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

The Assembly met in the Assembly Chamber, Shillong, at 10 A. M. on Saturday, the 15th March, 1952.

P r e s e n t

The Hon'ble Shri Kuladhar Chaliha, B.L., Speaker, in the Chair, the nine Hon'ble Ministers, one Deputy Minister and seventy-one Members.

Result of Election to the Assam Text Book Committee

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER : As a result of voting on the 14th March, 1952, the following Members are hereby declared elected as members of the Assam Text Book Committee :—

1. Mrs. Usha Barthakur.
2. Shri Prabhat Chandra Goswami.
3. Maulavi Moinul Haque Chaudhury.

Result of Election to the Gauhati University Court

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER : I shall now announce the names of Members declared elected to the Gauhati University Court. They are :—

1. Shri Mal Chandra Pegu.
2. Shri Hem Chandra Chakravarty.
3. Shri Bijoy Chandra Bhagavati.
4. Shri Girindranath Gogoi.
5. Pu Ch. Saprawnga.

Now Shri Debeswar Rajkhowa to speak.

Discussion re: extension of time for General Discussion of the Budget.

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to say that in order to do justice to the hon. Members, it would be better that a particular Member is not allowed to speak more than 8 minutes.

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER : Your suggestion is that we should not be lenient towards certain speakers in order to give them more scope. I am prepared to give the facility if you are prepared to wait after 5 P.M.

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI: We are prepared to wait, Sir.

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: All the hon. Members want that they should be given time. What the Leader of the Party has got to say?

The Hon'ble Shri BISHNURAM MEDHI: One hour more after 4 P. M. will be difficult for us as we have got certain business also, Sir. So, it will be better if the time is extended upto 4 P. M.

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI: Yes, Sir, I agree to that.

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: So it is agreed that House should sit one hour more, i. e., upto 4 P. M.

General Discussion of the Budget

Shri DEBESWAR RAJKHOWA: Mr. Speaker Sir, I am glad that I have been given a chance to speak a few words regarding the Budget. I, at the outset, offer my thanks to the Hon'ble Finance Minister for his illuminating speech with which he presented the Budget in this Session of the Assembly. Our Budget is a deficit one. The Hon'ble Finance Minister deserves our congratulations still more because of the fact that he had the boldness to present this deficit budget without introducing any new scheme of taxation. This is also very much encouraging to us—for with a Budget without any new scheme of taxation we shall be in a position to face the electorate of our constituencies; or else we would have received no compliments from them. Now Sir, the Hon'ble Finance Minister has introduced a deficit Budget in this Assembly. Last year also, our Budget was a deficit one. If the Budget deficit goes on like this, I am afraid, it will be difficult to find out a solution to run the administration. Now, Sir, the Hon'ble Minister, Finance, said that the only means to make up the deficit is to get subvention from the Centre. This is indeed a very old story. From the years past, our Government have been requesting the Central Government to get their due share on petrol, jute, etc. But unfortunately they have not been getting their share. The Central Government, according to the New Constitution have decided to send a Finance Commission to this State by the month of April next. Our Government are taking all possible steps to place their case before that Commission. Now Sir, it would not be out of place to say that we should all join hands and take an unanimous resolution of the House so that the hands of our Government might be strengthened; and that Government might be able to request the Finance Commission when the latter come to this State to consider our case favourably. Rather we should also see that a deputation consisting of non-officials may wait on the Finance Commission so that the Finance Commission may consider our case more favourably. Now, Sir, we are all taking advantage of the Budget Session, and so just taking advantage of the same, I am going to speak a few words that have occurred in my mind. The Hon'ble Finance and Revenue Minister has said in his Budget Speech that Government are making a new drive in the matter of settlement of land. I should like to say in this connection that available fallow lands should be thrown open to the landless people so that they may have settlement of land in order to grow more crops. Further I would like to say that a land army should be organised and they should be given free scope to utilise the waste lands for cultivation on a co-operative basis.

