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DEBATES OF THE ASSAM LEGISLATIVE  
ASSEMBLY, 1969

BUDGET SESSION

VOLUME I

No. II

The 10th March, 1969

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Proceedings of the Sixth Session of the Assam Legislative  
Assembly assembled after the Fourth General Elections  
under the Sovereign Democratic Republican  
Constitution of India,

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The Assembly met in the Assembly Chamber, Shillong  
at 10 A.M. on Monday, the 10 March, 1969.

PRESENT

Sri Hareswar Goswami, B. A. (Cal.), M. A. (Cantab.)  
Barrister-at-Law, Speaker, in the Chair, ... Ministers,  
Minister of State, ... Deputy Ministers and ... Members.

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QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

STARRED QUESTIONS

(To which oral answers were given)

Re : Principle followed in granting Senior Grade to the  
I. A. S. Officers



Shri Dulal Chandra Barua asked :

\*111. Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state —

(a) The principle followed by the Government in granting Senior Grade to the I. A. S. Officers serving under the Government of Assam ?

(b) Whether is a fact that there are rules laid down by the Government of India in respect of granting senior grade to the I. A. S. Officer ?

(c) If so, what are those ?

(d) Whether it is a fact that the Government of India's circular on this subject has been twisted by the Interested quarters for their own benefits by ignoring the real spirit of the rules framed by the Government of India to this Effect ?

(d) No.

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha (Chief Minister) replied :

111.(a)—The principle of promoting direct recruits with about 4 years service in the senior scale of I. A. S., is being followed subject to the suitability and availability of vacancies within the ambit of Rule 6(a) of the I. A. S. (Recruitment) Rules, 1954.

(b)—Yes.

(c)—Rules 6(a) of the I. A. S. (Recruitment) Rules 1954 reads as follows—

(1) Appointments of direct recruits to posts in the senior time-scale of pay shall be made by the State Government concerned.



(2) A direct recruit in the junior time-scale of pay shall be appointed to a post in the senior time-scale of pay if, having regard to his length of service, experience and performance in the junior time-scale of pay, the State Government is satisfied that he is suitable for appointment to a post in the senior time-scale of pay.

(3) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-rule (2), the State Government may appoint a direct recruit at any time to a post in the senior time-scale of pay as a purely temporary or local arrangement.

There has been further amendment this year in Rule 6(A) for sub-rule (3) of the I.A.S. (Recruitment) Rules, 1954, substituting the following sub-rule namely —

“Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-rule (2). the State Government may —

(a) Postpone the appointment of a direct recruit to a post in the senior time-scale of pay till he passes the prescribed departmental examination or examinations and promote his juniors to such a post,

(b) appoint a direct recruit at any time to a post in the senior time-scale of pay as a purely temporary or local arrangement.”

d) No.



Sri Dulal Chandra Barua—Sir, as has been stated by the Chief Minister that an incumbent has to complete 4 years of service, according to I. A. S. Rules, to get the senior I. A. S. scale, whether it is a fact that in violation of the principle of this rules the officers with only 2 years of service have been given the senior scale ?

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha—Sir, it cannot be given except as a temporary measure. If anything has been done in any case I shall have to find it out.

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya - Does the rule say that on completion of 4 years of service a junior scale I. A. S. Officer is entitled to get the senior scale ?

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha—Yes Sir. According to the rule a direct recruit in the junior time-scale of pay shall be appointed to a post in the senior time-scale of pay if, having regard to his length of service, experience and performance in the junior time-scale of pay, the State Government is satisfied that he is suitable for appointment to a post in the senior time-scale of pay.

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya—Whether the Minister has found out that on completion of 4 years of service an I. A. S. officer is entitled to get the senior scale ?



Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha Sir, this is the principle of promoting the direct recruits, with 4 years of service, in the senior scale of I. A. S. subject to the rule 6(a) which has been further amended this year as follows : Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-rule (2), the State Government may (a) postpone the appointment of a direct recruit to a post in the senior time-scale of pay till he passes the prescribed departmental examination or examinations and promote his juniors to such a post.

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya—The point is that the I. A. S. Rules say that the Government has to decide as to what should be the length of service after which he has to get the senior scale. The rule itself does not say that on completion of 4 years he is entitled to get the senior scale. It is the Government of Assam which have made it so. Why the Government of Assam say that the I. A. S. Rules say that on completion of 4 years of service a junior scale I. A. S. officer is entitled to get the senior scale ?

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha—Sir I did not say “the rule says”. What I have said is the principle of promoting direct recruits with about 4 years of service.

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya So, this promotion to senior scale on the completion of 4 years of service



has been done not by the rules but by the State Government. Rules only give the discretion to the Government to decide at what stage the junior scale officer should be promoted to senior scale. Therefore the Government cannot say that because of rules "we have done so". It is the Government of Assam that has done it.

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha—That is the principle which has been followed.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua—As has been stated by the Chief Minister that there are certain principles which have been followed by the Government in the matter of giving senior scale to these I. A. S. officers and in these principles Departmental examination is one of the criteria. May I know from the Hon'ble Chief Minister whether it is a fact that even those officers, who have not appeared in a single departmental examination, not to speak of passing in them, arranged by the Government of Assam, the senior scale has been given to them?

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha—This has come into effect only this year. I am reading it out. "There has been further amendment this year in rule 6(A) for sub-rule (3) of I. A. S. (Recruitment) Rules, 1954, substituting the following sub-rule namely—  
"Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-rule



(2), the State Government may—(a) postpone the appointment of a direct recruit to a post in the senior time-scale of pay till he passed the prescribed departmental examination or examinations and promote his juniors to such a post'. Sir, this is a new amendment which comes into effect this year.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua—Since when this has been given effect to?

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha—This year.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua—We must know the date.

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha—1968-69.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua If this so, may I know the Chief Minister that even after giving effect to, to this rule, those people who have not, not to speak of completion of for years, and without appearing in a single departmental examination, have been given the senior scale?

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha—I want notice.

Shri M. A. Musawwir Choudhury—May I know when you adopted the principle of giving senior scale to the I. A. S. Officers?

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha—From the beginning.

Shri M. A. Musawwir Choudhury—May I know the date?

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha—I cannot say off hand.



Shri Dulal Chandra Barua—May I know whether at the time of amending the rule Cabinet approval was taken? Is so, when?

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha—Sir, the I. A. S. Rules are formulated by the Government of India. The procedure is that before amending the rules the Government of India circulated the proposed amendments to the State Governments inviting their comments on them and on receipt of the comments from the State Governments, the Government of India finalise the rules.

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya—Can Government say whether there is any other State in India and, if so, what is that State, where an I. A. S. officer gets senior scale on completion of only 4 years' service?

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha—I was notice.

Shri Nakul Chandra Das—May I know from the Hon'ble Chief Minister whether the junior scale I. A. S. officers are only eligible for promotion to the senior scale after putting in 4 years' service or their promotion is a matter of right on completion of 4 years' service?

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha—Now, of course, after the new rules have come into force from this year this stipulation regarding passing the prescribed departmental examinations has been made.



Shri Gauri Sankar Bhattacharyya : Apart from this stipulation, whether he becomes eligible to promotion or he becomes entitled to promotion after 4 years' service ?

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha : He becomes eligible.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : May I know from the Hon'ble Chief whether the rules framed be the Government of Assam .....

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha : The Government of Assam have not framed any rules of its own. These are all I.A.S. Rules.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : By whom have they been amended ?

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha : By the Government of India.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : The Government of India's rules are very clear, but as I have stated the rules have been twisted to give such kind of benefit to those who are not entitled to it. Is it not a fact that even those officers who came here only two or three years ago and are working as Subdivisional officers in some subdivisions have been given the senior scale by twisting the rules ?



Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha : My reply is "No".

Shri Dulal Chndra Barua : Will the Government please examine this ?

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha : The reply has been given after examination. If the hon. member has any particular case or cases in mind it will be convenient for me to examine.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : I may refer to the cases of the Subdivisional officers, Golghat and Barpeta, and the erstwhile Subdiviaional officer of Golaghat. They had been given senior scale though they had not completed even 3 years.

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha ; I will place the facts before the House.

Re : Construction of minor Bridge on the Taxi Ali.

Shri Promod Chandra Gogoi asked :

\*113. Will the Minister-in-charge of Public Works Department ( Roads and Buildings ) be pleased to State—

(a) Whether it is fact that the minor bridge constructed and protection work done by the Public Works Department Roads and Buildings), Sibsagar on the Taxi Ali after the floods in 1968 were defective as reported in the 'Ason Batori', dated 1st January, 1969 ?



(b) Whether it is fact that the timber posts used in the protection work are not in existence today ?

(c) Whether it is a fact that the timber bridge constructed by the Department on Taxi Ali near Chaulkara L. P. School has gone down due to faulty construction ?

(d) Whether the Government propose to order an enquiry in the whole matter with a view to fixing responsibility ?

Shri Altaf Husain Mavumder [Minister of State, Public Works Department (Roads and Buildings)] replied :

113. (a) — No.

(b) — The protective works such as piles driven below the ground, boulder sausage, etc., are existing and functioning satisfactorily.

(c) Timber bridge in question was constructed by O. N. G. C. and not by this Department and subsequently handed over to Public Works Department, middle row of which has settled by 8" but safely carrying loads beyond its capacity.

(d) — Does not arise.

Shri Promode Chandra Gogoi : In reply to (a), the minister has said "No". I have got personal knowledge that the posts are not in existence in that place. May I, therefore, request the Hon'ble Minister to make an enquiry personally into the matter as



I have got personal knowledge, this being within my Constituency ?

Shri Altaf Hussain Mazumdar : I gave the information which was collected. However, we will look into it further.

Shri Promode Chandra Gogoi : May I know whether the O.N.G.C. paid an amount of Rs. 20,000/- for this work to the P.W.D. Sibsagar ?

Shri Altaf Hossain Mazumdar : I do not have this information with me at the moment.

Shri Promobe Chadra Gogoi : May I request the Hon'ble Minister to make an enquiry on his own into the whole matter as I have get personal knowledge about it.

Shri Altaf Hossain Mazumdar : I will try to get all information about it. If I am to enquire personally I will have to go there and the question of touring will come ( laughter ).

Re ; Lakheraj, Nispikheraj and Debottar Land in Sibsagar Subdivision

Shri Durgeswar Saikia asked:

\*114 Will the the Minister-in-charge of Revenue be pleased to state—



(a) Whether there is any Lakheraj, Debottar and Brahmottar land in the Sibsagar Subdivision ?

(b) If so, the acreage of such land (to be shown separately) ?

(c) Whether such lands were acquired by Government and if not, what step Government have taken in this regard ?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury : ( Minister, Revenue )  
replied :

114. (a) Yes, except Brahmottar land.

Acres

(b) 1) Lakheraj .... 401.32

2) Nisfikheraj ... 709.73

3) Debottar .... 84.63

4) Brahmottar ... Nil.

(c) 1) Debottar land 84.62 acres were acquired by Government in 1968.

2) Draft statement for 26.77 acres of Lakheraj land is under preparation and draft statement for 18.51 acres is under the process of finalisation.

3) Proposal for preparing draft statement for 73.71 acres of Nisfikheraj land has been taken up by the Subdivisional Officer concerned.

Shri Durgaswar Saikia : এই মাটি বিলাক লওতে আক কিমান দিন লাগিব ?

Shri Mahendra Mohon choudhry : সেই মাটি বিলাক যিমান



সোনকালে পৰা যায় লোৱা হব। মই আশা কৰো এই বছৰতে লোৱা হব।

Shri Pitsing Korwar : Acquire কৰি মাটি বিলাক অন্য মানুহক দিয়া হৈছেনে কি ?

Shri Mahendra Mohon choudhury : Acquire কৰা মাটি বিলাক আইন মানুহক দিয়া হোৱা নাই। আইন মতে যি বিলাক মানুহে দখল কৰি আছে সেইবিলাককেহে পট্টা দিয়া হব। অৱশ্যে Subject to Ceiling.

Re : Embankment for right bank of Puthimari River

Shri Kamini Mohan Sarma : asked :

\*115. মাননীয় বান-নিয়ন্ত্ৰণ বিভাগৰ মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে অনুগ্ৰহ কৰি জনাব নে—

ক) পুঠিমাৰী নদী সোঁপাৰে থকা মথাউৰিৰ পশ্চিম বালাবাৰীৰ পৰা জোকমাৰী গান্ধীবাৰীলৈ যি তিনি মাইল ঠাই মুকলি কৰি ৰাখিছে এই ঠাইখিনিত এই বছৰত মথাউৰি নিৰ্মাণৰ আঁচনি লোৱা হ'ল নে নাই ?

খ) চৰকাৰৰ এই কথা অবিদিত নে যদি এখন নৈৰ তলৰ ফালে মথাউৰি সঁজা হয় আৰু মাজতে ওপৰৰ ফালে খোলা ৰাখে, সেই ফালে পানী সোমাই মথাউৰি সঁজি বন্ধা কৰিব যোৱা অঞ্চলসমূহ বানপানীয়ে সময়ত বিধবস্থ কৰে ?

গ) পশ্চিম বালাবাৰী, জোকমাৰী আৰু গান্ধীবাৰীৰ এই ৩ মাইল জোৰা ফাকেৰে কেইখন মৌজাৰ উৎকৃষ্ট ধানখেতি হোৱা ঠাইসমূহ বিধবস্থ কৰে আৰু কিমান একৰ শস্যহানি কৰে, চৰকাৰে জনাব নে ?

ঘ) এই জাতীয় আয়ৰ প্ৰতি লক্ষ্য কৰি চৰকাৰে এই ফাকৰখা ঠাইখিনিত তৎকালীন ব্যৱস্থা লৈ এই বছৰতে মথাউৰি সঁজাৰ ব্যৱস্থা ল'ব নে ?



ঙ) যদি নলয় কিয় নলয়?

চ) যদি লয়, কেতিয়া লব?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury : (Minister, Flood Control, etc.) replied :

115. ক) গান্ধীবাৰীৰ পৰা খাটপাৰালৈ পুঠীমাৰী নদীৰ সোঁপাৰে খালি হৈ থকা ঠাইডোখৰত মথাউৰি বন্ধাৰ বাবে আঁচনি প্রস্তুত কৰা হৈছে। সম্পূৰ্ণ প্রস্তুত নোহোৱাৰ কাৰণে আৰু আৰ্থিক অনুবিধাৰ কাৰণে আঁচনিটো এই বছৰত লোৱা হোৱা নাই।

খ) হয়।

গ) বানপানী প্রবল হলে ঢেফলী আৰু কাউৰবাহা মৌজাৰ দ ঠাইবিলাকত প্রায় দুই হেজাৰ একৰ মাটিৰ শসাহানি হয়।

ঘ), (ঙ) প্রশ্ন নুঠে।

চ) সম্পূৰ্ণ প্রস্তুত হোৱাৰ পিছত আৰু অসম বান নিয়ন্ত্ৰণ বোৰ্ডৰ লাগতিয়াল অনুমোদন পোৱাৰ পিছত আঁচনিটো লোৱা হব।

Shri Kamini Mohan Sarmah : মাননীয় উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, কিমান বছৰ ধৰি এই ধৰণে খুলি ৰখা হৈছে, মন্ত্ৰীমহোদয়ে জনাবনে?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury : যিমান বছৰ ধৰি এইটো কাম হাতত লোৱা হৈছে সেইটো মই কব নোৱাৰো। কিন্তু, এই বছৰতে আমি এই খোলা ঠাই খিনি বান্ধ দি পূৰ ই দিবৰ কাৰণে চেষ্টা চলাইছো। আৰু সেই বিষয়ে প্রয়োজনীয় তথ্যপাতি আৰু প্রয়োজনীয় আঁচনি কৰিবৰ কাৰণে নিৰ্দেশ দিয়া হৈছে।

Shri Kamini Mohan Sharmah : এই আঁচনি প্রস্তুত কৰোতে কিমান বছৰ লাগিব। অহা বছৰত প্রস্তুত হবনে?

Mahendar Mohan Choudhury : সেইটো মই উত্তৰতে কৈছো যে সম্পূৰ্ণ হোৱাৰ পিছত অসম বাননিয়ন্ত্ৰণ বোৰ্ডৰ অনুমোদন ক্ৰমে



হাতত লোৱা হব। আশা কৰা হৈছে অহা বছৰতে কাম কৰিব  
পৰা হব।

Re : Construction of Bridge over Gumi Cutting

Shri A. N. Akarm Hussain : asked

\*116. Will the Minister-in-charge of P.W.D. be pleased to state—

a) Whether Government has received Public demand for the construction of a Bridge over Gumi cutting on the Chhaygaon Gumi Road in Chhaygaon Circle, Kamrup District ?

b) Whether Government has taken any decision about construction of the aforesaid bridge ?

c) If not, whether Government propose to take up the work during the next year ?

d) Whether Government is aware of the fact that the people of the Pub-Samaria Mouza in Chhaygaon Circle of Kamrup District are suffering on account of very bad communication ?

e) Whether Government propose to consider the question of converting the E. and D. Bund namely Gomi-Kalatoli bundh and the Simna-Gomi bundh into Road-Cum-Bundh to avert communication difficulties ?

Shri Altaf Hussain Mazumder : ( Minister of State, P. W.D.R. and B. ) replied :

116. a) Yes.



(b) The bridge has been selected tentatively for construction during the Fourth Five-Year Plan.

(c) Does not arise in view of (b) above.

(d) Yes.

(e) There is no such proposal at present.

Re : Visit of Minister of State to the Dhansiri Bridge

Shri Narendra Nath Sarma : asked :

\*117. Will the Minister-in-charge of P.W.D. ( R. and B. ) be pleased to state—

(a) Whether it is a fact that the Minister of State, P.W.D. visited Golaghat recently specially the Dhanasiri bridge at Golaghat-Dimapur Road with the local M.L.A.s of Golaghat ?

(b) Whether it is also a fact that the bridge is in a dilapidated condition and calls for early construction ?

(c) Whether the District Congress Committee and Golaghat Nagarik Sangha represented to Government for early reconstruction of the bridge ?

(d) What steps have been taken by the department to construct the bridge in this year ?

Shri Altaf Hossain Mazumder : ( Minister of State, P.W.D. ( R. and B. ) ] replied :

117. (a) Yes.



(b) The existing bridge is weak and cannot cater to the present-day heavy traffic.

(c) Yes, to the Minister of State, P.W.D. ( P. and B. )

(d) A survey estimate for collection of details has been already sanctioned. It is expected that after completion of necessary formalities the work of this bridge can be taken up during the working season of 1969-70, provided funds become available.

Shri Naren Sarma : May I know when the survey estimate was sanctioned ?

Shri Altaf Hussain Mazumdar : I have not got the exact date, but it has been recently.

Shri Dulal Chand a Barua : Whether this project has been included in the 4th Five Year Plan ?

Shri Narendra Nath Sarma : Whether it is a fact that this bridge is very important from the defence as well as inter-district communication ?

Shri Altaf Hossain Mazumdar (Minister of State) :  
It is important and necessary and that is why it has been taken up.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : As this bridge is constantly used for defence purposes by the Military, whe-



ther this Government thinks it fit to move the Defence Ministry to give sufficient funds for strengthening the bridge or for re-construction of the bridge ?

Shri Altaf Hossain Mazumdar (Minister of State) :

When the suggestion has been given by the Hon'ble Member, it will be looked into.

Re : Assam Purchase Tax Bill

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : asked :

\*118. Will the Minister-in-charge of Finance be pleased to state--

- (a) Whether it is a fact that a bill viz. Assam Purchase Tax Bill has been passed by the Assembly in the year 1967 for imposing taxes on raw hides, skins and raw jute, etc ?
- (b) Whether it is also a fact that the same Bill was amended to meet the objections raised by the Government of India in implementing the same during the last Budget Session of the Assembly ?
- (c) Whether the Government of India in implementing the same during the last Budget Session of the Assembly ?
- (d) Whether the Government of India has approved the amendments to the Assam Purchase Tax Act, 1967 if so, when ?



(e) If not, why not ?

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi : ( Minister, Finance )  
replied :

118. (a) Yes,

(b) Yes.

(c) Yes. Prior to assent of the President of India was accorded on 24th February, 1968.

(d) The Bill has been brought into force with effect from 29th May 1969.

(e) Does not arise.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : It has been stated that the bill has been given effect to. May I know whether any collection has been made, and, if so, what is the amount collected so far ?

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi : The figure will be available by the end of this financial year.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : Whether it is a fact, though the bill has been given effect to, in practice no collection has so far been made ?

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi : I have already stated that the figure of collection will be available only by the end of the financial year.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : Sir, considering the present



financial crisis this House was pleased to pass the bill so that some amount may accrue to the State exchequer. In view of it I want a categorical answer from the Minister regarding the amount collected.

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi : The bill was implemented on 24th February, 1968, and, therefore, the collection would have started thereafter. What amount has actually been collected so far, I have not the figure with me now.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : Whether it is a fact that though this bill has been implemented long before but due to and on representation from them pressure from certain capitalists/the Finance Department did not like to pave the way for collection of the tax ?

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi : There has been no representation from the capitalists in this matter.

Shri Moinul Haque Choudhury : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in view of the recession in the price of jute and consequently the reduction in the area of jute cultivation about which there is an admission in the speech of the Finance Minister, will the Assam Government still insist on taxing raw jute, or they are re-considering the matter ?



Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi : The tax has been very much reduced as per intervention of the Govt. of India. The House will remember we levied five rupees ; the Govt. of India intervened suggesting 3% levy. So we ultimately reduced the tax to 3%. It has been stated that if there is export then draw-back on duty will be allowed. This facility has also been given.

Shri Moinul Haque Choudhury : Sir, my question is that even before realisation of this tax jute of Assam is facing competition for which the growers are not getting remunerative price the result being that jute growing lands are being converted into paddy lands. In view of this situation is there any justification for the 3% tax because it will be killing the goose itself in the hope of getting the golden eggs ?

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi : It is not because of the tax, People divert to paddy not because they wanted to give up jute because jute was less remunerative, and because paddy has been too remunerative. usual phenomenon. If next year the jute price rises there will be large areas under jute crop.

Shri Moinul Haque Choudhury : The Finance Minister is merely supporting me. He agreed that there



is a recession in the price. In view of this tax, if the whole of Assam completely goes out of the jute map of India will this tax be not futile and cause great damage to agriculture ?

Shri Kamakya Prasad Tripathi : I do not agree that the prospect is so bleak. We had long discussion with the Govt. of India, and the Govt. of India advised us to levy a duty of only 3%. This 3% is very nominal and we agreed, that we shall give the draw-back on the export. I think it would not drive out jute cultivation.

Re : Female Labour Welfare Training Centre, Mezenga

Shri Durgewar Saikia : asked :

\*120. Will the Minister-in-charge of Labour be pleased to state—

- (a) Whether there is a Female Labour Welfare Training Centre at Mezenga for the State of Assam ?
- (b) The total accommodation ?
- (c) The quota of trainees allotted to different Tea Associations ?
- d) The total number of inmates during 1967 and 1968 (figures to be shown term-wise) ?
- e) The present principle of recruitment ?

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi : ( Minister, Labour )  
replied :



120. (a) Yes. Run by the Assam Tea Employees Welfare Board.

(b) 30 ( thirty ) seats.

(c) (1) Assam Franch Indian Tea Association. 16

(2) Surma Valley Branch Indian Tea Association 3

(3) Bharatiya Chah Parishad. 3

(4) Tea Association of India, Cachar. 2

(5) Tea Association of India, Jorhat. 2

(6) Assam Tea Planter's Association. 4

Total 30

d) Session 1st March, 1967 to 31st July 1967. 19

Session 1st September, 1967 to 31st January, 1968 9

Session 1st March, 1958 to 31st July, 1968 15

Session 1st September, 1968 to 31st January, 1969. 21

(e) Female workers with simple knowledge of reading and writing, of ages between 16 and 35 years to be nominated by the tea garden employers with particular stress on workers engaged as creche attendants for proper training.

If the tea estates do not send sufficient workers to fill in all the 30 seats, female dependants of workers and ex-workers may be given the opportunity for training in order to make them employable.



Shri Durgeswar Saikia—অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, এই cenre বিলাক পৰিচালনাৰ বাবে চৰকাৰে কি plan লৈছে এই বিষয়ে চৰকাৰে কিবা চিন্তা কৰে নে?

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi—নিশ্চয় এই বিষয়ে চিন্তা কৰে। বোৰ্ডৰ মিটিঙত এই বিলাকৰ বিষয় আলোচনা কৰা হয় আৰু যথেষ্ট সংখ্যক ছাত্ৰী পঠিওৱাৰ ব্যৱস্থাও কৰে।

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua—চাৰ, যিবিলাক মানুহে Training লবলৈ যায় সেই মানুহখিনিৰ কিবা ব্যৱস্থা Welfare Board এ কিবা কৰিছে নে?

