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Assam Legislative Assembly Debates

OFFICIAL REPORT

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

MARCH SESSION

VOLUME I

No.9

The 14th March, 1955



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Assembly

Legislative Assembly

Debates

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THE GOVERNMENT OF NEWFOUNDLAND
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1913

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 Monday, the 14th March 1955.

P R E S E N T

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

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

STARRED QUESTIONS

(To which oral answers were given)

Diversion of the Tarang River

Raja AJIT NARAYAN DEB of Sidli asked :

*8. Will the Minister-in-charge of Embankment and Drainage be pleased to state—

(a) If Government have made an enquiry about the possibility of diverting the flow of the Tarang river into the old bed of the Champamati river as promised by the Minister-in-charge in the Assembly in reply to a Resolution moved by the Questioner ?

(b) If so, whether he is going to undertake the project ?

(c) If not, why ?

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister) replied :

8. (a)—The survey for the proposed diversion of the Tarang into the old bed of the Champamati river is still continuing and is not yet completed.

(b)—It will depend on the result of the investigation on completion of the survey.

(c)—Does not arise.

Raja AJIT NARAYAN DEB of Sidli: When was the survey started, Sir ?

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister) : This winter.

Raja AJIT NARAYAN DEB of Sidli : How long it is expected to take to complete the survey, Sir ?

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister) : It is difficult to say now.

Accommodation in the Boys' Hostel attached to the Tura High School

†**Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA** asked :

*9. Will the Minister-in-charge of Education be pleased to state how many students are accommodated in the Boys' Hostel attached to the Tura High School ?

Shri OMEO KUMAR DAS (Minister) replied :

9.—Fifteen students are accommodated in the Boys' Hostel attached to the Tura High School. This is the existing accommodation capacity of the Hostel.

Shri GHANA KANTA GOGOI : Sir, is the accommodation considered sufficient ?

Shri OMEO KUMAR DAS (Minister) : It is a matter of opinion, Sir, but the question of increasing the accommodation is already under our consideration.

Shri EMERSON MOMIN : Will the Government be pleased to arrange constructing a boys' hostel for accommodating at least 100 boys as early as possible ?

Shri OMEO KUMAR DAS (Minister) : This is a new question, Sir, but I have already said that the question of increasing the accommodation is under our consideration,

Repair of Roads and Bridges in the District of Cachar

Shri RANENDRA MOHAN DAS asked :

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

- (a) What is the total annual allotment for the annual repair of Roads and Bridges in the District of Cachar ?
- (b) Whether it is a fact that the Departmental heads of Cachar District brought to the notice of Government the inadequacy of the amount ?
- (c) Whether Government propose to increase the allotment of annual repair in the District to Cachar like other Districts in Assam ?

†The question was put by Shri Ghana Kanta Gogoi on authorisation.

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister) replied :

10.(a)—Allotment made so far for 1954-55 is Rs.6,89,000.

(b)—Executive Engineers concerned have asked for additional funds.

(c)—Government have already taken into consideration the question of meeting their additional demands.

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

(To which answers were laid on the table)

C. I. Sheets and Cement for Goalpara District

Raja AJIT NARAYAN DEB of Sidli asked :

25. Will the Minister of Supply be pleased to state—

(a) If he is aware that a number of houses and wells have been badly damaged by flood and heavy rains during the last floods in the district of Goalpara, specially in the riverine areas ?

(b) If any special quota of C. I. Sheets and cement was sanctioned for the district of Goalpara to repair and build houses and construct pucca wells ?

(c) If the reply to (b) above be in the negative, whether he proposes to do so in near future ?

(d) If the reply to (b) be in the affirmative, whether he is aware of any further demand for C. I. Sheets and cement ?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister) replied :

25. (a)—Yes.

(b)—A special quota of 3,052 bundles of C. I. Sheets has been made available for the purpose. There are no special quotas of cement but constant efforts are made to get normal quotas increased to meet all demands.

(c)—Does not arise.

(d)—There is a demand for C. I. Sheets and cement and Government is trying to meet such demands according to availability.

Raja AJIT NARAYAN DEB of Sidli : Will the Minister be pleased to state whether this special quota of 3,052 bundles of C. I. Sheets is from the reserved quota of the Director of Consumer Goods ?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister): No, Sir, it was not from the reserved quota of the Director of Consumer Goods.

Raja AJIT NARAYAN DEB of Sidli: Is there any reserved quota for the Director of Consumer Goods for the Dhubri Subdivision?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister): A certain percentage is kept apart for institutions like Municipalities, School, Colleges, and Panchayats, etc., and if at any time it is found that there is some surplus, after meeting such demands, we also meet the individual needs as special cases.

Raja AJIT NARAYAN DEB of Sidli: Is there any surplus from that reserved quota?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister): The question of surplus does not arise in case of a controlled commodity.

Raja AJIT NARAYAN DEB of Sidli: When the last Advisory Committee meeting was held at Dhubri we understood that this quota was untouched and I was told by the Superintendent that quota could be distributed for the purpose because the Advisory Committee at Dhubri also dealt with such institutions.

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister): I am not aware of the private conversation between the hon. Member and some of the officers of the Department concerned, but the position is this: If the District or the Subdivisional authority, as the case may be, bring to our notice that there is urgent demand somewhere and recommend that for that particular purpose something should be surrendered from the normal quota, then that is always done provided something is left over from that quota after distribution.

Raja AJIT NARAYAN DEB of Sidli: Is it a fact, Sir, that the Supply Advisory Committee of Dhubri requested the Government, through the Deputy Commissioner, to surrender something for the purpose from the quota of the D.C.G.?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister): I am not aware of that fact, Sir, up till now. The question is also very vague.

Raja AJIT NARAYAN DEB of Sidli: Will the Minister be pleased to state whether cement can be made available from any other source?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister): Sir, if we can bring our quota of cement from the sources earmarked

for us then it will serve our purpose, but it is not possible to do so owing to transport difficulties. Moreover there is labour strike also in some factories and sometimes in the docks also. I arranged half rakes for transporting cement about 1,200 tons by personal approach, but due to labour strike the cement could not be loaded.

Raja AJIT NARAYAN DEB of Sidli: Will the Minister consider allowing private consumers to import cement for their own use ?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister): If they can import cement from other sources not earmarked for our State then I have no objection. But while cement is a controlled commodity it is not possible to do so by private individuals. And even if they can arrange to get some, the price of it will be so high that the people would not be able to purchase it.

Raja AJIT NARAYAN DEB of Sidli: But if some private individuals want to import it, will the Government allow them ?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister): I am not the controlling authority. The controlling authority is the Central Government. Unless the private individuals wanting to import it go to the black market or do so stealthily, it is not possible for them to do so.

Mr. SPEAKER: Can they not bring from South India ?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister): How it can be done, Sir, unless there is an allotment made by the Government of India ?

Raja AJIT NARAYAN DEB of Sidli: The Minister says that the price is too high. Cannot the people bring it for that reasons ?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister): The hon. Member should draw his own conclusion ; this is not a question for me to reply.

Shri RANENDRA MOHAN DAS: Will the Government consider the question of issuing permit to private individuals to bring cement while the Government is facing transport difficulties ?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister): Some people may require 10 bags and some 15 bags of cement and in that case how permit can be issued to them ? It is an absurd proposal. How individuals can arrange transport when there are breaches in the communication ?

Shri GHANA KANTA GOGOI: Sir, Will the Government be pleased to state the price of Indian cement per bag ?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister): How can I? The price list is not before me and the prices vary due to distance and transport cost.

Import of C. I. Sheets from outside Assam

Raja AJIT NARAYAN DEB of Sidli asked :

26. Will the Minister of Supply be pleased to state—
- If it is a fact that import of C. I. Sheets from outside Assam on private account for personal use is not allowed?
 - If such import was allowed for sometime, lately?
 - Whether Government proposes to allow import of C. I. Sheets by individuals for personal use from outside Assam?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister) replied :

26. (a)—No. Consumers on their own account are permitted to get C. I. Sheets from disposals or uncontrolled sources for their personal use provided the district or subdivisional authority is satisfied that these are really for personal use and the parties also give undertaking not to trade in such C. I. Sheets.
- (b) & (c)—Do not arise in view of reply to (a) above.

Loans and Grants from All-India Hand-loom Board

Shri DEBESWAR RAJKHOWA asked :

27. Will the Minister in-charge of Cottage Industries be pleased to state—
- What amount of either loan or grant was obtained till now from the Central Hand-loom Board for the purpose of popularising hand-looms in our State?
 - How the money was spent?
 - To whom either loan or grant was given?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister) replied :

27. (a), (b) & (c)—A statement is given below showing the amounts of loans and grants received from the All-India Hand-loom Board for different purposes and the amounts spent and expected to be spent in the current year and to whom given or going to be given.

Name of schemes against which grant received	Amount received		Amount already spent & Estimated to be spent		Purpose
	Grant	Loan	Grant	Loan	
1. Working Capital of Co-operative Societies.	..	4,00,000	..	3,50,000	Loans to 192 Co-operative Weaving Societies.
2. Subsidy on cost of Transport of yarn.	33,500	..	9,820	..	For subsidy on Transport of yarn has been used to reduce the price of 491 bales of yarn supplied to weavers in the State.
3. Opening of New Emporia.	80,000	60,000	83,144	24,000	For opening 20 Emporia and running them.
4. Rebate on sale of handloom cloth.	1,50,000	..	1,25,000	..	Rebate has been passed on directly to the general consumers and indirectly to weavers who are getting the benefit by more sale.
5. Supply of Fly—Shuttle Sleys, etc.	10,000	..	10,000	..	Subsidy of 50 per cent. for conversion of 285 Throw-shuttle looms to Fly-shuttle looms.
6. Propaganda and Publicity.	7,000	..	6,000	..	For propaganda and Publicity.
7. Establishment of Statistical Unit.	8,744	..	4,257	..	For maintenance of a staff for collection of statistics relating to handloom industry.
8. Financing Share Capital of weavers.	..	1,87,500	..	1,13,998	Loans to 204 Societies.
9. Mobile Van ..	57,200	10,000	40,500	..	For purchase of two mobile sales vans.
10. Warping Drums	8,437-8-0	..	8,437-8-0	..	For purchase of 50 warping drums to be issued to weavers at $\frac{1}{4}$ cost.
11. Organisational Expenses.	5,875	..	19,290	..	For maintenance of staff and others.
12. Emporium at Kalimpong.	15,000	10,000	5,000	10,000	Opening and running of an Emporium at Kalimpong (West Bengal).

Shri DEBESWAR RAJKHOWA: May I ask how these vans are used ?

Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA (Minister): I cannot exactly tell the hon. Member what is the present position I may inform him later on.

Re : Loan sanctioned to displaced persons**Raja AJIT NARAYAN DEB of Sidli** asked :

28. Will the Minister, Relief and Rehabilitation, be pleased to state—

(a) If the displaced persons whose petitions for loan were sanctioned used to be informed by the Rehabilitation office for receiving the amounts of loan ?

(b) If the previous practice of such notice to the displaced persons is substituted by the new practice of writing down the names of such persons in the notice Board of the office ?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister) replied :

28. (a) & (b)—After loans are sanctioned to displaced persons in the State the loanees are informed by individual letters and also the lists containing the names of the loanees are hung up in the Notice Boards of District Rehabilitation offices concerned.

Raja AJIT NARAYAN DEB of Sidli: Is it a fact that the practice of writing to individuals was discontinued for some time ?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister): I am aware of that. If any specific instance is brought to my notice, I will look into that.

Governor's reply to the Motion of thanks on his address

Mr. SPEAKER: I have received a reply from the Governor to the communication which I sent intimating the Motion of thanks adopted by the House on the Governor's address. The reply is as follows:

"My dear Speaker,

Many thanks for your kind letter dated the 5th March 1955, conveying to me the information that the Motion moved on my address to the House by Shri Mohi Kanta Das, M. L. A., Government Chief Whip, was unanimously

adopted by the Assembly. I am grateful to you for your courtesy in conveying this information to me. I am deeply appreciative of what the House has expressed through the above motion couched in such generous terms.

With kind regards.

yours sincerely,
JAIRAMDAS DOULATRAM."

**Motion for consideration of the draft Amendment to
Assembly Rules**

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Parliamentary Secretary):
Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg leave to move that in rule 128B (2) of the Assam Legislative Assembly Rules in line 1 for the word 'nine' the word 'ten' shall be substituted.

Mr. SPEAKER: Has the hon. Member leave of the House to bring this Motion ?

(Voices : Yes, Yes.)

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS (Parliamentary Secretary):
Sir, I beg to move that this Assembly do proceed to elect in accordance with rule 131 of the Assembly Rules six members to the Committee for the consideration of the draft amendment.

Mr. SPEAKER: Motion moved is that this Assembly do proceed to elect in accordance with rule 131 of the Assembly Rules six Members to the Committee for the consideration of the draft amendment.

(The motion was put by the chair as a question before the House and was adopted.)

(After a pause)

I hereby fix Thursday, the 17th March, 1955 as the date and Room No.2 of the Assembly Building as the place where election to the Committee to consider the draft amendment to Assam Legislative Assembly Rules will take place.

The voting will be held between the hours of 2 P.M. and 4 P.M.

General Discussion on the Budget

Shri DHARANIDHAR BASUMATARI: মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, জয় জয়তে আমাৰ বিত্ত মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে দুখীয়াৰ প্ৰতি বিশেষ হেঁচা নিদিয়াকৈ নানা উপায়েৰে প্ৰতি বছৰে ৰাজ্যিক ৰাজহ বৃদ্ধি কৰি, আজি ১৯ কোটি টকাৰ যি হিচাব দাঙি ধৰিছে তাৰ বাবে মই তেখেতক ধন্যবাদ জ্ঞাপন কৰিছোঁ।

ভাৰতৰ জাতীয় কংগ্ৰেছ মহাসভাৰ আবাদী অধিবেশত সমাজ তাত্ত্বিক সমাজ ব্যৱস্থাৰ ভেটিত এখন জনকল্যাণকৰ বাণ্টু গঠন কৰিবলৈ সক্ষম লৈছে। এই সমাজ ব্যৱস্থাৰ প্ৰতিষ্ঠা আমাৰ কেৱল চিন্তাৰ স্বৰ্ণি (স্বপ্ন)য়েই নহয়, ই আমাৰ লক্ষ্য আৰু পবিত্ৰ বৃত্ত। ইয়াকে কাৰ্য্যত পৰিণত কৰিবলৈ হলে আমি সৰ্ব্ব প্ৰথমে চকু দিব লাগিব সৰ্বসাধাৰণৰ দৈনন্দিন অৱস্থাৰ প্ৰতি। যেতিয়ালৈকে তেওঁলোকৰ অৱস্থা উন্নতি নহয়, ভূমিহীন খেতিয়কৰ খেতিৰ জোখাবে, মাটিৰ যোগান দিব নোৱাৰি, তেওঁলোকৰ আৰ্থিক অৱস্থা আৰু তেওঁলোকৰ জীৱনৰ মানদণ্ড উন্নতি কৰিব নোৱাৰি তেতিয়ালৈকে দেশত নাইবা সমাজত শান্তিৰ প্ৰতিষ্ঠা হব নোৱাৰে আৰু জাতিৰ পিতা মহাত্মা গান্ধীৰ সপোনৰ ৰাজ্য—‘ৰামৰাজ্য’ দিঠকত পৰিণত হব নোৱাৰে। এই ‘ৰাম ৰাজ্য’ লগত জড়িত থকা ‘সমাজ তাত্ত্বিক সমাজ ব্যৱস্থাৰ Budgetত কোনো সন্ধান নোপোৱাত আমি হতাশ হৈছোঁ।

এই ৰামৰাজ্যৰ সমাজৰ ব্যৱস্থা আমাৰ বাণ্টুত প্ৰতিষ্ঠা কৰিবলৈ হলে আমি চাব লাগিব আজিলৈকে আমাৰ স্বাধীনতাৰ যোৱা ৭ বছৰত আমাৰ পিছপৰা সমাজ আৰু সম্প্ৰদায় বিলাকৰ অৱস্থা সৰ্ব্বতোপ্ৰকাৰে উন্নয়ন কৰিবলৈ সক্ষম হৈছোনে নাই? সেইটোলৈ লক্ষ্যকৰি আমি প্ৰথমে চাব লাগিব কিছুমান সমস্যাৰ কথা। তাৰ ভিতৰত প্ৰথম হৈছে—ভূমিসমস্যা। এই সমস্যাৰ কথা মই আগতে উল্লেখ কৰিছোঁয়েই তাৰপিচত কওঁ ভূমিহীন খেতিয়কৰ পিচতেই বানপানী প্ৰপাতিত লোক সকলৰ সংস্থাপনৰ সমস্যা। এই পীড়িত লোকসকলৰ সংখ্যা শতকৰা ২৫ জনেই গৃহচ্যুত হৈছে। এওঁলোকৰ অৱস্থা অতি শোকাবহ, যি বাৰী পানীয়ে ভঙাৰ পাচত সেইবিলাক সাজিলৰ পৰা নাই। খেতিৰ মাটিৰ অভাৱত মানুহে খেতি কৰিবলৈ অসমৰ্থ হৈ অচল হৈ পৰিছে। এনেকুৱা কিছুমান মানুহক হয়তো কোনো কোনো ঠাইত সংস্থাপন কৰি দিয়া হৈছে যদিও সৰহ ভাগকেই দিয়া হোৱা নাই। ইয়াৰ কাৰণ হৈছে মন্ত্ৰীসকল যেতিয়া ৰাজ্যৰ বিভিন্ন ঠাইলৈ ‘টব’ত যায় তেতিয়া তেওঁলোক একেঠাইলৈকে বছৰৰ নগৈ বিপদগ্ৰস্ত সকলো ঠাইলৈকে যোৱা দৰ্কাৰ। এনেও দেখাযায় যে কোনো কোনো ঠাইলৈ ১০ বাৰো গৈছে আৰু আন কিছুমান ঠাইলৈ তেখেত সকল এবাৰো যোৱা নাই। উদাহৰণ স্বৰূপে কওঁ পলাশবাৰীলৈ তেখেত সকল গৈছে—ভাৰতৰ প্ৰধান মন্ত্ৰীও গৈছিল, ডিব্ৰুগড়লৈও তেখেত সকল গৈছে প্ৰধানমন্ত্ৰীও গৈছিল। এইবিলাক ঠাইলৈ তেখেত সকল যোৱাত আমি ভালৈ পাইছোঁ। পাচে অন্য কিছুমান পীড়িত ঠাইলৈও সমানভাবে যোৱা দৰ্কাৰ। গোৱালপাৰা জিলাৰ আইনদীয়ে ক্ষতিকাৰ অঞ্চল সমূহলৈও তেখেত সকল বেচি ভাগেই গৈছিল বুলি কব নোৱাৰি। সিদিনা অলপতে মই বিজনিলৈ যাওঁতে তাৰ মানুহবিলাকে মিটিং পাতি কয় যে আইনদীয়ে বিৰাট ক্ষতি সাধন কৰিলে আৰু সেই ক্ষতিগ্ৰস্ত অঞ্চল বিলাক চাবলৈ মিনিষ্টাৰ সকল নগল। মোৰ মনেৰে, তেখেত সকলে ‘টব’ কৰোতে এই বিলাক ঠাইলৈও গৈ তাৰ সাধাৰণ ৰাইজক দিহা পৰামৰ্শ আৰু উৎসাহ

উদ্দীপনা দিয়া দৰকাৰ আৰু পাৰ্থ্য মানে সাহায্য দিয়া উচিত। যদি আমি সমাজ তাত্ত্বিক সমাজ ব্যৱস্থাৰ প্ৰবৰ্ত্তন কৰিবই খুজিছো তেনেহলে আজি এই চিৰ অবহেলিত আৰু পিচপৰি থকা গাঁৱলীয়া ৰাইজক সৰ্ববতোভাবে উন্নতিৰ প্ৰথম স্তৰলৈ আনিবই লাগিব। তাকে নকৰি যদি কেৱল যি ঠাইত কৰ পৰা মানুহ আছে আৰু যত বিপ্লব কৰিব পৰা নহয় আছে সেই ঠাইলৈহে মাত্ৰ যোৱা হয়, আৰু সেই ঠাইৰ ৰাইজকহে সহায় উদ্দীপনা দিয়া হয়, তেনেহলে এই আমাৰ নতুন সমাজ ব্যৱস্থাৰ আদৰ্শ কাৰ্য্যত পৰিণত নহব। সেই কাৰণে মই কওঁ এতিয়াও যিবিলাক অঞ্চল, সমাজ বা জাতি পিচপৰি আছে তেওঁবিলাকক আগশাৰীলৈ আনিবই লাগিব। ইয়েই আমাৰ আদৰ্শ আৰু পবিত্ৰ ব্ৰত হোৱা উচিত। ইয়াকে কৰিবলৈ হলে মই আগতে উল্লেখকৰা সমস্যা বিলাকৰ উপৰিও আমাৰ দৈনন্দিন জীৱনৰ মান দণ্ড বৃদ্ধি কৰিব লাগিব। আৰু যি বোৰ বিভিন্ন আঁচনি লৈছে যেনে co-operative rural credit society আৰু Housing scheme ইত্যাদি বোৰ কেনেকৈ কাৰ্য্যকৰি কৰি তুলিব পাৰি তালৈ বিশেষ চকু দিব লাগিব। নহলে কাগজৰ আঁচনি কাগজতেই থাকিব। কাৰ্য্য ক্ষেত্ৰত আমি কি দেখিবলৈ পাইছো? দেখিবলৈ পাইছো এক হাতে আমি নানা তৰহৰ আঁচনি লৈ সৰ্বসাধাৰণক সকাহ দিবলৈ বিচাৰিছো আন হাতে নিয়ম কানুন বোৰ এনেকুৱা ভাবে কৰা হৈছে যত মানুহে সেই আঁচনিৰ সুযোগ আজিলৈকে লব পৰা নাই। পদে পদে বাধা। শেষত উপায় নাপাই হতাশ হৈ বহিব লগীয়া হয়। গতিকে আগৰ নিয়ম কানুনবোৰ চিলাই দি আমূল পৰিবৰ্ত্তন কৰি মানুহক সকাহ দিবলৈ চেষ্টা কৰা উচিত বুলি মই ভাবো। তাকে নকৰি যদি আমাৰ উপৰালা কৰ্ম্ম-চাৰীবোৰে আগৰ আমোলা তাত্ত্বিক মনোবৃত্তি পৰিহাৰ নকৰে তেন্তে ই বৰ পৰিতাপৰ কথা। আমি ডাঙৰ ডাঙৰ সভাপাতি, ডাঙৰ ডাঙৰকৈ কব লাগিছোঁ ৰাইজেই ৰজা, ৰাইজেই সকলো—, অসীম ক্ষমতা তেওঁলোকৰ ইত্যাদি, আৰু আমি কি কওঁ? আমি কওঁ আপোনা লোকৰো এটা ভোট আমাৰো এটা ভোট আৰু জৱাহৰলাল নেহৰুৰো এটা ভোট—, দেশ গঢ়াৰ ভাৰ গোটেই আপোনা লোকৰ ওপৰতেই নিৰ্ভৰ কৰে ইত্যাদি কিমান কথা।” অথচ আমি সেই সকল লোকৰ কথা পাহৰি যাওঁ। Sir সেই বোৰ কথা মনত পৰিলে দুখ লাগে আমি কিমান ডাঙৰ ডাঙৰ কথা কওঁ। অথচ পিচ মুহূৰ্ত্ততে তেওঁলোকৰ কথা পাহৰি যাওঁ।

Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister): এইটো সচা নহয় জানো? নিৰ্বাচনৰ সময়ত যিবোৰ কথা কৈছিল তাৰ একোকে হোৱা নাই বুলি কব নেকি?