Sir, it is known to us all that our mass people are very poor. They have got no money to buy plough bullocks and other agricultural implements. For that reason Government have adopted the policy of issuing agricultural loans. I have seen from the Budget speech of the Hon'ble Finance Minister that last year what was estimated under this head was not sufficient. So they had to take money from other sources, and as a matter of fact they have increased their Budget by supplementing something. So I should like to suggest that the Hon'ble Finance Minister will please see that liberal agricultural loan is given to our people.

Then I am coming to Medical Department. It is really very gratifying and we appreciate very much that this Government have adopted the policy to give good medical aid to the rural people. We have seen that Government have increased the subsidised dispensaries to one hundred to-day, but I would like to impress upon the Government that there should be at least one subsidised dispensary in each mouza. That will help very much the poor people of the villages. Sir, in this connection I should like to give a concrete case how an useful citizen lost his life for want of proper medical aid. I have received a letter yesterday from one of my friends that a very good Congress worker named Dineswar Bora of Golaghat died a few days ago. He was ill only for two days and expired without having any medical aid. Had there been medical aid available in the neighbourhood, I think his life could be saved. But, Sir, no such medical aid was available because there was no dispensary or hospital nearby. So, Sir, I would like to suggest that in every mouza there should be at least one subsidised dispensary just to give the first aid. Moreover, I would like to say that the dispensary in each Subdivision should be provincialised. As I come from Golaghat I should naturally like to press the case of Golaghat. Hon. Members are no doubt aware that Golaghat is a very backward Subdivision in the State and it is also backward in the matter of medical aid. I therefore urge that Golaghat Dispensary should be provincialised and it should be given the first place in the matter of provincialisation. Moreover it is probably known to hon. Members of this House that Golaghat is a place where *Kala-azar* is very much prevalent, and for that reason there is a *Kala-azar* Hospital. But, Sir, that *Kala-azar* Hospital is very much neglected. The building is not of permanent nature and it is in very wretched condition. So I take this opportunity of requesting the Government that this Hospital should be constructed on a permanent basis.

Next I come to the Public Works Department. Sir, roads and communications are really vital problems of a State. I am really glad that Government have provided much money for the Public Works Department. In this connection I shall be failing in my duty if I do not say something of the place from which I come. It is well known that Kamarbhandha Railway Station up to Jorhat. On both sides of this road there are tea gardens and on this road there is the Dakhinhangra hāt which is known to be a very important hāt. To this hāt Manipuri bullocks are brought from Manipur and are sold to the people from all parts of Assam, say Sibsagar, Dibrugarh, Nowgong, etc. They go there and buy these bullocks. But, Sir, this road is in very bad condition. It is not metalled and it contains many pot-holes. Even it is difficult for a bullock cart to go over this road. As this is a very important road I would like to suggest that it should be taken up immediately by Public Works Department and funds for its improvement should be provided in the next year's Budget. Moreover Government are taken up the policy to construct feeder roads in procurement areas. I think it is well known that Sarupathar and Barpathar—two mouzas in Golaghat Subdivision—are very important procuring centres. But, Sir, these two mouzas are very badly communicated. Procurement officers

cannot really go into the interior to procure Government paddy. So I would like to say that feeder roads should be constructed in Sarupathar and Barpathar mouzas.

There is also another road called Salikihat road in Golaghat Subdivision. That road may be taken as a feeder road for the purpose of procurement.

Then I come to the Textile Department. How this department is working it is well known. But I would like to say that very often we get cloths which are not wanted by our poor villagers. So Government should make it a point to ask the procuring agents to get only such cloths which are really wanted by our people. I may point out that *markin*, *dhuti* and *sari* are the main things that are wanted by our village people. So the procuring agents should be asked that these varieties of cloths should be procured in adequate quantity so that the need of the people may be met.