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi—এনে ব্যৱস্থাৰ কথা মই আগতে কলো এই Tripartite Board এ লিখা পঢ়া কৰা ছাত্ৰী আনে আৰু সাধাৰণতে Directly দিয়ে।

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua—এই Board ৰ খৰছটো অদম চৰকাৰে বহন কৰে নে কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰে বহন কৰে।

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi—এইটে কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰে বহন নকৰে।

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua—Welfare Board ৰ fund কৰ পৰা যায়?

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi—Bonas আৰু wayes বিলাক মালিক বিলাকৰ হাতত জমা থাকে আৰু তাৰেই Poard ৰ খৰচ চলোৱা হয়।

Shri Durgeswar Saikia—যিবিলাক নাচ পাচ কৰি আহিল তেওঁলোকৰ কোনোবাই কোনো ঠাইত কোনো কাম পাইছেনে?



চৰকাৰৰ এই বিষয়ে আমাৰ কোনো Information নাই।

Shri Dulal Chandra Baruah : Information নাই বুলিলে নহব। কাৰণ Welfare Board ৰ টকাখিনি চৰকাৰৰ হাতৰ পৰাই যাব। গতিকে Training দিয়াৰ পাচত ল'ৰা-ছোৱালী বিলাকৰ কৰ্ম সংস্থানৰ ব্যৱস্থাত চৰকাৰৰ কিবা দায়িত্ব নাই নেকি ?

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi : বডৰ টকা আমাৰ হাতলৈ নাহে welfare Board ৰ হাতত থাকে। গতিকে তেওঁলোকৰ ওপৰত আমাৰ কৰ্ত্ত্ব নাই। তেওঁবিলাকে যদি আমাৰ সহায় বিচাৰি আহে তেনেহলে আমি সহায় কৰিব পাৰে। কিন্তু যি বিলাক ছোৱালী পাচ কৰি ওলাই আছে সেইবিলাকক যিসকল মালিকে তেওঁলোকক Training ৰ কাৰণে পঠিয়াই তেওঁলোকে Absorve কৰি লব বুলি কৰি লোৱা হৈছে।

Shri Durgeshwar Saikia : মহোদয়, এইটো কথা সঁচা নেকি যে যি বিলাক প্ৰশিক্ষাৰ্থীক প্ৰশিক্ষণৰ কাৰণে পঠোৱা হয় আৰু তেওঁলোকৰ খৰচৰ কাৰণে পঠোৱা হয় আৰু তেওঁলোকৰ খৰচৰ কাৰণে যি টকা দিয়া হয় আজি কালি সেই টকা কিন্তু কমকৈ দিয়ে। এই কথা সঁচানে ?

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi : মাননীয়, সদস্য নিজেই Board ৰ Chairman। গতিকে মই ভাবো এই বিষয়ে তেখেতেই মোতকৈ ভালকৈ জানে। গতিকে যদি কোনো কথা Board ৰ পৰা আহে তেনেহলে তদন্ত কৰি চাব পাৰে।

Shrimati Lily Sengupta : মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে জানেনে এই welfare centre ত প্ৰশিক্ষণ প্ৰাপ্ত ছোৱালীক কিছু চাকৰিত নিয়োগ কৰা হৈছে কিন্তু কেইজ বিলাকত প্ৰয়োজনীয় সা-সঁজুলী নথকাত শিক্ষাৰ প্ৰকৃত সদ-ব্যৱহাৰ কৰিব পৰা নাই।



Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi : এইবিলাক welfare Board এ দিয়াৰ প্ৰয়োজন নাই। তথাপি মাননীয় সদস্য যদি জনায় কোন চাহ বাগানৰ মালিকে Planter Association এ দিয়া নাই তেতিয়াহলে আমি ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব পাৰিম।

Shri Lakhyadhar Choudhury : উপাধক্ষ মহোদয়, আগৰ প্ৰশ্নৰ উত্তৰত বহুৱা মন্ত্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়াই কৈছে যে খ্ৰীশইকীয়া ডাঙৰীয়াই তেখেততকৈ বেচি জনাৰ কাৰণে তেখেতক আমনি কৰিবলৈ মানা কৰি তেখেতৰ পৰা উত্তৰ পালো সেইবোৰ তেখেতে নজনাকৈয়ে আমাক কৈছে নেকি? (হাঁহি)

( No reply )

Shri Kabir Chandra Royprodhani : welfare Training ত Tribel বা অন্য কোনো পিচপৰা জাতিৰ বিধৱা তিৰোতাৰ Nurse ৰ প্ৰশিক্ষণৰ ব্যৱস্থা আছে নেকি?

Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripalhi : চাহ বাগিচাত কাম কৰা লৰা-বিলাককহে দিয়া হৈছে।

Re : Small Irrigation Project at Golaghat

Shri Narendra Nath Sarma : asked :

\*121. Will the Minister-in-charge of Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) Whether it is a fact that there is a small stream 'Luadanang' by name of six miles in length at Missamora Mauza under Golaghat North Development Block of Golaghat? Whether it is also a fact that this stream can serve as a basis for



good Irrigation Project for a very large area covering a large number of families ?

(b) Whether it is a fact that the Golaghat North Development Block, Dergaon submitted already an Irrigation Scheme to the Department concerned for sanction ? and if so, what happened to this scheme ?

(c) Whether it is a fact the local Cultivators of the area concerned are badly suffering for want of water during cultivation period ?

(d) Whether Government propose to consider and sanction this scheme for early implementation during the current year ?

Shri Lakshmi Prasad Goswami : ( Minister Agriculture )  
replied :

121. (a) Yes.

(b) Yes. The local Irrigation Wing of the Agriculture Department has been asked to investigate the proposed scheme, and to draw up a project report if found feasible.

(c) Yes.

(d) The scheme can be considered only after receipt of the project report.

Shri Narendra Nath Sarma : Sir, when the proposal was received by the Department ?



Shri Lakshmi Prasad Goswami : The Anchalic Panchayat authorities moved the Agricultural Production Commissioner for taking up the scheme o 28.1.69 (then in Assamese).

Shri Narendra Nath Sarma : When the project report will be be completed ?

Shri Lakshmi Prasad Goswami : That exactly I cannot reply.

Re : Imparting Training to the members of Co-operative Societies

Shri Narenara Nath Sarma : asked :

\*124. Will the Minister-in-charge of Co-operatin be pleased to state —

(a) Whether it is a fact that the Government bears the responsibility of imparting training and education to the members and office-bearers of the Co-operative Societies ?

(c) Whether the Government has placed the Co-operative training institute under the Assam State Co-operative Union and if so, whether the Government has given all the facilities to the State Union to run the institute ?

(d) Whether the Government has followed the instructions of the Central Goevrnment laid down



in circular No. 1/7/63-CT, dated 7th October, 1963, of the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operatin, etc. And Central Government letter No. 2/103/61-CT, dated 20th March, 1962 ?  
(e) Whether Government will please lay copies of the said circular on the Library Table ?

Shri Lakshmi Prasad Goswami : ( Minister, Co-operation )  
replied :

124. (a) The responsbility of training and education of the members and office-bearers has been given to the State Co-operative Union.

(c) Yes, The Assam Co-operative Training Institute is being managed by the Assam State Co-operative Union, and all faciltics are being given to the Union to run it.

(d) Yes.

(e) Both the circular and letter mentioned in Question (d) are laid on the Table of the House.

Shri Narendra Nath Sarma ; Whether it is a fact that the Department is always delaying to release the amount ?

Shri Laksmi Prasad Goswami : I have no information.  
I will look into the matter,

Sri Narendra Nath Sarma : Whether it is fact that the amount for this year has not yet been released ?



Shri Lakshmi Prasad Goswami : I have no information about it.

Re : Allocation of Fund in Fourth Five-Year Plan

Shri Narendra Nath Sarma : asked :

\*125. Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) The total allocation of funds for the Fourth Five-Year Plan period of the State ?

(b) Whether the allocations are made separately for Plains and Hills Districts ?

(c) The allocations for Hills District and Plain District ( figures to be shown district-wise ) ?

(d) The Department-wise allocations of funds ?

(e) The date on which the implementation of the Plan schemes will commence ?

(f) The total amount which the State Government will share ?

(g) From which source the Government proposes to contribute the share ?

(h) Whether Government propose to commence

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha : ( Chief Minister ) replied :

125. (a) Rupees 225-53 crores.

the work of the Plan schemes in time ?

(b) & (c) The aforesaid allocation includes an amount of Rs 69 crores for the Hill Districts. The allocations for various autonomous distticts for the next year has been done and a statement is



placed on the table. The district-wise allocations for the Plains Areas has not been done.

(d) A Statement is placed on the Table of the House.

(e) 1st April, 19 9.

(f) Rupees 5.5 crores.

(g) By loans from the Life Insurance Corporation for Electricity Board and Housing Schemes.

(h) Yes.

Shri Kandarpa Narayan Banikya : May I know from the Chief Minister whether the allocation of fund will be made on population basis ?

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha : Allocation of fund by whom ?

Shri Kandarpa Narayan Banikya : By Government. You are going to distribute the funds to different districts. May I know whether the allocation will be made on population basis ?

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha : The distribution will be made on the basis of comparative needs for developement.

Shri Kandarpa Narayan Banikya : May I know why in the Third Five-year Plan the district of Goalpara got less than what it needed ?



Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha : Everywhere the need was much more than what we had given, and the same had happened in Goalpara also.

Shri Narendra Nath Sarma : When the district-wise allocation will be made and on what basis ?

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha : Funds are divided into various projects like roads etc., and district and subdivision-wise allocation is made. But it may undergo some changes after the figures are fully finalised. As I have said, on the figures I have given here, the final seal will be given by Parliament, that means when the Parliament will approve the Fourth Five-Year Plan. In the meantime on the basis of the figures made available to us I am replying to the questions.

Shri Debeswar Sarma : Will Government cyclostyle it and circulate the cyclostyled copies to the Members? I mean not now but later on.

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha : Actually there are cyclostyled books on the Fourth Five-Year Plan. But I think if the members want, we can cyclostyle it and circulate the copies to the Members.

Re : Maintenance of Warrant of Precedence

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : asked :



\*127. Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

a) Whether the Government is maintaining any Warrant of precedence in respect of Ministers, State Ministers, Deputy Ministers, M.Ps and M.L.As ?

b) If so, the principle followed in fixing the precedence ?

c) Whether it is a fact that due to lack of clear instructions about such order of precedence to the State and District level Officers about such personalities the M.Ps and M.L.As are constantly facing various difficulties in various level in discharging their public duties ?

d) If so, what steps Government propose to take to remove these difficulties ?

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha : ( Chief Minister ) replied :

127. a) Yes.

b) In fixing the order of precedence the State Government was guided by the Warrant of precedence adopted by a few other State Governments and the Warrant of precedence of the Central Government.

c) The Warrant of precedence adopted by the State Government was duly published in the Assam Gazette with Notification No. GAG. 140/61/121, dated 19th April, 1964 ( a copy placed on the Table of the House ) and it was circulated



to all officers and offices under the State Government as well as to all those mentioned in the order of precedence. The Deputy Commissioners and Subdivisional officers were specifically instructed to follow this Warrant of precedence in providing accommodation in the Circuit Houses.

d) Does not arise.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : Sir, apart from accommodation in the Circuit House whether in any other matter also the order of precedence is being maintained for the people representative ?

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha : Actually it should be maintained in all official functions.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : Whether Government is aware of the fact that generally the public representatives are to keep in touch with the Deputy Commissioners in various matters. But so far our experience goes, even just to see the Deputy Commissioner, members of the Legislative Assembly as well as Members of Parliament are to wait outside for hours together just to see the beautiful rather handsome face of the Deputy Commissioners. If so, whether the Deputy Commissioners and Sub-Divisional Officers are above the M. Ps and M.L. As in the order of precedence ?

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha : I have not been able to



follow the question.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : My question is in the district level all these M.Ps and M.L.As are to keep in touch with the Deputy Commissioners and Sub-Divisional Officers very frequently for matters of public importance. Even when they are to approach the Deputy Commissioners or Sub-Divisional Officers for public matters they have to wait outside for hours together just to see the handsome faces of the Deputy Commissioners and Sub-divisional officers. So, in the order of precedence who is superior whether the Deputy Commissioner and the Sub-Divisional Officer or the M.L.As and M.Ps ?

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha : Sir, in the matter of interview, certainly the public representatives, Members of the Parliament, Members of legislature as well as other public representatives should get the precedence.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : Apart from the M. Ps and M.L.As, whether any order of precedence is maintained in respect of Chairmen of Legislature Committees like the Public Accounts Committee and the Estimates Committee ?

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha : Sir, this is the list which I have placed on the Table.



Shri Promode Chandra Gogoi : May I know from the Chief Minister whether the Order of Precedence as has been announced by the Chief Minister is followed in the Assam House, Delhi?

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha : Yes Sir.

Shri Promode Chandra Gogoi : Is it a fact that the position of the M.L.As in the Assam House, Delhi, is put last in the list?

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha : I will find that out. I do not have the information now.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : Is Government aware of the fact that recently the Assurance Committee went to Delhi and Calcutta and though the Assam House, Calcutta and Assam House Delhi have been intimated earlier by the Assembly Secretariat to reserve accommodation for the members of the Committee including the Chairman, they did not get any accommodation in both the Assam Houses. On the other hand the rooms were occupied by the Secretaries and Deputy Secretaries of the State Government and by some other businessman?

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha : I will enquire about this matter.



M. Moinul Haque Choudhury : May I tell the Chief Minister that in the Assam House, Calcutta, businessmen from different places and some vagabonds get preference occasionally ?

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha : Sir, in order to earn revenue whenever there is accommodation in the Assam House, Calcutta or Delhi, there is the instruction to give it to private persons also.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : Does the Chief Minister know that all types of blackmarketeers are to be found staying there ?

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha : Sir, this is a general way of saying things. It may so happen that somebody might call those people blackmarketeers and hoarders.

Rani Majula Devi : Sir, whether Government is aware of the fact that some of the businessmen are allowed to stay in the Assam House, Calcutta, for months together, whereas when the Assurance Committee were invited by the Parliamentary Committee to go to Delhi, they are not allowed to stay at the Assam House in Delhi. On the other hand, one the other hand, one doctor was given accommodation that day night before us. I want to know what right we enjoy in getting accommodation in the Assam House or whether



this Assam House is reserved only for the Ministers ?

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha : Assam House is not meant for the Ministers only. With regard to this particular matter, I will enquire and make a statement in the House.

Shri Debeswar Sarma : Will Government be pleased to issue necessary instructions that people who are not known for their sobriety—when they take a little pick-me-up, should not be accommodated in Assam House, Calcutta.

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha : Noted.

M. Moinul Haque Choudhury : My question was something different. What I was saying was that according to the order of precedence, if one's precedence is No. 5 and somebody is having his precedence as No. 10 and he is occupying a room in the Assam House, as soon as the information is received that the man having higher order of preference wants accommodation the man having a lower order of precedence must be asked to vacate the room. That is the procedure to be followed. Some people might be staying when there were vacancies. But when requisition for accommodation was made why these people were not asked to vacate the rooms in the Assam House to



accomodate the MLAs. Why preference was given to these people and not to the M.L. As and Member of Parliament ?

Shri Bimala Prasad Chaliha : I will enquire into the matter and if it found that there is wrong, I will try to correct.

Re : Supply of Timber to Plywood factories in Assam.

Shri Debeswar Sarma : asked :-

\*128. Will the Minister-in-charge of Forests be pleased to state—

a) What are the total resources of timber available for supply to Plywood Factories in Assam as on 1st November, 1965, 1966, 1967 and 1968 ?

b) What is the total quantity of timber in cft. Sade available to the Plywood Factories out of the stock of Assam ( in Forest Department ) showing different Mills separately ?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury : ( Minister, Forests ) replied :

128. a)

1-11-1965—23, 29, 970 cft.

1-11-1966—22, 87, 432 cft.

1-11-1967—21, 88, 915 cft.

1-11-1968—20, 34, 645 cft.

b) A statement showing the details is placed on the Table of the House.



Shri Debeswar Sarmah : Sir, the statement is a little bewildering. From the statement it appears that in the Sibsagar Division, M/s Woodcraft, Assam, Mariani which is subsidiary to M/s Birla is given monopoly out of the total of 23,29,970 cft on 1.11.65 22,87,432 Cft on 1.11.66, 21,89,15 Cft on 1.11.67 and and 20,34,645 Cft. and also from the Digboi Division 34 thousand and odd. It appears from the statement that they are the persons who got the biggest supply by and large. Sir, is it a fact that the Commercial Plywood took almost the entire product to Calcutta ?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury : Sir, that information is not with me at present. Moreover, that question does not relate to the Forest Department. It relates to Tax Department.

Shri Debeswar Sarmah : Sir, when I put a question, it has a purpose. When the honourable Minister in charge of forests deals with the subject of forests and forest products, it will be appreciated if he would kindly say what to the product of this wood craft Factory. My information is that M/s Birla has got a Depot at Calcutta and the Woodcraft's product is sent to that Depot. Sir, I want to know from the honourable Minister where these products go ? and will the Minister be pleased to cause an enquiry about the whole situation ?



Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury : Yes, it will be enquired.

Shri Debeswar Sarmah : Sir, may I know from the honourable Minister what are the other Birla subsidiaries in Lakhimpur District ?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury : I have placed a statement on the Table of the House showing full details.

Shri Debeswar Sarmah : May I know from the honourable Minister whether Assam Woodcraft product, Jeypore is also a Birla subsidiary ?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury : It is very difficult to give the reply without making proper enquiry. I shall find it out and give the information to the honourable member in due course.

Shri Debeswar Sarmah : I am grateful to the honourable Minister since he has assured me that he will cause an enquiry. Sir, may I know from the honourable Minister whether an enquiry will be instituted to ascertain what is the quantity taken from the unclassed State Forest and what is the quantity of so-called Naga-felled trees ?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury : I shall have to get



the information from the office and all these things will be placed on the Table of the house.

Shri Debeswar Sarmah : Sir, my presumption is that there is fictitious policy to get so-called Naga-felled trees. Sir, is it a fact that they used to get so-called Naga felled trees through back-door policy ?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury : There have been some complaints made by the Commissioner of Taxes that some sort of pilferage is going on. There may be some reasons behind it also. But that may be in the Border areas. It cannot be in all cases. For disposal of these trees permits are issued.

Shri Debeswar Sarmah : Sir, it is true that some wicked people may loot some trees in the gap of permits. Sir, will the Govt. be pleased to cause an enquiry as to who really fell these trees and where these felled trees have gone ?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury : Sir, as the honourable member knows, it is very difficult to find out this sort of things. If the honourable member can cite some example, then that can be enquired into.

Shri Debeswar Sarmah : Sir, will the Government enquire and give the exact position of supply of trees to the Woodcraft and two other subsidiaries of



Birla due to which other Ply Wood Factories were virtually squized out ?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury : Sir, generally supply is given according to quota system, and the quota is given according to the capacity of the factories. Sixty percent is given from the government quota and forty percent is oboained from open market. If there is any "benami" transactions between some permit holders and Birla subsidia-ries that cannot be prevanted easily.

Shri Debewar Sarmah : Sir, in supplying or allotting trees, whether there were some conditions that Brila subsidiaries will get priority over easier established factories ?

Shri Maherdra Mohan Choudhury, : Sir, when Birla came here for Ply Wood factory, there were very plywood factories in Assam. The licence was first given to them in 1 54 and the lease will continue till April, 1976. Sir, to allot quota to different Plywood industries, there is a Committee and that Committee decides allocation according to the capacity of different industries.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : Sir, in respect of supply-  
ing timber, whether Government of Assam and  
N.E.F.A. are supplying jointly ?



Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury : No.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : Sir, whether it is a fact that at the time of giving permit of establishing a factory in NEFA, they are to consult Government of Assam ?

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury : I do not think so. (Starred Question Nos. 110, 112, 119, 122, 123 and 126 were not put and answered to as the hon. Questioners were absent)

Re : Clarification of a certain statement made by the Minister, Forests.

Mr. Deputy Speaker : Order, Order, Question hour is over. The Minister in-charge of Forest wanted to give some additional information with regard to his reply on the Motion of thanks to Governor's Address.

Shri Mohendra Mohan Choudhury (Minister, Forest) : Sir, I regret to say that due to oversight some inaccuracy in my statement which I delivered on 25.2.69 in connection with the debate on Governor's address regarding issue of permits. I said in that connection that the matter was sub judice in the hon'ble High Court. But on re-perusal of the file I find that the case was disposed of by the Hon'ble High Court on 24.1.69. That fact some way or other escaped my notice. I



express my deep regret for this inaccuracy and tender my apology to the House.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : In Assamese.

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudhury, (Minister) : For the information of the hon'ble members the whole judgement of the High Court may be placed on the table of the House.

Re : Unstarred question No. 64

Shri Kandarpa Narayan Banikya : Sir, I would like to draw your attention to the Unstarred Question No. 64.

Mr. Deputy Speaker : Not now. The Question Hour is over.

Re: Notices for raising discussion on urgent matters under Rule 50.

Shri Dulal Chandra Barua : With your permission, Sir, I would like to say that we have submitted number of urgent matters under Rule 50 for raising discussion. But nothing has come till now. If it is delayed the importance of the discussion will go.

Mr. Deputy Speaker : I will look into it. Now we take the Call Attention.

Calling Attention to a matter of urgent Public Importance—Various allegations against the O.N.G.C.



Shri Promole Chandra Gogoi :

Mr. Speaker,

Sir, I beg to call the attention of the Minister, Revenue, under Rule 54 of the Rules of procedure and conduct of Business in Assam legislative Assembly to the news item published in 'Dainik Asom' dated 22nd November, 1963 under the caption "তেল আয়োগৰ কাৰ্য্যৰ পৰিণতি, মাটি অধিগ্ৰহণত খেতিয়কৰ দুৰ্দৰ্শী, ক্ষতি পূৰণ নাই; প্ৰভেদ মূলক বিচাৰ।"

এই ক্ষেত্ৰত উক্ত সংবাদপত্ৰৰ কেইটামান অংশ মই পঢ়ি দিব বিচাৰিছো।

"নিৰুলাগৰত থকা তেল আৰু প্ৰাকৃতিক গেছ আয়োগে মাটি অধিগ্ৰহণৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত 'খনোক দেখি বন্ধা বঢ়া আৰু খনোক দেখি তুৱাৰ বন্ধা' নীতিয়ে অধিক সংখ্যক খেতিয়ক বাইজক অতীৰ্ণ হৈ কৰি তুলিছে। বহুত অঞ্চলত মাটিৰ গিৰিহঁত অতীৰ্ণ হৈ বাটত হেঙাৰ বান্ধি অধিগ্ৰহণ কৰা মাটিলৈ সোমাব নোৱাৰা কৰি আয়োগৰ কামত বাধাত ঘাটোৱাৰো ব্যতৰি পোৱা গৈছে।"

"পৰীক্ষামূলক কুঁৱা খান্দিবৰ কাৰণে আয়োগে এবছৰৰ কাৰণেহে মাটি ভাখৰ মাটিৰ মালিকৰ পৰা লয়। কুঁৱা খান্দি তেল নেপালে মাটি ভাখৰ খেতিয়কক ঘুৰাই দিয়ে। কিন্তু তালৈ সোমাবলৈ লজা বাটটো আয়োগৰ সম্পত্তি হৈয়ে থাকে।

এই বছৰৰ কাৰণে মালিকক মাটিৰ কোনো মূল্য দিয়া নহয়। মাত্ৰ খেতিৰ মূল্যহে দিয়া হয়। এই খেতিৰ মূল্য হল বছৰি ৩৮৫, টকা। আজৰ কাৰণে ১২০ টকা আৰু শালিৰ কাৰণে ২৬৫, টকা। কিন্তু সাধাৰণ হিচাপ মতেই বোলে ৪২৫ ফুট দীঘল বহল এডোখৰ মাটিত হোৱা ধানৰ উৎপাদনৰ মূল্য ইয়াতকৈ



## Calling attention to a matter of urgent public importance.

বহুত বেছি হয়। চাহ বাগিচাৰ মাটিত এই ক্ষতিপূৰণ দিয়া হয় প্ৰতি জোপা চাহ গছৰ কাৰণে ১১ টকাকৈ।

টকা পাওঁতে কেবা বছৰ। এই শস্যৰ ক্ষতিপূৰণ বছৰি বছৰি দিয়াৰ কথা। কিন্তু এনেকুৱা বহু খেতিয়ক আছে যি ৪/৫ বছৰ পৰ্য্যন্ত খেতিৰ ক্ষতিপূৰণ পোৱা নাই। আয়োগৰ কাৰ্যালয়তে এজন লোকক লগ পাওঁ, তেওঁ Sitsagar মহকুমাৰ ভিতৰে এজন নেতৃস্থানীয় লোক গৱত বেচ প্ৰতিপত্তি আছে, নাম শ্ৰীযোগেন গগৈ। শ্ৰীগগৈয়ে যোৱা ৮টা খেতিৰ ক্ষতিপূৰণ পোৱা নাই, তাৰে খবৰ কৰিবলৈ আহিছে। শ্ৰীগগৈৰ মতে তেওঁৰ গাওঁৰে নটামানে এইদৰে ক্ষতিপূৰণ নোপোৱাকৈ আছে। তেওঁ এই তেল আৰু প্ৰাকৃতিক আয়োগটো এটা জাতীয় সম্পত্তি বুলি ভাবিহে গৱৰ বাইজক বঢ়াই বুজাই কোনো অশাস্তিকৰ পৰিস্থিতিৰ উদ্ভৱ নোহোৱাকৈ ৰাখিছে। জনামতে এনেকুৱা ভালেমান লোক আছে যাৰ একমাত্ৰ মাটিকণ আয়োগে নিজৰ কামত জৰু কৰি ৰাখিছে আৰু তাৰ বাবে কোনো ক্ষতিপূৰণ দিয়া হোৱা নাই। ফলত মাটিৰ গিৰিহীতজন পথৰ ভিক্ষাবী হব লগাত পৰিছে।”

Shri Mahendra Mohan Choudury: The allegations, in brief are —

1. The cultivators are harassed due to acquisition of land by ONGC, and hundreds of Pattaders are not given compensation for their lands.
2. The ONGC has made an agreement with Lawka Tea Estate to purchase the lands at Rs. 20 lakhs.
3. The crop compensation which is given to the Pattadars are much less than the value of the



paddy grown on the land acquired by ONGC.