Shri DHARANIDHAR BASHUMATARI: মই একেবাৰে একো হোৱা নাই বুলি কবলৈ বিচৰা নাই। কি কি হোৱা নাই আপোনা লোকে ধৈৰ্য্য ধৰি শুনক, মই কৈ যাম। credit society বিলাকত কি হব ধৰিছে শুনক। এই society বোৰত এনেকুৱা নিয়ম কানুন কৰিছে যে আমি যদি কোনো কাম লৈ চৰকাৰী কৰ্ম্মচাৰীৰ ওচৰলৈ যাওঁ তেওঁলোকে কয়, এইটো হব নোৱাৰে সেইটো নোৱাৰে। এইটো কলে নিদিয়ৈ সেইটো কল মতে কৰিব নোৱাৰে ইত্যাদি। মানুহৰ বিলিফ বিচাৰি যদি কলেই বিলিফৰ অন্তৰায় হয় তেনেহলে সেইবোৰ কি কল হ'ল। দেখা গৈছে কলৰ দোহাই দি থাকোঁতেই সময় মতে মানুহে কোনো বিলিফেই নাপায় গৈ। কিছুমান এনেকুৱা মানুহৰ হাতত এই ছোচাইটিবোৰ পৰিছে তেওঁলোকে এনে মনোবৃত্তি লৈ কাম কৰিলে দুখীয়াৰ দুখ কি বুজিব? গতিকে মোৰ মুঠ কথা হৈছে যে বিলিফ ছোচাইটিবোৰৰ পৰা আমাৰ দুখীয়া ৰাইজে যি দৰে সাহায্য পাব লাগিছিল সেই দৰে পোৱা নাই। সেই কাৰণে মোৰ মূল উদ্দেশ্য হৈছে যে যদি মানুহক সচাকৈ বিলিফ দিবলৈ বিচাৰে তেনেহলে, বৰ্ত্তমান যি বোৰ নিয়ম কানুন আছে তাৰ আমূল পৰিবৰ্ত্তন কৰাৰ লগে লগে অফিচাৰ সকলৰো মনোবৃত্তিৰ আমূল পৰিবৰ্ত্তন কৰিব লাগিব।

আৰু এটা শব্দ ওলাইছে, সেইটো হৈছে administrative approval আৰু finance ৰ concurrence, আমি যদি কৰ্মচাৰী সকলৰ ওচৰলৈ যাও তেওঁলোকে এক কথাতে কৈ খালাচ যে finance য়ে concurrence নিদিয়। আনকি কিছুমান মন্ত্ৰীৰ পৰাও এনেকৈ শুনিবলৈ পাওঁ যে আজি কালি finance এনেকুৱা হৈছে যে আমি কোনো কামতে আগ বাঢ়িব নোৱাৰা হৈছে। এনেকুৱা কথাও শুনিব লগা হয়। কোনো প্ৰগতিশীল মূলক আঁচনি কৰিলেও finance এ turn down কৰে। Finance ৰ কাৰণে কোনো কামকে কৰিব নোৱাৰা হৈছে। ইত্যাদি কিমান কথা। আৰু এটা কথা হৈছে যে স্বাধীন ৰাষ্ট্ৰৰ প্ৰথম চিনাকি হৈছে নাগৰিক সকলৰ সুস্থ ও সবল কৰি তোলা তাৰ বাবে লাগে চিকিৎসা আৰু স্বাস্থ্য। সুস্থ স্বাস্থ্য স্বাধীন ৰাষ্ট্ৰৰ নাগৰিকৰ এটা স্বত্ত্ব। কিন্তু আমাৰ অসমত জনস্বাস্থ্যৰ কি অৱস্থা গোটেই অসমৰ চিকিৎসাৰ সৰাৱস্থা কৰিবলৈ হলে প্ৰতি ৫ মাইল অন্তৰে অন্তৰে ডাক্তৰখানা দিব লাগে। তাকে কৰিবলৈ আমাক গোটেই অসমৰ ৩০০০ হাজাৰ ডাক্তাৰ খানা লাগে। কিন্তু অসমত বৰ্তমান মুঠ ডাক্তৰ খানা আছে মাত্ৰ ৪৯৮ টা। তাৰ ভিতৰত মাত্ৰ ১৫০ খনতহে M. B. ডাক্তৰ আছে। আৰু ১২৫ খনত L. M. P. ডাক্তৰ আৰু বাকী কেখনৰ untrained national ডাক্তৰে হাসপাতাল বোৰ চলাই আছে। এনেস্থলত ভোৰ কমিটিৰ report মতে medical স্কুল হঠাতে উঠাই দি unqualified আৰু untrained ডাক্তৰ বোৰৰ দ্বাৰা ডাক্তৰ খানা চলাই আমাৰ মানহৰ জীৱন কিমান যে বিপদাপন্ন হৈছে তাৰ আদি অন্ত নাই।

এই ৩ হাজাৰ ডাক্তৰ খানাত qualified ডাক্তৰ M. B. B. S. দিব লাগিলে আমাক লাগিব ডাক্তৰ ৩ হাজাৰ। অথচ আমাৰ মেডিকেল কলেজৰ পৰা মাত্ৰ গড়ে বছৰে ২০ জনকৈহে M. B. B. S. পাছ কৰে। এনেস্থলত আমাৰ অভাব কেনেকৈ যে কতিয়া পূৰাব খুজিছে কব নোৱাৰো। গতিকে ইয়াৰ কিবা এটা দিহা কৰিব বুলি চৰকাৰৰ ওপৰত আশা ৰাখিলো। নহলে এই অভাব কেতিয়াও দূৰ নহয়। মানুহে ডাক্তৰ খানা স্থাপন কৰি কতৃপক্ষৰ ওচৰলৈ গলে তেওঁলোকে ডাক্তৰ যোগাৰ কৰিবলৈ কয় কিন্তু চৰকাৰে যদি উলিয়াই দিব নোৱাৰে তেন্তে তেওঁলোকে কব পৰা পাব ফলত ঘৰ দুৱাৰ বান্ধিও বিফল মনোৰথ হৈ বহি থাকিব লগীয়া হয়।

বহুতে কয় আমি আমাৰ সকলো উদ্যোগকে ৰাষ্ট্ৰীয়কৰণ কৰিব লাগে ৰাস্তা-ঘাট পৰিবহন আদি সকলোকে ৰাষ্ট্ৰীয়কৰণ বা জাতীয়কৰণ কৰিবলৈ গৈছো, কিন্তু এই বিলাকৰ জাতীয়কৰণৰ উদ্দেশ্য এই যে আমি অসুবিধা বিলাকৰ পৰা হাত সাৰো। সেই হিচাবে আমি সৰ্ব্ব প্ৰথমে চিলং-গৌহাটী ৰাস্তাৰ পৰিবহনৰ ব্যৱস্থাটো জাতীয়কৰণ কৰি State Transport নাম দি আৰম্ভ কৰিলো। যোৱা বাবে মই এই সদনত কৈছিলো যে ডিজেল ইঞ্জিন থকা দাড়ৰ গাড়ী বিলাক বৰ ভয়াবহ। এই গাড়ীবিলাক পাহাৰৰ ঠেক অকাপকা ৰাস্তাৰ কাৰণে নহয়। এই গাড়ীবিলাক প্ৰায় ৰাস্তাৰ মাজতে বেয়া হৈ পৰি থাকে আৰু ফলত যাত্ৰী সকলৰ সুবিধাতকৈ অসুবিধাহে বেচি হয়। কিছুমান দিনৰ আগত মই নিজে চিলংলৈ আহোতে নংপোৰ দুই তিনি মাইল আহি এবাৰ গাড়ী বেয়া হল। কি হল বুলি সুধাত সমিধান পালো যে পাহাৰত লাগি লাইট বেয়া হল। তাৰপিচত প্ৰায় ৩ মাইল মান কোনোমতে আহি আৰু গাড়ী নচলাই হল। ৰাতি ১০টা ৰাভিল তাৰ পিচত কোনোমতে মই নিজেই গৈ Phone কৰি ব্ৰেকপ নকৰি টিকেট কাৰ আছে কাৰ নাই check কৰাত লাগি গল। কাৰ্য্যকলাপ দেখি আৰু তাৰ পিচতো ৪।৫ ঘণ্টা বহি কোনোমতে মই M. L. A. বুলি জনাই ধমক দি কলো যে যাত্ৰী সকলৰ কি অৱস্থা।

হৈছে তালৈ লক্ষ্য নাই, তেওঁলোকৰ কি দুৰৱস্থা তালৈ সহানুভূতি দেখুৱাবলৈ অলপো courtesy নহল। তেওঁলোকে পোনে পোনে check কৰিবলৈ আহিছা বুলি কোৱাতহে কোনোমতে যাত্ৰীসকল বক্ষা পৰিল। এনে এটা ব্যৱস্থা সচাটকৈয়ে বৰ দুখ লগা। আগতে Private Company ৰ দিনত লাভৰ কাৰণে গাড়ীবিলাক প্ৰকাণ্ড দাঙ্গৰ কৰিছিল। তেতিয়া যাঁৱৰ সুবিধাতকৈ লাভৰ ফালে চোৱাটো বেচি স্বাভাৱিক আছিল। কিন্তু জাতীয়কৰণ কৰাৰ পিচত চাব লাগিব প্ৰথমতে যাত্ৰী সকলৰ কি সুবিধা বৰ্তমান হৈছে মই দিয়া নমুনাৰ পৰা বিভাগীয় মন্ত্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়াই ভাবিব।

তাৰ পিচত, মোৰ বন্ধু সকলে টাইবেল সকলৰ আৰ্থিক, সামাজিক আৰু শিক্ষা সম্বন্ধীয় উন্নয়নৰ কথা কৈ গৈছে। মই মাত্ৰ তাকেই আৰু অলপ স্পষ্ট কৰিবলৈ কওঁ। এইবাৰ কোনো আঁচনিতে জনজাতীয় লোকসকলৰ উন্নয়নৰ বিষয়ে উল্লেখ নাই। অবশ্যে মই এইটো স্বীকাৰ কৰো যে আঞ্চলিক হিচাবে পিচপৰা লোকসকলৰ একেবাৰে একোৱেই নোহোৱা নহয়। কিন্তু যি হিচাবে হৈছে, যি পৰিমানে পিছ পৰা সি যথেষ্ট নহয়। তেওঁলোকক কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰে যথেষ্ট সুবিধা দিছে এইটো নুই কৰিব নোৱাৰি। শিক্ষা বিষয়ত District by district ভগাই দিয়া হয়। কিন্তু ভাল দৰে যদি চাবলৈ যোৱা যায় তেওঁলোকৰ ছাত্ৰ সকলে কলেজৰ পৰ্যায়লৈনো কেইটা গৈছে! ইও ভাবিব লগীয়া কথা স্বাধীনতা পোৱাৰ আজি ৭ বছৰ হৈ গল। এই সময়ৰ ভিতৰত শিক্ষাৰ বিষয়ত কিমান আগ বাঢ়িছে সেই কথালৈ যদি চোৱা যায় জিলা হিচাবে তেন্তে দেখিব গোৱালপাৰা জিলাত মাত্ৰ ২৩টা Graduate হৈছে। তাৰে ১২ জনেই Unemployed. যি কেইজন চাকৰীত সোমাইছে সিও বেচিভাগেই কোনো হয়তো সাহায্যপ্ৰাপ্ত হাইস্কুলত সোমাই আছে। কামৰূপত ৬ জন Graduate ৰ এ জনেই এতিয়াও Unemployed. দৰঙত ৩ জন Graduate. শিৱসাগৰত কছাৰিৰ ভিতৰত এ জনহে Graduate আছে। এই গোট্টেই বিলাকক যদি উলিওৱা হয় তেন্তে দেখা যাব এই ৭৥ লাখ লোকৰ ভিতৰত মাত্ৰ ৯৫ জনহে Graduate তাৰে ৩৪ জনে Unemployed. এনেস্থলতো যদি বহুতেই হৈছে তেন্তে এইটো এটা কিমান ভুল ধাৰনা তালৈ সকলোৱে মন দিয়া উচিত। প্ৰায় সকলো দ্বায়ীত্বপূৰ্ণ কৰ্মচাৰীৰ মুখতেই শুনা যায় “আপোনা-লোকৰেই দিন আপোনালোকৰেই সকলোপিনে সুবিধা ইত্যাদি। আপোনালোকে বহুতো কৰিলে।” এনে এটা দৃষ্টিভঙ্গী কিমান সৌহাৰ্দ্যপূৰ্ণ তাকেই মই দেখুৱাব ইচ্ছা কৰিছো। আজি গৰকাপ্তানি বিভাগত কোটি কোটি টকাৰ Contract হব লাগিছে। তাৰ কাৰণে ২৩শ Contractor নিয়োগ কৰিছে। কিন্তু দুখেৰে কব লগীয়া হৈছে যে তাৰ ভিতৰত জনজাতিৰ হয়তো ২৩টা হে হব। তেওঁলোকেও কাম নাপায় কামৰ কাৰণে গলে অফিচৰে কয় “আপোনালোকৰে দিন আপোনালোকে বহুত কৰিলে।” পালেও তেওঁলোকে এনেকুৱা ঠাইতহে পাব যে তালৈ পৰিবহণৰ কোনো ব্যৱস্থা নাই। মজদুৰ তালৈ নেযায়। মই বিভাগীয় মন্ত্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়াক এইবিলাকত চকু ৰাখিবলৈ অনু-বোধ কৰিলো; তেখেতে সেই বিষয়ৰ ব্যৱস্থা হাতত লব বুলি অনুবোধ কৰিলো আৰু যাতে আমি এনে ধৰণৰ অপ্ৰিয় কথা ব্যক্ত কৰাৰ প্ৰয়োজন নহয়।

ইয়াৰ আগতে মই আমাৰ মুখ্য মন্ত্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়াক এই বিলাক বিষয়ে জনাইছিলো। সকলো সুবিধাই সংবিধানত লিখা আছে। কিন্তু প্ৰকৃততে কাম নহলে কোনো উন্নয়নৰ কামেই নহব। যদি সেই সংবিধান সন্মত সুবিধা বিলাক কাৰ্য্যকৰী নহয় তেন্তে সদায় এই সদনত আহি এনে ধৰনেৰে কবলৈ বাধ্য হম।

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister): I would request the hon. Member to cite some instances.

Shri DHARANIDHAR BASUMATARI: মই নিশ্চয় উদাহৰণ দিব পাৰিম।

Mr. SPEAKER: নহয় এইটো আপুনি মনে মনে তেখেতক কৈ দিব। He says he will give those instances to the Minister later on.

He does not like to give them here. Will you give them to him ?

Shri DHARANIDHAR BASUMATARI: I do not like to give them here. মই আকৌ কওঁ সকলো সুবিধাই সংবিধানত আছে, কেৱল কাৰ্য্যতহে পৰিণত হোৱা নাই। আজি Civil Serviceত জনজাতীয় লোকৰ কোনো সুবিধাই হোৱা নাই। ইমানবিলাক Deputy Superintendent of Police লোৱা হৈছে তাত কেইটা জনজাতীয় লোক আছে। মাননীয় মুখ্য মন্ত্ৰীয়ে কৈছে যে জনজাতীয় লোকক বিশেষ সুবিধা দিবলৈ আমি সকলো বিভাগতে Circular দিছো। মই কওঁ, সংবিধানৰ নিচিনা Circularও আছে। কিন্তু যদি সেইমতে কাম নহয় তেন্তে Circular থকাৰ বা কি লাভ? Circular থকাৰ কাৰণে যেতিয়া কোনো কামৰ কাৰণে কোনো অফিচাৰৰ ওচৰলৈ যোৱা হয় তেতিয়াই কৰ যে তোমালোকৰ বহুত হৈছে, তোমালোকৰেই দিন ইত্যাদি। মই মন্ত্ৰীসকলক অনুৰোধ কৰো যে তেখেতসকলে প্ৰায় Subdivision বা সদৰ বিলাকলৈ গৈ থাকে। তেতিয়া উপায়ুক্ত আদি বিভাগীয় কৰ্ম্মকৰ্ত্তা সকলক এই Circular বলবৎ কৰিবলৈ উনুকিয়াই দিব লাগে। নহলে কেৱল Circular দিলে, সি নথীতে লুকাই থাকিব।

Shri BISHNURAM MEDHI (Chief Minister): If there is any complaint against the behaviour of any particular officer, that should be brought to our notice. It is for the first time that this general allegations have been made on the floor of the House. As a matter of fact, this sort of allegations were never brought to our notice up till now. Had they been brought to our notice, we would have certainly enquired into them.

Secondly, Sir, if any officer in any Department does not give preference to the tribals in the matter of appointment according to the Government circular and if appointments are made in contravention of that circular, the individual, i.e., the affected candidate has got the right to prefer an appeal. Not only he but even his friends like the hon. Member can bring this to our notice, either by representation or by an appeal, that suitable tribal candidates have not been given preference in the matter of appointment. This is how we can solve the problem and not by simply criticising the Government on the floor of this House in those general terms.

Shri DHARANIDHAR BASUMATARI: অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মই নতুন মানুহ নহয়, বহুত পুৰনি আৰু কাক কেনেকৈ লগ ধৰিব লাগে ভালকৈ জানো। সেইসকলৰ নামো মই ভালকৈ জানো, কিন্তু কাৰবাৰ নাম কলে হয়তো তেওঁৰ অন্যায় হব পাৰে; সেই কাৰণেহে নাম কৰ খোজা নাই। অৱশ্যে কামৰূপৰ উপায়ুক্তৰ কথা কব পাৰো। এবাৰ তেখেতৰ অফিচত সাতোটা কেৰাণীৰ কাম খালি হৈছিল আৰু মই আবাৰ জনজাতি লোক দিবৰ কৰেণে কৈছিলো। তেতিয়া তেখেতে কলে যে আপোনালোকে সদায় কৈ থাকে যে শাসন ব্যৱস্থা ভাল কৰিব লাগে। এনে স্থলত এই কামত জনজাতি লৰা লবলৈ হলে মোটিকুলেতহে পোৱা যাব আৰু তেওঁলোকো হয়তো হব তৃতীয় অৰ্থবা দ্বিতীয় বিভাগত পাছ কৰা লৰা। কিন্তু আনৰ পৰা ললে আই, এ, পাছ বা তাৰতকৈ বেচি পঢ়া লৰাও পোৱা যাব আৰু কামো ভাল পোৱা যাব। অৱশ্যে এইবিলাক মই অভিযোগ কৰা নাই, মাত্ৰ দুঃখৰ কথাহে কৈছো। অকল চাৰ্কুলাৰৰ ওপৰত নিৰ্ভৰ

কৰিলে নহয়। চৰকাৰে চাৰ্কুলাৰ বাহিৰ কৰা হিচাপে কাম কেতিয়াও নহয় আৰু হবও নোৱাৰে। ধৰক এটা অফিচত তিনি মাহৰ কাৰণে এটা কাম খালি হৈছে সেই কামত হয়তো কোনোবা এজনৰ ভতিজা বা ভাগিন এটাক Apprentice হিচাপে ভৰ্তি কৰে। আৰু পিচত যেতিয়া সেই কামত এজন মানুহ নিগাজিকৈ লব লগা হয় তেতিয়া অতিজ্ঞতা থকা বুলি আগতে কাম কৰা মানুহ জনেই পায়। এইদৰে যি উপায়ুক্ত বা আন তেনে বিষয়াক লগ ধৰিব পাৰে তেওঁৰ মানুহে কাম পায়, আৰু ন্যায্য পাৰ্থীয়ে কাম নেপায়।

আজি বনুৱাবিলাক দেশৰ মেৰুদণ্ড স্বৰূপ। যদি আমাৰ জাতিটোক শক্তিশালী কৰিব খোজে তেনেহলে আমি এই মেৰুদণ্ড স্বৰূপ বনুৱাৰ প্ৰতিও লক্ষ্য ৰাখিব লাগিব। মোৰ বোধেৰে অকল মেৰুদণ্ডৰ প্ৰতি লক্ষ্য ৰাখিলেই নহব, কামিহাৰৰ প্ৰতিও লক্ষ্য ৰাখিব। দেশ গঠনৰ কামত কোন মেৰুদণ্ড আৰু কোন কামিহাৰ তাকো ভালকৈ চাব লাগিব। আজি বনুৱাসকলৰ যিটো অৱস্থা তাক দেখিলে চকুলো টুকিব লাগে। বনুৱাৰ বাবে এম, ই, স্কুল বা হাই স্কুল নাই আৰু তাৰ বাবে কোনো চেপ্তাও নাই। ১৪শ খন চাহ বাগিছাত একোখনলৈ প্ৰাইমাৰী স্কুল আছে মাত্ৰ। এনে অৱস্থাত ১১ লাখ বনুৱাক কেনেকৈ উপযুক্ত নাগৰিক কৰিব পাৰি। যদি বনুৱা সকলৰ উন্নতি কৰিব খোজে তেনেহলে এই স্কুল-বিলাক ভালকৈ চলাব লাগে। ইয়াৰ দায়িত্ব চৰকাৰে নিজৰ হাতত লৈ ভালকৈ চলালেহে বনুৱাৰ উন্নতি সম্ভৱপৰ হব। এই বনুৱাসকলক শিক্ষিত কৰাৰ লগে লগে তেওঁলোকৰ থকা ঘৰ দুৱাৰ বোৰৰো উন্নতি কৰিব লাগে। কিন্তু আজিলৈকে কোনো ঠাইতে কৰা দেখা নাই। এই কাম প্ৰতি বছৰে কৰি গলে অতি সহজে হৈ যাব। এই বনুৱা সকলৰ উন্নতি কৰিব নোৱাৰিলে আমি এটা স্বাধীন জাতি বুলি কবলৈকে লাজ লাগিব।

এতিয়া অলপ উদ্যোগৰ বিষয়ে কব খুজিছো। এই ক্ষেত্ৰত আমি আন প্ৰান্তলৈ মন কৰিলেই হব। আনবোৰ প্ৰদেশে কি কৰিছে? আমাৰ টেকনিকেল পাৰচনেল কেতিয়া বাঢ়িব? আজি আমাৰ ভিতৰত কোৱা মেলা হৈছে যে আমাৰ অসমত ইঞ্জিনিয়াৰ নাই। আমাৰ ইয়াত ইঞ্জিনিয়াৰিং স্কুল আছেই, তাক কলেজত পৰিণত কৰিলেই সেই অভাব দূৰ হব। আজি আমাৰ ইয়াত টেকনিকেল স্কুল আছে তাক কলেজত পৰিণত কৰিলেই সকলো সমস্যা সমাধান হব। কেবল মানুহ নাই বুলি সদায় আজুহাত দেখুৱাই থাকিলেটো নহব আৰু মান হে কেতিয়াও বিশ্বাস কৰিব নোৱাৰে। বিদেশৰ পৰা মানুহ আনি হলেও আমাৰ ইয়াত উদ্যোগ প্ৰতিষ্ঠা কৰিব লাগিব। তাকে কৰিব নোৱাৰিলে দেশে আমাক কেতিয়াও ক্ষমা নকৰে। মানুহ গঢ়ি তুলিবই লাগিব তেহে আমাৰ সমাজবাদ বাঞ্ছনীয় হব।

ভট্টাচাৰ্য্যৰ কথা কওঁষে তেখেতে সদায় কচিয়াৰ কথা কয় ভাবে কব নোৱাৰো। চৰকাৰক সমালোচনা কৰি কলে যে চিত্তবৰ্জ্জন কাৰখানাত একো হোৱা নাই, হিন্দুস্থান কাৰখানাত একো হোৱা নাই। তেখেতে নিশ্চয় নেজানে যে চিত্তবৰ্জ্জনত মাহে ১৬টা কৈ লকমোটত তৈয়াৰ হব ধৰিছে, আৰু হিন্দুস্থান কাৰখানাত মটৰগাড়ী তৈয়াৰ হব লাগিছে তেখেতে নিজকে নিজে হয় কৰি লোকৰ কেনেকৈ গুণ গায় কব নোৱাৰে। যি মানুহে নিজৰ দেশক ভাল পাব নোৱাৰে বিদেশৰ গুণ গায় তেনেকুৱা মানুহক কি কয় সেইটো আপোনালোকেই ভাবি চাওক। অইন দেশত হলে তেখেতৰ অৱস্থা কি যে হল-হেতেন তাকেহে ভাবো। Sir. ইয়াকৈ কৈ মই আসন গ্ৰহণ কৰিলোঁ।

Shri RAM PRASAD CHAUBEY: মজদুৰোকো জাতিকা দিয়াগ (brain) ন কহকৰ মেৰুদণ্ড কহপ কোদী অনায়া নহী।

Mr. SPEAKER: উনহোনে মজদুৰোকো (brain) নহী কহা হয় “কামিহাড়” ribs কহা হয়।

Shri GAURI SANKAR ROY: ইসকে অলায়া General labour কে লিয়ে থী মেৰুদণ্ড কহা গয়ী হয়।

Mr. SPEAKER: ৰে ঠিক কহ ৰহে হয়।

Shri GAURISANKAR ROY: ৰে লোগ ভী মজদুৰ থী হয়।

Shri RAM PRASAD CHAUBEY: মেৰুদণ্ড কহকৰ কহা জায়গা।

Shri SARVESWAR BORUWA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in the march towards the goal of a welfare State and a socialistic-pattern of society, particularly of a poor, backward and ill fated State like Assam, it is inevitable that we shall have at the start to spend more than we can earn that our expenditure will exceed revenue receipt and that there would be deficits in our budgets. Sir, we should only see that the out-lay is applied to most essential and productive items, so that the deficit can be ascribed to productive investments. And in that measure the Finance Minister will deserve our congratulations. If the deficit can be shown to be due to measures adopted for the recovery of the State from disastrous effects of the earthquake and floods and due to other development measures then this deficit budget will earn credit for him.