Next I come to the Co-operative Department. I am glad that Government are taking interest in this department at present. Previously the Government rather gave a step-motherly affection to this department, but I am really glad that our present Government are taking some interest in this matter. Sir, Co-operative is very important department. Government are no doubt taking interest to increase the co-operative stores, but for solution of the food problem it is important that producers' co-operative stores should be increased. We should see that credit co-operative societies may be increased. The credit co-operative societies now-a-days are said to be almost defunct; they are not working. So Government should see that these credit co-operative societies are introduced so that these societies may finance the primary trading co-operative societies through which we now-a-days sell cloth and other controlled commodities. At the same time it is seen that the Co-operative Department is very inadequately staffed. In one subdivision there is only one Inspector who has to move about so many villages inspecting hundreds of co-operative societies and it is not possible for him to inspect them properly. So these societies are not functioning well. I know that previously honorary advisers were appointed to supplement the works of the co-operative Inspectors, but for the last 3 or 4 years this practice has been discontinued. I would suggest that Honorary Organisers and Advisers should again be appointed to help the co-operative Inspectors in matters of inspection and organisation. Then, Sir, I would suggest that the Textile Department and the Co-operative Department should be co-ordinated under one head; this will minimise Government expenditure to a great extent. This is necessary as we are running with a deficit budget.

Then, Sir, the practice of re-employing retired officers should be stopped as this affects the efficiency of the services. I know of one story in my Subdivision at Golaghat. One Additional Subdivisional Officer was appointed there. He was a retired man. One day while carrying on proceedings of a meeting, he fainted and had to take leave for one month. On the expiration of his leave he resumed work but had to retire after a few days. Then, this practice also hinders the incentive of other officers who, their promotion having been delayed, cannot give full heart to their work. I would therefore request Government to discontinue this practice of appointing retired officers.

Sir, I congratulate the Hon'ble Finance Minister for rendering help to the Municipal Boards with loans. The Government have undertaken a policy of helping the Municipal Boards with loans for the purpose of water supply. This is really gratifying. But here I would like to say that Government was pledged to give some loan to the Golaghat Municipal Board for construction of water-works, but up till now the loan money has not been paid up. I would like to request Government to see to this.

Then, Sir, I congratulate the Hon'ble Finance Minister for giving sufficient funds for rural development. This is a nation-building department and all

help should be given to it, particularly for self-help enterprises. Self-help schemes are very popular with the villagers and they are constructing roads, tanks, etc. As a matter of fact we are constructing our villages with the help of these schemes. I would therefore like to suggest that sufficient money should be provided for the self-help enterprise so that we can go on with our reconstruction works.

Then, Sir, regarding Education, Government must be congratulated for providing more funds year after year in this Department, but I am sorry to find that in the speech of the Hon'ble Finance Minister there was no mention about the Basic Education system. We would like to know what is going on with regard to this scheme. Here, Sir, I would like to say that now-a-days primary education is run by the Education Boards, but the primary school teachers do not get their salaries in time. Their salaries are sent by postal money orders but these money orders do not reach them in time. At times they do not get their pay for two or three months. Government should see to this matter so that they get their salaries month after month regularly. Then, Sir, education plays a vital role in our society. We should therefore see that our teachers are well maintained. We do not get teachers of good calibre now-a-days in our High Schools as they go to other departments with better salaries.

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

Shri GAURI SANKAR BHATTACHARYYA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would at the outset ask the indulgence of the House through you for affording me sufficient time to complete my speech. We feel that the rigid insistence on time limit is unfortunate.

I am not a financial expert; I am a common man. I do not therefore propose to go into the jugglery of figures. I have gone through the Budget Statement, the Memorandum on the Budget Estimates and the Budget Speech of the Hon'ble Finance Minister with the attention they deserve. I have also gone through the Budget speeches and the financial memoranda for the last two years in order to understand the economic policy and perspective of the Government since the declaration of India as a Republic. I must be frank enough to say that my impression has been that here is a Government without a sound economic policy and perspective. To use the words of our Hon'ble Supply Minister, if I say that this Budget is a *jora tali* Budget, it will fall far short of the truth! The breaches are too wide to admit of any *jora* and the dimension of the holes is too big to admit of any *tali*! If this unsound economic policy is to continue for some time more, I am afraid, the Hon'ble Finance Minister, along with his colleagues led by the Hon'ble and experienced Reverend, the Minister-in-charge of Jails, will have to take sanctuary in America with their *Tali-topola*. It has been a tradition now with our Hon'ble Finance Ministers to open their Budget speeches with a complaint against the Centre for its apathy towards this State. I fully agree with them when they say that the Government of India have consistently been doing injustice to the legitimate demands of the State.

