target of the first Five-Year Plan during the planned period.

Sir, another feature is that there is no proposal for fresh taxation. There is of course a line in the Budget speech we will have to study the recommendations of the Taxation Enquiry Commission. But to-day although this is a deficit Budget to the tune of Rs.2 crores and 42 lakhs, yet we do not want to tax the people for it. Sir, I pause for a reply to the question—whether there is any scope for fresh taxation or not? But I would also thank the Finance Minister that he has not thought it proper to tax the poorer sections of people. That is what it should

be. But I feel to-day when the price of tea has gone to the extent of Rs. 7 per seer, there is scope for more taxation and the tax we wanted to levy through the Carriage of Goods Tax Act is an infinitesimal portion of the profit they are earning to-day. Agricultural Income-tax Act which was amended last year to levy fresh taxation on the tea industry will not go a long way and if we ponder over the matter properly, then we will find that there is scope for fresh taxation on the tea industry when it is in such a prosperous condition.

Sir, there is another point. Only yesterday we read in the newspapers that the Second Five-Year Plan will not be a plan of Rs. 3,500 crores but it will be one of Rs. 6,000 crores, and in view of that plan, our plan of Rs. 71 crores is very small indeed. I had spoken during my speech on the Governor's address that in view of the magnitude of our problems, in view of the backwardness or—Mr. Mookerjee may take exception to the use of the word 'backwardness'—to the undeveloped nature of our State, it is necessary that we prepared a bigger plan, and I feel confident that the cry or may I say the belief that there is lack of technical personnel will not stand if we are determined to see the plan through. Sir, Gauhati district alone has submitted a plan to the tune of Rs. 60 crores. For other districts also, I am sure, similar plans have been submitted. Assam has so many pressing needs and also if we are willing to fall in line with other States in India, it is necessary that we plan our economic activities in the same degree. We must have the vision, the foresight, the courage and determination to do what we have set before us as our task.

Sir, to-day I am not much worried by the deficit which goes to the tune of Rs. 2 crores 42 thousand ; for I know that these deficits are only paper deficit, these deficits are deficits to be shown at the time of the Budget speech. Sir, one thing is very significant and worth taking note of. I have found out the figures of our Budgets. In 1939-40 we had a Budget of only 2 crores 93 thousand, and we spent 2 crores 92 lakhs, and to-day we have Budget of 21 crores. Now from 1947 onwards if we look at the figures we find that in 1947 we had on the receipt side 6 crores 62 lakhs and on the expenditure side 6 crores 84 lakhs ; in 1948 nine crores ; in 1949 ten crores on the receipt side and 9 crores on the expenditure side ; in 1950, 9 crores on the receipt side and 9 crores 20 lakhs on the expenditure side. From 1950 onwards, Sir, although the Budget is increasing, we are told at the time of presentation of the Budget that we will have to face a deficit. But except in the year 1954-55, where the deficit remained a real deficit,

every time it has turned out to be surplus. Coming to the last year's Budget, we expected a deficit of more than 2 crores, but it has gone down considerably, in spite of the fact that we had to spend money unwarrantedly and without any notice for giving relief to the people who were the victims of flood erosion and for reconstructing and repairing damaged roads and buildings. Therefore, Sir, I am not worried about deficit. I know that in course of time we will find that either because money could not be spent or because of something else the deficit will be wiped out. However that may be, the most important point to take note of is that we cannot spend the money allotted. In 1953-54, the deficit turned out to be a surplus of 1 crore 17 lakhs. The explanation given for this was, "slow progress of expenditure under heads like 'Civil Works' due to reasons beyond our control". Then in 1954-55 although at first we thought that our receipts would be Rs.14 crores, it went upto 16 crores 17 lakhs and our expenditure also went up but not for the purpose for which it was actually meant ; it was for other purposes. Therefore, Sir, my point is that we must see at the time of presentation of the Budget whether the expenditure that is expected to be made will really be made. We must see to that. Regarding that I have one misgiving, *viz.*, that we have to close our accounts every year on the 31st of March. The actual construction of roads, etc., begin in our State from the month of October and continues till April or May. We should, therefore, think it over whether the Budget cannot be presented in May, so that there may not be surrenders and works may be completed. Even in spite of the Constitutional provision, I feel we should have something like a supplementary Budget for the period from March 31st to April and May and we can have the Budget after that. The conditions in our State are different from other States. In those States the whole year is the working period. But here the working season begins in the month of October and continues till the month of April or May. This should be examined. I am not bold enough to suggest anything definite now, but I think this can be considered. If we can do that, there will be no surrenders and works would be completed and we will not have to criticise Government on this score.