4. The crop compensations are paid for 4 or 5 years and there is public resentment.

The actual position is explained below—

The ONGC who have an exploration licence in in the Sibsagar District require land for siting their drills. These sites are generally decided on Geophysical and Geomagnetic Surveys and may fall on any type or category of land within their licenced area including private land, forest reserves, Govt. lands or tea estates. The ONGC approach the owners of lands and attempt private negotiation for purpose of using the land for exploratory drillings. The compensation to be paid in such cases is decided by mutual understanding. In some cases where the ONGC is unable to obtain land on private negotiation they approach the Govt. to obtain for them temporary occupation of the land under section 35 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894. Likewise, in regards to Govt. lands and forest reserves they approach Govt. for permission to use such lands. The area required depends on the nature of the drilling rigs. For the '3D Type' rigs which are generally used by the Commission an area of 425x425 ft. is required for siting the rigs. In addition, a pit at one corner of this area measuring 75x75 is also required. For approach to the drilling site



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the Commission needs a strip of land measuring 80 ft. of the appropriate length from the nearest road. In some cases where the type of the rigs used is different an area of 360x360 ft. is stated to be sufficient.

When the operations of the ONGC were commenced there were reports of obstructions at different drill sites, but these have been removed by persuasion of SDO, Sibsagar and Senior ONGC officials. At present there are no reports of obstructing at drill sites or approach road given by staff of ONGC to the Pattadars. On the contrary, the operation of the ONGC were initially obstructed by some Pattadars who demanded high compensation and/or employment. In fact, in a recent case where delivery of land had been made to ONGC by civil authorities on 19-8-68 obstruction was given to the staff of ONGC, for commencing their works. There is no specific instance of harassment to large number of cultivators as alleged in News paper reports unless it refers to temporary utilisation of the land which, the honourable member would appreciate, is unavoidable by the very nature of exploratory activities. There is, however, some amount of public resentment against the ONGC, in regards to employment opportunities to local persons and in some cases against



the compensation awarded.

As stated earlier the Commission takes the land needed on temporary basis for one year. If the drilling prove unsuccessful the land is returned to the pattadars and apart from the crop compensation a restoration cost is also paid. In some cases the period of one year is extended to two or to a maximum period of three years as provided in the Act on the same temporary basis. In all such cases including cases of land released the approach land is always acquired permanently by the Commission. This is done because by the very nature of making the road fit for use heavy vehicles the land is rendered completely unfit for any further cultivation.

In cases of temporary occupation the rates of crop compensation currently paid is Rs. 385/-per bigha calculated for Rs. 220/-for loss of Sali and Rs. 165/-for loss of Ahu, i.e., for the plot of 425x425 ft. a net annual compensation of about Rs. 2020/- is paid to the pattadars. Government consider this figure reasonable in comparison to the net return that would have accrued to the Pattadar had the land been cultivated.

Government is not aware whether the Commission had entered into any agreement with the



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Lakwa Tea Estate to purchase area used by the Commission at Rs. 20 lakhs. As so far known the Commission has paid compensation to Lawka Tea Estate for tea bushes and other trees on private negotiation. The rates for tea bushes are as follows :

Age of tea bushes : a) **Zero to five years** no compensation.

b) Five years to fifty years Rs. 11/- per tea bush.

c) Fifty years and above—no compensation.

It has been learnt that in case of Lawka Tea Garden lands besides the approach road ONGC, had only utilised an area measuring 300×300 ft. per drill site. Govt. propose to enquire of the Commission the special reason which prompted the Commission to reduce their own technical specifications, and whether the sub-standard specifications, has not adversely affected their operation in that area.

It is not correct as alleged in the article that hundreds of Pattadars are not getting compensation for years together. In cases where permanent acquisition takes place the procedures laid down under the Land Acquisition Act and statutory period specified under the Act are to be followed. Apparently, these cause delay to the Pattadars.



No person by name Shri Jogen Gogoi appears to have been affected regarding payment of compensation. The O.N.G.C. have constructed protection bunds around all drill sites to prevent seepage of oil to neighbouring fields. If, inspite of this, damage occurs to neighbouring crops these are enquired into and suitable compensation paid.

Under provision of Rule 189 of Assam Land Revenue Regulation the O.N.G.C., always attempts are made on private negotiation with the Pattadars concerned in regard to land required by them and only when such negotiation fails they approach the civil authority for assessment of compensation for crops etc. The amount so assessed is deposited into the Treasury and payment is made therefrom by the S.D.O. Sibasagar.

The alegation that there is delay in payment of compensation or that the land acquisition get delayed for want of staff are not correct.

Shri Promode Chandra Gogoi : মাননীয় উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মই এইটোত বিতৰ্ক কৰিবলৈ নাযাও। কিন্তু মাননীয় মন্ত্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়াই যি খিনি বিবৃতি ইয়াত দিছে, calling attention সম্পৰ্কে মই জনাত এই খিনি কথা সম্পূৰ্ণৰূপে সত্য নহয়। এই বিষয়ে মই নিজেই জানো, বহুতো মানুহে আজি ৫ বছৰ ৬ বছৰ ধৰি ক্ষতি-পূৰণ পোৱা নাই আৰু এতিয়ালৈকে পোৱা নাই। অথচ বিবৃতিত কোৱা হৈছে, তেনেকুৱা কোনো কেচ নাই। সেই কাৰণে মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ক অনুৰোধ কৰিব খোজো তেখেতে সেই সম্পৰ্কে তদন্ত



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কৰি চায়। কাৰণ বিবৃতিটো অসম্পূৰ্ণ। গতিকে মন্ত্ৰী গৰাকীক এই সম্পৰ্কে গভীৰ তদন্ত কৰি চাবলৈ মই তেখেতক অনুৰোধ কৰিলো।

Shri Mohendra Mohon Choudhury : চাৰ যদি কোনোবা মানুহক ৫ বছৰ ওপৰলৈ তেওঁলোকৰ মাটি অধিগ্ৰহণৰ ক্ষতিপূৰণ দিয়া হোৱা নাই, সেইটো মাননীয় সদসাই জনালে, নিশ্চয় তদন্ত কৰি সোনকালে ক্ষতিপূৰণ দিয়াৰ পাৰি আৰু যদি মাননীয় সদস্য মহোদয়ে তেনে কোনো মানুহৰ নাম জানে তেনেহলে সেইটো জনালে আমাৰ তদন্ত কৰাত সুবিধা হ'ব।

Shri Moinul Haque Choudhury : চাৰ, তদন্ত কৰিবলৈ ৫ বছৰৰ কাৰণে অপেক্ষা কৰাটো আমাৰ এই গৰীব খেতিয়কৰ কাৰণে সম্ভৱ নহয়। আৰু কেইবা বছৰো ক্ষতিপূৰণ নোপোৱাৰ কথটো বৰ দুঃখজনক।

Shri Mohendra Mohon Choudhury : ইয়াত কিছুমান Formalities আছে। There is also some anomaly in the title also. Unless these things are verified and assessment made in respect of title in the land, it is difficult to pay compensation. Therefore, to prepare all these things some delay is bound to be there.

Shri Dulal Chandra Baruah : ইয়াত এটা কথা মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে এৰি গৈছে। মাননীয় গগৈ ডাঙৰীয়াই যিটো calling attention মোচন উত্থাপন কৰিছে, যে কিছুমান মাটি অধিগ্ৰহণ কৰি আজিলৈকে সেই অধিগ্ৰহণ সম্পৰ্কত কোনো Rent টেণ্ট দিয়া নাই আৰু তাৰ কোনো ক্ষতিপূৰণো পোৱা নাই। কিন্তু সেই কথা বিবৃতিত বাদ দিয়া হৈছে।



Shri Mahendra Mohon Choudhury : সেইটো বাদ দিয়া হোৱা নাই। কথাতো হৈছে যেতিয়া কোনো ঠাইত Drilling কৰা হয়, প্রথমতে মাটিখিনি “ৰিকুইজিচন” কৰা হয়, আৰু Requisition এবছৰলৈ থাকে। কিবা কাৰণত Drilling দেৰি হলে ২ বছৰলৈ বঢ়াই দিয়া হয়। তাৰ পিচত যদি তেল পোৱা যায় তেনেহলে সেই মাটি অধিগ্ৰহণ কৰা হয় তেল নোলালে সেই মাটি derequisition কৰি সেই মতে ব্যৱস্থা লোৱাও হৈছে। Main Road ৰ পৰা Approach road ৰ কাৰণে যি মাটি লাগে সেই মাটি অধিগ্ৰহণ কৰা হয়। কাৰণ তাত বাস্তৱ কৰোতে শিল পাথৰ আদি দি তাত Heavy Truck আদি চলোৱাৰ উপযোগী কৰা হয়। সেই কাৰণে যদি সেইমাটি অধিগ্ৰহণ নকৰি শেষত derequisition কৰা হয় তেনেহলে মাটিৰ গৰাকীৰ বাবে অসুবিধা হয় কাৰণ তেনে মাটিত ভৱিষ্যতে খেতি বাতি কৰিব নোৱাৰে। সেই কাৰণে সেই মাটিখিনি অধিগ্ৰহণ কৰা হয়।

মাননীয় সদস্য শ্ৰীহৰ্ কৃ চৌধুৰী ডাঙৰীয়াই যিটো কথা কৈছে যে, ক্ষতিপূৰণ দিওতে ৫ বছৰ পলম কিয় হয় ? ত বিগ্ৰহনৰ কিছুমান নিয়ম আছে মাটিৰ মূল্য নিকৰণ হ'ব লাগে, মাটিৰ অধিকাৰীক বিচাৰি উলিয়াব লাগে। মাটিৰ অধিকাৰ সম্পৰ্কে গোলমাল আছেনে সেইটো অনুসন্ধান কৰিব লাগে। ইত্যাদি বিষয়ৰ তদন্ত বিলাক সম্পূৰ্ণ কৰোতে সময় লাগে। অৱশ্যে পাঁচ বছৰ সময় লোৱাতো উচিত নহয়। তেনেকুৱা যাতে নহয় তাৰবাবে বিশেষ ব্যৱস্থা লোৱা হ'ব।

### General Discussion of the Budget

Mr. Deputy Speaker : Order, order. No discussion can take place. Now we are passing to the general discussion on budget. I have received the list of members from different groups in the Assembly. I hope the hon. Members will stick to the time



schedule arrived at among themselves through their Chief whips. Also in order that the discussions may be on a high and dignified level I would urge upon the hon. Members to be moderate in choosing the words while delivering speeches. I now call upon Mr. Sarmah to speak.

Shri Debeswar Sarmah : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I thank you heartily for giving me an opportunity to make my observation in respect of the budget and generally on some vital matters concerning the state, such as (1) Reorganisation (2) Security of the State (3) Unemployment and (4) General Administration. Although I have much to say about my constituency and other lesser important matters, comparatively speaking, I do not think I shall have all the time I require to talk all these. Now, I will make a few observations on the budget submitted by the hon. Finance Minister. My heart goes out, goes all out for him, in pity in this matter, because in his position to-day, I am afraid, none of us could have done any the better. He is hemmed in by all sorts of adverse circumstances, although mostly our own creation, not that we have deliverately bargained for all these troubles. It sets me to think seriously why of all places on earth, why this unfortunate State of Assam should be singled out and



condemned to poverty when all the States in the civilised world producing oil are the richest one. All other States in the world like Singapore or Malayasia, Quait which produce oil are the richest States. But here we produce oil in abundance and we are the poorest. Why? Is our Govt. manned by men or are they manikins, in Assam? What are the reasons I have been put to serious thinking Now, our whole revenue budget is of Rs. 107 crores. I have picked up a few Salient figures from my friend. Our own taxa income is of the order of 27 crores and other income which the State receives is of the order of 10 crores-altogether our own income in round figures is of the order of 37 crores the Government of India gives us Rs. 70 crores. Out of this, this year we have to repay loans with interest amounting 31 crores. Out of 107 crores we are saddled with a loan of which we have to pay this year Rs. 31 crores including interest. This is roughly 33% of the entire revenue and is saddled with repayment of loans which we already incurred. In addition to 31 crores of loan repayment we have a salary bill of 29 crores. Thus 60 crores goes on two counts. Only 47 crores remains. The Department of Education roughly takes 30 crores and out of



this, this Education Department itself has a salary bill, of 23 crores and other subsidiary but nonetheless important bills such as for Medical Education, Labour and other welfare activities under the Education Department takes 7 crores. Altogether the expenses come to 30 crores. That leaves us only- 17 crores out of total revenue of 107 crores for our developmental Projects. Now, our increase in the revenue is of the order of 10% only and expenditure has risen to 39%. I give a simple illustration. When this humble self submitted budget in 1958, the salary bill was of the order of only 8 crores for the whole State and from 1.53 to 1969-70 the salary bill has risen to 29 crores. From 8 crores to 29 crores is a big leap and unless the income of the State is augmented with other income, I do not see how this State can repay its debts and carry on its developmental activities. Briefly, I would suggest for augmentation of our revenue income by No. (1) land revenue. In large areas I know we have to remit land revenue for floods etc. but in larger areas the Government has not been able to realise or collect land revenue for various reasons, which I have no time to dilate upon. If land revenues are properly collected from the people who really can and should pay, then a sizeable chunk of our deficit



budget may be made up. The second source of revenue is forest. I very much regret to say that though we have denuded our forests of valuable trees we have not been getting proper revenues out of it. Sir, we can discuss it if we sit sometime devoting-in 2 or 3 hours in successive meetings, but it is too vast a subject to discuss in a short time. A big source of income is forest. The third source of income is oil. Assam has not been done justice by the Govt. of India in this respect. Sir, we suffered during the British days and we are suffering worse still now. Our royalty in oil must go upto Rs. 15/-per M.T. And it is a gross injustice done to Assam by depriving her of the sales tax on crude oil on the plea that Oil India Limited has their pipeline upto Barauni. Therefore, since crude oil is conveyed through the pipeline to Barauni and is delivered to Barauni Refinery in Bihar where it is supposed to be so'd, Assam Government is deprived of the sales tax. If our royalty does not go upto Rs. 15/-per M.T. and if we do not get the sales tax on crude oil I do not see any future for the State. If we have to go to our limit to get justice in the matter of getting sales tax we shall be obliged to go. I do not want to say anything in this respect except that let the Govt. of India take timely note, let the Govt. of



Assam also be aware that if the people of Assam are driven to. Let the Govt. of India and Govt. of Assam take heed that Assam cannot be, for any further length of time, deprived of its just revenue. Crude oil is the most valuable wealth which belongs to Assam, it has been produced in Assam. But Assam has been given only a toy refinery of 75 million tons capacity, whereas Barauni has been given a refinery of 3 million Tons capacity. Our crude oil impoverishing because oil wells will not run beyond 20 years. We are impoverishing but we do not get a paise. Sales tax on the crude oil must be given otherwise people of Assam will know how to reply—that may be during my life time or after my death—but surely people of Assam will offer Satyagraha so that the crude oil may not go beyond Assam without having paid sales tax. If necessary, the pipelines beyond Assam will have to be stopped. The plea that the pipelines belongs to Oil India and therefore oil is deemed to be delivered at Barauni and Assam should not get sales tax is not a valid argument and cannot be accepted.

Shri Promode Chandra Gogoi : Already we have decided to offer Satyagraha.

Shri Debeswar Sarma . Sir, I do believe, whole heartedly,



in nonviolence. I have learnt throughout my life to believe in nonviolence. When I take of Satyagaaha, I do not refer to violent satyagraha. I beleive in that Satyagraha which was taught to us by the Father of the Nation.

Now, Sir, the most unfortunate thing, I am surprised to find is that either in the discussions in this house or outside there has been no mention about Re-organisation. The other day there was a confereence of All Assam Lawyers at Dibrugarh. The lawyers are always the spearhead in all healthy movements. In the matter of struggle for liberation of India the Lawyers became the spearhead. But now when Assam's future is in jeopardy and the status of Assam is going to be lowered from that of part A State to a Union Territory, the All Assam Lawyers' conference did not even discuss this matter. It is really surprising. Here again, in this House, I have not heard of making any observation during the debate on the Governor's Speech. Only hon'ble member, Shri Moinul Haque Choudhury spoke vehemently on the subject and I endorse every word he said and I only add a few words. Sir, it may be recalled that the British Government took over Assam in 1826 by the treaty of Yandabu. It was then like a district under a Commissioner and the same Commissioner was also a Judge and he was



designated a Judge-Commissioner. Thereafter Assam was under a Chief Commissioner. In 1905 Assam was under a Lt. Governor when it was tagged to Eastern Bengal. There after the people of Assam had to fight to bring it to the status of a full-fledged State under a Governor.

Now, if the Bill, that has been sent to a Select Committee, is enacted into a law, Assam will be relegated to the status of an Union Territory. Sir, I do not exaggerate this. There are lawyers in this House and outside also. The Government has also got its Law Department. They will, I hope, very clearly examine the position and also my observations. I first invite the attention of the House through you, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, to sub-clause 4 of clause 2. Clause. Clause 2 reads like this: "In part X of the Constitution after article 244, the following article shall be inserted namely :

"244A (1) Notwithstanding anything in this Constitution, Parliament may, by law, form within the State of Assam an autonomous State comprising ( whether wholly or in part ) all or any of the tribal areas specified in Part A of the table appended to paragraph 20 of the Sixth Schedule and create therefor"

My first objection to this. In 244 A (1) is it



said "Notwithstanding anything in this Constitution Parliament may, by law, form within the State of Assam an autonomous State comprising ( whether wholly or in part ) all or any of the tribal areas specified in Part A of the table appended to paragraph 20 of the Sixth Schedule and create therefor". Firstly I want to know under this amendment of the Constitution what is separated from Assam and what remains to Assam and the terms and condition of creation of autonomous state should be crystal clear so that we may not have any quarrel with our neighbour. Assam should have friendly and brotherly relations with her neighbours, Nagaland and the Hills. Because the first condition of security of any State depends on the relationship with the people of neighbouring areas. If the neighbours are hostile then there is no security to the State, particularly if the hostility is from the people of the same country. Therefore, I want to know clearly once for and all what are the areas taken from Assam and what remains with Assam.

Second point which is of utmost importance. I will like to take Article 244 A, sub clause (4) which reads "any such law as is referred to in this article shall not be deemed to be an amendment of this Constitution for the purposes of



article 368 notwithstanding that it contains any provision which amends or has the effect of amending this Constitution". This is a dangerous thing. This brings the State of Assam to jeopardy in future. We all know that Article 368 of the Constitution lays down the conditions for amendment of the Constitution, that for its amendment bill will have to be passed in each House by the majority of the total number of members and also by two third majority of the members present and voting. Amendment of the Constitution can only be made these conditions. That is (1) majority of the total of members of each House and (2) two-third of the members present and voting. Here we have got in the Reorganisation Bill that the amendment shall have no effect if the amendment is not passed by 2/3 majority Art 368 is a very important. For example, if we have got 509 or 520 members half of them will have to agree. Two-third of the members present in the House means a minimum of two-third of the quorum is just a few members. Now we have been relegated to the position of our destiny being decided by two third of the members present in the House. We find, we have been deprived of the most important safeguard of Art 368 for amendment of the Consitution. Sub-clause 4



of the same clause 2 says "any such law as is referred to in this article shall not be deemed to be an amendment of this Constitution for the purposes of article 368 notwithstanding that it contains any provision which amends or has the effect of amending this constitution".

The point is so far as Assam is concerned it can be amended without going through the formalities under Art 363 of the Constitution. We shall be at the mercy of the Home Ministry whose pre-deliction towards pressure politic is not unknown to us, who have the luck or ill-luck to go to Delhi in this connection. We know that pressure politics and plenty of money from elsewhere have something to do towards grease the wheels of the Home ministry. I do not mean bribing, but if Gods may be propitiated with flower and Chandan what about men? My submission is that the destiny of Assam should not be left to the whims of the Home Ministry of the Government of India. Let us compare sub-clause 4 of clause 2 of the bill with article 239 A (2). Article 239 A (2) is under Part VIII of the Union territory, I beseech, you Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, to compare this with article 239 A (2). It categorically states "any such law as is referred to clause (1) shall not be deemed to be an amendment of this



Constitution for the purposes of Article 338 notwithstanding that it contains any provision which amends or has the effect of amending this Constitution." Therefore if you read the sub-clause 4 under clause 2 of the bill under the article 244 A, it is word for word identical with Article 239 A (2). The implication is that the remainder of Assam is relegated to the position of a Union Territory. I submit, Sir, that it is a very serious matter. After a long fight Assam got the status of a major State and we are now going to lose it. I am very sorry, few honourable members have spoken on this vital matter. I do not think anybody else than Mr. Moinul Haque Chaudhury, spoke on this subject. Then again, Sir, in sub-clause 2 of the amending bill it is said "an amendment of any such law as aforesaid in so far as such amendment relates to any of the matters specified in sub-clause (a) or sub-clause (b) of clause (2) shall have no effect unless the amendment is passed in each House of Parliament by not less than two-thirds of the members present and voting." It is an eye-wash. I have heard saying that the Parliament can do it under Article 249. But if we read the Article 249 we find that Parliament can enact it only for a year. It is for a very temporary period. Now let us see Article 371 B. It is said here "notwithstanding anything in this Constitution, the President may, by order made with respect to



the state of Assam, provide for the Constitution and functions of a committee of the Legislative Assembly of the State consisting of members of that Assembly elected from the tribal areas specified in Part A of the table appended to paragraph 20 of the Sixth Schedule and such number of other members of that Assembly as may be specified in the order and for the modifications to be made in the rules of procedure of that Assembly."

Under 375 (1) (b) the power which is given by the constitution under Art. 208 to this August Assembly to make rules has been taken away, and the President by an Order made with respect to the State of Assam only can provide for modification and adaptation in the Rules and Procedure of that Assembly. Can it be tolerated? I submit, Sir, our Govt. and the people should stand up to a man and take the lead in this matter to resist and not leave the initiative to the agitation on the streets of Assam. If that happens, I am afraid, this Government will be washed away and there will be chaos.

Now, Sir, I come to the question of security. The Deputy Speaker is looking to the watch; I will crave his indulgence to give me another 30 minutes.