Let me in this connection quote a passage — from the speech delivered by our present Hon'ble Chief Minister in 1950 when he was the Hon'ble the Finance Minister of this Government. He had expressed in very illuminating words that the "total production of Tea in Assam comes to about 350 million pounds, that is, about two-third of the total production of India. For development and encouragement of this Tea Industry, Assam had to sacrifice not less than 25 crores of rupees in the shape of revenue and other concessions in respect of fee simple and other grants offered at nominal revenue. As a result the most prosperous village industries like silk weaving and rearing which were once the pride of the

Province gradually went into decay for want of adequate financial help and the population become solely dependent on agriculture. But for this concession it is doubtful if the Tea Industry which is one of the best dollar earners now would have developed and have such prosperity and enabled the Centre to raise annually 2 crores of rupees in the shape of Excise Duty and about 3 crores of rupees in the shape of Export Duty. Besides, Central Government annually derived revenue of about 2 crores of rupees by way of Excise Duty on crude oil and its products, produce in Assam for the past 20 years. The process which enables the Central Government to collect and appropriate this Duty causes irreparable loss to the States, natural resources and the only legitimate use of such revenue is to make at least some portions of it available for the development of State which is being exhausted of its natural resources in this process. A sum of about 6 lakhs annually realised as royalty is insignificant and insufficient to make up for this loss. Assam contributes at enormous sacrifice annually more than 9 crores to the Central coffer and receives an insignificant sum of rupees 30 lakhs as subvention."

But in spite of this being the position, the State Government has been failing to resist the injustice and has again and again been going to the Central Government with a beggar's bowl only to get rude rebuffs. The Government has also not told the whole truth to the people. While it is a fact that the Government of India have been appropriating about 9 crores of rupees or so per year as Excise and Export Duties from our products, the grimmer truth is that the British capitalists have been taking away scores of crores of rupees per year as profit exploiting our most valuable natural resources. Why does the Government not take effective measures to stop it? Why are the lakhs of acres of fee simple grants given to European capitalists at nominal rent not confiscated? Why the oil and petroleum deposits of Digboi which is the blood of blood of Assam are allowed to be sucked by the foreigners? Why the coal of Ledo-Margherita which is the flesh of flesh of our State is allowed to be sliced away by the Britishers? Why even Inland Steam Navigation which is in the State List, not confiscated and nationalised, but allowed to be run by a British concern minting crores of rupees at our cost? Without a bold and positive stand in these matters, verbose complaint against the Centre for the injustices done to our State amounts to the wailings of "professional mourners".

While we should have sufficient money to spend, we should also have the capacity and willingness to spend it well. The scandal of the Shillong-Silchar Road is still fresh in public memory. Now there is a strong rumour that the accounts of the State Transport Department for the last two years have not yet been accepted by Audit due to serious irregularities. I think, it is the duty of the Hon'ble Finance Minister to make a statement on this matter and allay public suspicion. Another point to be noted is that profits of the State Transport Department is smaller in comparison with the profit alleged to have been made by the Commercial Carrying Company, in spite of the fact that the men and machines of this Department are made to work much more than before and fares in time. Government should find out where the rut is and correct it in time.

Now I come to the question of landless people. The Hon'ble Finance Minister claims at page 7 of his speech that the Government have been very anxious to meet the needs of the landless people. If we go to the country-side, we shall see how far this claim is justified. Let me however cite a few concrete instances:—

1. Shri Harendra Nath Bora, Mauzadar, who is an admirer of our Hon'ble Finance Minister, recently sold 400 bighas of land in Laokhowa Mouza and was allotted 30 bighas of land in Lengeribari Reserve in Mairabari Mouza.