Now, Sir, we are informed that almost the entire deficit is due to the States contribution towards the implementation of the First Five-Year Plan. We are told that our own share of expenditure for the implementation of the First Five-Year Plan in the next year, will be two crores and eighty six-lakhs of rupees, whereas the overall deficit is Rs. 3 crores and 92 lakhs. If we look to other development activities in the Hills as well as in the Plains districts and also to giving relief and providing for rehabilitation to the flood and erosion affected people, the deficit budget is amply justified. Over and above this, the Finance Minister has to provide adequate funds for our share in the flood control measures. Therefore our praise goes to the Finance Minister, and it does not in any way amount to flattery. Though we find the budget estimate generally satisfactory we have noticed some lacunae in the administration of our finances as depicted by the Finance Minister in his budget speech. These have been referred to by some members here. We do not find any provision for the extension of the Panchayat system both in the current year's and in the next year's budgets nor do we find any satisfactory provision made for the extension of basic education in the next year's budget. The slow progress of the implementation of the State's First Five-Year Plan has been rightly regretted by several members. The assurance of the Finance Minister that the unfinished schemes under the First Five-Year Plan will be carried over to the second Five-Year Plan gives us little satisfaction because it is not clear to us whether the unfinished work will be taken up from grant of the First Five-Year Plan or out of the grant for the second Five-Year Plan. I also regret to note that the work of framing programme for the second Five-Year Plan is proceeding very slowly. Whereas the other States like Bombay have already completed the framing of

their second Five-Year Plan programmes. Sir, how these things are delayed here will be apparent from the instance of the North Lakhimpur Development Board's handling of this matter. In response to the request from the Executive Engineers of the Public Works Department and the Embankment and Drainage Departments of the North Lakhimpur, we submitted some suggestions for inclusion in the second Five-Year Plan and those suggestions along with others from those two and some other departments, *viz.*, the Education Department, Public Health, etc., were discussed at the meeting of the Subdivisional Board held on the 7th of August, 1954 and conclusions were arrived at and noted by the then Development Officer. When this matter was reverted to at a subsequent meeting of the Development Board held in February last it transpired that the minute of the meeting of the 7th August were not even written in the Minutes Book till then not to speak of their being communicated to the Secretary, Planning and Development Department. If such urgent and important matters are handled in this way, I am afraid the programme under the second Five-Year Plan to be formulated will hardly be done in the North Lakhimpur Subdivision in time.

Sir, as the time at my disposal is very short, I shall only rest content with just mentioning some of the urgent matters which deserved serious attention of the Government. As the Government is to utilise the Central Government grant of Rs.42 lakhs for the extension of power facilities without any dealy, I would suggest that the amount be devoted for the purpose of electrification of towns where there is no electricity at present and also of important centres in rural areas for the supply of power for development of small and cottage industries which will go a long way towards relieving the unemployment problem. This should be undertaken as a national industry by the Government instead of waiting for the formation of private companies or co-operative societies.

Sir, regarding river control, the taming of turbulent and devastating rivers like the Subansiri, and harnessing the powerful currents of the Subansiri, the Dialrang, the Ranganadi and the Singara may be undertaken for the development of the vast areas in the Subdivision of North Lakhimpur and for supply of power for the electrification of the town of North Lakhimpur and other neighbouring places where there are tea gardens and rice mills, etc., and other important centres in the rural areas.

Sir, for the rapid uplift of the Scheduled Castes and tribes, and for the quick spread of education among their female folk, which is very essential in view of the social status of these classes, I would suggest that Girls' Hostels should be established

in every towns mainly for the lodging and boarding of the girls coming from these classes, because I think, Sir, and reform or any improvement in the social standard comes to stay only when it permeates among the womenfolk. Otherwise introduction of any reform or and improvement in the social standard cannot be said to be permanent. When confined to the male folk they remain ephemeral and they may disappear from the society. In this view of the matter, I would urge upon the Government the establishment of Girls' Hostels in every town where girls reading in High Schools and even in Middle Schools can stay and learn the methods of better living. Sir, in these hostels there should be trained Lady Superintendents who when placed in charge would inculcate among the boarders how to live well, how to live simply but decently and how to observe neatness and cleanliness and how to learn the domestic science and other useful arts. I think, Sir, if girls belonging to other advanced communities are willing to stay in these hostels, the door should not be banged against them. Their presence there will help in the fusion of the different section into one nation and it will go a great way to remove untouchability. Sir, I would also urge that colonies for the refugees should also be located in areas where there are indigenous villages. They should be located in the midst of indigenous villages so that they can be merged into one indigenous society. Sir, as it is our duty to give facilities for vocational and technical training to the displaced person, a junior technical school may also be started in North Lakhimpur. Pending the nationalisation of the North Trunk road, the portion of it between Tezpur and North Lakhimpur may be improved by the State Government by surfacing the same so as to make it fit for State Transport services as there is no railway in this area extending for about 200 miles in length and about 4,000 square miles in area. Sir, in the matter of communication in the neglected subdivision of North Lakhimpur, we have been crying hoarse for the taking over of roads, like the Bihpuria-Barbali Road, the Laluk-Islam-Jamuguri Road, the Dhalpur-Simaluguri Road and the Gendhali-Charaimoria Road by the Public Works Department. But till now without any effect. We may hope that these roads will be taken up under the next Five-Year Plan. Although much in the way of rural development rests on the activities of the Co-operative Department, we are sorry to find it more or less in a moribund condition in our State. Here also there is dearth of trained personnel and still the Co-operative College started at Missamari had to be closed after a miserable or doubtful existence of a year or two. The Reserve Bank loan of Rs. 20 lakhs is being distributed through some selected Central Bank

and in some places through the branches of the Apex Bank for the rehabilitation of the credit movement. But the poor hard hit victims of flood and earthquake in North Lakhimpur and other such places are left to their fate.

These poor people who after the havocs wrought by flood and cattle epidemics are now in dire need of money for purchase of cattle for their next Ahu and Sali cultivation and are making numerous applications for cattle loan have at last been told by the Subdivisional Officer, North Lakhimpur, that his requisition for Rs.50,000 has recently been turned down by the Government and that no more cattle loans would be issued in the Subdivision. The poor cultivators now find themselves at their wit's end after waiting so long for their cattle loan which was promised by the Subdivisional Officer. I am afraid these people will have to be given doles soon for the maintenance of their families.

Then, Sir, I have to bring to the notice of the Government a sore grievance of the erosion affected people of Siliaghuri, Bar-Ati and Barbil villages in Narayanpur and Dhalpur Mouzas. These people wanted land for their rehabilitation in the Gohpur Forest Reserve. A large area of the Reserve was 2 or 3 years ago thrown open for settlement of earthquake affected people from North Lakhimpur Subdivision as well as some people of Kalabari, as forest villagers. In spite of numerous petitions and a deputation to the Forest Minister, the forest authorities have banged the door against them on the flimsy ground that the people belong to another district. As a matter of fact these people have come just the other side of a tiny hill stream which forms the artificial boundary between the Darrang and Lakhimpur Districts. This denial of shelter to these poor victims of erosion of the Subansiri River, who all belong to the Scheduled Tribe, has created much bitterness among them.

Now, coming to the general administration, I am glad to find.....

Shri RAMNATH DAS (Minister): He has taken more than 20 minutes, Sir.

Shri SARVESWAR BORUWA: I am finishing, Sir. I am glad to find provision for restoration of the post of a Second Commissioner for more frequent and effective inspection and supervision of the district and Subdivisional offices which along with the Secretariat Training School may lead to greater efficiency and less corruption. I need hardly dilate at length that delay in disposal of matters is extremely dangerous

Last of all, Sir, I would reiterate the demand of the people of my cinderella subdivision for the early extension of the Rangia-Rangapara Railway line to North Lakhimpur and the formation of a new district on the North Bank with North Lakhimpur as its headquarters. I humbly beseech the Government for the inclusion of these two schemes in the Second Five-Year Plan. Again thanking the Finance Minister for his budget speech, Sir, I conclude my speech. Jai Hind.

Maulavi FAIZNUR ALI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I thank the Finance Minister for presenting his Budget containing ample provision for nation building departments in spite of the fact that the expenditure exceeds income by $2\frac{1}{2}$ crores and in spite of the fact that our State of Assam is passing through many crises. Sir, since the great earthquake of 1950 there is a constant change in the course of the river Brahmaputra. The North Bank of the river is now much higher than to flow south west the south bank with the result that the river now rushes southwards as if trying to find a new channel. In order to prevent it, the Government took timely steps and sent several experts to Dibrugarh to survey the entire area and to devise ways and means to protect the town. These experts decided that the only way of saving the town is by constructing a rivetment six miles long on the south bank of the river. The people of Dibrugarh, however, were very sceptic about it and they were dissatisfied because they were not consulted by these experts. These persons living on the bank of the river could at least give useful informations to the experts to come to a decision in finding ways and means to avert the disaster. There is also the Steamer Company plying steamers in the Brahmaputra for nearly a century; it keeps a number of pilots under a well-trained head pilot and are well acquainted with the different portions of the river. But even these steamer people were not consulted. The people of Dibrugarh waited with great anxiety watching the great battle between the rivetment and the river Brahmaputra. As we all know, Sir, when the first flood came the whole rivetment was wiped out in a few days. The after effects of the destruction of this rivetment has been vividly described by the Governor, and the Finance Minister in their speeches and need not be repeated.

Sir, there was an agreement between the Central Government and the Assam Government that half the cost of this rivetment is to be borne by the Assam Government and the other half by the Central Government. This half which is to be paid by the Assam Government to the

Central Government was to be realised by means of a tax to be imposed on the people of Dibrugarh. Therefore, last year an Act was passed called the Assam Betterment Fee and Mooring Tax (Dibrugarh) Act, according to which the whole town of Dibrugarh was divided into zones or belts—A, B, C, D according to their proximity from the river and the tax was graduated accordingly. Now, the question is that rivetment has been entirely destroyed and the people were not benefited by it in the least. They have lost their earnings of lifetime, they have lost the lands, their houses. Now, Sir, I want a clear answer from the Hon'ble Finance Minister whether there is any understanding between the Central Government and the Assam Government regarding the repayment of this half cost of the rivetment and whether it is still to be borne by the Assam Government and whether the Assam Government will still realise this Betterment Tax from the people of Dibrugarh. I submit Sir, that it will be sheer cruelty on the part of the Assam Government if they would throw this burden on the people of Dibrugarh who have lost almost all their lifetime's earnings, houses, lands, etc., and who are now in a most miserable condition.

Now this year with a view to combat the next flood, Government have constructed a number of spurs in the river according to the advice of the experts. The people are watching with great anxiety the coming onslaught of the Brahmaputra on these spurs. We hope that these spurs will be able to save the town and we pray to Allah that the town may be saved. Whatever the result, it is apparent that Government shall have to spend an enormous amount of money annually in order to keep these spurs permanently in order to divert the channel of the Brahmaputra from the South to the North.

Sir, we have today a deficit budget, a budget in which expenditure exceeds income by 2 crores and 40 lakhs in addition to a loan to the extent of 5 crores to be paid to the Central Government. Now, unless we have some means to provide to meet this deficiency, I am afraid it will not be possible to run the administration.

Sir, Assam is one of the wealthiest provinces in India. It has plenty of mineral and agricultural resources. It produces petroleum, kerosene, coal, tea, jute, cotton, etc. All these industries have to pay certain amounts to Government by way of land revenue, mining license fees, export duties, excise duties etc., etc. All these taken together form a huge amount. But unfortunately we get only a very small portion of it;

the bulk of it is taken by the Government of India. Sir, my humble suggestion to the Government is that they should try their best to get a reasonable share of this amount. The Finance Commission fixed a subvention of rupees one crore and the jute share at rupees 75 lakhs. I may not be correct and so I am subject to correction. (*A voice*—It is all right). We should therefore put our case before the Finance Commission when it sits next time more vigorously and strongly by fact and figures so that the subvention and the jute share may be increased. I also suggest, Sir, that it is worthwhile approaching the Government of India also to give us larger shares in all those duties from Assam which are now being appropriated by the Government of India even, if necessary, by amending the financial articles of our Constitution. Unless this is done, I do not see how our Assam Government will be able to run the administration having to spend crores and crores of rupees in order to save our Dibrugarh town and other lands from floods and erosions. If we cannot protect the town of Dibrugarh from the onslaught of the Brahmaputra, the whole of Assam Valley will be in danger. Therefore, it is urgently necessary to have our revenue increased. This is what I have got to say. Sir, I thank the Hon'ble Finance Minister for his budget and also I thank the various institutions mentioned by him which have come forward to help our Government for the protection of Dibrugarh.

Shri EMERSON MOMIN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the time at my disposal is very short and therefore I will touch only some important points.....

Mr. SPEAKER: Yes, your time is only 10 minutes.

Shri EMERSON MOMIN: Year after year it appears that days are getting into more difficulties. We find that the Finance Minister is facing harder time too. Deficit is there, but in spite of it, administrative machinery should run, and all for that the Finance Minister is to make provision in the budget estimate for the ensuing year, and I on behalf of my people would heartily congratulate our Finance Minister for his aptly presenting the budget estimates.

First I come to Agriculture and Grow-More-Food. 98 per cent. of our people are cultivators and they are doing their routine work from morning till evening throughout the year. On many occasions they require many kinds of help from the helpers. The Agriculture Department are supposed to be able to render necessary help to them whenever they require such help. But to the disappointment of the farmers very often than not, they get any help from

them. At times at different localities insect pests destroy crops and when they ask for the chemicals they could not be furnished at proper time. They need very often seeds of different varieties, but that too, when they need, they do not get.

These farmers are now very much conscious of irrigating water into their fields. And they work in cutting earth to bring water into their fields and for which Government sometimes give subsidies. One day people came to Tura and receive money for their work as they were called from the villages. They were of two parties. One party came to Tura and was waiting for 6 days, and the other party was waiting for 4 days. I asked them why they did not come to me earlier when they arrived at Tura. However, I asked them to intimate me with a slip note about the affair as they cannot stay at Tura indefinitely. They did not inform me any more and the meaning is obvious that they were afraid lest they would be altogether deprived of getting something for their work if they had to write to me. And I learnt that the payment was ordered to be postponed for some other day indefinitely.

Now, I come to depredation by wild animals. Many animals in Garo Hills destroy the farmers' crops, although their destructions are pretty heavy, yet it cannot be compared with that destruction by the wild elephants. There are not less than 1,000 wild elephants in the District and they roam all over the land and only a few square miles can escape from their depredation. Paddy crop destroyed by the elephants alone annually will amount to 15 thousand of maunds. Recently a herd of elephants numbering only 9 came to the Pakistan border land and caused damages to houses of several villages and among them a teacher of a Government Primary School was a victim. One unfortunate woman also had to run for life without being able to take her clothes for warming herself and she had to pass a night in a distant place where she caught cold and developed pneumonia and died. The animals went into the Pakistan lands and destroyed houses and ate up paddy there. Again these animals ate also the paddy from the granaries in Garo Hills. It is no longer easy task to scare them away. Border forces were asked to scare them away, but it was reported that they also dared not to scare them away. What quantity of paddy these animals destroyed in several villages we have no information yet, because it happened when we were coming to Shillong. My intention of bringing this news to the House is this, that if Government is the keeper or protector of the wild

elephants, then the poor peasants must be compensated for any loss of property or crop suffered by them due to the destruction by the animals. In the case of flood havoc people are given liberally and generously the gratuitous loans, etc. In general flood, life is not always in danger, but it is to be considered in the case of depredation by wild elephants how people become panicky due to elephants and how life is at stake. It was reported that one of the elephants had chains on the neck. This again becomes more dangerous than the wild ones, because it leads the others to be more ferocious. Hence the Leader of the House will please note that some help should be given to such people who lost their paddy and properties caused by the depredation of wild animals and will note also the state of insecurity of life of the people.

Mela Shikars are being operated, but young elephants are only caught and that does not reduce the insecurity of life of the people. In recent Mela Shikar operation one Mahut was killed outright in Garo Hills as he was snatched away by wild elephant from the back of a tame one. On one occasion, it was during the month of February last, one elephant chased a passenger bus for a couple of furlongs and not being able to overtake it, he stopped. Please think of the incidents, Sir, and judge how insecure it is to the people all the time.

I now come to say about the ploughing cattle, *i. e.*, bullocks and buffaloes. In previous Budget Sessions I spoke how cattle were frequently lifted from the border lands. As no remedy or help comes from any quarters, people never go to anybody. But instead many owners go to sleep with the cattle in the cattle sheds just to save their animals from theft. Blessed be the man if he is spared from being killed after his cattle being stolen. I say this just to point out how our people are experiencing difficulties in farming while the number of their cattle is being reduced from day to day, I therefore beg to bring to the notice of the House all these difficulties of our people so that something is done by the Government to prevent this frequent cattle theft.

And I would say this also that these farmers required liberal loan from the Government. At least Rs. 1,000 per family of farmers may be given as loan at their own security. Otherwise our people cannot expect to get any help from any quarters.

(At this stage the Speaker vacated the Chair and M. Moinul Haque Choudhury occupied it.)

In the matter of cottage industries, enterprising individuals should be given loan with sufficient money without much delay when they ask for it. I understand that in granting loans to the applicants there is much delay and sometimes they never receive any loan. This kind of delay discourages the people from starting any industry. Last years scholarships granted to the girls for learning weaving at the Tura Weaving Institute were drawn after about 9 months. It is reported that some girls have left the weaving school for not being able to receive any scholarship in spite of waiting for a long period. Probably this may be due to red-tapism in the water-tight compartment which is still in vogue.

Now, Sir, the Finance Minister has stated about the ameliorative measures that have been taken by Government. We are very grateful that by persistently insisting the Government of India, State Government have been successful to draw the attention of the Government of India to extend a Railway line to Garo Hills to tap the mineral resources. What we learn now is that a rail road is going to be taken up just to touch the first available coal fields in the N.-E. corner. In this connection I would like to say that if the rail road be made to start from Krishnai *via* Mendipathar to Songsak and Darangiri, then it would pass through at least the northern portions of Garo Hills and would have given benefit to great number of villages and almost to the whole district.

The CHAIRMAN: Please resume your seat. It is rather a painful duty to be called upon to conduct the proceedings of the Assembly on the last day of the Budget debate. I have got 21 members more to accommodate, and, I therefore hope hon. Members will kindly co-operate with me in the performance of my duty.

Shri EMERSON MOMIN: All right, Sir, with these few words I resume my seat.

Shri INDRESWAR KHAUND: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Finance Minister has presented us with a decent Budget although it is a deficit one. Generally we cannot welcome a deficit Budget. But yet when heavy expenditure is needed for developmental activities, we must have the boldness to welcome a Budget even though it is a deficit one. When we have got to incur heavy expenditure in developmental activities which will do the maximum good to the maximum number of people, we should welcome it and we take it as an investment for future better life. We are therefore grateful to the Finance Minister and to the Government for being able to rise to the occasion and face the problems that have been arising in the country to-day so boldly.

Sir, there are some basic problems upon the solution, of which depends the solution of some other problems. The problem of raising the economic standard of the people is a basic problem. So this problem should be given the top most priority above all others. Again, Sir, our State is predominantly an agricultural State where 88 per cent. of the people are cultivators or primarily dependent on agriculture. So the economic condition of the people means the economic condition of the rural population. Therefore, Sir, raising of the economic condition of the people of the country must necessarily mean the raising of the economic standard of the rural sector of the country. Therefore, Sir, in my opinion development of the country side and raising the productive capacity of the average people should be given greater attention.

Although we have been spending money to raise the economic standard of the cultivators or to raise their productive capacity or to raise their earnings, the economic standard of the average cultivator has not improved much or in proportion to the expenditure. Again in spite of considerable inherited agricultural lands and implements and abundance of labour in the country, agriculture to most of our cultivators has remained a deficit economy.

There are some basic physical and environmental defects. These defects are such as small and fragmented holdings, inefficient processes of cultivation, over strained soil or gradual loss of productive qualities of the soil. All these factors have combined to keep agriculture a deficit economy and keep the bulk of our agriculturists below the level of subsistence.

Together with this there is not sufficient scope for extra earning for the cultivators even though some cultivators have very small holdings, they still stick to their small holdings as there is no scope to earn livelihood either from village handicraft or cottage industries. Smallness of holdings counts much for the economic backwardness of the majority of our cultivators. According to the report of the Sample Survey of rural economy made in the district of Lakhimpur, 15 per cent. of the rural families are landless, 6 per cent. of them hold lands below 3 bighas, 25 per cent. hold land from 3 bighas to below 10 bighas. Thus 47 per cent. of the rural families hold lands below 10 bighas per family. This shows that most of the agriculturist families have

got to remain satisfied with lands below the economic level. The situation has not improved very much since then. On the contrary it has been aggravated by the last great earthquake and subsequent floods. There are families who have been uprooted by the earthquake and floods who are waiting for rehabilitation. So, Sir, these families who have no lands should be rehabilitated and those who have insufficient lands, they should be encouraged to take to intensive cultivation.

The Chairman: Your time is over.

Shri INDRESWAR KHAUND: I may be given another two minutes.

The Chairman: Only one minute.

Shri MOTIRAM BORA (Minister): This being his first speech, he may be given sometime more, Sir.

Shri INDRESWAR KHAUND: It is true that we cannot give sufficient lands to all the people whose number is daily increasing by leaps and bounds. The only alternative for those who have not sufficient lands is to take to intensive cultivation. Wherever and whenever we cannot provide sufficient lands, we should ask the people to increase their products by intensive cultivation or they should be provided with alternative scope for earning more. It is true that Government is doing very much in this regard, yet I believe that greater emphasis should be given with a view to getting better results. At an average, now a cultivator gets 5 maunds of paddy per bigha of land. Compared with other countries, the average yield per acre of land in this country is very much less indeed. To get better results the cultivators should be taught how to utilise his land in the best possible manner so that he gets the maximum output out of his land. This should be done by propaganda and by demonstration.

Sir, in my mind, we should lay greater emphasis on the propaganda side. Sometimes it is seen that lack of propaganda is at the root of getting less response from the public to a new method or scheme undertaken by Government. Before we launch upon any new scheme, the people to be benefited through it must be acquainted with the benefit that will accrue to them. The minds of the people

concerned must be trained up so as to create a favourable field for the scheme to be successful. If the people realise the benefit that will accrue out of a new scheme sought to be launched, then they will readily agree to adopt any new and better method of agriculture.

Sir, at present one of the causes of deficit rural economy is the lack of scope for extra earning. The average villager is found to work for 135 days a year. For the rest of the year he has to pass his days idle for want of any scope to do anything else either village craft or cottage industry.

At present the earning from cottage industry or village handicraft is one per cent. of the total income of a rural family. So, cottage industries should be popularised in the villages. We are glad that provision has been made for introducing cottage industries in the villages and to organise and give instructions to the villagers in making articles from bamboos, canes and other raw materials cheaply available in our country. (The bell rang again). With these few words, I resume my seat.

Shri KHAGENDRA NATH NATH: মাননীয় চেয়াৰমেন মহোদয়, নিত্তমস্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়াই ষাটি পৰা বাজেট দাঙিধৰাৰ কাৰণ হৈছে, কল্যাণ মূলক State ত বাজেট ষাটি পৰা স্বাভাৱিক এই ষাটি পৰা বাজেট জাতিৰ কাৰণে একান্তই আৱশ্যকীয় সেই কাৰণে মই তেখেতৰ শলাগ লৈছো। ৫ বছৰীয়া পৰিকল্পনাৰ যি খন আঁচনী দাঙি ধৰিছে তাৰ বাবেও তেখেতৰ শলাগ লৈছো। কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰে ৬ হাজাৰ কোটি টকা পঞ্চবাৰ্ষিক পৰিকল্পনাৰ ভিতৰত ধৰিছে। কিন্তু দুঃখৰ বিষয় যে অসম চৰকাৰে মাত্ৰ ৭১ কোটি টকা হে পঞ্চবাৰ্ষিক পৰিকল্পনাত ধৰিছে। এইটো কথা সকলোৱে জানে ভাৰতবৰ্ষৰ ভিতৰত অসমখন আন আন প্ৰদেশত কৈ একেবাৰে পিচপৰা। গতিকে ২য় পঞ্চবাৰ্ষিকী পৰিকল্পনাৰ ভিতৰত আমাৰ অসমৰ কাৰণে যি ৭১ কোটি টকা ধৰিছে সেইটো একেবাৰে সামান্য হৈছে। এই টকাৰে আমাৰ কোনো অভাৱেই পূৰণ নহয়। সেই কাৰণে মই কব খোজো Poor Assam Poor Scheme.