The next question is security. Security is to be divided into internal and external. External



security can be assured only by the military. This subject is beyond my ambit and I do not feel competent to say anything in this regard. As regards internal security, the Governor in his speech has been pleased to make a brief observation. I quote "Notwithstanding all preventive measures cases of infiltration by Pakistani Nationals continued to be reported. Nine Foreigners Tribunals are dealing with these infiltration cases. During the year, 5992 infiltrators were detected and proceeded against. Seven hundred and one were prosecuted in Courts of Law. Four thousand eight hundred and thirty-one infiltrators were served with Quit India notices and departure of 3,484 persons confirmed by the Check Posts. Two hundred and thirty-six infiltrators were pushed back from the border. Cases of 194 persons are under investigation and 155 are pending trial." I beg to submit, Sir, in the context of the unholy alliance of Sino-Pakistan against our country, our Government has failed to discharge their functions properly because we find that a large number of Pakistani infiltrators had been pouring into this State. Before I take that point I cannot do better than repeat a few sentences which my esteemed friend Shri Omeo Kumar Das delivered on the floor of this House on 16.3.64. Since then the gravity of the situation has not lessened, but in-



creased. I will just quote a few sentences which I adopt in toto because I cannot better words than him :

"Sir, let me come to my next point about which many Hon'ble Members have spoken at length and this is about the internal and external security. Some of my friends have gone to the length of saying that we cannot sacrifice security for secularity. While I appreciate their sense of urgency, their patriotism, their depth of feeling, I must urge that we cannot sacrifice secularity:

"I also repeat we can not sacrifice secularity. Now, I quote "I would urge upon the Government to take all possible measures to maintain security but I can not urge upon the Govt. to abandon ecularity: I would request my friends to remember that the situation which developed and the circumstances in which we had to win our freedom. At that time Indian leadership could not persuad the intransigent leadership of certain section of people who would not understand beyond basing their claim for a separate State on the basis of religion. This intransigent attitude is again raising its head and trying to spread its poisonous hands. We will have to take precaution against this attitude. Again he says "So long our Govt. and some of the leadership could afford to ignore but at the present moment I feel that they cannot



ignore this question of Pakistani infiltration. The time has come when we should take effective and strong steps for deporting the Pakistani infiltrants."

He again said "The situation has changed. The attitude of Pakistan is clear now. Pakistan and China both of them together are showing mailed fists to our border and in this context of things it is time that strong and effective measures should be taken. We cannot ignore the situation for long."

Sir, we see that troubles and revolution have overtaken Pakistan—both in Western and Eastern wings. East Pakistan is Assam's adjoining neighbour. It is difficult to see what form of constitution will emerge in Pakistan after this revolution particularly in Eastern wing. We are not much concerned about that, except that we want peace and prosperity for the people of Pakistan. I am one who fondly believes that if there be peace and prosperity in Pakistan, she will not behave inimically towards India. It is because that there is trouble in Pakistan the rulers want to divert the minds of people and that is why hostility towards India is kept alive. Mr. Bhutto, the erstwhile Foreign Minister of Pakistan claims Assam. I do not think I have the time to read the news paper reports of Bhutto's statement. He said that the Britishers had given away Assam to India



only to debar Pakistan's contact with Central Asia. Bhutto cannot reconcile himself to giving away Assam to India. He also said that Pakistan's special relation should be established with the non-Hindu section of the people of Assam. He wants to have close contact with this section. In that context what we see before us ? We see before us the Mizos financed, armed and incited to rise against Assam. The Mizo rebellion could take place only because of Pakistani support. The Naga underground hostiles have been trained and armed by Pakistan to rise against India. As for Assam we have the terrible danger of irregular forces of Pakistan and Maoist China entering into our state with a view to invasion. More over one can not fail to take note that whenever the Big Powers with expansionist aims and ambitions want to interfere with small nations they send infiltrators to start with. There had been a lot of talk about infiltration. Both from Govt. and non-Govt. side it is occasionally said that there is no infiltration. When late Lal Bahadur Shastri as Home Minister made a statement on the floor of the Parliament that in Assam there are about 3 lakhs infiltrators, 50,000 in Tripura and 30,000 in other places the tune of our Government changed. Now a theory has been given publicity that Pakistani



infiltrators have been detected and pushed out. That theory along with other publicity that our border check posts have been strengthened and the Pakistani infiltrators cannot enter into Assam is causing irreparable loss to Assam and our future is in jeopardy. It is a totally false firefiring to say that the border has been effectively secured. Sir, if I give the figures of Pakistani infiltrators during these years one will be convinced. I may give you the figures which were quoted by Lal Bahadur Sastri in the Lok Sabha on 1.7.6. He gave the figures showing the Pakistani Muslims entering Assam stealthily and surreptitiously during the period from 1st July, 1962 to 30th June, 1963. According to the then Home Minister Shri Lal Bahadur Sastri there were 3 lakhs Pakistani infiltrators in Assam. Even during the period from 1.7.62 to 30.6.63 the number of Pakistani Muslim infiltrants detected was 26,742 prosecuted 2,511, convicted 57, acquitted 142, pending trial and so on and so forth and left for Pakistan on receipt of Quit Notice 14,539. I am also giving the figures of Pakistani Muslims detected in Assam. In 1961 the number of Pakistani Muslim entering Assam—I am giving the figures of the detected persons was 5,000, I am not giving the small figures. In 1962 the number of such persons



detected, was 14,600, 1963-3,100, 1964-7,200, 1965-7,500, 1966-24,664. In 1966 we had Pakistani infiltrants to the tune of 24,664 and in 1967 we had 4,700 and in 1968 5,293. Altogether 2,31,624 persons came after the 1961 census. These figures I quote Govt. statistics. Of these detected infiltrants of 2,31,624 Pakistani, nearly 15,000 were prosecuted, 13,323 convicted, 1,353 acquitted, sent back to Pakistan 13,280 and left on Quit Notice 1,17,622. Therefore, according to this calculation also the number of Pakistani Muslim infiltrants to Assam at the end of 1968 was round about 2,31,624, which is the figures quoted by the then Home Minister of India from 1961 census. Sir, for the years 1967 and 1968 I have got the figures month by month and these are Government figures collected through the Check Posts or detected inside the State. Sir, we all know that the boundary between India and Pakistan runs for about 600 miles and there are a number of Check Posts. But there are innumerable gaps and the infiltrants came through gaps. Even they came by rivers. We all recollect how the Central customs people chased boats, but the ring leader who brought them taking Rs. 20/- per head for settling them on land escaped. So, Sir, Pakistani infiltration is a real menace and danger to Assam considering the relationship between Pakistan and



China who are hostile to India. We know that it is difficult these days to send invading army to conquer territories belonging to another country. The technique employed now a days is the same as was employed in Kashmir where they first sent infiltrants and then irregular army. Now, if such a thing happens in the Eastern region what will happen? I am afraid we have got so many Pakistani infiltrants amongst ourselves and therefore, it will be well nigh impossible for the army to fight the enemy in the front and at the sametime look over their shoulder to the rear for safety. Therefore, from the stand point of security deportation of Pakistani Muslim infiltrants is a very important matter. Sir, the Commission which was constituted to find out the causes of the communal trouble in Bihar, Ranchi, Gujarat and elsewhere—I think it was subsequently made a permanent Commission I mean the Raghubar Dayal Commission, gave certain salutary and healthy suggestions. (The bell rang). Sir, I require another 15 minutes time. On this point I am coming to an end but I want to speak something on two other important issues. These are very vital issues.

Mr. Deputy Speaker : You must remember that there are other speakers also.



Shri Debeswar Sarma : I think, if not the other side, at least my friends from this side will agree to give some of their minutes to me. Sir, these are very vital matters.

Sir, as regards Re-organisation my friend has said that Assam has been mortgaged but I say Assam has been sold out.

Sir, we all know that Assam is a multi-racial multilingual State. We want the Indian Muslims to be our friends and patriots. But Pakistani Muslims are being pushed into Assam with a design and it is dangerous in the context of unholy alliance between China and Pakistan. Let me quote a sentence from the Raghubar Doyal Commission's report which is very instructive for all of us, I hope. It says — "...and in the Muslims the feeling that they are citizens of this country and should show no sympathy or preference to Pakistan in matters of differences between Pakistan and India. It is the exhibition of some such sympathy or preference for Pakistan, the Commission says, which is responsible for keeping the distrust alive, even though the persons expressing it may be only a small fraction of the Muslim population. So long as such activities, even of a few, are there distrust is bound to exist."

Sir, a responsible Central Minister said in



Bihar the other day that there is no Pakistani infiltration in Assam. The same gentleman during the General Election in 1962 on 30th January said—I have got the original copy of the news sent to P.T.I.—that there is no Pakistani infiltration in Assam. Sir, it is the case of Pakistan that India is pushing its own nationals i. e. Indian muslim to Pakistan. If we say that there is no Pakistani infiltration we only help the Pakistani propaganda that India is pushing out the Indian Muslims to Pakistan. Therefore, Sir, our leaders have to be very careful in making irresponsible and untrue statements. It may be that some of the Indian Muslims were harassed but all of us want that no Indian Muslim should be harassed in any way.

Now let me give you the number of criminals for the last three years involved in ordinary offences. Let me not say criminals, let me say the number of persons involved in ordinary crimes. Sir, you will find that in 1964, 1965 and 1967 a huge number of persons was interrogated and sent to Hajat and a huge number of persons was sent for trial but only a small number was convicted. Some of us, inside the House or outside the House, say that the police have perpetrated great jhulum



to Indian Muslims. In 1964, 31,000 were interrogated, 30,00 put under arrest, kept in Hajat 14,000, and out of 14,000 only 4,500 have been convicted, less than one-sixth. In 1965, 32,000 persons in the State of Assam were interrogated and 31,000 put under arrest and 14,000 kept in Hajat—tried and convicted only 4,000. Have we ever heard anybody saying that the police have created great jhulum ? Well, Sir, there may be few interrogations of some muslims since some enemies say he is a Pakistani Muslim whereas he is in fact an Indian Muslim. There may be some such thing. But it is enough to say that there has been jhulum on Indian Muslims ? If we say so, does it not help Pakistani pro-aganda ? I would request those of us who think in that line to consider this aspect of the matter. Then in 1966, 32 000 people were interrogated, 15000 kept in Hajat. Out of 32,000 interrogated only 4,200 were convicted. We have not raised a hue and cry said that the police have created jhulum therefore the police force should be abolished ? But things happened in this way, unfortunately. I do not think that Indian Muslim should be harassed—it is farthest from my thought. We do not want it, otherwise there will be civil war in the State. We should live in peace and amity. In my district there has been amity in all respects till the other



day, when we suspected, foreign money and foreign hand in inciting and provoking some trouble in my district and elsewhere. Otherwise peace was in our State undisturbed. Therefore, I submit that Govt. and all right thinking persons should co-operate together in expelling Pakistani infiltrants so that in time of emergency there may not be civil commotion and civil war among ourselves. It is the bounden duty of the Government—it is the bounden duty of each and every patriotic citizen of Assam to co-operate in expelling the Pakistani infiltrants. Unfortunately, we have on one side Pakistan and on the other Mao's China having the expansionist policy.

Next point is unemployment. I do not agree with my friend, the Finance Minister when he made certain statement in his budget speech. In my humble opinion, it is wrong both in theory and in practice. I refer to page 19 of the budget speech, it is stated that 'in productive investment there is employment created not merely for those directly employed' but also in fact more so, in the secondary and tertiary sectors. That means there is a multiplier effect. It is now clear that in terms of the size of our budget the investment in social services sector has been disproportionate and this imbalance is beginning to show in terms



of unemployment". Sir, I respectfully but emphatically disagree with him. What does he mean by social services? How does he define productive investment? Is education a productive venture or is it not? I put a straight question and I would expect a straight reply from the Hon'ble Finance Minister, whether education is productive effort or whether it is not. To my mind, it is the productive Department of the highest importance. Steel, concrete and cement do not make a nation; it is the people of that nation which make that nation strong or weak, progressive or regressive. Now, if money is spent in education, if money is spent in health, that is well spent. But if he has some other meaning in the sentence I have just quoted I do not know. Then again, I have quarrel with him—the quarrel is not unfriendly and I regret I cannot accept his advice to join the Opposition. But whatever I say, I say in the interest of the State. He has said in one place that huge sums of money had been borrowed for financing power generation, flood control, communication and Industries. I submit, Sir, in financing the schemes I have no time to go into the detail—huge amounts of money are going down the ditch. In Hard Board venture have lost 80 lakhs and what other things, goodness know? To my mind, we have entered into vicious circles.



We are having all these white elephants of corporations we may give employment to a few people where we like in these corporations, but that does not bring any revenue to the State. What is this Seed Corporation? — This Corporation or that Corporation? I know of one co-operative Mill at Borholla Titabar—many thanks to the Supply Minister, he took prompt action. But why was some parts of the machinery of the Co-operative Mill at Borholla entrusted to certain firm or Corporation I forget the name. I am sorry, but that will be immaterial. If the Supply Minister can give the name it is well and good. There was great delay and harassment in supplying that machinery. These Corporations have been created either to enrich certain persons or for what I do not know. I want to complete statement on this. Money has been set apart for such Corporations but what has been the income. Some of these Corporations are making profit out of Govt. money and these Corporations are created in the public sector and they want to make profit by raising the price of the Commodities which otherwise be cheaper for the consumers. With considerable difficulty we got the Cattle Farm Koliapani in Jorhat, but there was a co-operative growing overnight to collect the milk from the cattle farm and the milk was sold by that co-operative to a sweetmeat seller at Jorhat town at



high price. The Co-operative thus made profit, but at whose cost? At the cost of those lean and thin mothers who have no milk enough in their breasts - at the cost of those rickety children.

Re financing schemes like power generation - they have generated power, drew a few big main lines but the power does not supplied to the consumers. Personally, I wrote a letter to the Authorities here for supply of electricity to certain tea gardens in North Lakhimpur which wanted it, but the Department never cared to make it convenient for the tea gardens to have electricity. Similar is the case everywhere. They have produced electricity now but the future of generation of electricity is very precarious in Umiam and Umtru Projects. Because we see that the trees on both sides of the road from Guwahati to Shillong are being felled. The forests in the interior also, I am told, are meeting similar fate. There will be less rain and there will be less water. These electric generating dams and turbines will be left high and dry as that one for irrigation at Naga Hills foot in my constituency at a cost of about 2 lakhs. The Soraipani stream was sought to be tamed to protect the neighbouring paddy fields. But the Nagas diverted the stream by another place and because of that this costly sluice gate is remaining high and dry. If you have this



electric generation meeting similar fate for want of adeofuate supply of water, where will you get revenue?

Next is flood control. I have been crying hoarse that flood control money should not be wasted in areas like Majuli. Every year we spend lakhs and lakhs of rupees but everything goes to the bosom of Baba Brahmaputra. For whose benefit, I do not know.

Then I come to communication and industries. I am afraid of criticising communication, because it is an abyssimal affair. We find that a license is given to a person to run a bus in route of 30 or 40 miles and with the income from this bus the family is maintained. Sir, we have a huge fleet of buses and super buses, but where does the profit go? If there is proper evaluation and accounting, in place of profit there will be loss ultimately. Nobody will be happiest than myself. But as soon as the buses super buses will be old and ricketee, our capital will vanish and there will be no capital or revenue income. If our State Transpot runs economically, it will be a great source of revenue.

Sir, what benefit we, I mean the State of Assam have got from our industries? What industries really we have got? I feel guilty not knowing. Is it not the duty of the Government



to give some ideas about our industries so that we may go and tell our people—"Well, things will be alright. Tighten your belts here and within a couple of years we will have industries. We are planting banana, Children, do not cry, you will get bananas soon". What are the things Government have done, so that money will come at the end ? In the name of industries persons and companies come to Assam only to borrow money from Govt of Assam. For example the Associated Industries which was closed down for the inability to pay for the electric current consumed.

( Voice—that is Hard Board Industries )

Alright, the Hard Board Industries losed down and the Associated Industries may also go the same way. What about the Gas Company and all these things ? What about seed corporation ? Agro-industries corporation ? I do not object these corporations being setting up, but have we trained people to run them ? In this respect we are less prudent than our brethren, Nagas. Nagas had their independent state only the other day. They will start their industries after having their own people trained. Thay sent their. But what we are doing ? We start an industry and along with the industry have a colony of people not belonging to Assam.

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Sir, as regards administration, it is a top heavy administration with I. A. S. people who are not sympathetic by and large and who think they are superior people. I own, of course, that some of the I.A.S. officers are very good. I remember, Shri Satyadas Goswami was a Deputy Commissioner at Jorhat when I was a Student, and others Sincere. They were good people. Where they are now ? Where they are living and do these one time administrators keep any information of Assam, what is happening here ? We have never heard of them. Our friends Shri Khanin Barua and late Chandra Kamal Bhuyan are were from this State and they tried to do something for this State. They had and have the adoration of people, even after retirements. Sir, in the last Budget Session, I said “বনৰীয়া বোন্দাই পছমাৰি লুখুৱাই” Our Chief Minister then said— ( In Assamese) “আমি বনৰীয়া বোন্দা বুলি নেভাবোঁ।” What does people talk about the State Electricity Board ? Why the State Electricity Board's affair is not to any extent we expect ? Why we could not get the due revenue from the State Electricity Board ? Is not it due to Shri Kapur who ill-advised the Government and carrying the work of the Board uneconomically ? Why the Meter Factory was closed ? When lot of money has been spent on this, why it was closed down ? Why Turpentine and other industries were closed down ? Why ? The reason, I submit, is that we have no plan for



training our own people. They, the employees from other State will not, as it appears, will work for themselves but not for the State just as a বনৰীয়া বোন্দা will fatch the পুতু to his own hide-out. We have givn no training to our people, so will have no benefit.

Last thing, I submit, Sir is in respect of I.A.S. officers. Sir, we have 118 I.A.S. officers in Assam. What number of I.A.S. officers other States are having? I am quoting the latest figures. There is a large number of I.A.S. officers who are unsympathetic to this State and who think they are superior people. In Rowriah Airfield some lady reported to the Prime Minister when she came here last, "We cannot go out for marketing, because the Assamese youngmen stare at us." I ask who is that woman who made the malicious tfalse report. The question echoes the answer, who are they? Sir, if we have to depend for our administration no such people, we cannot prosper. In respect of I.A.S. officers I will now give the figures of some other States. If other States in India took I.A.S. officers as Assam in her generosity, you will see what the other States would entertain. Assam's population is 1.18 lakhs, with 11 districts, and we have 118 I.A.S. officers. At the rate of Assam's population cum districts, Bihar should have 465 I.A.S. officers, but they have only 211 officers. Mysore with a



population of 23 crores and 19 districts, should have, if they would have at the rate of Assam's population cum district, 235 officers. But they are having only 169. Tamil Nadu should have 336 I.A.S. officers at the rate of Assam, but they are having only 184. U.P., U.P. is India i.e. Bharat, with their huge population of 7.3 crores and with 64 districts, should have 737 I.A.S. officers at the rate of Assam. But what they are having? 315 only. Even West Bengal which like our State was till the other day manned by manikins and not men, have only 205 I.A.S. officers whereas they should have 345 I.A.S. officers. Now, our Chief Minister said.....

( Voice—What about Kashmir ? )

Let us not talk of Kashmir, let us talk of big States. Kashmir and Assam have similarity, but also difference. In Kashmir infiltrators came and Sheik Abdulla wanted an independent State. In our State also infiltrators are coming, and here, God forbid, they want to reduce Assam to a satellite of Pakistan. But in Kashmir they do not want go to Pakistan. The Kashmir Muslims are afraid of Punjab Muslims.

Therefore, they wanted, they wanted an independent State. Here as my friend Shri Bhattacharjee said न ( i.e. New ) Assamese has an affinity with Bengal,



here we will have difficulty for the so called Assamese. So called No. Assamese friends will try to combine with Eastern Pakistan and this will be a district of Eastern Pakistan. Those of us who are dreaming of reigning over Assam in their own right, will have to be disappointed. Therefore, I am not giving Kashmir's figure. But this huge number of I.A.S. officer, most of them are raw, immature and some of them consider themselves superior, will not deliver good. Our ACS officers have to be encouraged in all ways that are possible and feasible, so that our administration may be tightened up to utilise the amount properly which we will have for the Fourth Five Year Plan.

Thank you Sir.

Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharjya : Sir, the Finance Minister's claim that "the current national economic scene presents a picture of improvement" are not borne out by facts and figures. On the contrary, Economic Survey on the National plane clearly reveals that Indian economy continues to be in a perilous condition and the latest Union Budget and the Finance Bill presented to the Indian Parliament on 28th February, 1959 have imposed new burdens on the toiling people. The unemployment problem which was growing fast during the period of admitted recession of Indian economy has by now taken a menacing character. Dependence of our economy



on foreign loans and does far from decreasing, has increased. The threatened drastic reduction in the American loan is bound to lead Indian Economy to another and more acute crisis upsetting the neatly laid plans of the Planning Commission and the Finance Minister. The Finance Minister has himself admitted that the devaluation of the rupee, which was at the behest of the Monopoly Capitalists of the Wall Street, far from being a panacea to our economic ailments, has proved to be a boomerang on our head. Sathi Asok Mehta's political and economic appraisal grew so very perverse and degrading as to open the belly of Mother India to the American tycoons. He is of course no longer there in the Government. But the incalculable harm which was inflicted on India by his policies is proving irreparable. I would ask our Finance Minister Shri Tripathi not to follow the footsteps of Sathi Asok Mehta.

Joining the chorus of Morarjibhai, Shri Tripathiji has boasted that the economy has been lifted from stagnation, that it has turned the corner and has renewed its onward march. He has also quoted some figures in support of his contention or to be nearer truth, Shri Morarjibhai's thesis. The learned Professor of English literature has, however, managed to forge that one nightingale does not make a spring, a single sparrow



sparrow does not make summer. His smug self-satisfaction has befogged it from his vision that Indian Economy even now, by and large, continues to be a gamble in the rains. What is important is not the figures of a year or two, but the "trend". Let us see what this trend and continues to be,

Therefore, I come to the question of price structure and its trends. It is true the wholesale prices of food grains this year have fallen by about 9 p. c. This has been possible due to the bumper harvest this year in spite of localised floods and draught. But this can hardly be considered as a relief for the people considering that the price-index for foodgrains has risen 100 p.c. since 1962-63. Prices in general had risen at an average annual rate of about 12 p. c. over the 3 years ending 1966-67.

Official statistics themselves reveals that Governments' claims are exaggerated. In last year's Economic Survey the increase in national income was estimated at 10.8 per cent ; in the current year's Survey it has come down to 8.9 p.c. In December, 1963, the real national income in the current year ( 19 8-58 ) was estimated at p.c. But the latest Survey estimates the real growth in national income only at 3 p. c. By the time of the next Survey, the figures might be reduced still further and it will be clear even to those who are not students of Economics that economic realities debunk Govt. claims of recovery and what we are in a period of stagnation.



And in this context we may see that real face of industrial production particularly in our State. The Finance Minister is jubilant over the signs of Indian Industry getting out of the recession. It is true that the spokesman of the Government of India has said that industrial output is expected to rise by about 5 to 6 p. c. and exports by about 9 p. c. But what about Assam? Govt. of India's Survey itself says that despite significant expansion of industrial output there will still be large areas of under-utilisation of capacity and resources. Our Finance Minister has himself admitted that prospect for Assam's Tea Industry is bleak. This helplessness is due to the fact that following the footsteps of the British imperialist exploiters even the present rulers at Delhi and their periphery consider Assam as a safe colonial hinter-land. Since the days of the Otte - Ninoyar Award, Assam has consistently been receiving niggardly treatment in the hands of the Delhi rulers. Bengal could snatch important concessions regarding jute; Assam is with her beggar's bowl with regard to Tea. I would like the Assamese agents of new Delhi to read and re-read that portion of the Finance Minister's speech which discusses about Assam's Tea and then watch the reaction of their patriotic conscience if they have any.



No kind of sophistry dished out by the Monopoly Capitalists, both Indian and foreign, can convince any honest soul about the refusal of the Government of India to set up a Second Oil Refinery in the Public Sector in Assam and also commissioning immediately petro-chemical complex of Industries here. If in anything it is in the field of Oil and Forest-products where Assam can claim priority for industrial development. If an industry, the basic raw-materials for which are in abundance in Assam is not set up here what other industry can be justified?

A theory that industry should be set up in a market centre is not only capitalistic but also ludicrous. Everybody knows that Calcutta has a much bigger market for iron and steel than M.P. But will any sane person suggest that steel plant ought to be in Calcutta than in Madhya Pradesh?

Mr. Deputy Speaker : The House rises for the lunch and meet again at 2 P.M. Mr. Bhattacharjee will continue.

#### Adjournment

The House then adjourned for lunch till 2 p.m.