2. Shri Chandra Kanta Saikia, B. L., Pleader, son-in-law of the Hon'ble Finance Minister received 30 bighas of land at Haidubi in the Batadraba Mouza.

3. Hon'ble Member from Lanka-Hojai Constituency, Shri Bimala Kanta Bora to whom I am grateful for his concern about my health, was allotted 100 bighas of land at Bhalukmari Reserve near Lanka.

4. Another hon Member Sri Mohendra Nath Hazarika who is also the President of the Nowgong District Congress Committee, was allotted an ancient tank covering about 100 bighas of land though we understand that ancient tanks are not to be allotted to any individual.

Shri BIMALA KANTA BORA: The statement that 100 bighas of land has been given to me is false and without any foundation. About 3 years ago I was given 22 bighas of land. The statement is absolute false.

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: I told the other day that the word "false" should be avoided.

Shri GAURI SANKAR BHATTACHARYYA: If he has got 22 bighas in his own name there may be 78 bighas in 'Benami'. I know my hon. Friend earns a good deal. His earning will be about Rs.1,000 per month. If he can be termed landless and gets 22 bighas,—what type of people are not to be called landless? If this be the type of landless people to whom lands are being allotted, God help us from such allotment! This is true not only the countryside, I have interesting stories to tell about urban areas also. In certain urban areas like Gauhati, Government dignitaries like the Hon'ble Minister for Transport and Public Works Department, Hon'ble Finance Minister, Hon'ble Forest Minister, Hon'ble Jail Minister and the Government servants of the upper strata like Shri Debendra Nath Bora, I. P., the brother of our Hon'ble Finance Minister, have been given allotments. But the indigenous middle class employees and small businessmen who are groaning under the weight of excessive house-rent and oppression and intimidation from capricious landlords have seen sufficient crocodile tears but have received no land or very few of them have received anything.

The Hon'ble Finance Minister boasts of the Grow More Food Campaign as a result of which food production is progressively decreasing every year. And why should it not? When the peasants have no land, cattle, implements, seeds, etc.,—when they are overburdened with rents and debts—when due to starvation, semi-starvation and diseases, their working capacity has been saturated—how can one expect them to grow more food? But that is not all. Police intimidation and operations in the name of anti-terrorist campaign contribute to their misery. Last year just at the season of sowing seeds, hundreds of peasants in Kamrup alone were arrested and imprisoned without trial. From the Press statement issued through the P. T. I. Reuters by Shri Debendra Nath Bora, Superintendent of Police of Kamrup, we understand that the Police arrested and detained them knowing full well that most of them were quite innocent; because he said that all of them except a few would be let off after some time. Is there any parallel to this except in Malaya? Not only that the peasants were arrested and detained, bullocks, seeds and implements of many of them were taken away and in Beltola Mauza alone, the

peasants were made to pay a collective fine of 18,000 rupees. With this treatment to the peasants, can more food be grown simply by displaying posters and festoons in urban areas like Shillong and Gauhati and delivering sermons from comfortable positions? Verily, people call the Grow More Food Campaign a big hoax and nickname the Hon'ble Food Minister as "Famine Minister"!

The Hon'ble Finance Minister claims that about 45 lakhs of rupees have been loaned out to the refugees. But if a proper enquiry is made, it will be seen that only a small fraction thereof has reached the hands of refugees. The rest has been eaten up by officers and intermediaries as bribes and grafts. I was greatly amused when the Hon'ble Finance Minister waxed eloquent on a destitute home started at Gauhati. I have personal knowledge of this so-called destitute home at Ullubari, Gauhati. There are only 45 persons in that home. The inmates are ill-fed, ill-clad and ill-housed. From February this year, even supply of milk to the children of this home has been stopped. While the Government is running the show of a school there with 11 pupils, another children through the medium of their mother tongue, is being denied Government help in spite of strong recommendation of the local Relief and Rehabilitation Officer there. Another non-Government destitute home at Gauhati known as "Anath Ashram" which has been giving since 1937 shelter and vocational training to the women and children victimised by our social reaction, is not being helped in spite of an assurance to this effect given by our Hon'ble Chief Minister as early as April, 1946.