Then, Sir, another point is that in the Budget speech nowhere there is any mention about the public debt. But this is a very important item. We may not have to think about it immediately as we are getting loans from the Centre on the basis of "repayable when capable". But nevertheless we will have to take account of this. The public debt figures have

also gone up. We find that in the year 1953-54 it was 2 crores 55 lakhs ; it went up in the revised estimates of 1954-55 to 6 crores and to-day our Budget figure is 19 crores 32 lakhs. From six crores it has jumped up to 19 crores 32 lakhs. Sir, I am not at the moment thinking whether this is right or wrong from other points of view, but from the financial point of view we have to see whether we can go on doing this, because it is after all a debt. The Central Government may be benevolent to-day, tomorrow it may not be. Therefore, Sir, at the time of preparing the Budget it is necessary that we give attention and apply our mind to this point of public debt. After all these public debts will have to be repaid at some time or other—it may not be to-day. Of course, if we can develop our State, if we can bring about productive forces which will lead to better production and a more prosperous state of affairs, then this debt will not be very difficult to be wiped out. But at the time of preparing the Budget we cannot ignore this burden of public debt.

Sir, looking at the Budget not only for this year but for the last few years, we find that we have confused between welfare activities and productive activities. I concede that much has been done for welfare activities. We have new roads, new hospitals, new schools, new tanks, and so on. Although we want more yet for the time being something has been done in that direction. But let us look at the productive side as to how far by our expenditure we have been able to increase the productive activities of the people, how far production has gone up in our State. Except in the field of food production, where we have been able to achieve the targets, we do not get anything anywhere. On the other hand, Sir, there is a strange confession in the speech of the Finance Minister where he says in the very first page, "it may be that we may not be able to achieve all the targets of the Plan within the plan period". Here he has betrayed almost defeatist mentality. If we look to the other States of India, we find that almost all the target have been achieved—I reiterate almost all the targets have been achieved—and in certain cases the targets have been achieved a year back. Here, so far as food position is concerned, there has been all-round improvement on the food position all over India. I congratulate the Government for its activity, but we must see also that in the matter of food there is a cycle of poverty, scarcity and bounty in every 2 or 3 years. If that theory is true we cannot remain complacent in regard to the food position.

Moreover Sir, in the State of Assam where we depend so much on agriculture, where the Minister himself has said that agriculture is our basic industry, Sir, in the matter of developing our industries, the Minister has gone to the extent of saying that agriculture is our basic industry, and we have developed it, we have solved the food problem ; therefore, there is complacency.

Again, Sir, in page 2 of the Budget speech we find the Minister has said—"The trends of expenditure and of achievements of physical targets are under constant review. Opportunity is taken in consultation with the Planning Commission to divert funds from heads under which it could not be spent to heads where the need and scope for expenditure are larger".

Here, Sir, is a defective plan, here we can say there is no scientific planning. A plan must be able both the physical and financial targets, we must be able to foresee all these things, we must know what are our resources both material and human, then plan, and after having planned, there is no question of diverting from one head to the other, because this will upset the whole list of priority and will lead to topsy and turviness in the whole economic system. Therefore, when the Minister has admitted—"We have not been able to achieve the physical targets, there is necessity of diverting from one head to the other". It shows that there is something wrong with our planning. Sir, it is necessary before we embark upon the Second Five-Year Plan, we should find out these defects and how we can remove those difficulties, how we can bring about the correct planning of all our resources, only then we can hope our plan to be successful. I am sure, Sir, with wrong and improper planning we will not be able to benefit the country as well as the people.

Sir, in this connection, I would like also to say what I said during my speech on the Governor's address. Sir, to-day we are going to spend money to the tune of more than 3 crores of rupees on education, including technical education and other kinds of education. Sir, after spending last year more than 2 crores and this year more than 3 crores, if we say that we have got scarcity of technical personnel then we should blame and accuse ourselves, because we have not been able to plan our educational system according to our need.