Shri Gaurishankar Bhattacharjya : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I said, that the denial of a second Oil Refinery in the public sector to Assam on the part of the Govt. of India has been unjust and the reason given for this denial is an insult added to injury. The Govt. of India often say that they are keen for removing regional imbalances. They speak very often about removing all regional imbalances but when Assam's turn comes they give a good bye to all their bombastic professions. This, in my humble opinion, is due to the fact that we have not been able to make our voices heard and our strength felt at New Delhi. Let them treat Kerala or Tamil Nadu or West Bengal as they have been treating Assam and they would see the 'Tamasa.' Unfortunately, however, we have seen for some years past that the Govt. of India in stead of seeing reason see only the strength of agitation particularly when that agitation is also accompanied with force. Let us hope that by pursuing and continuing to pursue the policy of denial towards Assam, the Govt. of India will not force us, in spite of ourselves, to play that part as well. N.P. Sir, our crucial weakness has been our abject surrender to and complete dependence on the mercies and bounties of the Delhi regime. While we should not hesitate to put our legitimate claims there, we should not



always be depending on their mercies because we ought to know that the present Delhi regime is the political instrument of monopoly capitalists and feudal landlords headed by the gangs of 75 families of financial tycoons and we cannot expect justice from a gang of tycoons. It is not in their class interest to allow an even development of the different regions of the Indian Union. It is not in their class interest to allow India to grow as a real federal Union. They want India to be only federal in form but tightly unitary in substance and content so that the whole of India can be a single monolithic field for their unbridled exploitation. They seek to keep the State, particularly the weak and obliging ones like Assam under their iron heel by making them economically and financially dependent on their mercies for their very existence, because they know that "he who pays the piper calls the tune". The ruling Congress leadership of Assam is following in this context a timid policy of dependence on Delhi. This policy is a stumbling block on the path of progress and development of our State. If we want the good of Assam, this stumbling block must be removed. Instead of looking to Delhi for salvation and inspiration, we must look to the people of Assam. They are our people, they are our prop and they are the source and sustainer



of all out strength. Of course, we do not propose to be parochial, we do not propose to refuse good things that might come from others. Our culture and heritage and tradition has taught us to take noble thoughts from all the directions. In the words of Rigveda, “আনো ভদ্রাঃ ক্রতবো যন্ত বিশতঃ.” “let noble thoughts come to us from every direction.” But we must stand on our own legs and on firm ground. God helps those who help themselves and no ground can be firmer than the mother country. Mother Assam beckons us to be firmly rooted to her soil and to love and serve with the whole of our heart the entire people of Assam irrespective of race, language or religion. I was very sorry, when towards the end of his speech, our esteeme friend Shri Sarma had cast very unfortunate and unkind aspersion to a section of our country-men whom I called “Na-Assamiya”. Probably, I ought not to call them “Na”. They are as good “Assamiya” as myself or Shri Sarma. Simply because their forefathers might have migrated from the neighbouring land as probably Shri Sarma’s forefathers migrated from, probably even a farther land—for this only reason these people should not be an object of suspicion. Love begets love. Trust generates trust and, therefore, if we really love our motherland, we must learn to love our own people irrespective of reli-



gion, race or colour. It will be doing incalculable harm for the cause of this country if we sow the seeds of suspicion. Sir, I can say in this context that the backbone of one state is the peasantry who constitute about 80% of the population and who alone can generate the investible surplus for our national development. N.P. The position, Sir in the field of industrial development of one state is deplorable. The position in the field of agriculture is no better. It is why the position of per capita income in Assam at constant prices is much lower than the All India average. According to Assam Government's Economic Survey for 1967, per capita annual income in Assam was Rs. 274.3 against the all India average of Rs. 298.6.

Assam accounts for only about 2.4% of India's national income against 2.7% of its population. Another most distressing thing is that since 1950-51, i. e., since the launching of the 5 Year plans, Assam's economic condition is gradually deteriorating in comparison with the rest of India. In 1950-51, that is, just before the launching of the 1st Five Year Plan, Assam's per capita annual income was Rs.255.5 and it was higher than the All India figure of Rs.247.5. By 1966-67, that is to say, after the working of the three Five Year plans, however, Assam's per capita annual income



has become only Rs.298.0, In other words, while the All-India average prior to the plans was lower than Assam, as a result of the plans, the All-India average has gone higher up than Assam. That shows how most neglected this region of Assam is. This is another reason which ought to convince the Central Government to give special attention for the development of Assam. And in this context the refusal of a second oil refinery in the public sector in Assam is very unjust and very improper. Is any other proof necessary to condemn the Congress regime both at the Centre and at the State ? But, Sir, I know that condemnation alone will not be enough. The State must be brought out of the wood. While continuing our struggle for setting up capital-intensive industries like the second oil refinery in the public sector, we must understand that the future of Assam depends on gearing up agriculture and ancillary production. The agricultural harvest seems to be the only hope for maintenance of industrial production; because, as I submitted earlier, it is only agriculture that will give us the investible surplus. If food production does not improve further, the price situation will deteriorate in spite of this year's record harvest. In order to put into practice the slogan of the Finance Minister to



divert all available resources for productive investment in agriculture and industry and to achieve a breakthrough in agriculture, all available cultivable land should be given to the landless cultivators, because simply giving slogans will not produce food. Agriculturists minus agricultural land cannot produce food. It is an irony that while our salvation lies in using all available human and natural resources for production, the Government is following a policy of keeping all arable land fallow and rendering lakhs of our people unemployed. Let us not take the unemployment problem lightly. Let us not think that the real number of unemployed are only these who are educated unemployed and only those who have got their names registered in the different employment exchanges. By far the larger number of unemployed in our state and also underemployed are in the villages and their number is swelling every day. There is no employment exchange to register their names. Whatever may be the tempo of industrial development, only a small number might be employed in industries and services, at least in the foreseeable future. The overwhelming majority shall have to be employed in agriculture, at least for the time being and in the near future. We can ignore this growing unemployment problem only to our great peril.



With regard to the so-called boost scheme of the export trade, I beg to say it is very insignificant. I do not want to use a hasher word. The jubilation of the Finance Minister that export trade has turned out an impressive performance is bound to be short-lived if we cannot turn the corner in agriculture. The 17.5% increase in exports recorded during the first six months of the current year is not likely to be maintained and the average for the year may work out to be only 9%, instead of 17.5%. It is only the export of engineering goods and iron and steel which has fared fairly well. Assam is not an exporter of these goods and, therefore, there is nothing much, specially for the Finance Minister of Assam, to be Jubilant over the exports of these engineering goods and iron and steel. Where Assam is vitally interested is tea and tea is confronting stiff competition from East Africa and Ceylon, as the Finance Minister himself has appreciated. Moreover, the Finance Minister has rightly complained that the Government of India is unjustly discriminating against Assam Tea, vis-a-vis Dooars, Darjeeling and South Indian Tea. It should also be remembered that India is forced to export even at lower cost with official incentive so that the demand for foreign exchange, to meet part of the cost of imports may be met. In other words, we are compelled to take



recourse to distress sale. Distress sale is not a sign of economic health. I hope the Finance Minister at least will appreciate it. Then the recessionary condition at home together with our dire dependence on foreign markets, particularly markets of Western monopolistic capitalist countries altogether compels Indian economy to seek foreign markets at all costs. Last year it will be remembered that but for the friendly help of the socialist countries, we became almost sold out to the mercies of the monopolists of the wall Street. As the Government of India's survey itself admits, for exports as a whole, prices were quite unfavourable and the rise in export earnings despite an adverse turn in export prices reflects a much larger volume in the value of exports. And this position was getting worse but for the intervention of the socialist world. In short, we are trying to make up for the export gap by selling more at lower prices. Therefore, I would like to caution the Finance Minister that his jubilation over the increase in exports should be rationalised as far as practicable.

New, I propose to the enigma of recurring and ever-increasing deficit budgets presented to the House by the present Finance Minister. In 1967-68, the deficit was about 10 crores of rupees.



In 1968-69, the deficit was about 14 crores of rupees and in the present budget, the deficit has exceeded Rs. 50 crores. This means that Assam must borrow every year much more than before just to keep the wheels of Government running.

This means that Assam must borrow every year much more than before just to keep the wheels of Government running. Debt servicing charges have increased so much that they absorb a substantial part of the new loans leaving inadequate sums for nation building activities. The Finance Minister has already raised the slogan "halt social services."

Now, this being a dismal picture before us we are to look to the ways and means because wailing over the situation will not solve the problem. Sloganised directions as suggested the Minister, Finance will not wipe out the deficit. Without any disrespect to his integrity and with great respect for his intelligence, I say that the present Government cannot and will not cut administrative expenses. The Finance Minister has raised a slogan towards the tail of his speech. No doubt they will probably make some savings at the cost of Class III and Class IV services as they did by withdrawing the money ear-marked for their dwelling houses at Umpling and taking them



for some Circuit House in Mizo District. From this sort of savings more will be spent after the I. A. S. white elephants and their comforts and luxuries. If any particular strata is squarely & specifically responsible for its fructuous and wasteful expenditures, it is the higher echelon of the administration. They have set a very bad example. Patriotism has been replaced by selfishness, austerity has been replaced by ostentatiousness, Hard work has been replaced by snobbery and hollow jargons, Devotion to duty has been replaced by psychophancy. If the root rots, the only remedy is to root it out. The present Government which is a prisoner of bureaucracy will not even attempt at, not to speak of, doing the hard job of rooting out bureaucracy. Of course it will halt expansion of social services thereby putting back the clock of social progress of Assam. It is unfortunate that the Government has not given any indication of seriously taking up the question of augmentation of resources. There is a rich source of revenue which the Congress Government hesitates to tap least it may offend its allies—the land lords and the new rich class in the rural areas in particular. There is a lot of euphemistic talk about the increased purchasing power in the rural areas as if the mass of poor peasants



and agricultural labourers have suddenly developed excess purchasing power. Thanks to the Congress policy, a thin strata of rural population, land lords, moneyed people rich farmers and traders have amassed large sums of money through profiteering and through monopolising of all the benefits and gains of the so called Congress planning. They monopolise the co-operatives, loans and subsidies. They speak in the name of progressive farmers and peasants and make it appear as if taxing them means taxing the poor peasants. They, the land lords and the rich capitalist elements in the rural areas are the main supporters of the Congress. It is they who by their caste appeal and traditional influence, influence the peasants in favour of the Congress. Simultaneously it is they who appeal the regionalism and casteism to pressurise the Congress Government to concede to their claim in the name of regional development. The Congress is afraid of separating and singling them out for taxation because they are part of the capitalist-landlord alliance which the Congress Government represents. Apart from this, huge loans were advanced to individual capitalists and firms in the name of development of industries. So called industrialists have shown themselves as birds of passage



having taken the money from us, they have migrated the same or a bulk of it outside the State. Corporations like Assam State Electricity Board which has taken more than 50 crores from the State coffer have proved to be veritable sinks for public money. They are maintaining top-heavy, useless and luxurious establishment and their over-head expenses are shockingly excessive and unreasonable. Collaborating limited companies like Associated Industries etc have been draining out public money for individual gains while keeping only skeleton staff here in Assam everything is being swallowed up by these counterparts outside the State. The State-owned and State-run enterprises like the State Transport which thought to have been able to make crores of rupees of out-turn are living only hand to mouth in spite of their enjoying huge tax-relief. This is mainly due to the fact, as has been rightly mentioned by Shri Sarma, that the State Transport which got a fleet of over 1000 vehicles enjoying all tax relief, are living hand to mouth earning only minimum profit because they are managed under inefficiency, corruption and pilferage. Huge arrears of tax-revenue and realisation of debts from individuals corporate bodies are lying for years and are mounting every year. Every year crores



of rupees are collected within Assam as premia by the Life Insurance Corporation and the General Insurance Companies and they are taking the money to be invested else-where. Assam Govt. has been failing to persuade them to invest at least a substantial portion thereof in Assam Government shares, loans and debentures. Crores of rupees are being collected every year under the scheme of labour Provident Fund and it is the Central Government which takes them away except for a small share under the Assam Tea Garden Employees Provident Fund scheme. The said collections are not invested in Assam Government. I do not propose to lengthen the list. My contention is that .....

Shri K. P. Tripathi, Minister, Finance-May. I point out that out of of the money collected in the Provident Fund Scheme we are investing a large part in National Savings Certificates.

So far as Tea Garden provident Fund scheme is concerned, I have mentioned it, Apart from that there are two others. I am saying specifically about the two others which collect crores of rupees, but do not invest anything in the State. Sir, my contention is that resources are available and thhy are to be tapped if we went to escape the tragedy of chronic deficit budgets,



There are rooms for cutting down expenditure also. These rooms, however, must be found out at the higher echelon. One thing I have been repeating and I repeat it once more that under no circumstances there shall be any miserliness in spending for real agricultural production and expansion and strengthening of education at least upto the higher secondary level. For a developing country like India which is predominantly agricultural, education and agriculture are the twin brothers which must get the topmost priority. Improved and scientific methods of cultivation will not go down to the masses unless and until the agriculturists are given an adequate basis of general education. Of course, by a pattern of education so as to make it fit in with our real requirements, I however, do not propose to dilate on this point and on the expenditure side of the budget in general at this stage. I shall try to intervene at the time of voting on demands, and I shall try in my humble way to place the economics of education so as to argue it with the Finance Minister that curtailing of education is not going to improve education which generates production.

Expressing my deep gratitude to you, Sir, and to the August House for giving me such a patient hearing, I conclude my observation.



Shri Giasuddin Ahmed :

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, my first re-action to the budget placed by the Hon'ble Finance Minister is of utter disappointment. Of course, the very character of the Govt, is such that the budget prepared by this Government year after year cannot but be disappointing. Sir, one expert in public finance stated "In the modern sense a budget is regarded as a powerful instrument for achieving certain aims— [1] full employment [2] a higher level of investment and production, [3] non flation i. e. a corrective of both inflation, [4] a better and more equitable distribution of wealth. The budget is now looked upon as a powerful stablil er of economic life and an instrument of rapid economic development." Sir, on a careful analysis of the budget and the budget speech of the Finance Minister, I am to say with deep regret that there is not a single ray of hope for achieving any of the said aims. We do not find any assurance of employment to lakhs of unemployed; there is not the least possibility of any profitable investment and production; there is no gaurantee of better and equitable distribution of wealth, In fact, Sir, the budget has not given us any way out from the vicious circle of economic backwardness we have been moving in for years together. The Hon'ble



Finance Minister in his speech stated: "It gives me pain and great worry to have presented a Budget with such huge deficit. But it is inescapable being the cumulative result of chronic imbalances in the past few years, the burden of the committed expenditure of the three adhoc annual plans and the ever increasing burden of revenue expenditure mainly on Police, Education etc and the capital expenditure due to Debt repayment. I find no reason even to partially bridge the gap." In reply to this observation of his, I would like to tell him that unless certain radical measures are taken to cure the chronic imbalance he will never find any way to bridge this gap; this gap will go on widening year after year. This year the deficit is 58 crores, next year it may be more than this, and then again subsequent to it may be 100 crores. In this way we will reach a stage in which perhaps the Government of India will be compelled to take resort to the provisions of Art. 360 of the constitution of India and financial emergency will be declared and the power of this House and the liberty of the people of Assam will be curtailed. So the future is dark, the future is gloomy. Sir, the Finance Minister has referred to the chronic imbalance in the past few years, but he has tactfully avoided to tell us the reasons of this



imbalance. Let him take from me that the reasons are as follows: Inefficiency and callousness, bribery and corruption, lack of farsightedness, defective planning and deliberate sabotage of the administrative machinery. These are the reasons of chronic imbalance we have been suffering for years.

I would now like to refer to the capital expenditure in the last several years. As we know, Sir, expenditure on capital account is due to the public investment in various development projects, in other words, the investments are made for the purpose of production to raise the national or the State income, But what is actually happening? It happens like pouring water into a pitcher with a hole. Even if all the water of the Brahmaputra is poured into a pitcher with a hole it will never be filled up. That is what is actually happening in case of our investments under the capital account. Since the very beginning of the Plans we have found that crores and crores of rupees have been invested for various developmental plans without any out-turn whatsoever. Indeed all these Plans have benefited only a fortunate few.

The rich have become richer and the poor have become poorer. The planning has not emanci-



pated the teeming millions from the chronic economic backwardness. What are the reasons? Sir, I would like to draw the attention of august House to the Audit Report, 1968 and I would like to quote certain figures from the Audit Report to show how the public money was wasted wrecklessly and desperately. At page 39 of the Audit Report, 1968 under the head Education Department it is stated as follows: "Alleged misappropriation of Government money. A test of the accounts of the Inspector of Schools, North Assam Circle, Tezpur, conducted in September, 1967 indicated that out of the undischursed amount of Rs. 7,608 a sum of Rs. 6,405 had not been accounted for in the Cash book. Another sum of Rs. 15,376 representing undischursed grants was shown to have been remitted to the Director of Public Instruction in May, 1967. But no proof of remittance was available. The amounts were alleged to have been mis-appropriated." Then again, Sir, there are certain infructuous expenditure also. In October, 1963, two Instructors were appointed for teaching engineering courses in Government Higher Secondary School, Jorhat. No class for the engineering subjects was, however, held in the institution; It was stated by the Department that the building constructed for the purpose was under



occupation of the Defence Department since 1958. Expenditure incurred on pay and allowances of these instructors during October, 1963 to April, 1967 amounts to Rs. 9.22 lakhs. There are many other instances I can quote from this Audit Report, I am not going to give the details but I will only give the figures of wastage, misappropriation, infructuous expenditure, avoidable expenditure, extra benefit to contractors etc. At page 39 of the Audit Report under the head Finance Department a sum of Rs. 81,733 was shown as fraudulently drawn. At page 40 of the Audit Report under the Department of Home (Police) a sum of Rs. 61,232 was mentioned as extra contractual benefit to the contractor. At page 41 under the Department of Industries a sum of Rs. 0.93 lakhs was shown as wasted on purchase of defective machinery. Again at page 41 under the same Department a sum of Rs. 83,306 has been shown as outstanding against private parties and a sum of Rs. 5,56,127 has been shown as loss. At page 46 under Medical Department an amount of Rs. 5,500 has been shown as loss due to loss of rebate for non-payment of electricity charges by the Principal, Assam Medical College, Gauhati. Again at page 46 under the Supply Department a sum of Rs. 14,898/- has been shown as loss



due to deteriorating condition of grams. At page 47 under the head T. A. D. a sum of Rs. 1.88 lakhs has been shown as loss on account of State Boarder relief to TransPort Oraganisation and a sum of Rs. 3.68 lakhs has been shown as misappropriation. At page 48 under the Department of P.W.D. ( F. C. & I wing ) Rs. 40 000 has been shown as wasteful expenditure due to construction of sluice and culvert at Gargariajan, Tezpur and a sum of Rs. 041 Lakhs as avoidable expenditure. At page 50 under the same Department a sum of Rs. 21.112 has been shown as extra payment to contractors, a sum of Rs. 44, 253 as unrecovered from contractors, Rs. 12012 as loss in disposing of drump of rapidite and Rs 8.98 lakhs as wasteful expediture in Goalpara-Mankacyar embankment. Again Sir, at page 52 of the said Report under P. W. D. ( R. & B ) a sum of Rs. 20,892 has been shown as extra expenditure Rs. 0.52 lakhs as infructuous expenditure and at page 53 under the same Department a sum of Rs. 8.188 has been shown as loss due to missing cement bage at page 54 under the same Department a sum of Rs. 19.54 lakhs has been shown as loss for delay in accepting tenders. At page 60 under the Department of Agriculturaure a sum of Rs 5.40 lakhs has been shown as idle investment and at page 65 under



Land Revenue a sum of Rs. 5.41 lakhs has been shown as misappropriation. At page 66 under Land Revenue a sum of Rs. 4.04 lakhs has been shown as misappropriation and a sum of Rs. 46,418 also has been shown as misappropriation. Similarly at page 70 under the Department of Fanchayat a sum of Rs. 1,16,384 has been shown as misappropriation. Then Sir, at page 79 under the State Electricity Board a sum of Rs. 27,587 has been shown as extra contractual benefit to contractors and Rs. 0.58 lakhs as avoidable expenditure and at page 81 under the same Department a sum of Rs. 12,323 has been shown as irregular excess payment. Now if you add up all the figures, it will come to several crores of rupees, But these are not all; these are only a few instances of misappropriation, avoidable expenditure, loss infructuous expenditure and extra contractual benefit given to the contractors. In this way crores and crores of rupees are being wasted and therefore the Finance Minister will never be able to bridge the gap unless radical measures are taken immediately. Sir, the Finance Minister has given certain principles at the end of the Budget Speech, He has given seven directions, but in reply to this I would like to give him only five principles as against his seven and these are- (1)



merciless suppression of the anti-social elements that have been ruining our economy. (2) drastic measures against exploitation of the Shylocks who have been sucking the blood of our people, (3) removal of corruption, nepotism, favouritism from the administrative machinery with iron hands, (4) removal of regional imbalance in the different fields of development and (5) thorough overhauling of the governmental machinery so as to raise it far above the communal, racial, linguistic and parochial consideration with the object of rousing national feeling and achievement of national integration for all round development of the people.

Now, Sir, I would like to refer the speech of the hon. Member Shri Debeswar Sarma. He is a great parliamentarian and personally I am very grateful to him and I am very happy that we have got him as our colleague. We can learn from him many things so far as parliamentary tactics are concerned. But Sir, it is a matter of great regret that he holds some peculiar and fantastic views.

But, Sir, it is a matter of great regret that Mr. Debeswar Sarmah minimised the gravity of the problem of harassment of Indian Muslims in the process of deportation of Pakistani infiltrators. He quoted



certain figures of criminal cases. He has said that in the process of investigation of criminal cases, some innocent persons are normally harassed and that so happens. And I, as a lawyer know that it happens. But everything has got a limit. The other day in the debate on the Governor's Address, I quoted certain figures. I said that the Govt. has fixed a target of 3 lakhs persons alleged to be Pakistani infiltrators to be deported from Assam. But I said that the Govt. has made a conspiracy to deport about 18 lakhs of people-Muslims from Assam-surreptitiously and I showed one document to prove my contention. While they say that there are 3 lakhs persons as Pakistani infiltrators, in fact, they are out to deport 3 lakhs families. If you calculate five or 6 members per family, it will come to 18 lakhs. More than 2 lakhs of people by this time have been deported. When they say that more than 2 lakhs persons have been deported we have every reason to believe that they have deported more than 2 lakhs families. Now, Sir, it is obvious from the documents that to-day about 18 lakhs of people have been victims of this harassment in the process of deportation of Pakistani infiltrators. Can it be said that this is a normal state



of affairs ? Can it be said that it is normal as that in course of investigation of criminal cases ? Everything has got a limit ? It has surpassed that limit. It will not be correct to say that the harassment of Indian Muslims has been done in the normal course. It has been done abnormally. It is extraordinary. It is unprecedented in the history of the world.

Then again, one objectionable remark has been made by hon. Member, Sri Sarmah. He said that the Na-Assamia by which he meant the Muslims would join with Pakistan if she attacks Assam. I want to submit, Sir, if any citizen joins hands with a hostile foreign power, he is a traitor, he should be hanged publicly, he should be shot dead in the open street. But to brand the entire community of a country as traitors is highly objectionable and I want the protection of this august House. I want to tell him, Sir, we know there are certain people who want complete extermination of the Muslim population from Assam. There are people, and if Mr. Sarmah wants the extermination of the entire Muslim community from Assam, let him say so frankly and we are here to accept his challenge.

( M: Moinul Haque Choudhury— He has printed a book on this )



This world is not a small place. This is a vast world and this mankind, with its thousands of years old civilisation, is still alive. Let him not forget that. I want to tell him that patriotism is not the monopolised virtue of anybody and this beautiful land of ours is not the paternal property of anybody.

M. Moinul Haque Choudhury—Sir, on a point of order. I was not present in the House when Mr. Debeswar Sarmah said, as has been alleged by the hon. member, that the Na Assami as would join Pakistan against Assam in case of attack. This is very senily. I would, therefore, request you to uphold the dignity of this House by expunging the portion of the speech of the hon. Member, Shri Sarmah. Otherwise we will take it as an insult on the entire Muslim community. And if this House does not give us protection, we will on our own take up the issue.

Mr. Deputy Speaker—I will go through the proceedings and see to it.

Rani Manjula Devi—Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to make my...

Mr. Deputy Speaker—Please come to the mike?