এটা কথা সদায় শুনি আহিছো যে আমাৰ Expert নাই। কিন্তু নাই নাই বুলি এনে কৈ হাত সাৱতি বহি থাকিলেতো নহব। Expert ৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগিব। আমাৰ University ৰ তলত অতি শাশ্ত্ৰে এখন ইঞ্জিনিয়াৰিং কলেজ কৰি expert উলিওৱা উচিত। আঁচনী কৰা হৈছে হয় সেইমতে কাম হাতত লব নোৱাৰিলে দিয়া টকা খিনিও খৰচ কৰিব নোৱাৰিব। আমাৰ অসমত ৰেল আৰু জাহাজৰ যোগাযোগৰ সুব্যৱস্থা অত্যধিক গুচনীয়া আৰু তাৰ কাৰণে মানুহৰ অতি লাগতিয়াল বস্তু বোৰ যোগাৰ কৰিব পৰা নাই। বিশেষকৈ যদি ৰেলৰ যোগাযোগ ব্যৱস্থা ভাল কৰিব পৰা নাযায় তেনেহলে ২য় পঞ্চবাৰ্ষিক পৰিকল্পনাৰ কামত ও ব্যৰ্থতা ঘটিব গতিকে আমাৰ চৰকাৰে এই বিষয়ে যথা-যথ ব্যৱস্থা হাতত লবলৈ অনুৰোধ কৰো।

আৰু এটা কথা হৈছে আমাৰ দুখীয়া খেতিয়কৰ কাৰণে কৃষি ঋণৰ বাবে ধৰিছে মাত্ৰ ২৩ লাখ টকা। অথচ গবৰ্ণমেণ্ট চৰকাৰী কৰ্মচাৰী সকলৰ বাবে House bulid-
ing advance আৰু Motor car advance ৰ কাৰণে বাজেটত ধৰিছে ৩৫ লাখ

টকা। মোৰ কবলগীয়া কথা হৈছে ২৩ লাখ টকা। ৯৬ লাখ মানুহৰ কাৰণে কি হব? গতিকে বিত্তমন্ত্রী মহোদয়ক অনুৰোধ কৰিছো তেখেতে যাতে এই বিষয়টোৰ প্ৰতি মনোযোগ দি আমাৰ দুখীয়া বাইজক যিমান পাৰে সাহায্য দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰে।

আৰু এটা কথা মই কব খোজে। আমাৰ Major Industry সম্বন্ধে। Major Industry ৰ গঢ়ি তোলাৰ আমাৰ কোনো ব্যৱস্থা নাই। যদি দেশত ইণ্ডাষ্ট্ৰী গঢ়ি উঠাৰ নোৱাৰে তেনেহলে দেশৰ উন্নতি কেতিয়াও হব নোৱাৰে।

আমাৰ ভূতপূৰ্ব উদ্যোগ মন্ত্ৰী শ্ৰীযুত মহেন্দ্ৰ মোহন চৌধুৰী ডাঙৰীয়াই জাপান ঘূৰি আহি গবৰ্ণমেণ্টক নোট দিছিল এটা কাগজৰ কাৰখানা সৰুকৈ গঢ়ি তুলিবলৈ। তেখেতে হিচাব দিছিল একোটা কাৰখানাত ৫ লাখ কৈ পৰিব পাৰে। মই ভাবো এই এটা কাৰখানাত ১৫ লাখ টকা খৰচ কৰি যেনে তেনে গঢ়ি তোলাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগে।

১৯৩৯ চনৰ পৰা Assam-Bengal Cement Company বুলি যিটো Company আছে তাকে লাইসেন্স দি বহুৱাই থৈছে। সেই কোম্পানীয়েও যোগাযোগৰ অনুবিধা দেখুৱাই আৱশ্যকীয় পৰিমাণৰ চিমেন্টৰ কাৰখানা পাতিব পৰা নাই। আমাৰ গাৰোপাহাৰো চিমেন্টৰ আৰু আছে মোৰ মতে তাত গবৰ্ণমেণ্টে নিজে এটা Factory কৰিব পাৰিলে মানুহৰ অভাবে। কমিব আৰু চিমেন্টৰ দামো সস্তা হব। গতিকে চৰকাৰ নিজৰ পৰা মেহেন্দি পাখাৰ হৈ কৃষ্ণোদ্বীলৈ বাস্তা এটা অতি সহজে কৰিব পাৰে। আৰু এই বাস্তাটো ৩৫/৪০ মাইলৰ ওপৰ নহব। কোনো ডাঙৰ নদীও পৰা নাই, বৰ্তমানে এটা বাস্তা আছেই চৰকাৰে এই বাস্তাটো সোনকালে গঢ়ি উঠাব পাৰিলে, চিমেন্টৰ কাৰখানা অতি সহজে হব পাৰে। আশা কৰো গবৰ্ণমেণ্টে এই বিষয়ে বিবেচনা কৰি চাব।

বাজেটত দেখিছো পঞ্চায়তৰ কাৰণে এক পইচাও ধৰা নাই। কিন্তু এই গাওঁ-পঞ্চায়ত গঢ়ি তোলা মহাত্মগান্ধীৰ আদৰ্শ আছিল। কিন্তু দুখৰ বিষয় ইয়াৰ বাবে বাজেটত এটি পইচাও ধৰা নাই। এইটো মহাত্মগান্ধীৰ আদৰ্শ তথা কংগ্ৰেছৰ আদৰ্শ এইটো নীতিৰ কথা। গতিকে মই পঞ্চায়ত সমস্ত অসমতে গঢ়ি তোলা ব্যৱস্থা লোৱা উচিত বুলি ভাবো।

অৱশেষত মই বিত্তমন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ক তেখেতৰ বাজেট দাঙি ধৰা বাবে ধন্যবাদ জনাই বক্তব্যৰ সামৰণি মাৰিলো।

Shri THANURAM GOGOI: চেয়াৰম্যান মহোদয়, বৰ্তমানে ১৯৫৫-৫৬ চনৰ কাৰণে বিত্তমন্ত্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়াই যি বাজেট দাঙি ধৰিছে তাৰ কাৰণে মোৰ বিশেষ কবলগীয়া নাই। যদিও এই বাজেটত কৃষক সকলৰ উন্নতিৰ কাৰণে যি ব্যৱস্থা লোৱা হৈছে, সেই বিষয়েহে মই দু আঘাৰ জোবদি কব খুজিছো।

মহোদয়, বিশ্বৰ প্ৰায় প্ৰত্যেক সামাজিক পদ্ধতিত দুটা শ্ৰেণীৰ লোক দেখিবলৈ পোৱা যায়; সেই দুদল হৈছে শোষিত আৰু শোষণকাৰী। আমি আজি Socialistic pattern of society গঠন কৰিবলৈ আগ বাঢ়িছোঁ তাত যাতে এই শোষিত আৰু শোষণকাৰী দুয়ো শ্ৰেণীৰে অন্ত পৰে সেইটোৱেই আমাৰ মূল উদ্দেশ্য হ'ব লাগিব। বৃটিছ শাসনৰ দিনৰ পৰা আমাৰ কৃষক শ্ৰেণী আমাৰ সমাজত শোষিত হৈ আহিছে। তেওঁলোকৰ কোনো উন্নতি হোৱা নাই। শেষত ১৯৩৫ চনৰ শাসন আইনৰ পিচত বাহিৰৰ পৰা অসমলৈ বহুতো মানুহ আনে। তাৰ পিচৰ পৰা আমাৰ ইয়াত মাটিৰ সমস্যাৰ উদ্ভব হ'ল। বৃটিছ যুগত বৃটিছ কোম্পানী বিলাকে চাহ শিল্পৰ জৰিয়তে অসমৰ কৃষকৰ প্ৰধান সম্বল আৰু উপযোগী মাটি বিলাক জব্দ কৰি বাগানৰ ভিতৰ কৰি ললে। চাহখেতি যিমান মাটিত কৰিব পাৰে তাতকৈ বহুতো অধিক মাটি এনেয়ে তেওঁলোকৰ চাহবাগানৰ ভিতৰত সন্মুৱাই থৈ দিলে। বিশেষকৈ উজনী অসমৰ ভাল ভাল ওখ আৰু বান খেতিৰ উপযুক্ত ঠাইবিলাক তেওঁলোকে বন্ধ কৰি ৰাখিছে। বানপানী আহিলে খেতিয়কৰ দ চৰণীয়া পথাৰ বিলাক পানীত তল যোৱাৰ ফলত বহুত গৰু মহ খাবলৈ নেপাই বা নদীৰ পানীৰ সোতত উতি যায়। আন ফালেদি চাহ বাগান বিলাকে দাতিকাষৰীয়া ঠাইৰ গাওঁবিলাকৰ খেতিয়ক সকলৰ চলাচলৰ পথ বন্ধ কৰে। বাগানৰ মাজেৰে সেই ঠাই বিলাকলৈ যোৱা চাহ বাগানে তৈয়াৰ কৰা বাস্তাবিলাকতো বন্ধ কৰাৰ উপৰিও, বাগানৰ মাজত থকা পূৰ্বৰ বৃটিছ যুগৰে আগত থকা আলিবিলাকো তেওঁলোকে বন্ধ কৰিছে। ফলত সেইলোক গৰুৰ ওলোৱা সোমোৱাৰ কোনো বাস্তা যাট নোহোৱাত তেওঁলোকৰ বেহা-বেপাৰ আদি সকলো বন্ধ হোৱাত খেতিয়ক বিলাকৰ আৰ্থিক ক্ষতিগ্ৰস্ত হৈ পৰিছে। এই গুৰুত্ব পূৰ্ণ বিষয়টোৱেই মই চৰকাৰৰ তীক্ষ্ণ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰিলো। যি দেশৰ প্ৰধান শিল্প বিলাকৰ পৰা ওচৰ চুবুৰীয়া গাওঁবিলাকে সকলো বৰষুণ সুবিধা পায়। শিল্পৰ ডাঙৰ ডাঙৰ কল কাৰখানা বিলাকৰ পৰা ওচৰ চুবুৰীয়া গাওঁবিলাকে বিজুলী বাটি, বাস্তা যাট, আদি সকলো প্ৰকাৰৰ সুবিধা পায়। কিন্তু আমাৰ দেশত তাৰ বিপৰীতটোহে দেখা যায়।

তদুপৰি এই চাহ শিল্পৰ কাৰণে লাখ লাখ অসমৰ বাহিৰৰ বনুৱা আনিব লগা হ'ল। আৰু সেই বনুৱা বিলাকক সময় মতে চাহ কোম্পানীয়ে ঘূৰাই পঠাবলৈ (re-patriation) যত্ন নকৰাত লাখ লাখ বনুৱাই উজনী অসমত মাটি দখল কৰি কাৰণেও হাঁহাকাৰ কৰিব লগা হৈছে।

বাজেটত এই খেতিয়ক শ্ৰেণীৰ উন্নয়নৰ কাৰণে ভাল ধৰণৰ আঁচনি লোৱা হোৱা নাই। মই বিশেষকৈ যোৱা দিওঁ যে খেতিয়ক সকলক পুণৰ সংস্থাপন কৰাৰ আঁচনি এটা খুব সোনকালে ল'ব লাগে। অসমৰ খিলঞ্জীয়া খেতিয়ক সকলৰ শতকৰা ২০ নাই অৱশ্যে চৰকাৰে বহুতো ঠাইত, যেনে কাকি, গুৱাহাটী আদিত একোটা আঁচনিৰ জৰিয়তে খেতিয়কক মাটি বাৰি দিয়াৰ সুবিধা দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিছে। কিন্তু শিৱসাগৰ জিলাত তেনে কোনো আঁচনি এতিয়াও লোৱা নাই। তাতো সুবিধামতে কোনো বিজাৰ্ড মুকলি কৰি খেতিয়ক বাইজৰ এটা ভাল ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগে। মই আশা কৰোঁ চৰকাৰে এই কথাটো বিশেষ মন দিব।

তাৰ পিচত আমি জানো যে খেতিয়ক সকলক উৎপাদনত সহায় কৰিবলৈ অন্যান্যফালে কৃষিক্ষেত্ৰ দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা হৈছে। বিশেষকৈ মই জানো যে আমাৰ অঞ্চলৰ বহুতো কৃষকে ১৯৫১ চনৰ পৰা আবেদন নিবেদন কৰিও শতকৰা ৯০ ভাগেই

আজিলৈ কোনো সুবিধা পোৱা নাই। কিন্তু দেখা যায় কৃষি ঋণৰ সুবিধা চাহ খেতিয়ক সকলেহে পাইছে। চাহ খেতিয়কৰ বাহিৰে সেই ঋণ আন দুখীয়া খেতিয়কক এতিয়াও দিয়া হোৱা নাই। গতিকে কৃষি ঋণ সম্পৰ্কে তৈয়াৰ কৰা ১৯৫৭ চনৰ বিষয়বিলাক পৰিবৰ্তন কৰি তাৰ ঠাইত নতুন নিয়ম কৰিব লাগে, নহলে আমাৰ খিলঞ্জীয়া খেতিয়ক কৃষি ঋণৰ পৰা একেবাৰে বঞ্চিত হব। মই কব পাৰো যে মোৰ অঞ্চলৰ এজন ভাল খেতিয়কে ১০,০০০ মান টকা ধাবলৈ বিচাৰি আজি পৰ্যন্ত পোৱা নাই। গতিকে মই চৰকাৰক অনুৰোধ কৰো যে এই খেতিয়ক সকলৰ উন্নতিৰ কাৰণে বা তেওঁলোকৰ সুাখবন্ধাৰ কাৰণে তেওঁলোকক শোষণ কাৰীৰ পৰা মুক্ত কৰিবলৈ সকলো বকমৰ ব্যৱস্থা গৃহণ কৰিব লাগে। সেই কাৰণে মই অনুৰোধ কৰো যে তেওঁলোকৰ কাৰণে যথেষ্ট পৰিমাণৰ পতিত মাটি আচুতীয়াকৈ ৰাখি আৰু তেওঁলোকৰ সংস্থানৰ বাবে উপযুক্ত সাহায্য দি তেওঁলোকৰ ভবিষ্যৎ সতি সম্ভৱতঃ মঙ্গল কামনা কৰে। বহিৰাগত সকলক মাটি দিয়াটো বন্ধ কৰিব লাগে বুলিও মই কব খোজো।

মহোদয়, ১৯৩৫ চনৰ শাসন সংস্কাৰৰ পিচত বাহিৰৰ পৰা অহা বহুলোকৰ কাৰণে অনেক মাটি খুলি দিয়াত খিলঞ্জীয়া খেতিয়কক লাইন প্ৰথা কৰি চৰকাৰে আশ্ৰয় দিব লগা হৈছিল। সেই সময়ৰ চৰকাৰৰ উদাসীনতাত অসমীয়া খেতিয়কৰ কি দৰৱস্থা হৈছিল সেইটো Line System Enquiry Committee ৰ দুই এজন সদস্যৰ মন্তব্যৰ পৰা ভালকৈ বুজিব পাৰি।

To quote from the Report of the Line System Committee (1938)—At page 31 of the aforesaid Report it is stated “the Development Officer of Borpathar has thrown light on the point that in Barpathar area, in a short time there were thousands of *bonafide* applications for land from Assamese people who were actually in need of land and he could provide land to only a small fraction of it”.

Again at page 32 it has been stated, “in fact, it appears to be cruel irony of fate, that no considerations appear to have been given to the interests of the children of the soil and land is being freely given out anywhere and everywhere to the foreign settlers at their demands and dictates”.

গতিকে মই আমাৰ চৰকাৰক অনুৰোধ কৰো যাতে এই খেতিয়ক সকলক পুনৰ সংস্থাপন কৰাৰ দিহা সোনকালে কৰিবলৈ আৰু তেওঁলোকক উপযুক্ত পৰিমাণে আধিক সাহায্য দিবলৈ আৰু আৱশ্যক হলে অসমৰ Land Manual ৰ নিয়ম সাল সলনি কৰি বা সংশোধন কৰি অসমৰ খিলঞ্জীয়া খেতিয়কক শ্ৰেণী কৰিবলৈ যাতে যত্ন কৰা হয়।

Shri PRABHAT CHANDRA GOSWAMI: Mr. Chairman, I congratulate the Finance Minister for his bold Budget speech, and I want to put forward a few points so that Government may take action on them in future.

I request Government to provide sufficient amount, if necessary by borrowing, for the establishment of Panchayats in the country side. Congress has pledged for the establishment of Panchayats throughout our country, but we are surprised to find that in the current year's budget Government have not

taken steps to establish the required number of Panchayats in our own State. Through these Panchayats I suggest, that the activities of the departments like Agriculture, Sericulture, Weaving and Cottage Industries should be canalised. If these suggestions are accepted, there will be a great enthusiasm among the masses, as well as there will be creation of leadership among the masses themselves, and in that case I am sure there will be a prosperous Assam.

Next, Sir, to remove the dearth of expert personnel, I support the suggestion that has been made by Mr. Nath. He said that immediately there should be establishment of an Engineering College along with the University. There cannot be any question of converting the Jorhat Technical School to an Engineering College or upgrading the Engineering School at Gauhati to an Engineering College. They have their own utility. So instead of trying to upgrading them into an Engineering College we should at once start an independent Engineering College, which will be an ornament to the University itself.

Regarding the second point raised by Mr. Nath, I support him fully his suggestion of the establishment of a cement factory in the Garo Hills.

Then I would like to bring to the notice of the House a very important point. Sir, there has been tremendous agitation from the teachers of the Lower Primary, Middle English, Middle Vernacular, Aided High English School and Aided College for the increase of their emoluments and improvement of their service conditions. I would request the Government to consider this matter very carefully. Government should take immediate steps so that the long felt grievances of these section of the people are removed. Sir, if the teachers remain dissatisfied, then we cannot hope to bring up our future generation properly. It is the teachers who are to give a shape to their character and education. So the teachers must be contented. They must get their due return.

Then, for the implementation of our scheme in proper time which I have also referred to in course of my speech in connection with the Governor's address I beg to suggest that there should be modification of certain financial rules which are standing as a stumbling block in the way of proper implementation of schemes. I would request the Government, if necessary, to set up a small committee so that it may go into the matter so that the financial rules may be amended to cope

with the necessity of modern time. Unless these rules are modified, I am sorry to say, Sir, the members of the Finance Department can on plea of a particular rule easily nullify a proposal which may even be proposed by the Finance Minister himself. Sir, I would request Government to give proper attention to this matter. Sir, we have been glad that steps are being taken to improve the efficiency of the administrative machinery even by appointing a Divisional Commissioner. But, Sir, I must here mention that simply by increasing the number of Divisional Commissioners, Secretaries, etc. Government cannot expect to increase the efficiency of the administration. I would request the Government to look into this matter very carefully and devise ways for improving the machinery. If necessary, the Ministers may curtail some of their tour programmes and sit with their Departmental officers and find out means for effecting improvement in this direction. They should see that the Officers working under them dispose of the matters quickly and efficiently.

(The bell rang.)

Sir, we are glad that steps are being taken to establish a Subdivision in the Goalpara district, but, Sir, all the hon. Members of the Cabinet as well the Members of the House are fully aware of the fact that there has been a great agitation at Nalbari for the establishment of a Subdivision at Nalbari. *(The bell rang again.)* Sir, unless this is done, the people of Nalbari will not be satisfied, I would request the Government to consider this matter very carefully and fulfil the legitimate demand of the four lakhs of people. Sir, the people of Nalbari will be ready even to sacrifice all the development works for the time being so that by reappropriation Government may easily utilise that money for the establishment of a Subdivision at Nalbari. Sir, I hope the Government will give full attention to this matter. Dearth of money should not stand on its way. We give the money, give us one subdivision.

Mr. HARRISON MOMIN: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have read with great pleasure and appreciation the speech made by the Finance Minister in which he briefly summed up the plans and policies of the Government, progress and achievements in all the fields of activities, as well as success and failures, and while congratulating him for his work, I believe that the needs of the people of the four corners of the State did not escape his notice.

Sir, I have gone through the Budget estimate of the receipt and the expenditure of the District of Garo Hills. From there it is found that the comparative figures of the last three years do not appear to be encouraging. But as stated by the

Finance Minister, with the progress of the constructive works taken up, there is some hope for improvement. The financial position of the District Council is no better. Due to the natural calamities, the revenue receipt could not come up to the mark as would be expected. More over as a relief measure to the flood affected people some remission of the taxes had to be granted. The District Council is thus going to have a very hard time. Sir, it is regretted that the State Government in spite of repeated requests, had not been able to make financial adjustment due to the Council of the revenue receipt for the year 1952-53 on the plea that the figures given by the District Council do not agree with that of the State. The disagreements had been reconciled and it is hoped that the State Government will make no further delay in this matter.

Sir, under the Revenue administration a provision was made for the entertainment of a Sub-Deputy Collector attached to the Office of the Deputy Commissioner, Garo Hills. In this respect I am to say that the whole administration of the land revenue has been transferred to the District Council since 1954 and there is practically no work to be done by the State and the appointment of a separate Sub-Deputy Collector is not therefore essential. If necessary, the services of the Sub-Deputy Collector of the District Council would be made available.

I now come to the food subsidy question. The Finance Minister made mention in his speech regarding the food subsidy to the border people of our district. It is good that the so called Fair Price Shops have been opened at several places in the border areas with the Government subsidies. But it is regretted that the poor village people could hardly be benefited by these shops.

The main reason is that the people in these areas cannot get Indian money. What they could get in their daily transaction with the Pakistan people is Pakistan money and for which the commodities sold in the Fair Price Shops could not be made available. Only the persons, such as the Government Servants, possessing Indian money can therefore enjoy the privilege.

Moreover, the food situation in these areas has gradually improved. Further maintenance of such Fair Price Shops in these areas is not therefore necessary. The subsidy granted by the Government for such shops can be diverted to some other more useful purposes.

Regarding Education, I want to speak a few words.

There are about 240 Primary Schools purely under the management of the State Government. According to the Rules and Regulations of the Education Department of Assam the Government Primary Schools in the Garo Hills are under the control of the Deputy Commissioner, Garo Hills. The position of the Deputy Inspector of Schools is only advisory although he is full-fledged gazetted officer. The appointment and dismissal of the teachers, the opening and closing of the Schools and even the expenditure on contingencies such as the equipments, furniture, etc., are in the hands of the Deputy Commissioner. This dual control does not appear to be very convenient in the administration of the educational affairs. Education should be entrusted fully to the professional educationists and should not be allowed to be meddled with much by the outsiders.

The Rules and Regulations of the Education Department in this respect should be revised and the Deputy Commissioner of Garo Hills should be relieved of this burden. Let his position be advisory and the Deputy Inspector of Schools should be given full powers to run the educational affairs. The Minister-in-charge is requested to see his way to this and it is expected that the rules and regulations relating to Education should be regularised.

One thing more, Sir, and that is about Cottage Industries. Cottage Industry is considered to be one of the important items of the development activities to be taken up by the people. Various schemes have been drawn up to start the Cottage Industries for the last three consecutive years, but nothing of appreciable work has been done yet. Out of such schemes a mention may be made about the Fruit Preservation or Canning Industry. Boys have been trained and schemes for starting small scale industries one at Baghmara and the other at Sibbari have been submitted three times consecutively for three years. But nothing has been done yet in the matter. So it is requested that early steps may be taken to see that these schemes are implemented.

Another important point is with regard to the improvement of the Tura town. The Tura town is under the charge of the Tura Town Committee which has got a very limited income at its disposal and with which practically no improvement could be done. The District Council is not in the position to give adequate financial help. As the town is growing and with its growth the need also is multiplying. Better roads, better sanitary arrangements, adequate water supply,

better housing and such other things are badly needed. It is therefore suggested that the State Government would be pleased to make annual grant of about Rs.2 lakhs or any adequate sum to enable the Town Committee to improve the town. With these words, Sir, I resume my seat.

Shri BISWADEV SARMA: Mr. Chairman Sir, we have met in a New Age. A New Chapter has began after the Avadi Session of the Congress, wherein we have pledged ourselves to the task of building up a Socialistic pattern of society. The heavy responsibility has fallen on us. Some hon. Members said that they have not seen anything mentioned about this in the budget. But, Sir, I want to say that a Socialistic pattern of society cannot come by a mere piece of legislation. To achieve that goal we must create an atmosphere in the Country, so that we can achieve that goal. It is no use going ahead of the people. We must carry the people with us. Sir, it is in that context, I must congratulate our Finance Minister for bringing about a very important piece of legislation and that is with regard to the compulsory Provident Fund Scheme for the tea plantations. Sir, this is a very important matter so far as the poor labourers are concerned. This will not only help the labourers, it will also help the entire country as a whole as it will strengthen the economic condition of the people. Accordingly, Sir, I do hope that the Government will do well also with regard to the housing problem of the tea labourers. I would like to make a few observations. Sir, the housing condition of the tea garden labourers is worse than before. Their houses even in important gardens are worse than cowsheds. I hope the Government will give due consideration to this important aspect also. Another important thing which has been also admitted by the Government as well, is the unprecedented boom in the tea industry for the last 2 years and the labourers are crying for bonus for years. They are not getting anything extra besides the minimum wage. A labourer cannot live on minimum wage alone for all time. The labourer must have some sources of income and I suggest that bonus is given to them. Considering the unprecedented boom in the tea industry, this bonus, I hope, will be considered by Government.