Sir, scarcity of the technical personnel, is the most important factor that has been brought out in the speech of the Finance Minister. It is a curious paradox when we see that we are spending more than Rs.2 crores this year and we want to spend Rs.3 crores. If there has been no co-ordination between our demand and supply, between the supply of technicians and the need for them, something must be done. Sir, time has come for re-organising our system of education, and we should decide what kind of education we take up. There must be emphasis on the technical and vocational side but this has not been given due importance on the expenditure side of the Budget on education. Sir, if it continues in this way, the cry will be perennial, the cry of scarcity of trained and technical personnel will remain a perennial cry.

Sir, I have considered carefully what has been done for the welfare of the people of our State in the form of tanks, water supply and in the form of schools, etc. But there is difference between a welfare State and a Socialistic State. In a welfare State there is a possibility of haves and have-nots staying together as in America. In a Socialistic State there can be the have-nots and there will be end of poverty and ignorance and all the material resources of that State should be harnessed in such a way so that the maximum advantage can be given to the people. Therefore, Sir, there is a difference between a welfare State and a Socialistic pattern of society, and if we take the Socialistic pattern of society as our ideal, we are to scrutinise the Budget, and see how far we are trying to put an end to exploitation, ignorance and poverty. So, Sir, unless we keep this in our mind and harness on productive resources accordingly to produce and distribute more, more production by utilisation of all the material resources in a Socialistic manner, we won't be able to go ahead with our desire of improving the economic condition of our country as well as the people. If we look to that, if we take the cross section of our population we will be able to say that the backbone of our people, the peasantry, the working class are no better to-day and the same is the fate of our middle class. Sir, if we look to all these conditions, I am bold to say that during these years, in spite of these expenditure, we have not been able to increase the productive capacity of the people, we have not been able to increase the employment capacity, we have not been able to eradicate poverty and ignorance.

Sir, coming to the land problem, that is the most important problem, we find even at this time very little has been done to increase the productive capacity of the peasantry. The

feudal and semi-feudal relics are still there and the tiller is not the owner of his own land. Land does not belong to the tiller absolutely. The Chief Minister the other day was quoting figures saying that even if we put a ceiling on our holding at 130 or 150 bighas there will not be enough land to go round. I really do not agree with his figures, the figures were quoted to suit his convenience. I have got figures to show how the Chief Minister was quoting figures to mislead us—he quoted one part of the statistics and left out the other conclusion. Sir, on that point the Sibsagar Report gives us the figures. It says that of the holdings between 31 to 50 bighas, the percentage is 6.97 of the total number of the families having holdings. But that is 17.33 per cent. of the total acreage. It is one thing to say this is the percentage of the families and it is another thing to say this is the total amount of land. About holdings above 100 bighas, Mr. Medhi said that the percentage is 1.056. That figure comes to 8.92 per cent. of the total land. Accepting his statement that we have not enough land for redistribution on the basis of economic holding, there must be a shift of population from the sector of agriculture to the industrial sector. Unless there is this shift, we cannot solve the land problem. It is necessary to bring about a sense of security in the minds of the cultivators. He must feel that he is the master of the land he is tilling. We must create enthusiasm in their minds, and if we can secure their voluntary co-operation, if we can have the voluntary co-operation of the people in every field, what we can do with Rs.20 crores, can be done by 15 crores of rupees. I have seen with my eyes, when we engage Bihari labours to cut earth, to make road etc., the cost goes high, but when the villagers build the same road they do it at a much less cost. Therefore, I am not wrong to say that with the willing co-operation of the people even the expenditure in the budget can be brought down, and for that it is necessary to enthuse the people and get their voluntary co-operation. Sir, to-day we find there is a conflict between the productive force and the productive relation. The scientific invention and discoveries that we want to bring to the field of agriculture cannot function in this outmoded relation. The peasantry must be given all the rights over his land so that he can have the fuller scope of the productive force. Sir, in the budget speech, the Finance Minister has said about the scientific method of cultivation. The success of the Japanese method of cultivation has been referred to. Sir, I have been going round different places and have discussion with the people with regard to this, and I have come to learn that the Japanese method of cultivation is a very intensive method of cultivation. A man