Rani Manjula Devi—I rise to make my observation on the budget presented to this august House. The Constitution of India is a very sacred document. No other country has a Constitution which has been



so much tampered with, as ours has been and is being done. The repeated amendment to the Constitution is not a very healthy sign of a growing nation and as such I do hope that in future such tampering of our sacred Constitution would not be repeated. But I am glad, Sir, that the tempo of the re-organisation issue has, to some extent, been quietened. Yet there are many points in this Twentysecond Amendment Bill which is referred to the Select Committee which need thorough investigation. I would like that eminent legal brains would get together and discuss matters threadbare with mutual give and take. I do not like to go into the details of all these points, Sir, as our eminent colleagues have already referred to them. I would like to refer to a particular point under Article 244 (A) Clause (3) which needs careful reading. As it stands in this Twentysecond Amendment Bill, it makes passing of the amendments very easy. Sir, important matters should not be passed so easily and I do hope, that the legal brains would sit together and find some remedy for it. Sir, I have my full sympathy—my heartfelt sympathy for the Finance Minister for his valiant but vain effort to make both ends meet by the deficit budget. Already Sir, we owe the Centre 13 crores and instead of paying it, we propose to



take an adhoc loan of 17.13 crores making our deficit of 29 crores more & more elastic, so elastic that it may burst. I do hope this would be stopped in future.

Sir, the financial crisis cannot be solved by taking further loans. The objective should be by productivity and eliminating wastage. The whole picture is very dismal. But there is a silver line to the dark clouds. I congratulate the Agriculture Minister for his excellent performance in bringing Agriculture Department out of its rut. He has proposed to bring an area of 1,65,000 acres and more under high yielding varieties of food grains which might make Assam a surplus State. Assam was always a surplus State before, and with such valiant efforts and initiative, I do hope we will go to the old position of self-sufficiency in food production. I am glad that the Assam Seed Corporation and the Agro-Industries Development Corporation have done good work by producing record yield of food grain for which prices have come down. They have also done good work in times of calamity in the flood affected areas of Goalpara District. When I first went there, barren field and broken houses, greeted me. I felt so depressed and people were heart broken and grief stricken. But when I went there a few



months later the smiling field of mustards and wheat, met my eyes. Lots of help have been given although at some places housing loans were given where there was no loss of houses and cattle loans were given to those who had not lost any cattle. I hope these things will be rectified by the Agriculture Department. Anyway, the Agriculture Department is doing excellent work. I hope other Departments would also follow suit. But the Agriculture Department alone cannot build up the entire economy of the country. Industrial Development must go along with it. I quite agree with the Finance Minister that the Agriculture Department must go hand in hand with the Industry Department for the Development of the country. I request the Finance Minister, the Agriculture Minister and the Industry Minister to take it up. I am sorry the Industry Minister is not here. The Industry Minister with his honest intention to Industrialise the country and with a broad outlook, finds himself in a tight grip on account of the Department of Industry being in a stagnant pool of inertia & confusion for sometime past. The omissions and commissions of the Industries Development are the legacy handed over to the new Industries Minister by the previous one. So, I suppose, he is helpless. I hope that with his strong initiative and honest



intention, the country will be industrialised in future. Sir, it is said that only one new scheme would be taken up in public sector. I do hope that the Jute Mill which is a long promised one to Goalpara should be taken into consideration. Recently, I have not only talked with the Central Industries Minister, but also with the Minister of Commerce when I was in Delhi and one of them said that India Government would consider the Jute Mill of Goalpara in Public Sectors next year as there was no money for it in the present year. I now request our Industries Minister to move the Centre to give us the necessary help for starting the Jute Mill in the public sector. As Assam is said to be under special consideration, not only on account of her strategic position, but also as the most backward State of India, I do hope, Petro-chemical Industry will also be set up.

Sir, Second Oil Refinery in Assam is a must. Assam deserves it. When I was in Delhi, as an M. P. I talked with Sri Swarn Singh when we went in a deputation to him and I came to know that before starting the Refinery in Assam, they were thinking of the Barauni Refinery. When I asked about Assam Refinery being a feeder line to Barauni, there was a smiling nod of admission. It is for Barauni that oil industry is



created in Assam. As such the second oil Refinery must be started in Assam to compensate us. We have had talks also with the Prime Minister when my Committee members and myself met her in Delhi and requested her for considering the matter of installing the second Oil Refinery in Assam. She was a little vague about it. She said - "Why do you not have some other Industry there which would be more feasible? So, I know that the centre is not willing to give us the Refinery. The centre has already decided to install it in some other State. It is highly objectionable. When Assam has the crude oil and when Assam supplies the crude oil to Barauni, why should Barauni be chosen as a place of sale and get the sale tax and not Assam? I cannot understand the logic of it when Assam produces the oil. We should get our due share. The Government of Assam, the public and members of the House of both sides, should lodge protests jointly and demand justice. Sir, not only in Assam but at the centre itself importance is given to small scale industries than big industries, as there is lesser investment and quicker return. This is the trend of modern times. When I went to Delhi, I have had some talk with Shri F. Ali Ahmed, the Minister of Industries and discussed with him about requirement of small scale industries in the flood affected areas of Goalpara district



where there is annual visit of floods and lot of damage occurs every year causing economic frustration, I suggested having small scale industries there. He asked me to write to him for sending an expert to survey the flood affected areas for starting some small scale industries taking into consideration the availability of raw materials and marketing facilities in that area. I do hope our Industries Minister will come to our help so that it may be implemented in all the flood affected areas of the State.

Sir, there is also no scheme for industrialisation in the district of Goalpara. We had an Industrial Conference the other day. There is a proposal to investigate the availability of raw materials, the feasible industries to be started and the marketing facilities there.

I hoped some concrete and constructive steps would be taken in the matter but we have not yet heard anything about it. ( Bell rang ) I would required a little more time. Sir, I did not take part in the debate on Governor's address. I seek your indulgence, Sir. There are more interesting things in the latter part of my speech.

Industry cannot flourish without electrification. The Centre has sponsored quick rural electrification for 9 States in India. I searched for the name of Assam among the States selected



by India Government for the scheme sponsored by the centre. But I did not find name of Assam. I donot know what our Govt. were doing. Because without elctrification the country cannot flourish. I invite the presence of our Minister, Industries in Basugaon.

Sri Biswadev Sarmah. ( Minister, Industries. )—

For the information of the hon'ble member I can say that there is a provision for rural electrification in the Fourth Plan and in the next year we are going to spend six crores of rupees.

Shri Hiralal Patwary )—

on a point of clarification, Sir, may I know from the Minister, Industries what he means by rural? Does it mean places like Tangla, Udalguri or mean it places in urban areas?

Shri Biswadev Sarma - I have said rural.

Rani Manjula Devi— In Basugaon there is a diplorable sight. Electrification of the town was taken up and then it was abandoned. Electrical wires are hanging hither and thither making the streets most ugly and depressing. I invite the presence of the Minister there. Sir, electrical power line is passing through the district of Goalpara and we are lending it to west Bengal, I think selling it— and there is a proposal also to give some of our power to Tripura whereas not a single village in the



district has been electrified. Power has not been given to some of the towns of Goalpara district. It is a pity.

Shri Biswadev Sarma – Sir, this is not the correct position. Dhubri, Bilashipara, Bongaigaon and other towns have been electrified.

Rani Manjula Devi –

Sir, about Education I would like to touch only few points. I feel technical education is more important than general education. The modern trend is for technical education and scientific education. And there was a proposal some years back when Shrimati Kamal Kumari Barua was the Minister of State for Education, for establishing a junior Technical School in the District of Goalpara. But so far no mention of it has been made. It is completely by passed. I do hope Government will give due attention to the district of Goalpara as it is the border district of Assam as Assam is the border State in India.

Sir, with regard to the Land Records I would like to draw the attention of the Minister, Revenue. There is a proposal for increase of Mandals 100 percent. I will read out the relevent portion from the Study of Plan Achievements and Programme for 1969-70, "It aims to ensure proper collection of agricultural plans by increasing the existing strength of Mandals and Supervisor Kanungos



by 10% and 50%... " I respectfully place before him that instead of increasing the number it is better to make them more efficient and more effective in carrying out their duties. I would like to mention that in Goalpara, Sir, many of the Mandals have no knowledge about the G. T. Act and Preparation of Tenants' Record of Rights. They want to enforce Assam Tenancy Act there. So due to these irregularities there is bound to be a revolution or rebellion in the district. So, I would request the Minister to have some people, especially some employees of exzamindaras who have full knowledge of G. T. Act to advise them and they can be taken as Advisory Committee or Advisory Counsellors so that the land records could be properly recorded and the rights of the tenants could be maintained.

Now, Sir, I would like to draw the attention to the delicate matter of Goalpara as its agitations are springing up from different quarters. There appears a big article in the Amrit Bazar Patrika of 9th March under the caption "Goalpara's urge for self-assertion." There is also other backward Class people demand for self-expression and it is very natural for people of Goalpara to feel so. Because only in 1912 Goalpara found a place of security in the map of Assam. Before that the



District of Goalpara was tossed hither and thither between Assam and Bengal like a football. So, they want certain special attention and security. But, unfortunately, our Govt. has failed to look to that aspect of the question. And, just as the Centre is neglecting Assam which is one of the border States of India, the same way Govt. of Assam is neglecting the district of Goalpara which is a border district of Assam. We must take into consideration the sentiments, the emotions, of these people so backward, economically. I know these people well. I have been working with them for the last 30 years. It is not that they do not want to remain in Assam or that they do not like to call themselves Assamese. It is because they do not feel secure as the good gesture has not come from the top of administration. That is the pity of it, Sir.

Next, Sir, I would like to tell you about the employment. The whole district has been made a colony of Kamrup District. All the officers were deputed from outside. Even ordinary clerk, Peons, Drivers these are also imported from outside. I can give the names of those to the Ministers concerned if they require. Even the lady teachers in the Schools or Colleges are brought from outside usually the wives of the officers there, thus neglecting the claims of the inhabitant of Goalpara where as there are qualified lady teacher availabl



in the district itself. Naturally, there will be frustration and discontent among the people of the district. So, I do hope this problem, which is a very delicate one will be dealt with tactfully.

There are so many scholarships awarded to the Backward classes but do you know Sir, that many of these students are not getting any scholarships. I know many schools and the students who have never received any scholarships. I can give details of it also. There had been a Conference of O. B. C. recently where they had expressed their resentment. The population of O. B. C. is about 75 percent and if these people express their discontentment what would happen to our State? We must satisfy their grievances. Their standard must be brought to equalise with all sections of people and if their standard could be raised to that of the other advanced people, then only it would be proper democracy Sir. We cannot suppress them for political or personal interests. We cannot allow these sort of inequality here, especially in Assam, where Assam is passing through a dangerous crisis. Sir, at this time we cannot put our personal interest before the interest of the State or the interest of the people.

Now, Sir, the economic aspect of these people must also be looked into. It is not that I am criticising the Government or anyone, but whenever I criticise I do it with constructive intension. I never support destructive criticism. Sir, we



should try to improve the conditions by correction. I would like to say about corruption. I tried to search the Departments where there is no corruption but in vain. The concentration of all corruptions I find is in the Police Department. The Police are the custodians of peace and justice, but the centre of corruption is with the police Department. We have got a noble and upright man in our new I.G.P. with great initiative. I hope under his able guidance these corruptions would be removed and the standard of police would be revived to the noble status of the world famous London Police, rules one supposed to be the best in the world.

Now, Sir, I would like to say something about wastage. Nothing is said about it in the Finance Minister speech. I like to quote here from the Audit Report, 1968. The Department have become supremely powerful. They can do whatever they like. How they are wasting our money is shown here. If they would have been a little bit careful our finance would not be in such a sorry plight. On page 61 "Public Works ( Roads and Buildings Wing ) Department, some very interesting matter is available."

In the Shillong South Division, the work "Construction of one set of Aluminium frameless



house" ( Estimate cost Rs. 21,215 ) was administrative approved in July, 1953 and technically sanctioned in March' 1959.

The Administrative Department concerned informed the Executive Engineer, in January, 1959 that the site selected for the house was unsuitable nevertheless orders, for the supply of aluminium articles required for the construction were placed by the latter in February, 1959 before selection of an alternative site and stores valued at Rs. 15, 810 were obtained in May, 1959. The scheme was finally abandoned in June, 1963 due to non-availability of an alternative site. The stores were transferred 6 years later in May, 1965 to Goalpara ( Roads and Buildings ) Division for utilisation in other works, these still remain unutilised (January, 1963).

This is one of the instances, Sir,

Another instance is Sir, "Supplementary Grants" — "during the year 19 6- 7, supplementary provision amounting to Rs. 14. 2 crores was obtained under 48 grants. The details given in Appendix II bring out the following points :—

- (1) In 14 cases, the supplementary grants of Rs- 1 lakh and above in each totalling Rs. 4.43;12 lakhs proved entirely unnecessary, as the actual expenditure did not come up even to the original



grants, in these cases only token grants need been take if the saving had been assessed and taken into account, in 10 of these cases, the supplementary grants totalling Rs. 69.86 lakhs were obtained as late as March, 1967 when the Department should have been in a position to frame a reasonably close estimate of requirements. In 7 cases, the Supplementary provision exceeding Rs. 1 lakh in each case, proved excessive; in those cases, out of the total supplementary provision of Rs. 1, 61, 52 lakhs, an amount of Rs. 31.75 lakhs remained unutilised, These are the few instances. There is something about the Idle outlay. "Infructuous expenditure and Idle Outlay in 1961-62 two machines (vix. Hinh speed lath machine and Electric Baling Press) were purchased for Rs. 1.17 lakhs and installed at a cost of Rs. 0.25 lakhs, but these were found unsuitable for the mills and have remained idle. Action taken in 1964 for disposing of the machines was not fruitful.' There is something about Treasury Accounts which is very important. "(e) Difficulty in reconciliation of discrepancies between the departmental figures of menthly expenditure and those booked in the Audit office." Besides, the accounts submitted by the treasuries were incomplete and defective, the



major defects being want of schedules and plus and minus memoranda in respect of stamps and deposits. This has rendered reconciliation under public works and Forest Remittance heads difficult and is to an extent responsible for large unreconciled differences under those heads. Similarly, the accounting control over the transactions pertaining to stamps and deposits of Local Funds and civil deposits has been rendered weak, in that the reconciliation of annual balances as per accounts and subsidiary registers becomes difficult. Further non-completion of accounts of deposits by the treasuries is fraught with the risk of overdrawals by the depositors."

These are the dangers that we are faced with. If we are to avoid this sorry plight of financial crisis then I request the Govt. to be more careful and see that the Departments are not given full control over things. I would request that the Minister should have certain control over their Departments. Thank you Sir.

Shrimati Puspa Lata Das : Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, while taking Part in this debate I want to forget purposefully about the capital outlay, expenditure and all the figures given in this budget and big bundles of the paper. Why I want to forget you



will understand Sir; Mr. Giasuddin Ahmed gave a list of some departments and if I try to give supplementary list it will take the whole datas within 10 to 15 minutes. I will touch only 3 items where the honest intention of the Finance Minister is focussed and my arguments will be based on these three intentions. Please give me a warning before 3 or 4 minutes..... so that I can sum up it up. Sir, I want to forget about the figures. All of us know and you also know, Sir, that with all the honest intentions the human elements are there. That is why it has become a pet point of mine to forget about the existence of all figures because I want that problem must be solved by the people. Here, I am not bringing any new idea. A great political thinker, I have forgotten his name just now, has said, that is the ideal 'from of Government where the Government interference is in the least. The person whose anniversary we are celebrating, he said, that is the ideal from of Government interference is nil. I am quoting that Father of the Nation's name—not that he was a member of the Congress party, not in that way—and I am very glad that in the present debate no one has brought his name because Gandhiji is not only the father of the Congress Party but he was the Father of the whole world. That is why I want that Government



interference must be nil. I want that Government should kneel down before the people instead of the people coming to the Government in every step. Sir, one European who came to study our problems said, those are leaders who carry a bundle of applications with them. We will have to change that mentality. I appreciate the intention of the Finance Minister, to divert all available resources for productive investment in agriculture and industry. Again I appreciate when he said, to enable all these to be achieved; create and maintain an atmosphere of peace and stability and the last sentence where he said, diversion from white to blue collared jobs, from soft to hard life; Sir, we are a bundle contradictions, and that is why we are to repeat our intentions every time. How to divert our available resources to productive investment? I know Sir, our salvation lies in agriculture and in cottage industries. I believe it. Every time I take my stand in this august House I always repeat that agriculture is the only thing which will be able to solve our economic problem. And cottage industries,— I am against heavy industries. Why I am against, let my point be strengthened by quoting an eminent person like Mr. David Morse, Secretary General, I. L. O. who said, in a I. L. O. Session thus and he attacked those who put



economic development before anything else. He said, "Pre-occupation with economic development will make us forget the aim of all human endeavour in whatever field must be advance the freedom and dignity of man"

He again said, "There is a serious risk that we shall become so obsessed with material, economic and scientific progress that we shall be tempted to sacrifice the ends to the Means. We have been placing all our efforts in the hands of the God of material development. Technological changes, industrialisation are the kind of labels which have become our religion and ends in themselves." He is not a Congressman but a follower of Gandhiji and Binobaji's ideas. In America 1/5th of the population are in slum areas according to President Nixon himself. So, I am against heavy industries. Because with the teeming millions our problems cannot be solved. Then how to solve our problems? They are agriculture and cottage industries. Sir, I had been to some fields where there are few tractors, few pumps but in some areas they are not paying the money. Some where there are tractors but no mechanics or some parts are not available. So, always I say that I go for the primitive measures as well over and above the existing improved methods like tractors, pumps and



so on. There should be provisions for kachha wall also in emergencies and I want that the Minister for Power and the Minister for Agriculture and everyone must take an assurance from the Gaon Sabha and Panchayats that if you want a power pump you make it certain that it will be the responsibility of the Gaon Sabha or the Panchayats. When everyone is happy about electricity I cannot get the same feeling for various reasons. The machines are bound to fail sometime and that is why I always feel that there should be a stand-by. Where there is electricity there also should be kerosene oil as a stand by. What I feel that in Gaon Sabhas along with improved methods there also should be primitive matters. I also do not want to discriminate among the rich agriculturists and poor agriculturists so far as grow more food campaign is concerned but with rich agriculturists to be taxed more heavily and the poor agriculturists should be helped and to protect them from the clutches of the Kabuliwallas. I do not want it. I do not want this leap over which has occurred in Gujarat and Punjab. This agricultural leap over has created agricultural unemployment. Big landlords are buying tractors, and these are few, but large number of people are dependent on their land and they



are unemployed. This is not the solution. That is why Sir. I appeal to the Minister, Agriculture and also to the Minister for Power that scientifically we must progress. Because always I think that Economy is a science, Politics is a science. Even Vedanta is a science and Antibedanta is also a science. There are confessions of failures in his speech and there are good intentions. I never disbelieve the good intentions. Let agricultural industry flourish, let peace and stability be brought. But how? By lectures? By passing bills or by certain rules and asking military and police to go and force those atmosphere of peace and stability? It is not such a mechanical thing—it must come from within but how to create this atmosphere? I have listened to the speeches of Hon'ble Members, Shri Bhattacharjee, Sri Sarma, Sri Giasuddin Ahmed and also Mani Saheba. The pet point of these Speakers—one pet point is regional imbalance. Economic imbalance and certain districts going to certain other districts and monopolising certain industries. That is why, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I said for the moment I want to forget that we are in an august House. All of us here are representing the people and there is a lawful Government here. For the moment, to solve the unemployment problem, let me pin my faith on myself.



Sir, Mr. Sarma is a tall man, and though tall man cannot stand straight Mr. Sarma can do it because his backbone is straight.

Shri Debeswar Sarma : Sir may I request my sister to speak in an understandable language.

Shrimati Pushpalata Das : I want to go to Central Government neither through you. For Example, I do not come with application. Sometimes I had to come to the Minister whenever there is evil force working otherwise I do not want to beg from the offices and I also do not want that Shillong should poke their nose in the affairs of village. In the name of the answer to this I will quote from a saint. I think Mr. Sarma will understand the language. Once when a French Ambassador asked Vinobhaje about the Kashmir issue, he replied in mathematical way. As you know, he was a first class first in Mathematics. He drew a triangular and gave it to the French Ambassador. The French Ambassador said that he could not understand it. Vinobhaji wrote India, Ceylon, Burma and gave it to the Ambassador and asked him if he could understand the language Vinobhaji asked "why do you think of Kashmir, Azad Kashmir, Pakistan and India in this way. Why cannot you think to-day the question of haves and have nots. You may think



in the way of language, religion but the last world war will be fought between the haves and have nots, whether on violent or non-violent. Non-violent must be interpreted in the way Gandhiji interpreted it. When the Chinese were fighting a non-violent war against the Japanese and we must help the Chinese. So one can conceive of thing according to his capacity as a pot will hold the water according to its capacity. In this way we shall have to interpret that the whole question of economic imbalances by a common market where economic should be the main solution. What is the complaint of Rani Saheba? It is Kamrup domination we here have been complaining of Centre's domination. We may follow certain religion and speak certain language but our main object should to stand on our own leg if we want to help ourselves. Pandit Jawharlalji has added a golden chapter in the history of India by creating the Community Projects. But we cannot blame him for its failure. I do not say he failed. But it is so because we failed to enthuse our people in the right direction.



Shri Soneswar Bora মাননীয় উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, বিত্তমন্ত্রী ডাঙৰীয়াৰ বাজেট বক্তৃতা শুনিলো। যিখন বাজেট তেখেতে ডাঙি ধৰিছে সেইখন ঘাটি বাজেট। ৫০ কোটিৰো অধিক টকাৰ ঘাটিৰে যি ঘাটি বাজেট তেখেতে দেখুৱাইছে এই বাজেট অসমৰ প্ৰায় ডেৰ কোটি মানুহক হতাশ কৰি পেলাইছে। এই অসমৰ ডেৰ কোটি মানুহৰ আশা-আকাংক্ষা, আৰু ভৱিষ্যতৰ স্বপ্ন হিচাবে এবছৰৰ কাৰণে যিখন বাজেট ডাঙি ধৰিছে, সেই বাজেটত দেখুওৱা ঘাটিত ভৱিষ্যতৰ উন্নয়নৰ থল নোহোৱাৰ এটা ছবি ডাঙি ধৰিছে আৰু অসমবাসীৰ মনত হতাশৰ ভাব সৃষ্টি কৰিছে।

আমি হিচাব কৰি দেখিছো যে, তেখেতে যদি এটা বিষয়ত লচতন হ'লহেঁতেন তেনেহলে ঘাটি বাজেট নহৈ বাহি বাজেট হ'লহেঁতেন। বাজেটত যিবিলাক আহিব লগা ধন আৰু য'ৰ পৰা আহিব পাৰিলেহেঁতেন সেই বিলাকো দুৰ্নীতিৰ গ্ৰাসত পৰি আৰু বিভিন্ন ধৰণৰ তথ্য ত পৰি শেষ হ'ল। আজি দেগত দুৰ্নীতিৰ প্ৰণোপ বাঢ়ি গৈছে—যি বিলাক বিভাগৰ পৰা চৰকাৰৰ ভঁৰাললৈ ধন আহিলাহেঁতেন, যেনেকৈ বন বিভাগৰ শিল, বালি, কাঠ, বাহুঁ, বেট আদি কৰি যিবিলাক কৰ বা tax আহিব লাগিছিল সেইবিলাক দুৰ্নীতিৰ গ্ৰাসত পৰি সকলো শেষ। বন বিভাগৰ পৰা কেইবা কোটি টকাও বাজেটলৈ আহিব পাৰিলেহেঁতেন। তেনেকৈয়ে মীন বিভাগৰ পৰা যিমান কোটি টকা আহিব লাগিছিল, বিভাগীয় দুৰ্নীতিৰ কাৰণেই আহিব পৰা নাই। যিমান কোটি টকা যান-বাহন বিভাগৰ পৰা আহিব লাগিছিল—সেই সকলোবিলাক দুৰ্নীতিয়ে গ্ৰাস কৰিলে আৰু বহু আত্মসাৎ হ'ল। সেই কথা কোৱাও নদেখা নহয়, দোষ শুনিও চকু মুদি থকাৰ ফলতে আজি অসমৰ ৰাইজৰ এই দুৰ্দশা। এই দুৰ্নীতি যদি উভালিব নোৱাৰে তেতিয়া হলে অমন-তথা-ভাৰতবৰ্ষৰ কোনো ঠাইৰে উন্নয়নৰ কাৰণে টকা আহিব নোৱাৰে। তদুপৰি বাজেটত চাহ শিল্পৰ কথা কোৱা হৈছে। চাহ শিল্প পতি সকলক শুকু বেহাই দিয়াৰ ইঙ্গিত বিত্ত মন্ত্ৰীয়ে দিছে। কিন্তু ভা দৰে চালি-