Going to discuss about labour, in page 25 of his speech the Hon'ble Finance Minister said that the situation was exploited by anti-social elements to their advantage. I should say that this is behaving like an ostrich in a desert and he has failed to see the truth of his distorted facts. He has himself said that the number of strikes has been increasing. The number of strikes in 1950 was 10. As compared with that, in 1951 it went up to 38. Man-days lost in 1950 was 6,598 and in 1951 it rose to 25,055. This was not because "the situation was exploited by anti-social elements to their advantage" as the Hon'ble Finance Minister puts it, but because the Government has been pursuing a wrong industrial and labour policy. Hundreds of railway workers particularly in the Assam Railway have been removed from service or are under suspension on malicious and unproved police reports. As many as 306 railway workers of the Dibrugarh New Workshop and in Tinsukia who were implicated in what is known as the Naliapole Case are not yet re-instated in service in spite of the trying Judge's recommendation to the State Government and the Railway authorities for their re-instatement. While the foreign employers in Tea, Steamer, Oil and Coal fields deny Indian workers even the minimum living wage, the Government instead of forcing the hands of these employers to meet the just demands of the workers—instead of seeing that they are paid the minimum living wages—are helping these foreign exploiters with their police force to arrest the trade union workers. The good work of the trade unions are checked by these police interferences and also by the European planters and other social exploiters. Not only Red Flag Unions, even the I. N. T. U. C. workers also are not allowed to carry on freely their work in the tea gardens and other places. If the Government does not show a sympathetic attitude towards the working class and towards the middle class employees, how can they expect that there will be a happy situation among the labour, and that the number of strikes and number of man-days lost will be going down? We should, therefore, like to suggest that the Government should take a more sympathetic attitude towards the working class and middle class employees.

Now, coming to the policy of the Government with regard to taxation. It is true that the Budget does not contain proposals for new taxation. But by maintaining the existing tax structure, the Hon'ble Finance Minister has shirked his duty of relieving the crushing burden of taxation on the lower income groups on account of a multiplicity of indirect taxes. The impact of these indirect taxes is felt mostly by the middle and poorer sections of the people who are also the hardest hit by the wartime and post-war inflation. The weight of the Sales Tax, for instance, which is euphemistically so called—because as a matter of fact it is not a “sales tax” but is a “purchase tax” paid by the purchasers—has fallen heavily upon the poorer sections of the people. If the Government removes this tax, then only the middle class people can get some relief.

Another tax, the tax on professions, so far as it falls on the lower incomes is a monstrosity. A Government which fails to provide adequate avenues of employment and fails to provide for unemployment relief can have no right to levy such a tax on employment. There is no justification in inflicting the poorer sections with the burden of these taxes when so much waste of public revenue continues on fads and paper schemes; when the administration is growing more and more top heavy; when a large part of the public funds goes into the pockets of corrupt officials and last but not the least, when other sources of tax revenue from the rich remain untapped.

In his Budget speech, the Hon'ble Finance Minister has spoken of the absence of new sources of taxation. The Finance Minister is certainly right if he has the poorer sections in mind. But does he consider his assertion to be true also of the higher income group? Did the Hon'ble Finance Minister examine for instance, the possibility of abolishing the Fee-simple grant system? Does not he consider that these lands enjoyed so long by the present owners should be taken away for redistribution to the landless people? If a system of taxing the rich and relieving the poor is adopted and if measures are taken to give the poor their proper share then, I think, proper Budget estimate may be given.

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER : Your time is up.