There is another important point which concerns the labourers and that is education of tea garden labour population. I have said in previous occasions that education is badly needed in the tea gardens. I would request that Government should have some sort of inspection of the schools because the management is not interested in giving and encouraging education to the children there. So, I hope Government will take into consideration this important aspect also. I shall be

failing in my duty, Sir, if I do not say a few words about communication in the north bank. This Assembly has passed a resolution to make the North Trunk Road a National Highway. After that resolution it is the duty of the Government that this important matter rather must essential requirement for all road development of a country should be taken up in right earnest. Otherwise there is no meaning of independence for the people if communication is not improved. After independence the communication of this area has deteriorated. There were steamer services, and bus services, but these after the earthquake have been damaged and nothing has been done in that regard. (*The bell rang*). Two minutes more, Sir. So I hope the Government will give due consideration to this matter as we have been crying for years for this. I would request Government to give pressure on the Government of India at least to establish a railway line from Rangapara to North Lakhimpur, otherwise the people will find it difficult to live in the area as they are getting poorer day by day for want of avenues of life. I hope, Government will take this fact into consideration. With these words, I take my seat.

Shri AARAN SANGMA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to speak a few words on some important points. At the outset I must congratulate the Finance Minister for his able survey of the State and for his attempt to find out ways and means to meet its demand. I thank the State and the Central Governments for the help they have been giving for an all-round development of our State, but I am sorry that the progress in all branches have not been such as could be expected and the sufferings of our people remain the same, as it was in the previous days. Sir, under the Five-Year Plan, Schemes have been drawn up for all-round development of the Hill districts and it is said that the development works are intended to be carried on through the agency of the Projects Department as well as Community Projects, National Extension Service and the Pilot Projects and also the District Council. At present we have got in our district one Community Project, one National Extension Block and the three Pilot Projects of agriculture. It is expected that within a period of next 5 or 6 years, the Block areas of our district will be covered by such development projects and we wish these projects a success. (*The bell rang*). Only 3 minutes, Sir. In order to ameliorate the sufferings of our people, we are satisfied that in spite of many difficulties some appreciable progress has been made in the Community Projects. The main purpose of the Community Projects as the

Finance Minister said, is to wean away the destructive method of Jhum cultivation. We have been watching with great interest the works being done in these projects. The growth of ketju-nut and coffee plantation gave us some observation of their success. But the question arises as to whether opening and maintenance of such expensive plantations would be within the reach of our poor cultivators. On the other hand while it will be serving as a subsidiary means of cultivation, it is doubtful whether it can serve as a substitute food.

Sir, my next point is regarding communications. Road construction work is being done too slow by the Public Works Department. Then regarding Education, we require some Middle English Schools to be provincialised. If they cannot be provincialised, then some substantial non-recurring grant should be granted. Regarding Embankment and Drainage, three years ago a scheme has already been sanctioned by the Central Government. But up till now we have been watching that nothing has been done. In this connection I want to draw the attention of Government to the construction of a Bund in a place named Dhapangpara near about Tikillilla. The Chief Minister and other Ministers, also the Minister in-charge of Agriculture have seen that spot and although the people have submitted a memorandum to the effect, but up till now nothing has been done. I request Government to take up the construction of this small Bund.

Regarding creation of a subdivision in the Garo Hills. Sir, we want one subdivision in the most interior part of Garo Hills with headquarters at Rongrengiri.

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

Maulavi NURUL ISLAM: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to congratulate the Finance Minister for the Budget so ably presented by him. I find the Budget has been prepared to meet all-round development of the people as far as possible according to the income of the State. Sir, usually every year the budget becomes a deficit and this year too it is so. In order to develop the country, money is required if adequate money is not found, all-round development cannot be possible all at once. But if we try to slowly and gradually develop the country the work will be good and the budget met. Sir, poor people are tired of taxation. I am glad to note from the Finance Minister's Budget speech that this time there are no new taxations and the public will be glad to learn that. We want to gradually develop the country and at the same time allow the people to prosper themselves.

Sir, we are trying to make our country a Welfare State

But without good conduct and good morals of the people a Welfare State is not possible. Special attention should be given to the youngsters and the student community to build up their morals and characters. Sir, now-a-days we find that our students have gone out of their bounds. They have given up their innocent frolics, their sports, and gone astray. This is due to various reasons. One of the reasons is generally bad habit and cinema going is their main hobby. If one wants to meet a boy at his residence in the evening, he may not be found available at his house ; but if one goes near-about a cinema house, surely he will meet him there. These are the ways of our students now-a-days. Attention should be given to this for the welfare of the present generation. And in my opinion sufficient money should be set apart for sports and games and thereby giving more scopes and chances to the students to help them develop their individuality and build up character.

Sir, much has been said about police administration. The people have been very much disappointed in the character and efficiency of the police. Crimes are increasing daily. There is less detection. Most Police Officers are careless and irresponsible. Even near-about police stations thieves enter kitchens, eat the food and take away rice, dal, utensils, etc., but nothing could be done by the police. The whole machinery of police administration should be reoriented.

Then, Sir, regarding land, I want to speak a few words. Government should try to convert all Patta lands into periodic as has been suggested by many of our friends here. A large number of people who have acquired land either by purchasing it or by paying premium have been filing applications for possession of the land which they have been enjoying for a long time and paid Tauzibahire revenue. They have improved the land, they have planted valuable trees, etc., thereon, but they are not given any Patta for their land. These people should be given Pattas for their land according to their possession. But if this is not done, and they are ejected, the result will be that innumerable poor people will be deprived of their land and consequently of their means of livelihood. Sir, if other landless people are given settlement of these lands, in other words, if one set of people who have no land are given the lands the other set who have already acquired land but not given Pattas and ejected will be made landless and as such their misery will know no bounds, and they will consequently at the end be a burden on the Government. So, Sir, these people should be settled in the land that they are now occupying because they are the real cultivators.

Sir, during the last flood the people of Nowgong have suffered a great deal—more specially the people of northern and western side. Many of the people lost whatever they had. More especially they lost their cattle. They have no money to pay for their cultivation and specially to buy cattle. Many fields became uncultivable on account of sand deposit. Sir, some loan was given to these people, but it was not sufficient. Sir, at least cattle loan should be given to these flood-affected and distressed people so that they may buy cattle according to their needs and try their best to improve their condition. I hope, Sir, Government will try their best to find out all avenues to help these people and to make the country a Welfare State.

With these few words, Sir, I close my speech.

Adjournment

(The Assembly was then adjourned for lunch till 2 p. m.)

After Lunch

Shri JATINDRA NARAYAN DAS :মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়ে, আমাৰ বিভিন্ন মহোদয়ে যি বাজেট এই সদনত দাঙি ধৰিছে তাত মই দেখিবলৈ পাব পাওঁ যে গোটেই অসমৰ স্বৰ্বাঙ্গীন উন্নতিৰ ফালে চকু ৰাখি তেখেতে বাজেটখন পুস্তত কৰিছে, সেই কাৰণে তেখেতক মই জয়জয়তে ধন্যবাদ জনাইছোঁ। ইয়াৰ লগতে মই এটা কথা ক'ব খোজোঁ যে অতি পুৰণি বাঙালী ব্যৱস্থাৰ মাজেদি গতানুগতিক নিয়মানুসৰি কাম কৰি গলে এটা নতুন জাতি গঢ়ি তোলা সম্ভৱপৰ নহয়, কাৰণ এটা নতুন জাতি গঠনৰ কথা গভীৰভাৱে চিন্তা কৰিলে এই কথা স্পষ্টকৈ দেখিবলৈ পোৱা যায় যে, এটা বৈপ্লৱিক দৃষ্টিভঙ্গিৰে পৰিকল্পনা হাতত লৈ কাম নকৰিলে এখন দেশ নতুনকৈ গঢ়ি নুঠে। দেশ গঠনৰ কামত বৈপ্লৱিক দৃষ্টিভঙ্গিৰ অভাৱ থাকিলে এটা নতুন জাতিৰ সৃষ্টি হ'ব নোৱাৰে। যুগ যুগান্তৰ দাৰিদ্ৰ নিপেগিত আৰু সকলোফালৰ পৰা বঞ্চিত এটা জাতিক নতুনকৈ গঢ়ি তুলিবলৈ হলে আমূল পৰিবৰ্তনশীল পৰিকল্পনা হাতত লৈ কামত আগবাঢ়ি যাব লাগিব। নতুন জাতি এটা গঢ়ি তোলাৰ অৰ্থ কেৱল কিছুমান ডাঙৰ ডাঙৰ আলিবাট আৰু কিছুমান ডাঙৰ ডাঙৰ যৰ নিৰ্মাণ কৰাই নহয়।

জাতি বুলিলে এই দেশৰ কৃষক সম্প্ৰদায় আৰু মজদুৰ সম্প্ৰদায়ক বুজায়। তেওঁলোকেই আমাৰ জাতীয় জীৱনৰ মেৰুদণ্ড আৰু জাতিৰ প্ৰাণ। গতিকে জাতি গঠনৰ কাম কৃষক আৰু মজদুৰ সমাজৰ মাজত আবন্ত হ'ব লাগিব। কৃষক আৰু মজদুৰৰ অৰ্থনৈতিক অৱস্থাৰ আমূল পৰিবৰ্তন কৰি দিব পাৰিলেহে এটা নতুন জাতিৰ নতুন ৰূপ দেখা দিব। এই মহান কাম কৰিবলৈ হলে আমূল পৰিবৰ্তনশীল পৰিকল্পনা হাতত লৈ ৰাইজৰ মাজলৈ গৈ কাম আবন্ত কৰিব লাগিব। কামৰ দ্বাৰা তেওঁলোকৰ মাজত নতুন উদ্যম, নতুন অনুপ্ৰেৰণা আৰু আকাংক্ষা জগাই তুলিব লাগিব। কেৱল বজুতা আৰু ওপৰৰ পৰা নিৰ্দেশ দিলেই এই কাম হ'ব নোৱাৰে। জাতীয় জীৱনৰ অপৰিহাৰ্য্য অংশ এই কৃষক আৰু মজদুৰ শ্ৰেণীৰ অৰ্থনৈতিক অৱস্থাৰ আমূল পৰিবৰ্তন আৰু জীৱন ধাৰণৰ মান কেনেকৈ উন্নতি হ'ব। জয়জয়তে সেই কথাৰেই ভাবিব লাগিব আৰু সেই বাটেদি আগবাঢ়ি গলেহে জাতি গঠনৰ কাম আবন্ত হ'ব।

আমি মনত ৰাখিব লাগিব যে গোটেই দেশখন খেতিয়কৰ ওপৰতেই নিৰ্ভৰ কৰি আছে। খেতিয়কে যে কেৱল নিজৰ কাৰণে খাদ্যবস্তু উৎপাদন কৰে সেয়েই নহয়, ভাৰি চালে গোটেই দেশখনৰ কাৰণেই খেতি-বাতি

কৰে আৰু সেই উৎপাদনৰ ওপৰতেই দেশবাসী সকলোৱে নিৰ্ভৰ কৰি চলিছে। গতিকে আমি যদি প্ৰথমে কৃষক সম্প্ৰদায়ৰ আৰ্থিক অৱস্থাৰ এটা পৰিবৰ্ত্তন আনি দিব নোৱাৰোঁ। তেন্তে আমি মূলতে বিপথগামী হম আৰু নতুন জাতি গঠনৰ কাম ব্যৰ্থ হবলৈ বাধ্য। যেতিয়া আমি পৰাধীন আছিলোঁ তেতিয়া বিদেশী ইংৰাজ চৰকাৰে আমোলা তান্ত্ৰিক দৃষ্টি ভঙ্গিৰ মাজেদি এই দেশখনৰ কাম চলাইছিল কিন্তু এতিয়া সেই পূৰণিকলীয়া গতানুগতিক নিয়মানুসৰি আমাৰ ৰাষ্ট্ৰীয় কাম চলিলে আমাৰ জাতীয় জীৱনক নতুন ৰূপ দিয়া সম্ভৱ নহব। গতিকে কৃষক আৰু মজদুৰ সম্প্ৰদায়ৰ অৰ্থাৎ দেশখনৰ কঠোৰ দৰিদ্ৰতা যাতে দূৰ কৰিব পাৰি সেই বৈপ্লৱিক দৃষ্টি ভঙ্গিৰে আমাৰ ৰাজ্যটোখন প্ৰস্তুত হব লাগিব। যদি আমি এই দৃষ্টিভঙ্গি লৈ কাম নকৰোঁ তেন্তে আমাৰ কৰ্তব্য কাম কৰা নহব আৰু এই গুৰুতৰ অপৰাধৰ কাৰণে আমি আমাৰ ভবিষ্যৎ জাতিৰ ওচৰত জগৰীয়া হম আৰু ভবিষ্যৎ জাতিয়ে আমাক ক্ষমা নকৰিব।

সেই কাৰণেই মই আমাৰ চৰকাৰক টানি অনুৰোধ কৰোঁ যেন কৃষকসকলৰ মাজত কলেক্টিভ ফাৰ্মিং (collective farming) আৰু কো-অপাৰেটিভ ফাৰ্মিং (co-operative farming) আদিৰ জৰিয়তে তেওঁলোকৰ আৰ্থিক অৱস্থাৰ উন্নতি সাধন কৰা যায় তাৰ কাৰণে উপযুক্ত ব্যৱস্থা গ্ৰহণ কৰা হয়। এই বিলাক কামৰ মাজেদি কাম কৰি গৈ যেতিয়া তেওঁলোকে অৰ্থনৈতিক অৱস্থাৰ আমল পৰিবৰ্ত্তনৰ কথা উপলব্ধি কৰিব পাৰিব তেতিয়া তেওঁলোকে স্বাধীনতাৰ প্ৰকৃত অৰ্থ বুজিবলৈ পাব আৰু জাতি গঠনৰ নতুন উৎসাহ, অনুপ্ৰেৰণা আৰু আকাঙ্ক্ষা তেওঁলোকৰ মাজত জাগি উঠিব। সেই কাৰণে আজি গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টৰ কৃষি বিভাগৰ পুনৰ্গঠন দৰ্কাৰ হৈ পৰিছে। গাঁৱৰ ঠায়ে ঠায়ে বৈজ্ঞানিক নিয়মেৰে খেতি কৰাৰ প্ৰণালী শিক্ষা দিবলৈ শিক্ষা কেন্দ্ৰ স্থাপন কৰিব লাগে। কেনেকৈ অধিক শস্য উৎপাদন কৰিব পাৰি সেই শিক্ষা কৃষক সকলক দিব লাগিব। ওপৰৰ পৰা কেৱল নিৰ্দ্দেশ দিলেই এই শিক্ষা নহয়, খেতিয়কৰ মাজত থাকি কাম দেখুৱাই দিলেহে তেওঁলোকৰ কুসংস্কাৰবোৰ লাহে লাহে দূৰ হব আৰু নতুন দৃষ্টি-ভঙ্গিৰ সৃষ্টি হব। বৰ্ত্তমানে গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টৰ কৃষিবিভাগৰ কৰ্মচাৰীৰ লগত খেতিয়কৰ কোনো সম্বন্ধ নাই এইবোৰ কৰ্মচাৰী সাতামপুৰুষীয়া গতানুগতিক নিয়মেৰে কাম চলাইছে, তেওঁলোকে খেতিয়কৰ সমস্যাৰ লগত সম্পৰ্ক নোৱাৰে। এই অৱস্থাৰ পৰিবৰ্ত্তন কৰিব লাগিব। বৈপ্লৱিক দৃষ্টিভঙ্গিৰে চিন্তা কৰি এই কৃষিবিভাগৰ পুনৰ্গঠন কৰি খেতিয়কৰ মাজলৈ গৈ কাম আৰম্ভ কৰিব লাগিব যাতে খেতিয়কে সকলো সময় কৰ্মচাৰীৰ পৰা পৰামৰ্শ লৈ খেতিৰ সমস্যাৰ সমাধান কৰিব পাৰে। আৰু বৈজ্ঞানিক প্ৰণালীমতে খেতি কৰাৰ বিষয়ে অভিজ্ঞতা সঞ্চয় কৰিব পাৰে। গাঁৱলৈ গৈ খেতিয়কৰ দূৰৱস্থা দেখিলে বৰ দুখ লাগে। তেওঁলোকৰ হালৰ গৰু নাই, খেতিৰ সঁজুলী নাই, টকা নাই আৰু ঘৰত ধান নাই। প্ৰথমে খেতিয়কে যাতে হালৰ গৰু কিনিবলৈ টকা পায় তাৰ বাবে Cattle loan দিব লাগে আৰু লগে লগে অন্যান্য অভাৱ দূৰ কৰিবলৈ গাঁৱত Credit facility ৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰি দিব লাগে। Cattle loan ৰ টকাৰ বিষয়ে কলে গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টে হয়তো কব যে, Cattle loan দিবলৈ হলে কোটী কোটী টকাৰ দৰকাৰ, ইমান টকা গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টে নাই। মই কব খোজোঁ ইমান টকা গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টে নোথাকিব পাৰে কিন্তু টকা নাই বুলি হতাশ হৈ, নিঃচেহে হৈ বহি থাকিলে আমাৰ নতুন জাতি গঠনৰ কাম বহুত দূৰলৈ পিচ পৰি থাকিব। জাতি গঠনৰ প্ৰকৃত কৰ্মক্ষেত্ৰ খেতিয়কৰ খেতি কৰা মাটি আৰু মজদুৰৰ কাৰখানা। ইয়াৰেই পৰা এটা নতুন জাতিৰ অভ্যুত্থান হব। সেই কাৰণেই মই কওঁ যে, জাতি গঠন কৰিবলৈ হলে এটা বৈপ্লৱিক দৃষ্টিভঙ্গি লৈ গঠনমূলক আঁচনি হাতত লবই লাগিব আৰু কৰ্মক্ষেত্ৰত আগবাঢ়ি যাব লাগিব। সেই কাম কৰিব নোৱাৰিলে আমাৰ স্বাধীনতা ব্যৰ্থ হৈ যাব।

এতিয়া মই শিক্ষা সম্পৰ্কে দু-আঘাৰমান কব খোজোঁ। বৰ্ত্তমানে আমাৰ গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টে শিক্ষাৰ উন্নতিৰ কাৰণে যথেষ্ট টকা খৰচ কৰিব ধৰিছে আৰু ভবিষ্যতে আৰু বেছি টকা খৰচ কৰিব বুলি মই আশা কৰোঁ। অসমৰ বিভিন্ন ঠাইত বহুত পিচপৰা মানুহ

আছে, তেওঁলোকে শিক্ষাৰ সুযোগ সুবিধা উপযুক্ত পৰিমাণে আজিলৈকে পোৱা নাই। সেই কাৰণে সেই মানুহবিলাকৰ শিক্ষাৰ উন্নতিৰ কালে চোকা দৃষ্টি ৰাখি বিশেষ সুব্যৱস্থা গ্ৰহণ কৰিব লাগিব। শিক্ষা বিভাগ সম্পৰ্কে মই আজি ইয়াকেই কব খোজোঁ যে, গৱৰ্ণমেন্টৰ সাহায্য প্ৰাপ্ত সৰহ ভাগ হাইস্কুল আৰু কিছুমান কলেজত শিক্ষাৰ অনুকূল আওতাও নাই, নৈতিক শিক্ষাৰ কালেও শিক্ষক সকল উদাসীন। মই দেখিবলৈ পাইছোঁ, কিছুমান শিক্ষক বিভিন্ন ৰাজনৈতিক দলত যোগদান কৰি সক্ৰিয় ভাবে ৰাজনৈতিক কাম লৈ ব্যস্ত থাকে। ইয়াৰ ফলত শিক্ষক সকলে স্থানীয় দলাদলিত যোগদান কৰিবলৈ বাধ্য হয় আৰু তেওঁলোকৰ লগত স্কুল-কলেজৰ ছাত্ৰ-ছাত্ৰী সকলৰ সদায় সংঘৰ্ষ হৈ থাকে। মই এনে ঘটনা জানোঁ যে, হাইস্কুলৰ হেড মাষ্টৰৰ নৈতিক চৰিত্ৰৰ বিৰুদ্ধে লিখিত অভিযোগ আনি ছাত্ৰ-সকলে এক সপ্তাহতকৈও বেচি দিন ধৰ্মঘট চলাইছিল। এনে ঘটনা শিক্ষা প্ৰতিষ্ঠানত যদি চলি থাকে তেনেহলে সুশিক্ষাৰ স্বলত কুশিক্ষা হ'ব। এই শিক্ষা প্ৰতিষ্ঠানৰ পৰা জাতিৰ ভবিষ্যৎ বংশধৰ সকলৰ চৰিত্ৰ গঢ়ি উঠে, গতিকে উপযুক্ত শিক্ষক নহলে জাতিৰ ভবিষ্যৎ একাধাৰময় হৈ উঠিব। মই চৰকাৰক টানি অনুৰোধ কৰোঁ যেন শিক্ষা প্ৰতিষ্ঠানত নৈতিক শিক্ষাৰ প্ৰতিকূল অৱস্থাৰ সৃষ্টি নহয় আৰু শিক্ষক সকল যাতে কোনো ৰাজনৈতিক দললৈ গৈ সক্ৰিয় ভাবে কাম কৰি স্কুলৰ ক্ষতি নকৰে তাৰ বাবে বিশেষ ব্যৱস্থা হাতত লয়। মই কিছুমান ঠাইত দেখিছোঁ হাইস্কুলৰ হেড মাষ্টৰ একমাহৰ ভিতৰত প্ৰায় দহ পোন্ধৰ দিন ৰাজনৈতিক কামত আৰু স্থানীয় দলাদলিৰ কামত ফুৰি ফুৰে, ফলত সেই স্কুলৰ ছাত্ৰ-ছাত্ৰী সকলৰ মাজত প্ৰতিক্ৰিয়া হয় আৰু শিক্ষাবো গুৰুতৰ ব্যঘাত ঘটে। এনে অৱস্থাত প্ৰকৃত শিক্ষা হ'ব নোৱাৰে। শিক্ষকৰ মধুৰ ব্যৱহাৰত আৰু মধুৰ নৈতিক চৰিত্ৰৰ সংস্পৰ্শত ছাত্ৰ-ছাত্ৰী সকলবোৰ মধুৰ চৰিত্ৰ গঢ়ি উঠে কিন্তু আমাৰ দেশত যদি চৰিত্ৰহীন শিক্ষকেৰে শিক্ষা প্ৰতিষ্ঠানৰ কাম চলোৱা হয় তেন্তে শিক্ষাৰ উদ্দেশ্য মূলতে ব্যৰ্থ হৈ যাব আৰু জাতি গঠন ব্যৰ্থতাত পৰিনত হ'ব। মই আশা কৰোঁ শিক্ষা মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয় এই বিষয়ে উপযুক্ত ব্যৱস্থা গ্ৰহণ কৰি শিক্ষা প্ৰতিষ্ঠানৰ বিসৃঞ্জলা দূৰ কৰিব।

এতিয়া মই ধুবুৰী মহকুমাৰ অতি আৱশ্যকীয় কথা কব খোজোঁ। যোৱা বান-পানীৰ পিচত যেতিয়া কৃষক সকলে বহু অসুবিধা আৰু আঁঠল-আঁঠালৰ মাজেদি শালি খেতি কৰিলে তেতিয়া আকৌ এবিধ পোকৰ সৃষ্টি হ'ল। সেই পোকে শালীধানৰ বোৱাবোৰ ধংশ কৰি পেলালে। সেই পোকৰ উপদ্ৰৱ বিশেষকৈ গোসাইগাওঁ থানা, বিলাঙ্গীপাৰা থানা, ধুবুৰী থানা আৰু গোলকগঞ্জ থানাত আটাইতকৈ বেচি দেখা গৈছে। এই বিৰাট ক্ষতিৰ ফলত কৃষক সকলে আজি ধানৰ অভাৱত হাহাকাৰত পৰিছে। সেইবোৰ অঞ্চলৰ বহুত মানুহে এক সাজ খাই কোনোমতে দিন কটাইছে। দাৰুণ অভাৱত পৰি তেওঁলোকে আজি স্থানীয় মহাজনৰ পৰা অধিক সুদে টকা ধাৰ কৰিবলৈ ধৰিছে। কিছুমানে গৰু বেচিবলৈ ধৰিছে, কিছুমানে মাটি বেচিবলৈ ধৰিছে আৰু কিছুমানে অহা বছৰৰ ধান, মৰাপাট, সবিয়হ আৰু মাহ অতি কম দামত আগতীয়াকৈ বেচিবলৈ ধৰিছে। জীৱিকা নিৰবাহৰ কাৰণে কৃষক সকলে আজি নিৰুপায় হৈ এই পথ অবলম্বন কৰিছে। এই জটিল অৱস্থাৰ উপৰিও আৰু এটা ডাঙৰ সমস্যাই দেখা দিছে। সেইটো হৈছে—আহুধানৰ খেতি কৰাৰ কাৰণে খেতিয়কৰ ঘৰত আহুধানৰ বীজ (Paddy seeds) নাই। টকাৰ অভাৱত আন ঠাইৰ পৰাও আহুধান কিনিব নোৱাৰে। গৱৰ্ণমেন্টক আহুধানৰ seeds দিবলৈ কোৱা হৈছিল কিন্তু কৃষি বিভাগে যিখিনি আহু seeds আনিছিল সেইখিনিও বেয়া বুলি আকৌ reject কৰা হৈছে। এই পৰিস্থিতিত পৰি খেতিয়কে আজি হাহাকাৰ কৰি ফুৰিছে। অসমৰ কোন ঠাইত আহু ধানৰ বিধান পোৱা নেযায় বুলি গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টে এতিয়া ক'ব ধৰিছে। যিখিনি গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টে সংগ্ৰহ কৰি দিছে সেইখিনিও তাকৰীয়া আৰু বেয়া বুলি খিচত rejected হৈছে। এই বছৰ অসমত যদি আহু seeds পাবলৈ নাই তেন্তে পশ্চিম বঙ্গৰ পৰা হলেও আনি আমাৰ দুখায়া খেতিয়কক দিব লাগিছিল। বৰ