জাৰি চালে এইটোও দেখা যায় যে, চাহ মালিবসকলে চাহ শিল্পত চাহ বাগানৰ উপাৰ্জিত টকা নখটুৱাই সেই টকা বিয়া, সবাহ, Radio আৰু মটৰগাড়ী আদি বিলাসৰ সামগ্ৰীৰ কাৰণে খৰচ কৰি চাহ খেতিৰ প্ৰয়োজনীয় উন্নতি আৰু চাহ শ্ৰমিকৰ উন্নয়নত বাধা পেলাইছে। বহু চাহ খেতিয়কে চাহৰ ধনেৰে চাহ খেতিৰ উন্নয়নৰ ঠাইত চিনেমা হ'ল, ভাৰা ঘৰ আদি কৰি অন্য প্ৰকাৰে ধন ঘটিবলৈ ব্যৱস্থা লৈছে। আনহাতে চাহ শিল্পৰ নামত অন্য পন্থাৰে মাটি-বাৰী লৈ অন্য এক জমিদাৰীৰহে সৃষ্টি কৰিছে। ইয়াৰ মূল কাৰণ হৈছে অসমভূমিক ব্যৱসায়ী সকলে আৰু শিল্পপতি সকলে বাণিজ্য ঔপনিবেশিক হিচাবে উদ্যোগ কৰিবলৈ বিচাৰিছে।

অসম চৰকাৰে ভূমি আইন কৰি ১ : ২ ফৰমুলাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰি দি চাহ শিল্পপতি সকলক এক জমিদাৰী সৃষ্টি কৰিছে। সেইটো অসমৰ কাৰণে এক মাৰাত্মক ভুল হৈছে। এই ১ : ২ ফৰমুলা তৎক্ষণাত বদ কৰি ১ : ১ ফৰমুলালৈ আনিব লাগে আৰু সেই মাটি মাটিহীন মানুহৰ মাজত বন্টন কৰিব লাগে।

অসমত চাহ উৎপাদন কমি নাই। কিন্তু অসমৰ চাহৰ বিপ্লৱ মান বা গুণ সেইটোহে কমিছে, যাৰ ফলত অসমৰ চাহৰ ঠাইত Colombo আৰু আফ্ৰিকাৰ চাহে প্ৰতিপত্তি লাভ কৰিছে — এইটো অসমৰ কাৰণে দোষৰ কথা।

যদি অসম চাহৰ মান বা গুণ নাবাঢ়ে বা বঢ়াব নোৱাৰি চাহ শিল্পৰ ভবিষ্যত অন্ধকাৰ। চাহ শিল্পপতি সকলক মাটি বঢ়াই দি চাহৰ গুণ বঢ়াব নোৱাৰি। চাহৰ গুণ বঢ়াবলৈ হ'লে মেচিনৰ উন্নতি, চাহখেতিত আৱশ্যকীয় পানী যোগান আৰু কৰ্মপ্ৰণালী নিখুঁতকৰিব লাগিব। তেওঁলোককো দুৰ্নীতি মুক্ত কৰিব পাৰিব লাগিব। চাহৰ মান নিশ্চয় বঢ়াব লাগিব যাতে আমাৰ চাহে বাহিৰৰ বজাৰত প্ৰতিযোগিতা কৰিব পাৰে।

কৃষিক যদিও উদ্যোগ হিচাবে লবলৈ বাজেটত এটা ইংগিত



দিয়া হৈছে - কিন্তু তাৰ কোনো কাৰ্য্যকৰী ব্যৱস্থাৰ আঁচনি নাই। ইয়াৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰৰ যি ভূমিনীতি, তাৰ সম্পূৰ্ণ পৰিবৰ্ত্তন সাধন কৰিব লাগিব।

কৃষি উদ্যোগৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত বিত্ত মন্ত্ৰীৰ বাজেট বক্তৃতাত উল্লেখ কৰিছে যদিও সেই ক্ষেত্ৰত কাৰ্য্যকৰী পন্থা লোৱাৰ কোনো ইঙ্গিত নাপালো। কৃষি কৰিবলৈ ইচ্ছা থকা বা কৃষিকাৰ্য্যকেই জীৱনৰ জীয়াই থকাৰ উপায় হিচাবে লোৱা ভূমিহীন কৃষক অসমত ১৪/১৫ লাখৰ কম নহব। চাহ বাগিছাৰ মাটিত ১:২ ফৰমুলাৰ পৰিবৰ্ত্ত ১:১ ফৰমুলা যদি কৰা হয় তেতিয়াহলে খেতিৰ বহুত মাটি অসমত ওলাব। এনেকুৱা কিছুমান মাটি ৰখা হৈছে যিবিলাক খেতিৰ বাহিৰে অন্য কামত নাহে। বন বিভাগৰ বহুত মাটি খেতিয়কক বিলাই দিব লাগিব আৰু গ্ৰেঞ্জিং আদিত বহুখিনি মাটি খেতিয়কৰ মাজত বিলাই দিব পৰা আমাৰ আছে। ভূমিনীতি ক্ষেত্ৰত চৰকাৰে এই ব্যৱস্থা লব নোৱাৰাটোৰো কাৰণ মূলতে দুৰ্নীতি। আজি বিভিন্ন বিভাগৰ অফিচৰ সকলৰ দুৰ্নীতিৰ বিৰুদ্ধে সংগ্ৰামৰ আৱশ্যক হৈছে। অফিচৰ সকল বিভিন্ন বিভাগত ইমান দুৰ্নীতি কৰিছে যে তেওঁলোকে লাভৰ অঙ্কটো তেওঁলোকৰ নিজৰ খাটাত লিখে আৰু লোকচানৰ অঙ্কটো চৰকাৰৰ খাটাত লিখে। এই দুৰ্নীতি দেশৰ পৰা বিদায় দিব লাগিব। দুৰ্নীতিৰ দোষে মন্ত্ৰী মণ্ডলী আৰু M.L.A. সকলকো চুইছে। আজি দুৰ্নীতি দূৰ কৰিবলৈ হ'লে মন্ত্ৰী সকলকে আদি কৰি M. L. A. সকললৈকে সকলোৰে আৰু কৰ্মচাৰী সকলেও সকলোৱে স্বইচ্ছাই নিজৰ সম্পত্তিৰ হিচাব দাখিল কৰাৰ ব্যৱস্থা হব লাগিব। স্বইচ্ছাই নিদিলে আইনৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগে। অকল সদনৰ মজিয়াত বক্তৃতা দিলেই দুৰ্নীতি দূৰ নহব।

(সময়ৰ সংকেত)

উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, সময় থাকিব হলেও মই মাথো অলপমান কব খুজিছো—বিশেষকৈ দুৰ্নীতি নিৰাকৰণৰ আৰু এটা উপায় মই



দিব খুজিছো—দেশৰ মানুহৰ উপাৰ্জনৰ উচ্চতৰ আৰু নিম্নতম আয়ৰ নিৰ্দিষ্ট নিৰ্দ্ধাৰণ কৰি আইন প্ৰণয়ন কৰিব লাগিব। সেইদৰে অন্যান্য সা-সম্পত্তিৰো হিচাব লব লাগিব। তেহে দুৰ্নীতি নিৰাৰণ সম্ভৱ হৈ উঠিব।

উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আজি আমাৰ দেশত যিবিলাক টেক্স, বাৰ-বাছ লাইন বাছ চলিছে সেইবিলাকৰ পৰাও আমি উচিত কৰ নেপাওঁ। বহুতো পুলিচ অফিচাৰে ২টকা ৩টকা লৈ ইয়াৰ মাজেদি ডাঙৰ বেপাৰ চলাইছে। যোগান মন্ত্ৰীয়ে একাধিক বক্তৃতা বিবৃতি দিয়া দেখা যায় যে এইবাৰ খেতি খুব ভাল হৈছে। কো-অপাৰেটিভ বা এজেন্টৰ দোকানলৈ কিছু ধন আটা দেখিয়েই ভাল হৈছে বুলি কৈ মন্ত্ৰীয়ে সম্ভাষণ লভিব পাৰিব কিন্তু আচলতে এইবাৰ ধান খেতি বঢ়া নাই। মই নিজে এজন খেতিয়ক লোক হিচাবে এইটো ভালকৈ বুজি পাওঁ। হয়তো মন্ত্ৰী সকলে বুজিছে। আচলতে ন ধানৰ সময়ত দুখীয়া খেতিয়ক সকলে ঘৰ খাবলৈ মজুৰিলৈও ধান বেচি শেষ কৰিছে। কাৰণ যোৱা বছৰত খেতিৰ ধান মাৰিবৰ কাৰণে, খাজনা দিবৰ কাৰণে আৰু ন-ধনৰ দিনতে হোৱা ল'ৰা-ছোৱালীৰ পৰীক্ষাৰ পিচত কিতাপ-পত্ৰ আদি কিনিবৰ কাৰণে আৰু যোৱা বছৰৰ খোৱা ধান মাৰিবৰ কাৰণে দুখীয়া খেতিয়ক সকলে উপায়হীন হৈ ন ধানকে বেচিব লগীয়া হৈছে। আচলতে উৎপাদন বঢ়াব কাৰণে বা আচল দামত বেচিবলৈ মন নাই বুলি নহয়। কিন্তু কেইদিন মানৰ পাছতে তেওঁলোকৰো খাবলৈ নাইকীয়া হব। চৰকাৰে মাত্ৰ পুলিচ, মিলিটেৰী, কৰ্মচাৰী মজুৰ আদি কিছুমানৰ ঘৰত ধান বুলি হিচাব কৰে আৰু বেচনৰ ধান কিনি লয়। কিন্তু খেতিয়কৰ নামত থকা এনে বহু লোকৰ হিচাব চৰকাৰৰ নাই যাৰ বছৰি খাবলৈ নেথাকে আৰু ভিক্ষাৰ মজুলিয়েই তেওঁলোকৰ উপায়। চাহ বাগানৰ মজুৰ আৰু Ex-Tea Garden Labour ৰ ভিতৰত এতিয়াও খাবলৈ নোপোৱা বহুত মানুহ আছে।



(ঘনাই সময় সঙ্কট দিয়ে)

উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, বাজেটত পঞ্চায়তৰ কথা কোৱা হৈছে যদিও অসমৰ ৩০ লক্ষতকৈ বেছি চাহ বাগানৰ মানুহক পঞ্চায়ত আইনৰ ভিতৰত সুমাই লোৱাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰা নাই। তেওঁলোকক আজি দ্বিতীয় শ্ৰেণীৰ নাগৰিক কৰি ৰখা হৈছে। তেওঁলোকৰ ২/৪ জনক আঞ্চলিক পঞ্চায়তলৈ মনোনিত কৰি অনা হৈছে যদিও আচলতে পঞ্চায়তৰ পৰা বঞ্চিত কৰা হৈছে। তেওঁলোকৰ ৪-লোখ ছাত্ৰ-ছাত্ৰীৰো পঢ়া শুনাৰ সুব্যৱস্থা আছিলকৈ ন'হল। আজি কৃষকৰ মাজত যেনেকৈ বিক্ষুব্ধ হৈছে তেনেকৈ চাহ মজুতৰ সকলৰ মাজতো ভিষণ ভিক্ষুত পৰিলক্ষিত হৈছে। হিমালয়ৰ পৰা নগা পাহাৰ, মিকিৰ পাহাৰলৈকে কৃষক মজুতৰ আঁদ লাগিত, বঞ্চিত লাখ, লাখ শিলে সাৰ পাইছে। এই সকলক পাহাৰৰ শিল বুলি হয়তো আমাৰ চৰকাৰে ধৰি লৈছে, কিন্তু এই সকল পাহাৰৰ শিল নহয় জীয়া মানুহহে।

Shri K bi Chandra Roy Prodhani—উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, বাজেটখন চালে এটা কথা লৈ বৰকৈ মনত পৰে—সেই টা হৈছে আমাৰ অসমৰ ১ কোটি ২০ লাখ লোকসংখ্যাৰ সকলোৰে কাৰণে নহয়। যেনে—Employment ৰ কথা কৈছে। কিন্তু আজি কিমানজনে Employment Exchange ত নাম Register কৰিছে? আকৌ যিটো অংশই নাম লিখিছে তেওঁলোকৰ কিমানই বা কাম পাইছে? সম্পদ আৰু বিনিয়োগেই আমাৰ প্ৰধান কথা। সম্পদ কেনেকৈ সমানভাৱে বৰ্ত্তন কৰিব পাৰে আৰু নিবনুৱা মানুহবিলাকক Employment দিব পাৰে তাৰ কোনো আভাষ এই বাজেটত পোৱা নাই। মাত্ৰ গতানুগতিক ভাৱে যোৱা বছৰৰ দৰে বাজেট এইবাবো দাখিল কৰিছে।

যোৱা অভূতপূৰ্ব বানপানীত বিশেষকৈ গোৱালপাৰা জিলাত বিৰাট খতিয়ন্ত হৈছে। এইটো কথা ৰাজ্যপালৰ ভাষণত যেনেকৈ



উল্লেখ কৰিছে, ঠিক তেনেকৈয়ে বাজেটতো উল্লেখ কৰিছে। কিন্তু এইটো আচৰিত কথা যে এই ক্ষতিৰ কথা যদিও উল্লেখ কৰা হৈছে কিন্তু বানপানীৰ সময়ত এই চৰকাৰে ইয়াৰ গুৰুত্ব স্বীকাৰ কৰা নাই। সেই সময়ত তেখেতসকলে সেই ঠাই পৰিদৰ্শন কৰিবলৈকো সময় পোৱা নাই—সহায় কৰাটো দূৰৰ কথা। এই মন্ত্ৰী সকলৰ বানপানীৰ সময়তো সকলো মানুহে দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰিছিল যে বানপানীয়ে বিৰাট ক্ষতি কৰিছে আৰু ফল স্বৰূপে গৰু, মহ ইত্যাদিৰ প্ৰায় ৬,২০০ৰ প্ৰাণ হানী হৈছে। কিন্তু চৰকাৰে আশ্বাস দিয়ামতে আমি বিভূমন্ত্ৰী, মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰী সকলোৰে ওচৰলৈ আহিছিলো কিন্তু অতি দুখৰ কথা যে, অতি পৰিতাপৰ কথা যে তেখেতসকল সেই ঠাইলৈ ন'গল। সেই সময়ত প্ৰধান মন্ত্ৰীয়ে ব্ৰাজিলত ভ্ৰমণ কৰি আছিল। তাৰ পৰাই উত্তৰ বঙ্গৰ বানপানীত বাইজৰ বাবে পত্ৰৰ জৰিয়তে আশ্বাসৰ বাণী পঠিয়াইছিল। কিন্তু সেই সময়ত এই অঞ্চলৰ সমগ্ৰ বাইজৰ মনত এই কথাই প্ৰস্ফুটিত হৈছিল যে সেই ঠাইৰ বাইজৰ কাৰণে কোনোবা মন্ত্ৰী আহিবনে নাই? আমি কোন ৰাজ্যত আছো? সেই সময়ৰ সকলো কথা মনত আছে। সেই সময়ত সহায় কৰাটো দূৰৰ কথা কোনো এজনে দৰদ দেখুবালৈ যোৱা নাই। ইতিমধ্যে কৈ যোৱা মাননীয়া সদস্য গৰাকীয়ে কৈছিল যে কিছুমান মানুহে ক্ষতি নোহোৱাকৈ টকা পোৱাৰ কথা। কিন্তু মই জোৰেৰে কব পাৰো যে তাত এনেকুৱা এজন মানুহ নাই যাৰ ক্ষতি হোৱা নাছিল। হয়তো কাৰোবাৰ গৰু-ম'হ মৰা নাই কিন্তু তেওঁৰ খেতিৰ শস্য ধ্বংস হৈছে। চৰকাৰে এটা বেট কৰিছে যি মানুহৰ গৰু মৰিছে তেওঁক ২৫০ টকা দিয়া হ'ব। কিন্তু আজি মই জনাত ৬২৫০ টকা গৰু মৰিছে। তাৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰে নিৰ্দ্ধাৰণ কৰা নিৰিখত কোনো সহায় দিয়া নাই। গৰু মৰা সকলো মানুহেও টকা পোৱা নাই আৰু খেতি নষ্ট হোৱা সকলো খেতিয়কেও টকা পোৱা নাই। কিন্তু যি মানুহে পাইছে সেইসকল কিছু স্বাৰ্থ জৰিত দালাল



মানুহ। সেই সকলৰ হয়তো গৰু ম'হ মৰিছে, খেতি নষ্ট হৈছে, মাটি নষ্ট হৈছে। কিন্তু তেওঁলোকে পোৱাৰ আগতে দুখীয়া খেতিয়কে পোৱা উচিত আছিল। কিমান দুখীয়া বিধবা এই বন্যাত গৃহহীন হৈছে। মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰীয়ে চাই আহিছে। তেওঁলোকে নিজেই নিজৰ মুখেৰে দুখ প্ৰকাশ কৰিছিল। কিন্তু তাৰ কোনো ব্যৱস্থা নহল। ১২০৫০ টকা মঞ্জুৰ কৰিছে শুনিলো, কিন্তু ইমান অলপ টকাৰে সকলো বিধৱাক সহায় কৰিব পাৰিবনে? কি হিচাবে মাত্ৰ ১২০৫০ টকা মঞ্জুৰ কৰিলে?

Shri Mohendra Mohan Choudhury—(Minister Revenue)

সেই টকা Paddy husking ৰ কাৰণেহে দিয়া হৈছে।

Shri Kabir Chandra Roy Prodhani—সেই কাৰণে হলেও কেইজনী বিধৱাক দিব? মই জনাত ঢেকী মন্ত্ৰীয়ে গুৱাহাটীৰ পৰা ৮টা ঢেকী লৈ গৈছিল। সেই সহায় দিলে ১৫২০ জনী বিধৱাক, তাৰ বাহিৰে বাকী বিধৱা সকলৰ কি ব্যৱস্থা চৰকাৰে কৰিলে? সেই ১৫ জনী বিধৱাক দিয়াতে চৰকাৰৰ কাম শেষ হ'লনে কি? আজি গোৱালপাৰা জিলাৰ এই অসহায় বিধৱাসকলৰ কোনো ল'ৰা-ছোৱালী বা নিকট সম্পৰ্কীয় কোনো মানুহ নাই, তেনেকুৱা বিধৱাক সহায় দিব নেলাগেনে? সেই ভিৰোতা বিলাক নিসহায়, নিৰাশ্ৰয়া। এইবোৰ ভিৰোতা বিধৱা হল কেনেকৈ? সেই কথাটো কোনেও আৱিষ্কাৰ কৰা নাই নেকি? তাত ব্যাপক ভাবে কলেবা হয়, কোনো কোনো ঠাইত Hospital নাই—কোনো ঠাইত Hospital আছে ডাক্তাৰ নাই। কোনো ঠাইত ঔষধ নাই এনে অৱস্থাত সেই মানুহবিলাক কলেবাত বিনা চিকিৎসাই, বিনা শুশ্ৰূষাই মৰি যায়। তাৰ খবৰটো চৰকাৰে কৰা নাই। সোনকালে চিকিৎসাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিলে এই বিধৱা সংখ্যা কমিব পাৰে।

বানপানীত বিধস্ত হোৱা মাটিৰ ৩০০০ ৪০০০ Speciment ললে। এতিয়ালৈকে সেই Speciment ৰ কি গবেষণা কৰিলে সেইটো আজিলৈকে খবৰ নাপালে। ধান ৰোপণৰ সময় প্ৰায় যায়।



আৰু মৰাপাৰ্টৰ সময়ত মৰাপাৰ্ট হবনে নহয় তাৰ ঠিক নাই। এতিয়াও সমগ্ৰ মাটিত এবাৰ কলৰ নাপুলেৰে চাৰ কৰাত ওখ চাপৰ হৈ পৰি আছে তাত খেতি হ'ব নোৱাৰে। আজি Dist. Agriculture অফিছাৰক সুধিছিলো যে, খেতি তাত হ'ব পাৰেনে নোৱাৰে। তেওঁৰ পৰা জানিলো চৰকাৰে সকলো মাটি চাৰ কৰা সুবিধা বিনা পইচাবে মজুৰী হৈছে কিন্তু সকলো দায়িত্ব B.D.O. O. ৰ ওচৰত পৰাত বহুতো মানুহে জনাইছে কিছুমান B.D.O. য়ে তেওঁলোকৰ খুচিমতে কাম চলাই আছে।

বিবিলাকে মুৰ্গী আদি খুৱাব পাৰে সেই সকলৰহে মাটি চাৰ কৰাৰ হুকুম দিয়ে। মানুহৰ স্বৰত এতিয়া খাবলৈ নাই। পোন প্ৰথমতে বান পানীৰ সময়ত অলপ দিনৰ কাৰণে মাত্ৰ Subsidy হিচাবে এটা '৫০ পইচাৰ আটা দিছিল সেইটো যথেষ্ট নহয়। ৰাজ্যপালৰ ভাষণত দিয়ামতে ১০'১১ লাখ মানুহ বন্যাগ্ৰস্ত কিন্তু সামান্যতম পৰিমাণৰ আটা কিমান মানুহে খাব পাৰে? কমপক্ষেও ২ লাখ মানুহ অত্যন্ত দুখীয়া। কিন্তু বাজেটত কি দেখা? বাজেটত যি পৰিলক্ষিত হৈছে; এইখন সাধাৰণ দুখীয়া মানুহৰ বাবে তৈৰী হোৱা নাই। সাধাৰণ মানুহৰ কাৰণে বাজেট নহয়। কিন্তু মই ইয়াকো সোৱ'বাই কওঁ যে, এটা দিন আহিব সেই দিনা এই চৰকাৰে এই অপকৰ্মৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰে ইয়াৰ জবাব-দিহি হ'ব লাগিব। পাকিস্থানত আবুৰখানৰো এটা দিন আছিল; কিন্তু আজি সেই দিন শেষ। পশ্চিবঙ্গত কি হৈছে? তাত কংগ্ৰেছ চৰকাৰৰ দিন অজয় মুৰ্মীজীয়ে শেষ কৰিছে। কংগ্ৰেছৰ অপকৰ্ম বাংলাৰ জনসাধাৰণে বুজিছে সেইবাবেই জবাব দিছে। ইয়াত যেনিবা কোনো মুখাৰ্জী নাই। ইয়াত কোনোবা শৰ্মা, কোনোৱা দেৱ শৰ্মা ওলাই আহিব। তেতিয়া আমিও যুক্তফৰ্ট গঠন কৰি অতি সোনকালে এই কংগ্ৰেছ ৰাজত্বৰ অৱসান ঘটাম। সেইকালৰ পৰা ২০ জন, ২৫ জন সদস্য দেৱ শৰ্মাৰ নেতৃত্বত ওলাই আহিলেই হ'ব আৰু তেখেতেই ইয়াত মন্ত্ৰী সভা তৈয়াৰ



কৰিব। তেতিয়া বাক এই চৰকাৰ ক'ত থাকিব? আজি গোৱা পাৰা জিলাৰ অৱস্থা কি? গাঁৱৰ মানুহে পিয়নৰ চাকৰি এটা নেপায়। Police Constable বিলাকত গোৱালপাৰাৰ ল'ৰা নেপাই বা হ'বৰ মানুহ পায়। আমি দেখি আচৰিত হৈছো— এই জিলাৰ ডেকাসকলে শিক্ষা নাই বুলি মস্তিষ্কৰ কাম কৰিব নোৱাৰে, কিন্তু বন্দুবটো ধৰিব পাৰিব তেওঁলোকে। পুলিচৰ কনিষ্টবল ছোৱাৰ পৰা বঞ্চিত হৈছে কিয়? আজি ক'বাবৰ পৰা এই C.R.P. বিলাক আঁছে আৰু গোৱালপাৰাত শুমুৱাই দি এই-বিলাকে গোৱালপাৰাৰ সৰল মানুহক অভিষ্ঠ কৰিছে। সমগ্ৰ গোৱালপাৰাৰ মানুহৰ হকে মই কওঁ যে, পেটত খাবলৈ যদি ভাত নাথাকে, মানুহে তেতিয়া জীয়াই থকাৰ কাৰণে যিকোনো বাস্তা এটা লব লগা হয়, সেইটো লবই। তেতিয়া আৰু বাধা দিলেও সেই বাধা নামানে। আজি অন্যান্য দেশত যি যুগৰ মানুহে মহাকাশৰ কাৰণে যাত্ৰী হ'ব ধৰিছে, যি যুগত বৈজ্ঞানিক বিজ্ঞান হৈছে, সেই যুগত থাকি এই দেশৰ মানুহে ছুবেলা দুমুঠি খাবৰ কাৰণে ভাবিব লগীয়া হৈছে, যি ৰাষ্ট্ৰৰ চৰকাৰে ছুবেলা দুমুঠি খুৱাব নোৱাৰে, সেই দেশৰ চৰকাৰৰ পক্ষে কিমান লাজৰ কথা হ'ব পাৰে? কিমান পৰিতাপৰ কথা। সেইখন ৰাষ্ট্ৰ বেচিদিন স্বাধীন থাকিব নোৱাৰে।