cannot cultivate more than 5 or 6 Bighas of land. It is a difficult method of cultivation. Whereas according to the present method, a man can even cultivate 12 Bighas of land. So, Sir, if we introduce the Japanese method of cultivation, the whole mode of production will change. That will also help in solving the land problem, because as the Japanese method of cultivation is an intensive method of cultivation that will mean scaling down the area of economic holding as it has been conceived at present, and that will lead to accommodating more people in agriculture. In the Finance Minister's speech we find that Government have distributed about 7 lakhs Bighas of land during these years and the average given to each family will be about 7 or 8 Bighas per family on an average. That means it is not possible in the present circumstances to give 10 or 12 Bighas of land per family. Sir, the concept of economic holding is not a static one. It is a dynamic one. With the change of method of cultivation, for example if we take to the Japanese method of cultivation as norm, 7 or 8 Bighas of land may be considered to constitute an economic holding. The Planning Commission has fixed 3 times the economic or family holding as the ceiling. Now if we take to some improved method of cultivation as stated above, it will be possible to do with 7 Bighas of land in place of 30 Bighas. This can be possible by increasing the productivity of the land by improved method of cultivation. So, Sir, I sound a note of warning that let us not hesitate to fix the ceiling of land at less than 50 or 70 Bighas of land. This problem has to be gone into very carefully. If we do that, I can boldly tell Mr. Medhi that even if we have not enough land to go round our people, we shall be able to satisfy the land hunger to a great extent. Sir, speaking about the land, much has been said about the Annual Pattas. When I go through the figures of the budget, both in the receipt side and the expenditure side, we find that it has not been possible to increase the inelastic sources of our revenue. It can be pointed out that we have to-day about 19 crores of rupees as revenue but these elastic sources of revenue will not be static. When new things are coming every day, our sources of revenue will remain fluid. We must have different sources of revenue. If we want to have a stable system in the budget itself, then, we must see also that the inelastic sources of revenue do not fall to the level of being insignificant. To-day if we can have better land tenure system, if we can bring about reformation in the land system, not only in the matter of holding, but also about converting the annual Pattas into periodic Pattas and bring waste land under cultivation and if these things are done, we are sure the land revenue will also increase. By

maintaining the out-moded structure the revenue cannot be increased. I may also say that annual Patta is not only the problem of Kamrup and Goalpara districts. I have found just now that in the Sibsaigar district also 23 per cent. of the holdings are annual Pattas and therefore it is a serious problem. The problem is not only of the persons who enjoy land, it is also a problem for the Government for, by maintaining it, revenue is being pilfered. The mandal by his pencil can change the Patta, and because of that we have been losing revenue at many times. We have to give land to the people. But we do not settle land with the people. In some places I have seen that for 10 or 12 years the people are paying Tauzibahir revenue and yet do not get settlement. These are the weak points which must be removed immediately. Sir, much has been said about acquisition of land from the tea gardens. I have seen that during these 4 years only about 7 lakh bighas have been distributed and as a member of the Land Advisory Committee, I feel sometimes exasperated or horrible that within a year we are called once or twice to distribute land of some reserves only not exceeding 1,000 or so bighas. Lands were taken from Borduar Tea Estate for distribution. This garden is hardly a garden and full of forests and nothing can be done to improve tea plantation. Yet lands have not been acquired and distributed. Sir, now we have not been able to finalise the whole thing.

Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister): What is that ?

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI: I am reading from the Survey Report where there is a very nice passage about these gardens. In page 12 we find that it reveals all the tea gardens given by the name are not really the tea gardens and as many as 21 gardens were surveyed. 2 Indian gardens and 1 European have no plantations for the last few years.