দুখৰ কথা এই যে, গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টৰ কৃষি বিভাগ আৰু স্থানীয় কৰ্তৃপক্ষই সময়োপযোগী ব্যৱস্থা গ্ৰহণ কৰা নাই আৰু এইদৰে তেওঁলোকে সদায় চলি থাকে। বহুত আগতেই আহ্বানৰ বিধানৰ কথা গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টে ভবা উচিত আছিল। আজি যি কাৰণে খেতিয়ক সকলে আহ্বাৰ্থিত কৰিব নোৱাৰিলে, যাৰ ফলত খেতিয়কৰ খাদ্যাভাৱ ঘটিল ইয়াৰ কাৰণে কোনে দায়ী হব? এই খাদ্য সমস্যা অহা শালীধানৰ খেতি নোপোৱালৈকে থাকিব আৰু এই খাদ্য সঙ্কটৰ মাজেদি দুখীয়া কৃষক সকলক দিন কটাব লাগিব। যাতে ভবিষ্যতে কৃষি বিভাগৰ আৰু স্থানীয় কৰ্তৃপক্ষৰ এনেকুৱা গুৰুতৰ ত্ৰুটিৰ ফলত খেতিৰ ব্যাঘাত নহয় সেই ফালে চোকা দৃষ্টি ৰাখিবলৈ মই গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টক টানি অনুৰোধ কৰিছো।

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মই আৰু এটা সমস্যাৰ কথা কব খোজোঁ।

(Voice—পোন্ধৰ মিনিট হৈ গ'ল)

Mr. SPEAKER : আপুনি সোনকালে শেষ কৰক।

Shri JATINDRA NARAYAN DAS : Rural Credit Society সম্পৰ্কে অলপ কবলগীয়া আছে। গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টে আমাৰ খেতিয়ক সকলক Rural Credit Society ৰ জৰিয়তে টকা ধাৰে দিয়াৰ যি ব্যৱস্থা গ্ৰহণ কৰিছে সেইটো ভাল ব্যৱস্থা হৈছে কিন্তু কাৰ্য্যতঃ এই Society বিলাকৰ জৰিয়তে টকা পাইছে নে নাই তাক ভালকৈ চাব লাগে। কৰ্মচাৰীয়ে গাঁৱলৈ গৈ Rural Credit Society ৰে সংগঠন কৰাৰ কামত ভালকৈ মনোযোগ দিয়া নাই। ইয়াৰ ফলত খেতিয়কৰ মাজত Society গঠন হোৱা নাই। আৰু যিবিলাক Society গঠন হৈছে সেইবিলাকৰ registration কামত বহুত পলম হব ধৰিছে আৰু আনহাতে যিবিলাক Society registration হৈ গৈছে সেই বিলাকৰো টকা বহুতেই পোৱা নাই। এনে অবস্থাত গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টৰ ব্যৱস্থা থকা স্বত্বেও গাঁৱলীয়া ৰাইজে টকা পাব নোলাগিছে। খেতিৰ সময় পাব হৈ গ'ল, এতিয়া টকা ধাৰে নিদিলে খেতিয়কে এই সুবিধাৰ পৰা বঞ্চিত হব আৰু খেতিৰ কামত কোনো সহায় নহব। এই বিষয়ে মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰী মহোদয় ধুবুৰীলৈ যোৱাৰ সময়ত মই আলোচনা কৰিছিলো আৰু তেওঁ এই বিশৃঙ্খলা দূৰ কৰিবলৈ কিছুমান Special steps নিছে কিন্তু আজিলৈকে যি পৰিমাণে টকা ধাৰে দিব লাগে সেই পৰিমাণ টকা খেতিয়কে পোৱা নাই। গতিকে মই গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টক অনুৰোধ কৰো যেন, অতি সোনকালে টকা পায় তাৰ সকলো ব্যৱস্থা গ্ৰহণ কৰে।

এতিয়া মই-ৰাজ্য-পুনৰ্গঠন সম্পৰ্কে অলপ কৈ মোৰ বক্তব্য শেষ কৰিম। মোৰ মাননীয় বন্ধু ৰাজ্য অজিত নাৰায়ণ দেবে এই সদনত এটা কথা কৈছিল যে গোৱালপাৰা মানুহে গোৱালপাৰা জিলাখন লৈ এখন সুকীয়া ৰাজ্য গঠন উদ্দেশ্যে ৰাজ্য পুনৰ্গঠন আয়োগৰ ওচৰত এখন আৱক পত্ৰ দাখিল কৰিছে। মোৰ মাননীয় বন্ধু ৰাজ্য অজিত নাৰায়ণ দেৱ ডাঙৰীয়াৰ উক্তিৰ এই ভাৱ প্ৰকাশ পাইছে যে গোৱালপাৰা জিলাৰ সকলো মানুহেই এখন সুকীয়া ৰাজ্য গঠনৰ দাবী সমৰ্থন কৰে। আমাৰ অঞ্চলৰ পৰা সুকীয়া ৰাজ্য গঠনৰ দাবী জনাই এখন আৱকপত্ৰ ৰাজ্য-পুনৰ্গঠন আয়োগক দিয়া হৈছে, এই কথা সঁচা। কিন্তু মই এই সদনত স্পষ্টকৈ কব খোজোঁ যে সুকীয়া ৰাজ্যগঠনৰ দাবীৰ লগত জনসাধাৰণৰ কোনো সম্পৰ্ক নাই। কেইজনমান মানুহে লগলাগি এই দাবী উত্থাপন কৰিছে মাথোন। মই যিমানদূৰ জানো মাত্ৰ এজন মানুহে চহী কৰি এই আৱক পত্ৰ দাখিল কৰিছে। আমাৰ জিলাৰ জন সাধাৰণে এই দাবী সমৰ্থন নকৰে। ইয়াৰ লগতে মই আৰু এটা কথা উল্লেখ কৰিব খোজোঁ। এই কথাখিনি আমাৰ গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টক আৰু এই সদনত জনোৱাটো কৰ্তব্য বুলি বিবেচনা কৰো। আমাৰ জিলাৰ ধুবুৰী মহকুমাৰ ৰাইজৰ এটা ধাৰণা হৈছে যে অসম গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টে ধুবুৰী মহকুমাৰ ৰাইজৰ প্ৰতি সহানুভূতিশীল নহয়, সমদৃষ্টিয়ে কাম নকৰে। এনে মনোভাৱ যাতে ৰাইজৰ মনত নেথাকে তাৰবাবে গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টৰ তৰফৰ পৰা এই ভুল ধাৰণা দূৰ কৰিবলৈ আগবাঢ়ি যাব লাগে। গৱৰ্ণমেণ্ট আৰু ৰাইজৰ মাজত এনেকুৱা ভুল ধাৰণা থকাটো বৰ গুৰুতৰ কথা আৰু অবাঞ্ছনীয়। মই আমাৰ অঞ্চলৰ মানুহবোৰক এই কথা স্পষ্টকৈ কৈছোঁ যে যদি ৰাইজে কোনো বিশেষ ক্ষেত্ৰত ৰাইজৰ ইচ্ছানুযায়ী গৱৰ্ণমেণ্টৰ কাম হোৱা নাই বুলি ভাবে তেন্তে সেই ত্ৰুটিৰ

সংশোধন কৰিবলৈ আনিয়েই আগবাঢ়ি যাব লাগিব কাৰণ ৰাইজৰ প্ৰতিনিধিৰেই গৱৰ্ণ-মেন্টখন গঠন কৰা হৈছে। আজি আমাৰ মানুহেই গৱৰ্ণমেন্ট চলাইছে, যদি আমাৰ মানুহৰ দৃষ্টিভঙ্গী আৰু মনোভাব বিপথগামী হৈছে বুলি ভাবে তেন্তে সেই মনোভাবৰ পৰিবৰ্ত্তন কৰিবলৈ ৰাইজেই আগবাঢ়ি যাব লাগিব। ৰাইজৰ কথা গৱৰ্ণমেন্টে শুনিবই লাগিব কাৰণ এইখন গণতান্ত্ৰিক ৰাষ্ট্ৰ। চৰকাৰে যদি কিবা বেয়া কাম কৰিছে বুলি ৰাইজে ভাবে তেন্তে তাৰ প্ৰতিবাদ কৰিব লাগিব কিন্তু স্কীয়া ৰাজ্য গঠনৰ মনোভাবৰ দ্বাৰা দেশৰ বৃহত্তৰ স্বাৰ্থ ব ব্যাঘাত হব। আমি এটা মূল নীতি আৰু 'পলিচি' লৈ কাম কৰিব লাগিব। নীতি বিৰুদ্ধ কাম কৰিলে দেশৰ অকল্যাণ হব। কিছুমান স্কীয়া ৰাজ্য গঠন কৰিলেই সমস্যাৰ সমাধান নহব। এইবোৰ কথা মই আমাৰ অঞ্চলত ৰাইজক কৈছোঁ। যাতে কোনো ভুল ধাৰণা ৰাইজৰ মাজত নেথাকে সেইফালে চকু দি কাম কৰি যাবলৈ মই গৱৰ্ণমেন্টক অনুৰোধ জনালোঁ।

Mr. SPEAKER: আপোনাৰ ঘৰ কোন জিলাত ?

Shri JATINDRA NARAYAN DAS: মোৰ ঘৰ গোৱালপাৰা জিলাৰ ধুবুৰী মহকুমাত। I belong to that locality.

পৰিশেষত মই আকৌ কওঁ যে, স্কীয়া ৰাজ্য গঠনৰ দাবীৰ লগত জনসাধাৰনৰ কোনো সম্পৰ্ক নাই, এই দাবী আমালোকে সমৰ্থন নকৰোঁ। আমি দেশৰ বৃহত্তৰ স্বাৰ্থৰ কথা ভাবিব লাগিব আৰু বৃহত্তৰ সমস্যা বিলাকৰ সমাধানৰ বাটেৰে আগবাঢ়ি যাব লাগিব। এই খিনিকেই কৈ মই মোৰ বক্তব্য শেষ কৰিলোঁ।

Shri EMON SINGH SANGMA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am anxious to speak so many things about the Hills in general and about Garo Hills in particular, but my time being very limited, I shall confine myself only to a very few but very important points. Most of my Friends have spoken very freely and elaborately on various problems that have been facing the State to-day. But as I am as much a representative of the people as the hon. Members are, I want to go straightaway into the conditions prevailing in the villages of my own district i. e., Garo Hills. Condition of the villagers in the Garo Hills, and particularly of the villages in my constituency, are very backward. I am quite well aware of the fact that the Government have been trying their level best to bring about an economic upliftment of the villagers. But in spite of their best efforts, they are in a very deplorable condition. Therefore my first suggestion to the Government and particularly to the Hon'ble Finance Minister is that a sum of Rs.1,000 per family for all the cultivators whether they be in the Hills or in the Plains should be sanctioned in the shape of free loan without any encumbrance, and the provision should be made immediately. Let this loan be a very long-term one at least 10 years. If this loan can be sanctioned to each of the cultivators families, then I hope these people can do something to stabilise them economically. Of course, at the same time it must be seen that the loans thus given do not go

into waste. Proper instructions and guidance should be given to them when they receive such loans. Government may feel bewildered for such a suggestion, but my honest belief is that such loans will in the long run prove to be only investment which will bring probably in return double or treble the investment. I sincerely hope that this suggestion of mine will receive due consideration from the Government.

Another thing that I want to suggest is opening of a number of demonstration farms in the villages. Mr. Aaran Sangma has spoken something on this point and I would like to lay emphasis on this matter, because I feel that it is very necessary to give proper guidance to our villagers in the matter of modern method of cultivation. Therefore I would like to suggest that in my district some demonstration farms, at least one in each Laker Elaka, should be immediately opened so that it may help the villagers in giving proper guidance in modern method of cultivation. In this connection for the flood affected areas I would also like to suggest to the necessity of supply of some power pumps in the villages so that they can finish cultivation before the rain set in. So I hope Government will take necessary steps in this direction immediately as I have stated during the last October-November Session in the floor of this House.

Next thing about which I want to speak is the Co-operative Credit Societies that Government have provided in the Hill areas as well as in the Plains perhaps with a view to solve the problem of rural indebtedness and give the economically hard pressed villagers some measure of relief. I am glad to note that Credit Co-operative Societies in these places *i. e.*, Paham and Bhaibari in Phulbari area of my constituency have been registered. This is indeed very good. And I hope the remaining Societies will also be soon registered. I know such five societies have been allotted for Garo Hills in all.

Let me now speak about the Education Department. I am sure, hon. Members are well aware of the backward condition of the people of the rural areas in the Hills. Unless their backward condition is removed, they will never be able to come to the level of the progressive people, not to speak of other advanced States in India, even those of our own State, Assam. Our people in the Garo Hills are very much anxious to establish Lower Primary Schools in their respective areas but due to lack of proper guidance as also financial difficulties they have not been able to achieve much success in this direc-

tion also. I therefore request Government, particularly the Education Minister that he would be kind enough to allot more money in the Budget for primary education in the Hills. In my opinion allotment money for Social Education should be raised from Rs.8,000 to Rs.80,000. I also feel that special pay and allowances to the teachers engaged in imparting social education which is of greater importance involving responsibility should be raised to a reasonable amount.

With these few words on education I would now like to pass on to the question of improving the head quarters station of Garo Hills, i. e., the Tura Town. Some other Members from the Garo Hills have spoken on this point. I would particularly like to stress on the point of water scarcity in the town. Sir, almost all the Cabinet Members including the Deputy Ministers and Parliamentary Secretaries have been to Tura at one time or another. They might not have experienced any water scarcity in the town as all of them stay in the Circuit House. In the interior of the town, particularly in Ward Nos. IV and III, there is extreme scarcity of water, and it has become a major point of grievance of the people of Tura town. I hope Government will kindly take effective steps to do away with this genuine grievance of the people. Besides this, Sir, Tura town offers plenty of scopes for further development in regard to sanitation, housing, roads, etc. I hope Government will kindly look into this matter and provide substantial allotment of Grant in this respect. I am glad that allotment of money has been made for electrification of the town. I only hope that this scheme will be taken up very soon.

Last but not one, I want to speak something about Public Works Department work in my district. I have got nothing to say against the officers, they are working very hard. But in spite of that it is not possible to execute the works fully because their number is very limited. I request Government to see whether more officers can be allotted to Garo Hills and also other hill districts so that we can execute the works, which are more difficult than in the plains districts in a more speedy and rapid manner.

Lastly, Sir, I have heard the speeches delivered by Members coming from the autonomous hill districts very patiently. They seem to have felt satisfied with the work of the present Government. They might have pointed out certain defects, but on the whole they expressed their full satisfaction. I hope with this satisfaction they will enthuse the people to co-operate with the Government in the development works and will not insist on or demand a separate State.

Thank you, Sir.

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister): Mr. Speaker, Sir, for the last four days we are having a general discussion on the Budget Estimate which has been presented by my colleague, the Finance Minister. About 1,000 minutes have been spent on this discussion and 49 speakers have taken part. Sir, I am the 50th speaker who has taken his stand to speak on this subject. Sir, some of my Departments have been criticised by some of the hon. Members who have taken part in the discussion, and I shall try to meet those unfair criticisms which I found to be absolutely baseless and I hope the required time will be given to me.

My Friend, Mr. Ranendra Mohan Das, who spoke first from the Opposition benches, levelled certain allegations against this Government. His No.1 allegation was this: he happened to be present in one of the discussions in the Circuit House at Karimganj, where the Secretary of the Union Government in-charge of the Relief and Rehabilitation Department said in the presence of our, the then Relief and Rehabilitation Secretary, Shri Kagti, that this Government did not take any advantage of those schemes which were offered by the Central Government on sharing basis, etc., etc. I was really surprised to hear this. But when it came from an hon. Member of this House, I did not contradict at that time because I thought that it would be fair on my part to make some enquiries of Shri Kagti, whose name was mentioned not only once but more than twice. As soon as I left the Chamber I made enquiries of Shri Kagti and after discussion I asked Shri Kagti that it would be better if he could give me something in writing so that if necessary I might read that out on the floor of the House. Sir, Shri Kagti has flatly denied that there was any such discussion on that particular point at Karimganj Circuit House.....

Shri RANENDRA MOHAN DAS: How can he say that? I strongly assert that such a discussion took place.

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister): When it came from my Friend, I could not disbelieve him; at the same time I cannot also disbelieve an I. A. S. officer, spoken of by many Members, including my Friend Mr. Ranendra Mohan Das. So, I leave it to the hon. Members to judge.....

Shri RANENDRA MOHAN DAS: No question of leaving it to anybody's judgment arises. Let there be an enquiry about it. The Deputy Commissioner was present, Mr. Chandra was present and I still assert that Mr. Chandra asked me to take up this matter with my Government.

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister): Here is Shri Kagti's statement I am reading the same.

"Minister, R/R's verbal orders.

So far as my recollection goes, the Union Secretary, Mr. Chandra, did not make any statement in his discussions at Karimganj Circuit House to the effect that the State Government did not take advantage of or were unwilling to take up schemes where the expenditure is to be borne by the Union and the State Governments in certain fixed ratios, or that since Independence the State Government did not spend any money from its exchequer for the refugees."

Shri Ranendra Mohan Das's another charge was this that this Government did not spend any money and that was also mentioned by the Secretary to the Union Government. Sir, I have read out the note which was submitted to me under the signature of Shri S. C. Kagti, now our Revenue Secretary, and it is dated 11th March, 1955. He went a little further and said, "so far as I remember the Union Secretary discussed with the Chairman, Karimganj Municipality (that is my Friend, Shri Das) about the stalls constructed by the Municipality because the Refugee Association complained that the stalls were too small and the Municipality had realised big amounts from the refugees. The Chairman denied that the stalls were too small for he wanted that more refugees should be given accommodation there." The Chairman and Shri Sen, who happened to be present with my Friend, suggested that the Municipality should be given a grant to cope with the situation created by the influx of refugees, as was given to Municipalities in the West. But the Union Secretary said that no such grant had been given to the Municipalities in the West.

Now, Sir, I am not going to suggest that what my Friend, Shri Das, said was not true. At the same time, I do not suggest that what Shri Kagti has said is also not true. Most probably what happened is this ; just to save the face of my Friend I can tell you.....

Shri RANENDRA MOHAN DAS: I don't want any face-saving. I remember everything too well. Let there be an enquiry.

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister): Sir, my Friend, Shri Das, has lost control over his temper and naturally because his tricks have been found out.

(Interruptions)

Sir, my Friend has mentioned in the course of his speech that over four crores of rupees were spent by the West Bengal Government for the refugees etc. Sir, I am not challenging the figures, but I am challenging that portion of the

speech when my Friend said that nothing was spent by this Government for the refugees. For the information of the House it will be fair on my part to explain how we are spending for the refugees, and, Sir, this is the case with all other States also. Sir, the establishment costs are being borne up till now by both the Governments on fifty-fifty basis. The loans come from the Central Government and the interest is also due to the Central Government. Sir, some controversies are still going on with the Central Government and the other States over this issue—sharing of establishment cost and loss. Sir, our State Government is specially fighting on this point with the Central Government, because if the loan money cannot be realised, in that case 50 per cent. of the unrealised amount should be borne by the State Government is the prompt desire and direction of the Central Government.

Shri RANENDRA MOHAN DAS: What is the establishment on Cachar District ?

Shri BAIDYANTH MOOKERJEE (Minister): I am coming to that, my Friend will have patience.

Now, Sir, regarding Cachar—it has got a peculiar position. In 1950 when there was a great influx of refugees, some of the leaders of that district thought that it would be better for the refugees to have the administration of the refugees department in the hands of the Central Government, because some of those leaders thought that the refugees would get better treatment in the hands of the Central Government. Sir, according to the desire of those leaders at that time Central Government decided to run the administration by themselves. But afterwards when they found that the refugees were not getting better treatment in the hands of Central Government as they expected, they again decided that the refugee administration should come under the State Government. Sir, ultimately the refugees' affairs came under the administration of the State of Assam.

Sir, so far the cost of establishment in the district of Cachar was concerned, it was borne entirely by the Central Government. In future also it should be borne by the Central Government, and the Central Government accepted it, but later on the Central Government directed the State Government to bear 50 per cent. of the cost of establishment. I hope, Sir, that after hearing me, my Friend will be satisfied that it is not a fact or the statement of my Friend is not correct when he has said that this Government is not spending anything for the refugees, and whereas other Governments are spending crores of rupees.

Sir, another point is that my Friend is advocating the cause of a separate Hill State. He has said that the Nagas are not co-operating with the State Government.

Shri RANENDRA MOHAN DAS: I did not say anything about a separate Hill State, rather I am advocating for a separate State for Cachar.

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister): Sir, he has said all those things. Here I have a copy of his speech.

Let me read from the budget speech of Shri Ranendra Mohan Das which he delivered on 10th March, 1955 wherein he said "It is high time that we should search our minds and discuss this and resolve this difference. There is no use in suppressing these facts. We have noticed, since the first Session of 1951-52, that the Nagas are non co-operating with the State Government. The Khasis at present want a Separate State. The Lushais, Garos also want the same".

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister): Sir, here we have the representatives of the Hills. But my Friend has said that the Hills people wanted a separate State. Sir, my Friend also has desired that my colleague Shri Bora should follow the foot-steps of West Bengal. Sir, pure action will never come from intimidation, intimidation is necessary sometimes, but blind intimidation is most dangerous specially when the suggestion comes from a Member like my Friend, Shri Das.

Mr. SPEAKER: Mr. Ranendra Mohan Das has said that he did not represent that there should be a separate Hills State. He said that he wanted it for the district of Cachar.

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister): But, Sir, his statement supported the move for a separate Hill State.

Sir, if constructive and reasonable suggestions are given this Government will be very happy to consider them. When my Friend spoke, I kept silent, rather remarkably silent. I hope that my Friend will follow the suit and should not interrupt the House. Now, Sir, regarding my Friend, Shri Deb, who stated that there was some delay in replying a certain letter, unfortunately my Friend is absent, so I am not going to dilate on the point. My Friend has stated that it took four months to reply that letter. This Sir, is, absolutely incorrect

of course there was some delay which was inevitable. But I am not going to take up that point as my Friend is absent. Now, Sir, regarding the point raised by my Friend, Shri Hem Chandra Chakravarty, but unfortunately he is also absent. My Friend has stated that for the past few months the refugees in Cachar district were not getting the help which they used to get previously. After I wanted a clarification for specific cases where the refugees were not getting their help, my Friend stated that they were not getting the loans. Sir, I challenge that statement and it was far from truth. Now, Sir, I shall quote some figures which will convince the House, specially my Friend, Shri Chakravarty. Sir, during the year 1953-54 the sum of Rs. 18,23,432 was given to the district of Cachar, whereas in 1954-55 a sum of Rs. 30,93,487, has been given to that district that is, 33 per cent. more than the amount which was given last year. If in spite of this, I am told that they are not getting what they were getting previously, I am extremely sorry for my Friend. My Friend has also advanced another point—he said that I should not feel shy to do good for the refugees of Cachar district, because I come from that district. He said that some of the refugees are my friends; why some, all of them are my friends, they are my own people.

In this connection, I would like to mention that it is not in the district of Cachar alone that the allotment is greater this year but in other districts also greater allotment has been made. Over and above the originally sanctioned amount for 1954-55, during the last quarter of the year Rs. 25 lakhs more could be provided for the displaced persons of our State.