আমাৰ দেশত আজিও বিছুমানে চ'মী ম'হুহক চ'মী বুলি গালি দিয়ে। ইয়াৰ অৰ্থ চাষা বুলি কোৱা, হীন সম্পন্ন কৰাৰ চেষ্টা কৰা হয়। চাষী বিলাক যুগাত মানুহ বুলিও উপেক্ষা কৰা কৰা হয়।

দেশৰ খাদ্য যোগান ধৰা মানুহে যদি সমাজ ঘৃণীত হয় তেনেহলে দেশত কিয় উৰ্ভিক নহ'ব? সেই বাবেই চৰকাৰে সকলো পিনে চকু দি ছ'মু মানুহৰ প্ৰতি দৰদ দি ৰাজহ চলোৱা উচিত।

এতিয়াও আমাৰ খেতিয়ক বিলাকৰ ওপৰত দেশৰ অৰ্থনৈতিক উন্নতি নিৰ্ভৰ কৰিছে, তেনেহলে সেই কৃষকৰ ওপৰত কিৰূপ



ব্যৱহাৰ কৰা উচিত? কোনে বেয়া চকুৰে কৃষকক দেখে বিশ্লেষণ কৰিলে দেখা যায় ডাঙৰ বিলাকে তেনেকুৱা কৰে। ডাঙৰ ডাঙৰ অফিচাৰ বিলাকে তেনেকুৱা ব্যৱহাৰ কৰে। অৱশ্যে মই সকলো অফিচাৰকে কোৱা নাই। কিন্তু তেনেকুৱা অফিচাৰৰ সংখ্যা কম নহয়। মোৰ বোধেৰে যিজন অফিচাৰে এনেকুৱা কৃষকক গালি দিয়ে সেইবোৰ অফিচাৰক মহাশূণ্যলৈ পঠিয়াই দিয়া উচিত বুলি মই ভাবো। লংপেন পিন্ধি আমাৰ গাওঁৰ খেতিয়কক এনে ধৰণে গালি দিয়া অফিচাৰক মহাশূণ্যলৈ চৰকাৰে পঠোৱা উচিত। সেইকাৰণে তেখেতসকলে কৃষকক উপযুক্ত মৰ্যাদা দিব নোৱাৰে। এই বিলাকৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰে আজি দেৱলীয়া বাজেট ডাঙি ধৰাত আমি স্বাধীনতাৰ পৰা আঁতৰি গৈছো।

যদি লাখ লাখ মানুহৰ অন্তৰৰ দুখ অনুভৱ কৰিব নোৱাৰে; তেনেহলে চৰকাৰ আঁতৰি যোৱা উচিত আৰু শাসন ভাৰ লৈ থকাটো অনুচিত বুলি মই ভাবো। ইয়াকে কৈ মোৰ বক্তব্য সামৰণি মাৰিলো।

**Shri Uttam Chandra Brahma**—মাননীয় উপাধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, বিত্তমন্ত্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়াই অহা বছৰৰ কাৰণে আয়ব্যয়ৰ হিচাব ডাঙি ধৰি ৫০ কোটি টকা ঘাটি বাজেট তৈয়াৰ কৰিলে। অসমৰ ৰাজ্যৰ আৰ্থিক অৱস্থালৈ চাই তেখেতে ৰাজ্যৰ উন্নয়নৰ কাৰণে, শান্তি-শালী কাম হাতত লৈছে তাৰ বাবে মই তেখেতক ধন্যবাদ জ্ঞাপন কৰিছো।

তেখেতে তেখেতৰ বাজেটত এই ৰাজ্যৰ আয় বাঢ়িছে বুলি দেখুৱাইছে। হিচাবমতে ১৯৬৭-৬৮ চনত ৰাজ্যখনৰ মুঠ আয় ১২৪৮ ৪৯ চনৰ মূল্য হাৰত ৪০০.৬ কোটি টকা হৈছে। কৃষিৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত হোৱা সকলতাই এই আয় আগৰ বছৰতকৈ বেছি বাঢ়িছে। কাৰণ ৰাজ্যৰ মুঠ আয়ৰ প্ৰায় আধাভাগ কৃষিৰ পৰাই আহে। ১৯৬৬-৬৭ চনৰ ২৭১.৪ টকাৰ পৰা ১৯৬৭-৬৮ চনত ২৮২.৬ টকালৈ



বৃদ্ধি পাইছে। ৰাজ্য খনৰ খাদ্য-উৎপাদন ১৯৬৭ ৬৮ চনৰ ১৯.৭১ লাখ টনৰ পৰা চলিত বছৰত ২১.৩০ লাখ টনলৈ বৃদ্ধি পাব বুলি আশা কৰা হৈছে।

এইদৰে আমি যদি আয় বঢ়াই থাকিব পাৰো, তেন্তে তিনি বছৰত আমাৰ ৰাজ্য খনৰ আয় নিশ্চয় উন্নতি হ'ব। এই আয় ৰাজ্যৰ কাৰণেই উন্নতিৰ লক্ষ্য। অসমৰ গোটেই আৰ্থিক অৱস্থা কৃষিৰ শিতানৰ ওপৰত বেছিভাগ নিৰ্ভৰ কৰে আৰু বাকীখিনি উদ্যোগৰ কালৰ পৰা হয়। সেই কাৰণে ১৯৬৯ ৭০ চনৰ বাজেটত আগৰ দুবছৰত কৃষি শিতানত বেছি টকা বৰাদ কৰিছে। কৃষি মন্ত্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়াই অহা বছৰৰ কাৰণে খেতিৰ উৎপাদন বৃদ্ধি কৰিবলৈ ১৫২ লাখ টকাৰ প্ৰস্তাৱ দাঙি ধৰিছে। যাতে উন্নত প্ৰণালীৰে খেতি কৰি বেছি উৎপন্ন কৰিব পৰা যায়। এইদৰে আমাৰ চৰকাৰে দেশৰ আৰু কৃষিৰ উন্নতিৰ কাৰণে, কৃষিজাত উৎপন্ন বস্ত্তৰ বৃদ্ধিৰ কাৰণে আৰু অধিক শস্য উৎপাদনৰ কাৰণে যথেষ্ট পৰিমাণে চেষ্টা কৰি আহিছে।

অসমত অনাৱৃষ্টি আৰু প্ৰাকৃতিক দুৰ্যোগৰ কলত অধিক শস্য উৎপাদনত বাধাৰ সৃষ্টি হৈ থাকে, ভূখণ্ড চৰকাৰে সেইবিলাক প্ৰতিৰোধৰ বাবে প্ৰচেষ্টা চলাই আছে। সেই প্ৰচেষ্টাৰ কাৰ্য্য সম্পাদনত প্ৰাকৃতিক দুৰ্যোগেই বাধা দিয়ে। অৱশ্যে আমাৰ চৰকাৰেও ইয়াৰ উপায় অৱলম্বন নকৰাকৈ থকা নাই।

উশাধাক মহোদয়, আপুনি জানে, এখন দেশ যদি উন্নতি কৰিবলৈ হ'লে সেই দেশত যথেষ্ট অৰ্থৰ প্ৰয়োজন, আৰু তাৰ বাবে বাইজৰ আৰ্থিক অৱস্থা টনকিয়াল হোৱা উচিত। আমাৰ অসমত কেনেকৈ অৰ্থ সঞ্চয় কৰিব পৰা যায়, তাৰ কাৰণে অসম চৰকাৰে যথেষ্ট চেষ্টা কৰি আহিছে। উদাহৰণ স্বৰূপে চৰকাৰে থাকৰা তেলৰ উৎপাদনৰ পৰা যিখিনি ৰয়েলিটি পাইছে, তাত আগতে প্ৰতি টনত ৭.৫০ পইছা আছিল; কিন্তু এতিয়া শতকৰা ১৫ টকা



বয়েলিটি পাবলৈ কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰৰ ওচৰত দাবী জনাই আছে। আৰু সেই বয়েলিটি ১৯৬৬ চনৰ পৰাই দিব লাগে বুলি কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰক টানি অনুৰোধ কৰিছে। সেই কাৰণে আমি গোটেই অসমবাসী একগোট হৈ যদি দাবী জনাও, তেন্তে আমাৰ নাৰা দাবী কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰে দিবলৈ বাধ্য হ'ব। ১৯৬৬ চনৰ পৰা পাব লগা বয়েলিটি দাবী অনুযায়ী অৰ্থ পালে অসমত বহুতো উন্নয়নমূলক কাম কৰিবলৈ সুযোগ হ'ব।

অসমৰ বাইজৰ হৈ অসম চৰকাৰে দ্বিতীয় তেল শোধনাগাৰ অসমতেই হ'ব লাগে বুলি দাবী কৰি আহিছে। সেই দাবী মতেই যদি দ্বিতীয় তেলশোধনাগাৰটো অসমতেই হয়, তেন্তে বাজাৰ অৰ্থ নৈতিক উন্নতিৰ লগতে আমাৰ নিৰন্তৰা সমস্যাৰ সমাধান হ'ব। সেই কাৰণে মই আমাৰ কালৰ পৰা কৈছোঁ যে দ্বিতীয় তেলশোধনাগাৰটো অসমত হ'ব লাগে। মই আশা কৰিছোঁ অসমৰ বাইজৰ মনোভাৱ আৰু দাবী কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰে নিশ্চয় মানি ল'ব।

দ্বিতীয় কথা হৈছে অসমৰ বাইজৰ অৰ্থ নৈতিক আয় অৰ্দ্ধেক হয় কৃষিৰ শিতানৰ পৰা। সেই কাৰণে কেনেকৈ কৃষি উন্নতি কৰিব পৰা যায়, তাৰ কাৰণে চেষ্টা কৰিব লাগে। আধুনিক প্ৰণালীৰে খাদ্যৰ উৎপন্ন বৃদ্ধি কৰিব পাৰোঁ তেন্তে আমাৰ বাজাৰ অভাৱ অনাটন দূৰ হ'ব আৰু সকলো কালৰ পৰা দেশখন উন্নতিশীল হৈ উঠিব। সেই কাৰণে মই কৃষিৰ উন্নতিৰ কাৰণে কেইটামান আঁচনি দাঙি ধৰিছোঁ। আৰু চৰকাৰেও সেই আঁচনি সম্পৰ্কে চিন্তা কৰিবলৈ বিশেষকৈ কৃষি বিভাগৰ মন্ত্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়াৰা অনুৰোধ জনালো।

প্ৰথমতে আমাৰ কৃষিৰ উন্নতি কৰিবলৈ হ'লে আমাৰ খেতিৰ পথাৰ বিলাকত যাতে ১২ মাহে পানী যোগানৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব পৰা যায়, তাৰ কাৰণে চেষ্টা কৰিব লাগে। যিবিলাক ঠাইত



পানী জমাকৰি ৰাখিব পৰা 'ডাংৰ' ব্যৱস্থা নাই, সেইবিলাক ঠাইত পাম্পিংৰ দ্বাৰা পানী যোগানৰ ব্যৱস্থা উন্নত ধৰণেৰে খেতি কৰাৰ দিহা কৰিব লাগে। তেনেকুৱা ব্যৱস্থা নথকাৰ ফলত আমাৰ কৃষক সকলে যথেষ্ট অসুবিধাৰ সন্মুখীন হ'ব লগীয়া হৈছে। বাঢ়ি অহা শস্য বিলাকো পানীৰ অভাৱত শুকাই যায়। খেতিৰ আটিও পাম্পিংৰ সহায়ত পানী দিব পৰা হলে High Yielding ধান উন্নত পদ্ধতিৰে খেতি কৰিব পৰা হ'ব আৰু উৎপন্ন বস্তুৰ বৃদ্ধি হ'ব।

মই এটা কথা শুনিবলৈ পাই সন্তুষ্ট হলেঁ, আজি কালি বিজুলী শক্তিৰ দ্বাৰা নদীৰ পৰা পানী তুলি আনি খেতিয়ক সকলক পানী যোগানৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিবলৈ চেষ্টা চলাইছে। যদি সেইটো হয়, তেন্তে মোক বিশ্বাস, আমাৰ খেতিয়ক সকলক যথেষ্ট উপকৃত কৰিব পৰা হ'ব আৰু খেতিৰ যথেষ্ট উন্নতি হ'ব। মই আমাৰ বিহু বিভাগৰ মন্ত্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়া আৰু কৃষি বিভাগৰ মন্ত্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়াক অনুৰোধ কৰো যেন তেখেত সকলে এই আচনি সোনকালে কাৰ্য্যকৰী কৰা হয়, তাৰ বাবে ব্যৱস্থা গ্ৰহণ কৰিব।

তৃতীয়তে মই ভূমিপতন নীতিৰ কথা কওঁ। আমাৰ চৰকাৰে যি ভূমি পতন নীতি গ্ৰহণ কৰিছে, সেই নীতি ব্যক্তিগত ভাবে মই ভাল পাইছোঁ। সেই নীতি মতেই যদি চৰকাৰে কাৰ্য্যসম্পাদন কৰে, - তেন্তে নিশ্চয় ভূমি সমস্যা সমাধানত কিছু লাভ হ'ব। কাৰণ জনসংখ্যা বাঢ়ি অহাৰ লগে লগে আমাৰ মাটিৰ সমস্যাও দিনক দিনে বাঢ়ি গৈছে।

আমি যদি ভূমি পতন নীতি ভালকৈ কৰিব পাৰো তেনেহলে ভূমিসমস্যা সমাধান কৰিব পৰা হ'ব। Forest অঞ্চলত বহুতো Forest Village আছে আৰু তাৰ জনসংখ্যা বৃদ্ধি হোৱাৰ লগে লগে তাত মাটিৰ সমস্যা বেচি হৈ আহিব ধৰিছে। Forest অঞ্চলত আৰু পতন দিয়া কাম Sub divisional advisory Board ৰ



হাতত নাই। সেই কাৰণে বনাঞ্চলত মাটি দিয়াত বনাঞ্চলৰ কৰ্মচাৰী সকলৰ দয়াৰ ওপৰত মাটি পট্টন হৈ থাকে সেই কাৰণে Forest অঞ্চলত কৃষকক মাটি দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা সলনি কৰিব লাগে। যিহেতু গাওবাসীক পঞ্চায়তৰ অধিনলৈ আনি হৈছে। সেই কাৰণেই তাত মাটি পট্টন দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা যাতে Land Settlement Board ৰ তালৈ আহে তাৰ বাবে মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ক অনুৰোধ কৰিলো।

তৃতীয়তে আমাৰ কৃষিৰ উন্নয়ন কৰিবলৈ হলে কৃষকক মূল্যত সঁচা দি তেওঁলোকক সহায় কৰিব লাগিব আৰু আৰ্থিক সাহায্য দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগিব। গাৱঁলীয়া বেঙ্কৰ পৰা ষি টকা দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা আছে—ভাল ভাবে নচলাব কাৰণে কৃষক সকলে একো সুবিধা পোৱা নাই। সেই কাৰণে কৃষকে কি দৰে অতি সহজে ঋণ পাব পাৰে তাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগে। Co-oprative যোগেদি তেওঁলোকৰ ঋণ আদি দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা হব পাৰে। এই বিষয়ে মই এটা পৰামৰ্শ দাঙি ধৰিছোঁ। এতিয়া প্ৰত্যেক গাওঁ-সভাতে একোখনকৈ Service Co-oprative Society কৰা হৈছে। ইয়াৰ যোগেদি কৃষক সকলক অতি সহজ উপায়ে কেনেকৈ টকা ধাৰি দিব পাৰি তাৰ বাবে ব্যৱস্থা কৰিবলৈ সমবায় মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ক অনুৰোধ জনালো।

আমাৰ অসমত ২০ লাখ জনজাতীয় মানুহ আছে। তাৰে ১১ লাখ ভৈয়ামৰ জনজাতি। এওঁলোকৰ বক্ষণাবেক্ষণৰ কাৰণে Tribal Belt আৰু Tribal Block কৰি মাটি সংৰক্ষণৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰে যি ব্যৱস্থা কৰিছে তাৰ কাৰণে মই চৰকাৰক ধন্যবাদ দিছোঁ। এই ব্যৱস্থাৰ দ্বাৰাই তেওঁলোকৰ মাটিৰ নিৰাপত্তা দিব।

জনজাতীয় সকলৰ চকাৰীৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত মই চৰকাৰক অনুৰোধ জনাও যে তেওঁলোকৰ কাৰণে যি ১০ Percent Reservation ৰ ব্যৱস্থা আছে সেইমতে যাতে তেওঁলোকক চাকৰী দিয়া হয় তালৈ যেন লক্ষ্য ৰাখে। যোৱা Advisory Committee ত আলোচনা কৰোতে ৭৫ Percent সহজে পূৰণ



কৰা বুলি জানিছো। ইয়াৰ বাবে মই বৰ দুখ পাইছো। জনজাতি লোকসকলক চৰকাৰে চাকৰী দিয়াৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত সংৰক্ষণ মতে চাকৰি পাব লাগে।

নিয়োগৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত আমাৰ Kokrajhar আৰু গোৱালপাৰা মহকুমাৰ লোকসংখ্যা অনুশাতে শতকৰা ১ জনেও চাকৰী পোৱা নাই বুলি কব পাৰি। মই বিশেষকৈ জনাব খুজিছো যে A.C.S. কেৰাণী বা অন্যান্য চাকৰীত গোৱালপাৰা জিলাৰ পৰা ১ Pc. জনজাতি লোকেও চাকৰি পোৱা নাই। সেইকাৰণে মই এই বিষয়টোৰ প্ৰতি চৰকাৰৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰিলো যাতে Regional Despaity নাথাকে। ৰাজ্যপালৰ ভাষণত আমাৰ ৰাজহমন্ত্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়া আৰু বিধান সভাৰ উপদলপতিয়ে চাকৰীৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত অসমতা নহব বুলি আশ্বাস দিছিল সেইটোয়ো যাতে প্ৰকৃততে কাৰ্য্যকৰী হয় তাৰ বাবে যেন চৰকাৰে চিন্তা কৰি চায়।

নদী নিয়ন্ত্ৰণৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত কও যে বানপানী বিধবস্ত অঞ্চলবিলাক ৰক্ষা নকৰাৰ কাৰণে হাজাৰ হাজাৰ বিঘা মাটি নষ্ট হৈছে আৰু সেইকাৰণে শস্য উৎপাদন কমি গৈছে আৰু মানুহৰ উপাৰ্জন কমি আহিছে। সেইকাৰণে ৪ৰ্থ পৰিকল্পনাত বানপানী নিয়ন্ত্ৰণৰ যি ঠাঁচনি লোৱা হৈছে সেই ঠাঁচনি অনুযায়ী গোৱালপাৰা জিলাৰ নদী বিলাক যাতে নিয়ন্ত্ৰণ কৰা হয় তাৰ বাবে চিন্তা কৰিবলৈ অনু-বোধ জনালো।

নিয়োগৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত চৰকাৰৰ পৰা জনজাতি লোকসকলে বিশেষ সহায় পাইছে বুলি কব নোৱাৰি। জ. জাতিয় শ. শ. লোক এতিয়াও নিবন্ধুৱা হৈ আছে সেইকাৰণে চৰকাৰক অনুৰোধ কৰো যাতে বিভিন্ন work shop ইত্যাদিতো স্থানীয় লোকে কাম লয়। এই বিষয়টোৰ প্ৰতি চৰকাৰৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰি মোৰ বক্তব্য সামৰণি মাৰিলো।



Mr. Deputy Speaker : If the House sit for another 5 minutes the Revenue Minister would like to clarify certain points raised by hon'ble member Shri Pradhani.

Shri Mohendra Mohan Choudhury : Sir মই বক্তৃতা দিবলৈ উঠা নাই। মাননীয় সদস্য শ্রীকবির বায় প্ৰধানীয়ে কৈছে যে যোৰা বাব যেতিয়া বানপানী হৈছিল আৰু তাৰ পৰা মানুহৰ বি দুখ দুৰ্দশা হৈছিল তাত চৰকাৰৰ ফালৰ পৰা সাহায্য দিয়া নাই বুলি তেখেতে যি অভিযোগ আহিছে সেই বিষয়ে সদনৰ জ্ঞাতাৰ্থে কি কি সাহায্য দিয়া হৈছে সেইটো জনাব খুজিছো।

1) Gratuitious Relief in cash and kind	Rs. 2,50,000/
2) For sinking tube wells	Rs. 61,000/
3) Seed Grant (for Rabi crop)	Rs. 1,82,413/
"                  (for Kharif crop)	Rs. 1,06,000/
4) Rehabilitation Grant	Rs. 2,57,000/
5) For Cheap Grain Shops	Rs. 4,78,000/
6) For Tractorisation Scheme	Rs 1,23,410/
Total	Rs.14,57,823/

তাৰ পিছত Test Relief ৰ কাৰণে দিয়া হৈছে—2.05, 300 টকা, গৰুৰ খাদ্যৰ কাৰণে ৫০ হাজাৰ ৫ শ টকাৰ দিয়া হৈছে, Paddy Husking আৰু বিধবাক সাহায্য দিবৰ বাবে ১২'০৫০ টকা দিয়া হৈছে।

#### Test Relief Works.

For Agomani A.P.	Rs. 66,000/ )
Golakganj A.P.	Rs. 53,800/ )
Gossaigaon A.P.	Rs. 33,000/ )
Kachugaon A.P.	Rs. 52,500/ )



For Cattle fodder Rs. 50,500

For husking paddy by distressed widows Rs. 12,050/

### SEED Loan

For Rabi Crop Rs. 1,82,413/

For Kharif Crop Rs. 1,06,000/

ইয়াৰ পিচত গোসাঁইগাঁও, আগমনি, গোলোকগঞ্জ আৰু কচুপখাৰৰ কাৰণে ১৩ লাখ ১৩৮ টকা Test Relief ৰ কাৰণে আহিছিল আৰু সেই টকা দিব পৰা হোৱা নাছিল কাৰণ সেই সময়ত বাজেটত টকা নাছিল। এতিয়া সদনে যেতিয়া এইখাৰৰ দাবি মঞ্জুৰ কৰিছে তাৰ পাছত ১৩ লাখ টকা গোৱালপাৰা জিলাৰ কাৰণে দিয়া হ'ব আৰু আগমনি গোসাঁইগাঁও অঞ্চলৰ পঞ্চায়তৰ যিবিলাক বিধবা তিৰোতা আছে তেওঁলোকক ১২ হাজাৰ ৫০ টকা দিয়া হ'ব। তেওঁলোকৰ Paddy Husking ৰ বাবে। তাৰোপৰি Chief Minister Relief fund ৰ পৰা ৫৬ হাজাৰ টকা দিয়া হ'ব তেওঁলোকক কছল আৰু চাউল দিবৰ বাবে। ইয়াৰ উপৰিও Chief Minister Relief Fund ৰ পৰা বানপীড়িত লোকৰ কাৰণে ১ লাখ ৬২ হাজাৰ টকাৰ কছল আৰু চাউল দিবৰ বাবে ধৰা হৈছে। মুঠতে Gratuitous Relief ৰ বাবে ১৫ লাখ ৫৭ হাজাৰ ৮২৩ টকা আৰু Test Relief ৰ বাবে ২ লাখ ৩৭ হাজাৰ ৮০৫ টকা Seed Loan ৰ বাবে ২৮৮৫১৩ টকা ধৰা হৈছে আৰু ইয়াৰ বাহিৰে Chief Minister Relief Fund ৰ পৰা ১৬২৩৪৮ টকা আৰু ৫৬ হাজাৰ টকা বিধ্বস্ত বিধবা তিৰোতা সকলক কছল আৰু চাউল দিবৰ কাৰণে ধৰা হৈছে। ইয়াৰ বাহিৰেও বিভিন্ন Voluntary Organisation বিলাকে সাহায্য কাম কৰিছে আৰু সেইবিলাকৰ পৰাও বানবিধ্বস্ত সকলে সাহায্য পাইছে।



Shri Kabir Chandra Ray Pradhani : মই জনাত ৬ হাজাৰ ২০০  
কিমান গৰু মৰিছে আৰু এই গৰু মৰালোক সকলো টকা পোৱা  
নাই।

Shri Mohendra Mohan Choudhury : সকলো গৰু মৰা মানুহে  
টকা পোৱা নাই। কেৱল খেতিৰ গৰু মৰা মানুহেহে পাইছে।

### **Adjournment**

The Assembly then adjourned till 10 A. M. on Tuesday  
the 11th March 1959.

Shillong,

**U. Tahbildar**  
Secretary,  
Legislative Assembly, Assam.