Sir, the planters may come and say, well I want the land for cultivation and therefore I require land. These things we are to take with a grain of salt. We should be very cautious and if we do that then only we can solve our land problem to a certain extent. Regarding rehabilitation of the people affected by flood and erosion, I must say that we are really sorry the way in which rehabilitation is going on in Dibrugarh or Palasbari. Something on the Trunk Road has been done to show

to the people. But in my own district at Gauhati I have been trying since October for the rehabilitation of the people of the revenue area who to-day not only immediately menaced by the river and some of them have lost their hearths and homes and who are almost destitutes and who are to-day crying, "we want land", inspite of the recommendations of the Land Advisory Committee practically nothing has been done and only 20 per cent. of those people have been rehabilitated. Yes, something has been done no doubt at Palasbari near the Trunk Road so that we can show that we have been doing these things. There has been a discrimination between those who live in the prominent places or at focussing points and the people beyond the focussing points. Therefore the people have been clamouring for land. Some of these villages fall on the north side of the bund or embankment we propose to construct. They live always in a state of fear of the river. These people have to be taken elsewhere. Most of these villages will be left on the north of the bund and the river at any moment may rush on to them. We have not given land to those people who are really landless and who have been to-day made victims of flood and erosion. Not only in the matter of land but also in the matter of relief these people are not being given equitable deal. I vehemently object to this policy whereby the same treatment is not meted out to those people who live far, who are not easily seen by the people and who are also the citizens of the country and those who live near towns. They have the same rights and same status. My Friend, Mr. Radhika Ram Das, has rightly said about the slow progress. The way the revetment work is done at Palasbari we have our apprehension that it will be washed away in no time—time has come to make a right approach. We do make them feel that they are really the masters of the land so that we may get the voluntary co-operation in every direction.

Coming to land problem, till now we are having the community projects only in areas not affected by flood and erosion. Let us have them in flood affected and in riverine areas, let us test how far the community projects can give relief to the people. Community projects are far away from those areas. It is time that we have community projects in the riverine areas and see how the various Departments function in giving relief to the people and how the people are benefited. Coming to the workers side also, Sir, although the tea garden labourers have been mentioned the Finance Minister has said very little about the workers' benefit except about Provident Fund Scheme. I am

grateful to Mr. Chaubey and Mr. Gaurisankar Roy because they have mentioned that point. The labourers were forced to give up certain of their rights. They were denied of their rights in the interest of the planters. They should get the benefit when the tea industry is having a prosperous condition. It is our duty to know who are the recipients of the prosperity. From the Labour Department side or from any side no suggestion has been made for giving them a *bonus* and make them a co-sharer in the prosperity of the industry. I do not know how long it will take to be implemented. Sir, leaving aside the tea garden labourers there are other labourers also. Their minimum wage has been fixed at such a low level that they are out of tune with wage levels elsewhere. That is the case with the working class as a whole. To-day they do not feel the glow of the new age, they do not feel that the ideal that we have set before us will lead to a new era. Sir, the Finance Minister has said about unemployment. The unemployment problem has assumed a very important proportion. Unemployment is increasing every day and to-day we have seen that the unemployment not only in the rural sector but in the urban sector as well has increased. What is the suggestion of the Finance Minister ? We have got the Financial Corporation and it is giving money to the industries.

I would like to know which are the industries which are receiving money from the Financial Corporation and how many people have been employed in these industries. From what I have been able to know—I think I am right—the utilisation of the money of the Financial Corporation for the benefit of these industries have not benefited these unemployed people. If we are really to judge whether we are progressing towards a Socialistic Pattern of society, if we want the people to believe that a new order is coming, these unemployed people who are our own people who have been made unemployed because of the present system of education and society, must be given jobs and jobs to live decently. Otherwise, independence will be meaningless. In this connection I cannot but make a reference to the unemployment caused by the abolition of the Supply Department and some other temporary Departments. We find that even people who have attained pensionable age have been retained in service but those people who have been working for 7 or 8 years, giving their best service during a very hard time, have been retrenched of course, a lucky few have been able to get collectable job coming by back door and have attained elevated position. Sir, it is necessary that in giving employment we should see that those people who have attained

the age of superannuation when the adaptability is less than before, are not re-employed. We should bring in new people and see that these people get sufficient scope.

Regarding the supply side also to-day people are feeling the impact of the economic crisis because certain essential things are not yet available. In the matter of Atta, Wheat and Flour we found that in spite of the various assurances given by Government that certain centres will be opened and these things will be made readily available, we find that the price of these commodities have gone up.