Pu R. THANHLIRA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, allow me in the first place to offer my congratulations to the Hon'ble Minister of Finance for the comprehensive speech he has made in respect of the financial position of the State of Assam as well as of the various schemes that have been planned by the State Government for the development of Assam as a whole. It has, however, pained me to the deep to learn that the Government of Assam has not been able to carry out successfully many of the schemes which have already been started mainly owing to the failure on the part of the Central Government not only to give adequate help to this poor State of ours but to fulfil their obligation as imposed on them by the Constitution of India under Article 275. It is, therefore, to join hands with the Hon'ble Finance Minister in his appeal to the Central Government for more grants and also to stress on the need of the State Government to get her due share from the Central Government that I take this opportunity to make short speech to-day.

Sir, it has now become almost proverbial to say that the State of Assam is a problem State. This State of Assam, Sir, houses the people who speak scores of different languages, who adhere to all kinds of faith and belief, and the people with different stages of development, from the highest cultured to the most backward of the tribals who need the most delicate handling in order to develop them to the level of the rest of the people. The very facts that a separate Schedule, *viz.*, the Sixth Schedule, has been appended to the Constitution of India and that

Article 275 of the Constitution has particularly singled out the State of Assam in reference to the Autonomous Districts and other Tribal Areas contained therein, obviously indicate the universal admission that Assam has problems which are peculiar to it and to solve which the unfailing assistance of the Central Government is needed.

Sir, since I have made reference to the Autonomous Districts of Assam, let me speak a few more words relating to these districts with special reference to the Lushai Hills, now popularly and more appropriately known as the Mizo Ram. These Autonomous Districts are the areas inhabited by their own respective tribal natives; and these areas have been completely cordoned off from the rest of the world by the erstwhile Government. Hence, the tribes inhabiting them have remained extremely backward, undeveloped and uncultured till to-day. Lack of communication, public health facilities and of educational institutions have adversely affected them and stand in their way of development. Hence, these tribes are labouring till to-day miles and miles below the level of the rest of Assam and it is this pitiful position of theirs that is greatly responsible in their present rather cold and detached attitude towards their brethren in the plains.

Sir, to give a concrete example let me cite the case of Lushai Hills. The Lushai Hills, which is called Mizo Ram by the people inhabiting it—and here I request the hon. Members also to know it as such henceforth—covers a huge area of over eight thousand square miles and is completely bounded in the East, West and South by Burma and Pakistan. But little has been known by the outside world about it because it remained a wholly excluded area all the time. It is now represented for the first time in the Legislature just to-day. The people inhabiting are quite intelligent in their own ways and hence can become quite an asset to this State of ours if only they are given scope and channels for their development. Their main problem, like any other hills districts, is that of the communication. It is a fact that owing to the absence of communication and transport facilities, the people of this district, particularly of the South Lushai Hills are now assailed with famine of daily necessities. I believe, it will surprise the hon. Members to learn that while India is surplus in salt, the people of the South Lushai Hills have to do without salt for days together. The lack of communication in this frontier district of the Frontier State is therefore responsible in complete dislocation of the district economy.

The Aijal-Silchar Road which is always not a motorable road, but only in the dry weather, becomes out of use in the rainy season. The necessity of improving of communication is so keenly felt in order to relieve the economical problems, specially of the southern parts, that construction, by voluntary labour, of the Aijal-Lungleh road has been undertaken by the people since January, 1950; and a pretty stretch of length has already been completed. It is however not possible to keep the enthusiasm of the workers for long for such a hard and strenuous undertaking. Hence, the entire people of Lushai Hills are now looking forward to the Government for the completion of what they have started at their own initiative.

Considering all the circumstances I have narrated, I hope the hon. Members will feel it justifiable if I request them to be liberal in the financial assistance for the development and uplift of the backward tribals of Assam, specially of the Lushai Hills.

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: Shri Sarju Prasad Sing. (A voice—He is absent).