Sir, the hon. Leader of the Opposition is also absent. He regretted—he opened his speech with a sense of regrets (*laughter*). His first regret was that when my Colleague, the Finance Minister, delivered his budget speech he could not be present. His second regret was that he was absent during the first two days when the general discussion of the budget took place. Now, Sir, I am regretting for him and also for myself that after levelling so many unfounded baseless charges, as usual, my Friend is also absent to-day (*laughter*). As he is not here to-day to regret to miss my speech and as this discussion will take place during the next year, during the budget discussion after one year, I, on behalf of my Friend, express his regret in advance (*laughter*).

(A voice : He will read it)

Mr. SPEAKER : Whether it is a good practice ?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister): If that can be done by reading, then what is the good of so many hon. Members sitting here, Sir? Sir, here I cannot help but quoting a Bengali proverb, as they are also in the habit of quoting proverbs. The proverb is “ঢালুন হয়ে সূচের ছিদ্রের জন্য দোষ দেওয়া” That means the sieve which is full of holes tries to criticise the needle by pointing out its only hole. Though my Friends in Opposition are full of holes, yet they are very anxious to find out a hole on the side of the Government which is also imaginary. Now, Sir, there is no joke in resistance, there should be assistance instead; whatever may be unacceptable to the Leader of the Opposition will be opposed. The prompt reply may come that is to say that they could not rest without getting rust. Now, Sir, the argument will be that the habit of protest should be kept up. A very good habit indeed. But when it surpasses the limit it takes one from one place to the other. (*Voices: Which place?*) It is better not to mention the name of the place (*laughter*): I am sure all the hon. Members are intelligent enough to guess it. Now, Sir, if there are honest differences, can we not settle it in a spirit of comradeship? But if one is determined to abuse the Government and not to pay any heed to what is being said by the Government, then position becomes very difficult (*Interruptions*). Sir, I have not reached the bottom as yet. My friends are trying to interrupt me at every stage, but as you know, Sir, very well I am not the person to yield to untruth. I shall have my own way. Let them cry. There is the phrase.—‘The Caravan, etc.’ I need not complete it (*laughter*). Sir, my Friend says that we must have courage, we must have boldness. Quite so. Sir, is it not a glaring instance of boldness on the part of the Government when my Colleague, the Finance Minister, placed a deficit budget to face such uncharitable criticisms, when he considered that it is necessary to spend money on certain items for prosperity of the State? He thought what was urgently necessary must be done, even by borrowing. (*A voice Or by stealing*). (*laughter*) My most hon. Friend may monopolise that art. Sir, there is a saying, “বারজন্য চুরি কর সেই বলে চোর” My Friends, who are sitting on the other side may call Mr. Bora a ‘চোর’ (*laughter*), although he is trying to improve the condition of the people by all possible means and for that he has not even hesitated to present a deficit budget which he is going to balance by borrowing.....

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA: চুরি বিদ্যা মহা বিদ্যা যদি নপবে ধৰা।

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister): Yes, my Friend seems to be an expert in this art. He knows the position of চুবিবিদ্যা (*laughter*). I do not know whether it is a Mohabidya or a Chotabidya. My Friend knows it well (*laughter*). "This reminds me of the English saying where angles fear to tread in the....."

Mr. SPEAKER: You need not fill up the rest (*laughter*).

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister): Now; Sir, the question came from some hon. Members as to why we have no river valley projects in the first Five-Year Plan. For the enlightenment of the House, I want to repeat the argument which we on this side of the House advanced in the past that for this purpose we require collection of certain data without which it cannot be done. When the example of other States are advanced, it must be known to them that the Government of those places began to collect the data for a long period. They had the requisite materials with them. We have taken only one project in our hands and that is also without sufficient data at our disposal but we thought that something must be done and so we took a little risk and have a project of our own namely, the Umtru Hydro Electric Project, though a small one but still we took it up. It is for nearly three years that we took up that particular venture. Now, Sir, if a big river project is to be taken up, in that case we are not the sole masters, we are only to advise the Government of India who will advance money as loan to us. We shall have to take advice and instructions of their officers. It was already mentioned in the speech of my Friend that we are collecting necessary data not only in connection with one but with several river project schemes. We must look before we leap. We must know where we are jumping. Sir, I can assure my friends that this suggestion will be remembered by the Government which is under their consideration. The Government are taking all these steps in this respect. Now, Sir, there are some Friends in the Opposition benches and specially my Friend, Mr. Goswami, who is absent, say that they do not want to hear any explanation from us. I also join hands with them that we are also tired of hearing explanations. But there are cases—there are places where one should be reasonable to hear the explanation. One must try to understand whether it is physically possible to perform a thing. Now, if it is the desire of some of my Friends in the Opposition that Umtru Hydro Electric Project should be completed in the next year, then the desire is very good. But, Sir, it is to be seen whether it is possible.

There is no sense in saying that we don't want any explanation regarding the difficulties that are being experienced by the Government. The prompt reply may be that we on this side are tired of hearing the explanation. My Friends' suggestions are not practicable. We are also tired of hearing impracticable vague suggestions.

Mr. SPEAKER: Your point is tired and boring.

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister): My friend, Sir, I can say a little further না বুঝলে না শুনে বোঝান বা শোনান দায় আর তার ফল উল্টা হয়।

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA: উপদেশি নখানায় প্রকোপায় ন শান্তয়ে," এইটো আক কি?

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister): ঠিক বলেছেন: পয়ঃ পানং ভূজঙ্গনাং কেবলং বিষবর্জনম উপদেশি নখানায় প্রকোপায় ন শান্তয়ে,"

Shri RANENDRA MOHAN DAS: এইটা বললে না যে "শ্রী যদি ক্রীয়েতে রাজা।....."

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister): Sir, I am talking quietly এটা যার বেলায় প্রযোজ্য তাঁর বলায় জন্যই রেখেছিলাম। My friends have stated whether it is most appropriate or applicable in the correct position, (*Interruptions*). Now, Sir, defective planning was another charge and it was said that nothing had been done during the last three years. Sir, times without number, it has been explained what were the difficulties in the first three years for which we could not make much headway. Sir, so far as loan or assistance from the Central Government was concerned, it took us practically full three years to come to a definite conclusion. Sir, as I have already explained on many occasions that our First Plan was not of the kind of this dimension which we are going to fulfil under the First Five-Year Plan. It was also mentioned by the hon. Leader of the Opposition that when the Central Government has decided that about 5,600 crores of rupees will be spent for the Second Five Year Plan why our end should be confined to 71 crores of rupees? Sir, so far as we were informed, though informally during the discussion among the Secretaries and we were given to understand that the Second Five-Year Plan will be of an amount practically double of the First-Five Year Plan. According to that if we would have prepared our schemes it would have been something like 41 crores. We went beyond that and at present it is over 3 times of the first one. Sir, if necessary and if more money would be available there is no reason why we should not expand our Second Five-Year Plan. We

have not finalised the Plan, it is still in the process of formation and that also in an early stage. It has also been said that we do not pay any attention to the need of the State—that we do not care to know the feelings of the people, some such most unkind remarks have been made against the Government. Sir, I can assure my Friends that we shall try our best to have as much money as we can get from the Central Government not only that whatever is urgently necessary and is physically possible for us to execute will be taken up by us. There is no denying the fact that we are short of staff? It may be asked what we are doing for the staff. We cannot have our own people trained in course of a year or two. We are trying to employ as many officers as we are getting at the same time we have increased the seats in the Overseers' Classes. An engineering college of our own is in sight. We are not unmindful of these facts. We are trying to recruit officers from outside. We called for applications. We got the applications. Some of the applicants joined the posts and some did not join. We have to give higher initial pay. When some of them came they tried to get some other jobs if possible near about their own States and as soon as they got the chance they went away. It is not that we are not trying. The fact is that we are not getting but it must be remembered that Assam is not the only State which is trying to develop but all the States under the Indian Union are trying to develop their own also. Whenever there is a little surplus anywhere or where people are tempted with a higher salary we got a few officers. However, Sir, we are taking all necessary steps to increase the number of seats in the Overseers' Class and also to have a full-fledged engineering college of our own. We are also considering, but at the same time it is not competent for us to say whether the condensed course will be feasible or not. That will take a shape when the engineering college is established; then Government will try to have, if possible, a condensed course. But so far as overseers are concerned we have got replies that they have devised certain means to curtail the demands.

Now, Sir, regarding materials. Sir, we are always accused that we are unmindful and therefore we are not getting our requirements in full specially, cement, C. I. sheets, iron materials and other materials also. Sir, India as a whole is short of iron materials. I think this is not a news to our Friends. Now we are trying to get as much as we can. But so far as joints and rods are concerned there is no restriction, there is no control. So we should not be blamed that we are not trying to raise our quota. The question is of availability. Now Sir, if a suggestion comes as to why don't you have an iron factory here: one should be reasonable in putting such a suggestion. One

should know what are the actual difficulties in this respect. To jump upon the shoulders of a particular Minister and to say that here is a Department which cannot spend the money allotted to it, why money should be allotted to it? It is quite unfair to say so without going into the reasons why the Minister-in-charge of a particular Department could not spend the money allotted to him. There are practical difficulties. After all, the unspent money will not go to his pockets. It will lapse and it will be to his discredit that he could not spend the money. There must be some valid reasons for that. I do not say that we are infallible, that we are perfect, that we cannot commit mistakes. After all we are human beings with all the defects and faults. In fact some credit should be given to the Public Works Department if we take into consideration the volume of work they have undertaken to do recently. Overnight you cannot get all necessary materials and necessary labour. Not only that, Sir. There are some special difficulties also so far our State is concerned. In our State we have many many miles of hill roads. I am sure the House will agree with me when I say that we have got the high est mileage in our State so far as hill roads under construction are concerned. (Hear, hear). Another point is that there is no other State in which the working season is less than ours. We get hardly $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 months working season.

Now, Sir, besides short working season, there are also other ingredients in which we are short, namely trained labour. We have not got enough trained labour personnel. The other day we heard that our people were not given the contracts. I think it will not be news to my Friends in the Opposition if I say that we are short of contractors also. (Voices from the Opposition Benches—You are short of everything). Yes, Sir, we are short of everything in comparison to the work which we have taken in our hands otherwise we are not short of anything. Sir, I know that I am crying in the wilderness so far as one section of the House is concerned. But I cannot help it. There are other Friends who are sensible, who are amenable to reason and doubt, if any, from their minds and to impress that this Government is trying and doing as best as it could under the circumstances.

Mr. SPEAKER : You have 13 hundred times more work than before.

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister) : Yes Sir, that is correct.

Sir, I want to explain matters but God has not given me the power to make somebody understand things. I can explain but I cannot give my Friends the power of understanding. That is my difficulty, Sir. But so far as explanation is concerned, I am eager to explain. But so far as giving my Friends the power of understanding, it is beyond my powers, Sir. So I should not be accused for that.

Now, so far the hill roads are concerned, it will not be news to say that blasting materials were not supplied according to our requirements and owing to the breach of railway line we could not get it for a long time and most probably, so far my information goes, it is for the first time in India that blasting material was carried by air for us. When we got practically stranded we could not make ahead for even an inch; our Public Works Department Minister and our Chief Minister had to take up the matter with different persons at different places specially with Delhi to make necessary arrangements for airlifting of this blasting material. Fortunately, we got some of it and now we are getting it regularly. Unless one sees with his own eyes as to the actual difficulties our workers had to work in the hills, one cannot imagine it. I would like some of my Friends to go and see the work that is being done in the Mawphlang-Balat Road. There is a request for hon. Members to go and see the Umtru Project day after tomorrow. I hope that my Friends will oblige us and go there along with us to see things for themselves and to point out our defects. They are always welcome to do that. It all depends on the spirit as I have already said. Differences are there and differences will remain, but if we are sincere, if we are honest in our attempts, all our problems will be solved.

Shri RANENDRA MOHAN DAS: আমাদের মতামতে কী আসে যায়,—সে মাত্র অরণ্যে রোদন ছাড়া কিছুই নয়।

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister): আবার সেই কথা, “পয়ঃ পানং ভুজ্জনং কেবলম্ বিষবর্জনম্”।

Now, Sir, we have been accused that the we have failed to solve the problems and as a result of that we cannot procure the required quota of materials, that we cannot procure cement, C.I. sheets and other things in time. I shall give some figures, Sir, as to the quantity of these materials procured year by year to convince my hon. Friends that the charges levelled against the Government are baseless and far from truth.

Now, Sir, it will be quite evident, after I have given the figures of the last 3 or 4 years, how much we have got for our State.

So far as cement is concerned, Sir, I am giving the figures. In 1950-51 we got 2,89,880 bags, in 1951-52 we got 2,29,060 bags in 1952-53 we got 3,34,160 bags, in 1953-54 we got 3,44,640 bags and in 1954-1955, that is, up to February, 1955, we have got 4,33,780 bags. In view of this, Sir, if it is said that we are not trying to increase our quota of cement or we are not trying to bring more of this commodity then it will be a travesty of fact. The real difficulty is the transport difficulty. The other day a resolution was passed in this House stating that the transport difficulties of the State should be removed. But I may inform the hon. Members that for a long time we have been impressing upon the authorities the great necessity of removing our transport difficulties. I think the Members will appreciate this. Sir, it might be said why we are not having a factory of cement in our State. I may say that it is not practically so easy to have a factory so far as cement is concerned. While raw materials are available in some places it becomes a Himalayan task to build a factory in those places due to lack of communication. When a well reputed company was asked to start such a factory in our State they said that unless they got transport facilities it would not be possible for them to bring the heavy machineries and other materials, to the factory site. Even 3 months ago, we had only one party in sight but fortunately, I am glad to inform the House, we are at present negotiating with more than 2 parties. Government also in the meanwhile have decided that if no suitable party is available for the purpose then Government should not wait very long and take up the question of a State owned factory. We are also collecting the necessary data through geologist. Materials will be collected in course of a few months and if no party is willing to start a factory under the present circumstances and in spite of being given some facilities by the State Government, then the State Government will take up the enterprise itself. This decision has been taken by the Government, because without sufficient cement, necessary development schemes or projects can be completed. To have enough cement at our disposal we must have a cement factory of our own and with that end in view all possible steps are being taken.

Now, Sir, I will give figures as far as C. I. sheets are concerned. In 1950-51, 35,600 bundles were imported, in 1951-52, 47,300 bundles were imported, in 1952-53 35,110 bundles approximately were imported, in 1953-54, 86 35,368

bundles were imported and in 1954-55, 1,12,280 bundles have been imported. In spite of this gradual increase in our quota our Friends say that the Supply Minister is doing nothing, he is not trying to increase our quota so on and so forth. How ignorant these critics are ! Sir, the very comparison of figures will tell them whether there is gradual increase or not in this respect. During the current year we have got already 1,12,280 bundles (Shri Ranendra Mahon Das : What is the ratio of construction works ?) I am grateful to my Friend for reminding me of this matter. It should be considered what construction works were taken up in a course of 6 or 7 years, that is, after Independence and if we compare this with the construction works taken up before that period we will find that at present it will be about three times more. Everybody is trying to develop his own State. Therefore the demand is there. Now, Sir, I hope my Friends will be convinced by the figures I have supplied how this Government is trying to bring more and more cement and C. I. sheets to the State. But I agree with them when they say that it is not enough for our purpose. But at the same time I would request them to remember one thing that these are controlled commodities. A commodity is controlled when the demand cannot be met from the available supply. If everybody can get a commodity according to his requirement then there is no necessity of having any control over that commodity. Now, rice and paddy have been decontrolled, cloth has been decontrolled, sugar has been decontrolled, mustard oil and salt have been decontrolled. Similarly, Sir, a time will come when these commodities will also be decontrolled.

Sir, we were accused that we have not got any foresight. It reminds me of a story. If my Friends, specially the Leader of the Opposition, want us to possess extra foresight like the servant of the story I am just going to tell, then I am sorry for him. The story is this that a servant was given instruction that he should think ahead and he must have foresight to serve his master and he must think of the next work to come. As the master was once feeling unwell, he sent his servant to call a doctor. Though the doctor was expected to come within 15 minutes, he actually came after about an hour and when the doctor was asked by the master the reason for the delay of his arrival, the doctor told the master that he started soon after he was informed about the illness by the servant. When the servant was asked why he went to the doctor so late while he was sent to him long ago, the servant replied : "That is correct, Sir, but I went to purchase a 'Khatia' first." He was then asked why he went to purchase a 'Katia'. Prompt came the reply

"I looked ahead as advised by you. I thought that in case the doctor's medicine failed and could not recover, you would die and then a 'Khatia' will be required to carry the body for burial. So I have purchased a Khatia also" Now, Sir, if that sort of foresight is expected from us by our opposition Friends then we regret we have not got that much fore sight and for that we apologise to the Leader of the Opposition. In this respect we are lagging behind to cultivate such foresight. After hearing my Friend, Shri Ranendra Mohan Das and some other Friends of that side, I am reminded of the pathetic cry of Meher Ali, a character in the immortal story: "ক্ষুধিত পাষণ" written by world poet Rabindranath মেহের আলী চিংকার করিয়া বলিয়া বেড়াইত,

"তফাৎ যাও, তফাৎ যায়।

সব বুটা হয়, সব বুটা হয়।"

This has become the case with my Friends, the Opposition Members and Rabindra Nath's Meher Ali—they also cry—

সব বুটা হয়

সব বুটা হয়

ইয়ে Government বুটা হয়

ইয়ে আজাদি বুটা হয়

ইয়ে দুনিয়া বুটা হয়

কাজানে হাম ভি বুটা হয়

Had the World Poet been alive to-day then after hearing some of our Friends over there I think Kaviguru Rabindranath would have written some more stories in the line Meher Ali's story.

Now, Sir, there was a very good suggestion from the hon. Leader of the Opposition. He suggested that there should be free trade with Pakistan if we want to eliminate the sufferings of our brethern in the Hills, specially in the border areas. Sir, I am at one with his very sensible suggestion. Some other Friends also suggested similar measure. There is no denying the fact that peace and trade are interdependent factors. There can be no peace unless there is constant and free flow of trade between the nations, and more so among the citizens of neighboring countries. Sir, the Leader of the House as well as the Prime Minister of India is quite alert on this

point. Our Prime Minister is trying his level best to maintain peace not only between our country and the neighbouring countries but he is trying to preserve peace in the whole world. Now, Sir, no nation can live in peace and prosperity if at the same time they try to live in isolation. If we want to maintain peace in the world, *i. e.*, if we want to be friendly with each other, then trade is the only source by which we can keep good neighbourly relations. But our powers are limited; we are not the sole authority to handle this matter. We have, however, been pressing this point hard constantly. Our difficulties have been very well appreciated by the Centre and they are doing their best to solve this problem. It is well known to our Friends that only recently, many of the points in dispute with our neighbouring country, Pakistan, have been solved satisfactorily and it is expected that the remaining few problems will also be solved amicably and soon and our friends in the border areas of the Hill districts will regain their former position of prosperity when all the barriers on free trade will be removed or considerably relaxed. Let us sincerely hope so.

Sir, as I have been requested by my colleague, Shri Barua, to cut short, and as I must give chances to my other Friends who have been equally attacked though not butchered like myself.....

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYA: But the Hon'ble Supply Minister is still alive !

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister): Sir, in reply to my Friend's interruption I would like to say that *যদিও নমস্কে রাজ, Truth will prevail.* So I shall remain alive *রাজ যাবেনা*। Sir, I hope in future my Friends will remember that they do not play the part of Meher Ali as depicted in the story of the world poet, and that they will not cry "তুই যাও বুট্টা হায়া etc" everything deceptive, every thing is false. It only requires the real eyes to see and the real ears to hear to find out the truth.

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

Shri OMEO KUMAR DAS (Minister): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have been listening to the discussions during these three days, and I feel it is necessary to clarify some of the remarks made in the House by some Members with regard to the Education budget. Analysing the remarks from the extensive notings that I have taken down, I find that all these remarks may be classified into two categories, *i. e.* (1) grievances with regard to grants-in-aid and (2) criticism with regard to the policy that has been followed and suggestions. My Friend, Shri

Ranendra Mohan Das, I feel, labours under a misunderstanding, when he mentioned about discrimination against Cachar.

Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE (Minister): His remarks are always false.

Shri RANENDRA MOHAN DAS: I am always correct.

Shri OMEO KUMAR DAS (Minister): He has mentioned that the Government has been following a policy of discrimination with regard to giving grants-in-aid and also with regard to awarding scholarships to students coming from the Cachar district. Sir, in the matter of awarding scholarships, the Department has been always governed by some rules. I am aware of the fact that the rule regarding residential qualification with possession of land has gone against certain categories of students. Then these rules were framed before the pre-Partition days. I am in correspondence with the other States of India with a view to see how best these rules can be amended to meet the changed situation. From the reports received from some States, I find that this qualification still holds good. Secondly, he has mentioned that Government have been pursuing a policy of discrimination with regard to 25 per cent. reduction of grants-in-aid. In pursuance of a decision to abolish Class III some 3 years ago, a circular was issued from the Department for reduction of 25 per cent. of grants-in-aid, and Cachar which is under the Assistant Inspector of Schools, accordingly made proportionate deductions in line with some other Inspectors of Schools. But the Inspector of the Lower Assam circle made certain reference to Government and took some time before carrying out the instructions contained in this circular. So, Sir, it will appear that there was no discrimination.

Shri RANENDRA MOHAN DAS: There was no discrimination, but the answer was delayed.

Mr. SPEAKER: Mr. Das, it is not very good to interrupt like this. If you have got to say something, you should have the patience to listen the Minister and ask him when he finishes.

Shri RANENDRA MOHAN DAS: Then I must be given some opportunity to give some personal explanation. If I am given an opportunity, I shall sit quiet.

Shri OMEO KUMAR DAS (Minister): Sir, in pursuance of a decision to abolish Class III, a Circular No.42779-82, dated 28th October, 1952 was issued to all officers vested with financial powers, i. e., the Inspector of Schools, Upper Assam Circle, Inspector of Schools, Lower Assam Circle, Inspectress of Schools and Assistant Inspector of Schools, Cachar, asking them to make a proportionate deduction in grants-in-aid of

all Aided High Schools receiving full grants under the new principles of grants-in-aid.

Subsequently on a reference from Inspector of Schools, Lower Assam Circle, another Circular No.46992, dated 19th November, 1952, addressed to the Inspector of Schools, Lower Assam Circle was issued. Another Circular was issued addressed to the Inspector of Schools with copies of other inspecting officers, saying that the schools which had opened additional sections in Class IV due to the abolition of Class III were each entitled to Rs.40 per month. On a reference from the Inspectress of Schools, another Circular No.20403, dated 9th May, 1953, was issued waiving proportionate deduction in case of all Aided Girls' High Schools in the State, considering their financial difficulties. Therefore, it appears, Sir, that there was a general circular to all the officers concerned and not to any particular district. This clearly shows that there had been no discrimination.

Sir, coming to the other criticism made by my esteemed Friend, Shri Pratap Chandra Sarma, regarding the difficulties of non-Government colleges in the matter of grant-in-aid, I must say that I am in sympathy with those colleges. Mr. Sarma mentioned that there was only one Government college where about 1,500 students were reading, whereas in the non-Government colleges more than 5,000 students read (A voice:—9,000). Yes, Mr. Sarma said 9,000, but from the figures I find that the number is 5,146 out of which 461 are girl students. Anyway, Sir, I am not going to quarrel with him on this. It is a fact, Sir, that there is only one Government college. But I must bring it to the notice of the House that in other States also, there are very few Government colleges. In Bombay, which is a highly advanced State with a much higher revenue than ours and which has got six universities, only 7 colleges are run by Government, where only 6 per cent. of the pupils are provided. The number of non-Government colleges is 45. Therefore, Sir, Government cannot take up the entire responsibility, within their financial resources, of provincialising all the non-Government colleges. But the question of giving further grants is under our consideration. The question of Aided College Teachers' scale of pay is under our consideration. If it is decided in their favour, it will improve the position.

Then, Sir, mention has been made by Mrs. Barthakur about non-existence of primary schools in 17 or 19 tea gardens within her constituency. Yes, Sir, it is a fact that in many tea gardens there are no educational facilities. But I must bring it to the notice of the House that the Plantation Labour Act has entrusted the responsibility for primary education to the

Industry itself and I do not think she also does not desire that the Government should take up this responsibility on its own shoulders. The Plantation Labour Act was passed a few years ago, but the delay in its implementation has been due to the slump which set in subsequent to the passing of this Act. After the tripartite discussions, rules have been framed and the Plantation Labour Act is being implemented in phases.