Another important thing is cement and also iron and steel goods which are necessary for our development schemes and for which we have not been able to attain our physical target and we find that we have not been able to bring these things. It appears proper steps were not taken to get them in time.

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister): How to carry them ? On shoulders ? The desire of the Leader of Opposition should be a little bit sensible.

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI: I do not believe that the Minister alone has the monopoly of senses. I have also some amount of sense. It is really very bad that when you go on arguing, immediately for some one to say that you are devoid of senses. We have equal love for our State.

The CHAIRMAN: Go on with your speech. He should not be interrupted.

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI: When we feel that these things can be done, some amount of foresight should be there. When we formulate a plan we should also see that raw materials come in time.

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister): Foresight is the monopoly of the Leader of the Opposition ?

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI: It appears so.

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister): That is a false conception.

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI: Then coming to the industrial side also we find that neither in the Plan nor in the

budget we have been able to develop any industry. We have not even progressed much even in the field of cottage industry. I do not think that Government will be in a position to say how many people have been employed in this new enterprise, *i.e.*, cottage industry. Unless we can immediately develop the industries, unless we can shift a portion of our population from the agricultural sector to this sector, the problem of Assam will remain as vexed and complicated as ever. Therefore, every attempt should be made to develop the industries in our State. I know Government is doing their best to encourage industrialists from outside to come in, but, Sir, we are tired of waiting for these businessmen. So it is necessary to develop these industries at our own risk because we know that in a State like Assam where communication is so difficult, where every year we feel the ravages of nature, unless something is done to make the State self-sufficient in the essential matters we will always be doomed.

Coming to communication, my new Friend from Lushai Hills said about free trade and free transit between Pakistan and Hindustan. I wholly agree with him and we must develop such trade and communication. From the point of road communication also I know that our State is suffering a great deal. So I would request Government to take up this matter with a view to see how better relationship in the matter of trade and communication with Pakistan can be brought about. Coming to the point of communication also I know if that amount of good feeling comes, if we can have a straight communication through Pakistan, then the bottle-neck will not be there. The trade of the hills and frontiers will flourish with the people of Pakistan and the amount of 4 or 5 lakhs that we are spending in giving aid to the border people will be saved to be spent elsewhere. Sir, I have been told about the pitiable condition of the North Trunk Road. The North Trunk Road is a slur on the Assam Public Works Department and unless we develop the road quickly, unless we can allow our people to move easily, quickly, freely on this road, the whole of the North Bank, even in spite of many things, will remain undeveloped. This road should receive topmost priority in the Second Five-Year Plan so that we may be able to have a better system of communication.

Sir, I will conclude my speech by saying that it has been the habit, almost a bad nature with our Government to take up things in the end. We are always slow in appreciating the urgency of things. Is it because we have the rhinoceros as our symbol or

for something else ? We are slow in realising and appreciating the urgency of things till the last moment. For three years we could not do anything with our Five-Year Plan till last year when make up and got busy about it. For many years we have been doing nothing. In this connection, I would refer only to one very urgent matter, *viz.*, the way Government have been conducting the Local Board elections. Sir, in the Local Board election, amendments were made to the rules till the last moment. Nobody knows anything about these amendments. Nomination forms were not available to the people till the last moment. Even nomination papers were not according to the rules. That was a new thing to the people. People filed nomination papers but they were rejected on some flimsy grounds. They may be technically incorrect but these nomination papers would not have been rejected if proper notices were given and sufficient time given to the people to understand all these things. Sir, to-day we find that Government cannot make up its mind, all the time it is vacillating. We want that in all these matters Government should be prompt, we want that they should be active. They must let the people know what they want to do and what they expect from the people. If this is done, then, Sir, we can expect to succeed in all our ventures.

Sir, in conclusion, I want to thank the Hon'ble Finance Minister for giving us this opportunity to discuss about the economy of our State and, Sir, I would request him that when we have a Socialistic Pattern of Society as our ideal, it is time that in all our activities we should keep that as our guiding light before us so that illiteracy, ignorance, poverty and squalor may vanish for all time to come.

Adjournment

The Assembly was then adjourned till 10 A.M. on Monday, the 14th March, 1955.

Shillong:

The 7th October 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.
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