Sir, mention was made by my Friend, Shri Hem Chandra Chakravarty, about improvement of Sanskrit education. I feel that Sanskrit education should be improved and I am in correspondence with the Vice-Chancellor of the Gauhati University about the steps to be taken for the improvement of Sanskrit education. Assam is a country where Sanskrit learning reached a highly developed stage and the authorities of the Nalbari Sanskrit College have collected a large number of manuscripts. The Department has also issued research scholarships. But, Sir, no purpose will be served by giving more grants to the Tols. The condition of the Tols is very unsatisfactory. Quite a good number of stipends remain unutilised because of the lack of students. The students do not feel encouraged to study in Tols and many of the stipendaries are reading in the colleges taking advantage of the Sanskrit scholarships.

I do not like to take more time of the House. I assure the hon. Members that the grievances, which have been mentioned on the floor of this House, will be looked into and I shall try to help the educational institution within my financial resources.

Thank you, Sir.

Rev. J. J. M. NICHOLS-ROY (Minister): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have only a few points to take up, which were raised by some hon. Members with regard to my Departments.

First of all, regarding the Jail Department, I must thank Mr. Bimala Kanta Bora for speaking something about the desirability of having a juvenile jail. This matter has been taken up by my Department every year since the year 1951, but unfortunately due to stringency of funds the proposal had to be postponed every time. Government feel that the present moment is not financially opportune for setting up a juvenile jail. But I can assure the House that a juvenile jail will come into existence in due course. We are going to include it in the Second Five-Year Plan. Then, Sir, there is another factor in this connection and that is that the hands of Public Works Department are too full with other important works and are not in a position to take up this extra work.

Then, Sir, Mr. Bora has raised the question of revising the pay scale of the jailors, in order to enable them to reach the maximum before they retire. That matter has also been taken up by Government. This pay scale of the jailors was fixed by the Pay Committee in the year 1948. We want to raise the pay scale, but there are certain difficulties, which Government have found, comparing the pay scales of other Departments. So, we are considering the point whether this can be changed or not.

Then, Mr. Bora referred to the laziness of prisoners in jail and the rate of gratuity paid to the convicts. Regarding the laziness of convicts, we must realise that there is a large number of under-trial prisoners who cannot be made to work. We cannot legally compel them to work. Sir, in the year 1954 we had to deal with 15,879 under-trial prisoners. The daily average was 1646.62 but fortunately at the end of the year we had only 1529 under-trial prisoners. These prisoners cannot be made to work, unless they work willingly. Sir, we have also asked the Superintendents of the jails to try to influence them to work. The question of making them work willingly if they be paid certain amount of money, is being considered by Government. Laziness is bound to exist in the jails among under-trial prisoners.

Then, Sir, during the same year the Department had to deal with 10,635 convicts. Only the convicts can be made to work. The daily average of convicts is 2269.44. At the end of the year they were 2401. Sir, our jail population at the end of the year 1954 was 3,930. The convicts are employed in industrial works and some other works inside the jails.

Sir, regarding the gratuity which we are giving to prisoners for their work, in reality we are considering it seriously. The gratuity we are giving is not satisfactory at all.

Sir, the ordinary convict gets 0-2-0 as gratuity, overseer convict gets 0-4-0 and warder convict gets 0-8-0 per month. We are seriously considering how much we can raise this rate of gratuity, but this question does not rest with me alone as the Minister of the Department, but it is a matter for the whole Cabinet to decide, and Finance Department also will have to agree to this.

Sir, another point raised by my Friend, Mr. Bora, is the formation of an Enquiry Committee to enquire into the jails affairs. Sir, this question is going to be placed by me before the Government to consider whether the desirability of appointing the Enquiry Committee for enquiring into the question of jail affairs is justified or not.

Sir, another point is regarding the sending of juvenile prisoners to the Reformatory School at Hazaribagh. We are trying to have our own Reformatory School, but the sending of juvenile prisoners to Hazaribagh Reformatory School is not in the hands of the Jail Department nor in the hands of Government, but they are sent by the Convicting Court to Hazaribagh.

Sir, with regard to the point raised by my Friend, Mr. Chaubey, about the Lakhipur Sub-Registration Office and requesting Government to appoint a Government Sub-Registrar, I want to tell him that the question will be examined whether his suggestion is good from the financial standpoint. Then, Sir, another point has been raised by Raja Ajit Narayan Deb that there should be a temperance propaganda to teach people that the habit of drinking liquor is bad, and to make people know the evil effects of liquor drinking. I am very much inspired that this suggestion has come from the mouth of Raja Ajit Narayan. I only want to say that every citizen is at liberty to start temperance propaganda. I shall be very glad if Raja Ajit himself will start a temperance propaganda. The Congress Organisation as well as other organisations are also very much interested in making temperance propaganda. Mr. Bora knew how in the meeting of the Excise Association at Gauhati of which he was the President, I spoke to the Excise staff that as good citizens they should consider that they have a duty to influence people by talks and association with them against the habit of liquor drinking.

Sir, I am thankful to the hon. Members who have taken interest in my Departments and I hope that we shall be able to do better in future in the improvement of the jails.

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have been listening to the general discussions of the Budget during the past few days and also to the criticisms and charges that have been levelled against the Government.

Sir, as the time at my disposal is limited, it will not be possible for me to reply to all the charges and criticisms made against my Departments, but I shall try to reply to some of the main criticisms only. Sir, the criticism regarding the slow progress of the Public Works Department works as also its unsatisfactory progress is baseless. Considering the difficulties, the Public Works Department is to encounter in execution of the work, the progress is satisfactory. First of all I shall present a picture of communication position and flood protection measures taken up by Government before and after Independence, that is, after 15th August, 1947. To start with, I shall give only the figures and leave to the House to judge the progress. The total mileage of roads before Independence, that is, during the

British regime up to 15th August 1947 was 2,588 miles. Out of this the total length of 804 miles was National Highways and 1,784 miles of States road. Now, Sir, the length of roads taken up after 15th August 1947 was 3,880 miles. Out of this 3,880 miles, 1,286 miles have already been completed and work on 2,594 miles is in progress. Of this, 1,011 miles road was taken up recently during this year. This is the state of affairs. At present in our State we have the total length of 6,468 miles against 2,588 miles before the 15th of August, 1947. If you calculate it in the percentage basis, it will be found that it has been raised to 250 per cent., i.e., it is increased by 150 per cent., during this period. As regards the flood protection measures, prior to 1947 there was no organisation to carry out irrigation, embankment and drainage works in this State. Small indigenous irrigation works in the submontane areas were entirely managed by the villagers themselves. The Embankment and Drainage Branch of the State Public Works Department executed during the period 1940-41 and 1945-49, 18 drainage and flood protective schemes including embankment and river training works at an estimated cost of Rs.12 lakhs. This resulted in the protection or reclamation of 36,000 acres of paddy land.

Under the Five-Year Plan, four programmes of works consisting of as many as 165 minor irrigation, embankment and drainage schemes scattered all the State and estimated to cost Rs.430 lakhs have been sanctioned. Of these, 123 are flood protective schemes with the help of embankments, small earthen dams with sluices and other measures, 27 are small irrigation schemes and 15 are drainage works. Of the 123 flood protective schemes, there are 77 stretches of embankments along different rivers aggregating a total length of about 940 miles of which 232 miles are along the Brahmaputra in different stretches.

The total length of embankments, drainage channels and irrigation channels so far completed and proposed to be completed during 1954-55 are as detailed here :

	Embankment	Drainage channel	Irrigation channel
		Lengths in miles	
Upto 1947	114.63		
After 1947 to 1953-54 ...	282.17	183.19	68.15
During 1954-55 (In progress) ...	525.44	42.00	22.24
Total	807.61	225.19	90.39

Now, Sir, there is another allegation that Public Works Department cannot speed the budgeted grant. That may be true

to some extent. I have explained the difficulties on several times before the House. So, I do not like to repeat it here again. In my opinion considering the difficulties, expenditure incurred cannot be said to be bad or unsatisfactory. Instead of taking much time of the House I shall simply quote the budgeted grant and expenditure during the years from 1946-47 to 1953-54.

					Budgeted amount	Expenditure
1946-47	...	...	...	..	1.79 lakhs	1.55 lakhs
1947-48	...	...	...	...	2.83 „	2.22 „
1948-49	...	...	...	...	5.05 „	2.93 „
1949-50	...	...	...	...	2.94 „	2.82 „
1950-51	...	...	...	...	4.02 „	3.74 „
1951-52	...	...	...	...	4.26 „	3.30 „
1952-53	...	...	...	...	4.87 „	4.50 „
1953-54	...	...	...	...	6.25 „	5.74 „

In 1954-55 the budgeted amount is Rs.1,100 lakhs and we expect to spend about Rs.800 lakhs. So, Sir, if we compare the progress of work in 1951-52 and between 1952-53 the Department spent Rs.1.2 crores above previous year. Of course the above figures are rough. They may not be correct to the annas and pies. Now between the year 1952-53 and 1953-54 the expenditure increased by about Rs.124 lakhs. Between 1953-54 and 1954-55 the expenditure increased by Rs.226 lakhs. But here I should mention one thing that the percentage of cost of establishment on works which was about $\frac{1}{3}$ (33 per cent.) before Independence has now come down to 7 per cent. Sir, from these it will be clear that the progress of work and expenditure incurred have been increasing year after year except in the year 1948-49. The progress of work and tempo have been increasing year after year.

Now as regards Shri Ranendra Mohan Das's statement of the other day, Sir, I do not like to use very strong word, but I must say that he made a very mischievous statement before the House which is intended to create an impression before the people outside that the Government is pursuing a policy of a differential treatment towards the people of the district of Cachar. He referred to grants to Cachar on communication. This is absolutely false. I shall read the relevant portion of his speech which is—"As regards communication grants....."

Shri RANENDRA MOHAN DAS: It is not correct. I did not say 'communication grant'.

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister): It is here in his speech, Sir.

Mr. SPEAKER: Anyway, he has modified it and you should accept it.

Shri RANENDRA MOHAN DAS: It is incorrect, Sir.

Mr. SPEAKER: Mr. Das, I am rather extremely sorry that although I told you to have certain amount of patience, you are not doing that. Anyway, he has accepted it.

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister): He made a mischievous statement that differential treatment is meted out to Cachar and tried to create a wrong impression in the minds of the hon. Members inside the House and in the minds of the general public outside. Mr. Das has alleged that Government are making a differential treatment in Cachar. That is not true, it is rather false. Whatever it may be in the past I do not know about the British regime, and of the past, Governments—I can reply only of this Government. The present Government can reply for criticism of action of this Government.

Shri RANENDRA MOHAN DAS: But only an attempt was made. I only safeguarded. No attempt was made whatsoever in the district of Cachar.

Shri BISHNURAM MEDHI (Chief Minister): I understand there is a proposal which the House has agreed to sit tomorrow at 8-30 A.M. so that the Finance Minister can begin tomorrow and can finish his reply on the Budget discussion.

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister): He intended to drive a wedge between the Plains districts of Assam on one side and Cachar and the hill districts on the other side. I shall show from the records and from his speech that he is not a friend of Cachar, for his self-interest he may be a friend of Karimganj, but not of Silchar.

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA: Silchar *versus* Karimganj.

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister): I can say that he is an enemy of Cachar and not a friend. Sir, I shall give

a general communication position of Cachar. In the district of Cachar there had only 286 miles of Public Works Department roads before Independence. Since Independence we have already constructed and improved 72 miles of new roads and taken up work on further length of 155 miles including those recently taken up under the Expanded Five-Year Plan. Thus the total length of new roads taken up by the Government comes to 227 miles *plus* 7.3 miles of Silchar Municipal Roads and about 3 miles of Karimganj Municipal Roads, *i.e.*, 237 miles additional against 286 miles in existence before Independence. The total cost of construction and improvement of this additional length of roads is roughly Rs.48 lakhs.

Besides construction and improvement of these new lengths of roads, we had also taken up and mostly completed further improvement of 14 existing Public Works Department roads. I shall give below the names of and the cost of these roads.—

1. Black topping two miles of Silchar Trunk Road in Karimganj Subdivision and 2 miles in Silchar.
2. Silchar-Kumbhirgram Road (14.8 miles) under Five-Year Plan.
3. Silchar-Sonai-Bhagabazar Road (18 miles) under Five-Year Plan.
4. Sreecona-Mohanpur Road under Five-Year Plan (10 miles).
5. Lakhipur-Jirighat Road under Expanded Five-Year Plan (10 miles).
6. Algapur-Mohanpur Road under Expanded Five-Year Plan (3.2 miles).
7. Lalabazar-Cathicherra-Manipur Road under Motor Vehicles Tax.
8. Sonai-Matinagar Road under incomplete work programme.
9. Fakirabazar Latu under incomplete work programme.
10. Karimganj-Laxmibazar under incomplete programme.
11. Surfacing important portion of S. T. Road between Karimganj and Badarpur.
12. Improving and surfacing Karimganj-Patharkandi-Churaibari Road. The total cost comes to Rs.71 lakhs including Rs.27.4 lakhs for Barak bridge.

Shri Ranendra Mohan Das complained that no steps have been taken so far for construction of the bridge over river Barak. Sir, the project of construction of a bridge over Barak river was included in the First Five-Year Plan. This along with other projects was approved by the Government in the latter part of 1953 after financial arrangements were settled with the Government of India. Thereafter tentative design was

prepared and the work was administratively approved at a cost of Rs. 20 lakhs originally provided in the Plan. Then tenders were called for and after negotiation with the contractors regarding certain important points which required clarification, a tentative selection was made. The amount of tender being high, a revised estimate was then prepared at a cost of Rs. 27·4 lakhs and revised administrative approval has since been accorded by Government. The contractor is now being informed to take up the work and it is expected that the work will be started as early as possible.

Shri RANENDRA MOHAN DAS: For Barak no expenditure has been incurred.

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister): When the work is started expenditure is incurred.

Sir, he claimed that he had influenced Mr. Mathrani, the Chief Engineer in-charge of Road and Communication Wing of the Central Government and got Rs. 24 lakhs for Cachar. It is not true. It is false. I shall prove it from the proceedings of the Assam Road Communication Board held in December, 1953.

Shri RANENDRA MOHAN DAS: Yes, it is due to me. I can show him my file, Sir.

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister): It is not true. He may beat his own drum for his personal interest.

Shri RANENDRA MOHAN DAS: I never speak a lie, I can swear it.

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister): If he has done anything, he has done some mischief to Silchar. I shall presently explain it. I read from his speech—"I was a member of the Road Communication Board and other members belonging to the Congress opposed to the resolution that was proposed by me that Government of India should be requested for black-topping of these roads. That was vehemently opposed by the members of the Road Communication Board. Naturally this resolution was turned down. Then I took up the matter with the Government of India so that money would be given by the Government of India. Even then our Government could not tolerate the Government of India should allot funds for the improvement of black-topping roads of Cachar District. Then I contacted Mr. Mathrani who deals with the communication of the Eastern Zone. I explained to him about the news of the letter from the Road Communication Board. Ultimately within a month I got 24 lakhs of rupees for black-topping of these roads not because the Government of Assam pay it but because I fought with the Government of India

and the money was sanctioned for black-topping of roads of Cachar District." Now I bring to the notice of the House why this differential treatment is there. Sir, in this connection I shall refer only to the proceedings of the second meeting of the Assam Road Communication Board constituted under Notification No. C. 24/452/112, dated the 9th April, 1952, held on the 21st and 22nd December, 1953, in the Assembly Chamber at Shillong which will clearly prove that it is not so.

Shri RANENDRA MOHAN DAS: That is not the full proceedings. It is only a nutshell of the proceedings.

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister): It is the proceedings of the meeting published in the Gazette and not objected by the member.

Mr. SPEAKER: Mr. Das, you cannot address across the floor. You can address the Chair. And I would request you to have a little patience too. Do not jump in this way.

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister): Now, Sir, I am quoting from the proceeding of the Assam Road Communication Board referred to above. He did not suggest at any time that proceedings were not correctly recorded. Assam Road Communication Board recommended improvement and surfacing the Karimganj-Silchar and Patharkandi-Charaibari Roads. For improvement and surfacing the Karimganj-Silchar Road a sum of Rs.14 lakhs was provided and for Patharkandi-Charaibari Road Rs.5 lakhs. The Committee also recommended improvement and surfacing a portion of the Surma Trunk Road between Karimganj and Silchar. Now, Mr. Ranendra Mohan Das by his own admission, is responsible for the mischief that, instead of surfacing the bad portions of the road between Silchar and Karimganj, he cut it down up to Badarpur-Karimganj only. In other words, he diminished the length of the road by about 19 miles between Silchar and Badarpur. He himself admitted that he has influenced Mathrani. But what did he do there? I am not aware of it. But from his own admission I arrived at this conclusion that he is responsible for the reduction of the length by 19 miles of the road from Silchar portion from the recommendation of the Assam Road Communication Board. Anyway, I shall take up the matter with Shri Mathrani, Secretary, Government of India. That is why I said that he is not a friend of Cachar. My Friend said that by influencing Mathrani he got Rs.24 lakhs, when as a matter of fact, that is not true as will appear from the proceeding, referred to above but

by that influence which he is boasting here he reduced the length of the road by 19 miles. All the projects for which money was sanctioned were recommended by the Assam Road Communication Board. This Board is only a recommending Board. The Government has the option either to accept their recommendations in toto or modify them. Generally the recommendations of the Roads Communication Board are placed before the Development Committee and then before the Cabinet for consideration and modification, if any, and after acceptance, these recommendations are submitted to the Government of India for consideration and approval. In this particular case about this 24 lakhs of rupees which my Friend, Mr. Das, said that he got by influencing Shri Mathrani have been recommended by the Assam Road Communication Board and accepted by the Government and submitted to the Government of India who sanctioned grant for them.

Shri DEBESWAR RAJKHOWA : May I know if the hon. Member can get money direct from the Government of India ?

Mr. SPEAKER : He said that his influence was there. It may be so.

Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA (Minister) : Now, Sir, it is essential to the House that these projects of improvement and surfacing the Karimganj-Patharkandi-Chairabari Road, improvement of Patharkandi-Karimganj section and surfacing important portions of Surma Trunk Road between Karimganj and Silchar were recommended by Assam Road Communication Board. Government accepted the proposals and submitted to the Government of India. But as I have already said, my Friend did the mischief of diminishing the length of the road by omitting that portion between Silchar and Badarpur which is 19 miles, if I am to believe his statement. (*Voices from the Treasury Benches—Shame, shame*).

Sir, the only objection made at the time in the Road Communication Board was that by the then Chief Engineer, Shri G. N. Dutta. He told the Board then that they may not be able to spend all the amount of Rs. 15 lakhs proposed within the planned period and gave his reasons. So, how can he say in the face of this proceedings that Assam Road Communication Board did not recommend the projects and Government did not move the Government of India for funds ? So, Sir, I said the statement made is not true. He made the irresponsible statement to serve his own interest and not for the good of Cachar.

As regards the remarks made by my Friend, Maulana Abdul Jalil, about the Bhanga-Marzatkandi Road, this road was taken up in the last meeting of the Road Communication Board under the First Five-Year Plan. The proposal was to improve the old Local Board road at an estimated cost of Rs. 2,40,000. But, Sir, the work could not be taken up due to delay in deciding the alignment. There were three different alignments proposed by three different groups, one was to take the road to the West of Bhanga Railway Station, another was to take the road along the old Local Board road and the third was to the East of the Railway Station *via* Dararpar. My Friends, Mr. Ramesh Chandra Das Choudhury, Maulavi Mahmud Ali, Mr. Rakesh Chandra Das, a Local Muktear, and some others from Cachar, supported the alignment *via* Daragabazar while my Friend, hon. Maulana Jalil, supported the other alignment West of Bhanga Railway Station and there was a third proposal along the Shaighe Local Board Road which is supported by Shri R. N. Das, M. L. A. and some of my Friends here and others from Cachar. The Executive Engineer concerned was asked to inspect three alignments and submit a report. So he sent a report, but that was not acceptable to my Friend, M. Abdul Jalil. He further alleged that even our Chief Engineer was influenced by some clerks of his office.

I, therefore, called the three M. L. As., Maulana A. Jalil, Shri Das and M. M. Ali, during the last Assembly Session to my room and requested them to come to an amicable decision in the matter, but unfortunately they did not come to an agreement. Then, I suggested to them whether they would agree to an inspection of the different alignments by the Deputy Commissioner in their presence and others and agree to final selection of one of the three alignments. They agreed to my proposal and so the matter was referred to him. The Deputy Commissioner in due course enquired into these three alignments in their presence and other men of that locality who were interested in the different alignments. The Deputy Commissioner then submitted a report suggesting that the old Local Board road should be taken. He pointed out in support of selection of the alignment that most of the land required for the road was already available there. It is well-known that in Cachar it is very difficult to get land. Acquisition and requisition proceedings are generally controlled and that is the reason of delay in taking up any new construction in Cachar. It generally takes a year or two for acquisition of land. The advantages of taking up the old Local Board road were that most of the land required for the purpose was already available. This alignment would at the

same time serve an equal number of villages, whereas the alignment suggested by hon. Maulana Jalil and his Friends would involve technical difficulty in as much as it runs through a *haor* and thus considerable earth work would be required. The alignment suggested by Mr. Rakesh Chandra Das is unnecessarily circuitous with no corresponding advantage. Government therefore accepted the recommendation of the Deputy Commissioner and issued orders that the existing alignment along the Local Board road should be improved.

My Friend, Mr. Ranendra Mohan Das, also sent to me a slip suggesting a reply to the speech of Maulana Abdul Jalil. He wrote like this: "Though it is named Bhanga it does not start from Bhanga Railway Station. The Local Board Road stands one mile away from the railway station and all the local M.L.As support the alignment of the P. W. D. except Maulana Jalil. The decision of the D. C. Cachar about the alignment is right and the majority of the people of the area are satisfied with Government decision."

The other day my Friend, Shri Ghana Kanta Gogoi, depicted a gloomy picture about the protection measures at Dibrugarh. Sir, I have received a telegraphic report yesterday. I shall read it out for the information of the House, so that the hon. Members may draw conclusion from it about its progress so far achieved: "Progress Dibrugarh work to date (.) First stone spur 328 feet second 185 third 154 fourth 167, fifth about to start (.) Stone received Dibrugarh 28 lakhs 60 thousand (.) Available at quarries 12 lakhs (.) Total required for completing all spurs is above 47 lakhs excluding Reserve (.) Present rate of supply half a lakh a day expected to increase to three quarter lakh in three four days time (.) For unloading day and night boulder clearing agency formed (.) Total number of piles driven 186 out of a total of 3000 to be driven (.) Six Pile driving sets in operation including one starting today (.) Four more sets will operate within a week (.) Three Army parties with their own equipment also expected shortly but they will require large boats of 600 maunds upwards (.) Five boats from Saikhowaghat and three from Tezpur not yet arrived (.) Will require four more if these eight arrived (.) Further pile driving labour arranged from Bombay, Calcutta and Digboi (.) About 40 pile driving crew 100 also expected from Punjab (.) Labour on stone spurs and unloading wagons total 1,880 comprising contractors 1420 ITA 270 Departmental, 110 Seva Dal 80 (.) About 100 students work daily for an hour or two (.) Shri Lohars Volunteers expected today (.) Trucks in use 60 (.) Many requisition trucks absconded (.) Total truck requirement 100 (.) Staff inadequate (.)

Will report after discussing with Kanpur Sain who arrives today—Flood Control” This is the progress work in a nutshell. Our Prime Minister, Panditji, has also written a letter to our Chief Minister, he being very anxious about the Dibrugarh protection work. The letter runs as follows: “I am anxious about the Dibrugarh flood protection work. It is obvious that this must be completed before the monsoon. Otherwise it will be of little use. In this matter we might learn something from the popular co-operation in the Kosi Project in Bihar. I think you should be able to get a great many workers from the people to help you in your undertakings. If I can help in any particular matter, I shall try to do so.”

Sir, all attempts are being made to execute the work as quickly as possible before rains and in doing so, top most priority is given to this work. We are withdrawing pile driving machine etc. from works in Kamrup, Darrang, Nowgong and many other divisions, where we have such machineries for such pile driving. Thus, Sir, we are making great attempts to complete the work as quickly and as humanly possible.

As time is short I do not like to take any more time of the House. I have noted the criticisms and the remarks made by others Members in this House and I assure them that I shall take into consideration all the points raised, in the House by other Members.

My Friend, Shri Doloi, mentioned about Sakopara-Mohidubihat road in Majuli and my Friend, Shri Rajkhowa, mentioned about Naharani Chokra Ali. I shall take into consideration about these roads and I shall place them before the next Road Communication Board for their consideration also.

My Friend, Shri Rajkhowa, pointed out about registration of a co-operative society for starting a sugar mill at Golaghat. We have received the application from the party concerned and this is under consideration of the Government.

With these words, Sir, I conclude my reply.

Adjournment

The Assembly was then adjourned till 8-30 A. M. on Tuesday, the 15th March, 1955.

Shillong,
The 16th December, 1955.

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

A. G. P. (L.A.) No.249/55—126—20-12-1955.

Handwritten signature and date:
21/12

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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