Shri GAHAN CHANDRA GOSWAMI: মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, ১৯৫২-৫৩ চনৰ অসম চৰকাৰৰ 'বাজেট' আলোচনা প্ৰসঙ্গত মই দুই চাৰি আঘাৰ কথা কবলৈ সুবিধা পাই ধন্য মানিছোঁ। বাজেটত মাননীয় বিত্ত মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ৰ হিচাব মতে প্ৰায় ২। কোটি

টকা ঘাটি পৰিব। এনে অৱস্থাত আমাৰ অত্যাৱশ্যকীয় কামবিলাকত কিমান দূৰ আগ বাঢ়িব পৰা যাব তাক কোৱা সহজ নহয়। অৱশ্যে আমাৰ মাননীয় বিত্তমন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে এই ঘাটি পূৰাবলৈ যি চেষ্টা কৰিছে, তাৰ বাবে শলাগ লৈছো।

মহোদয়, তেখেতৰ লগতে মই মাত্ৰ দুইচাৰি আঘাৰ কথা যোগ দিব খুজিছো।

(১) যিবিলাক পিচপৰা অঞ্চল আমাৰ ৰাজ্যত আছে, সেইবিলাকৰ উন্নয়ণ কৰে কিপূৰ্ণ গতিৰে কাৰ্য্যপন্থা আঁকিত কৰি সূচকৰূপে সমাধা কৰিব লাগিব। সেই অঞ্চল বিলাকত যিবিলাক ৰাস্তা-পদূলি আছে সেইবিলাকৰ কথা, যি সকল আমাৰ মাননীয় সদস্যই সেই ফালেদি অহা-যোৱা কৰিছে তেওঁলোকে জানে। এতিয়া বাৰিষা আহিছে আৰু তাৰ লগে লগে সেইবিলাকত যে অহা-যোৱা ওলোৱা-সোমোৱা কেনে অসুবিধা জনক হৈ উঠিব তাক নকলেও হব। উত্তৰ পাৰেদি যোৱা ওলোৱা-সোমোৱা কৰাৰ বাবে চৰকাৰী আলি অথবা উত্তৰ ট্ৰাঙ্ক ৰ'দ আছে সেইটোও অসমৰ ইমূৰৰ পৰা সিমূৰলৈ যোৱা বিটো চৰকাৰী আলি অথবা উত্তৰ ট্ৰাঙ্ক ৰ'দ আছে সেইটোও বাৰিষা কালি বহুতো ঠাইত চলাচল কৰিব নোৱাৰা হয়। তাৰ কাৰণ উত্তৰ পাৰৰ হিমালয়ৰ নামনিৰ পৰা বৈ অহা নদীবিলাক। এই নদী বিলাকৰ বৰ জোৰ হোৱাৰ হেতু, control কৰা সহজ নহয় যদিও, তাৰ ঘাটি বিলাক উন্নত ধৰণৰ হব লাগে আৰু নদীয়ে ভঙা চিঙা কৰা ৰাস্তা বিলাকত বছৰি মেৰামত ভালধৰণে হব লাগে। চৰকাৰি খৰচত, উত্তৰ ট্ৰাঙ্ক ৰ'দ আৰু তাৰ ওপৰোৱা আলি feeder roads বিলাকৰ উপযুক্ত মেৰামত ব্যৱস্থাৰ আঁচনি পোৱা নহল। সেই কাৰণে, মই চৰকাৰক অনুৰোধ জনাও যেন, যি কোনো উপায়েই হওক, উত্তৰ ট্ৰাঙ্ক ৰ'দৰ ওপৰেদি সূচল ভাবে অহা-যোৱা কৰাৰ কাৰ্য্যকৰী ব্যৱস্থা যেন হাতত লয়। উত্তৰ ট্ৰাঙ্ক ৰ'দৰ উপৰেদি যি সকলে মটৰ চলায়, যিবিলাকৰ বাচ অথবা 'টেক্সি' আছে সেই সকলে, এই ৰাস্তাৰ অসুবিধা সমূহ সদায়ে দেখুৱাই আপত্তি কৰি আহিছে, যিটো মই ভাবো সকলৰ আবিদিত নহয়। এই আপত্তি বিলাক প্ৰকৃততে সত্য। যোৱা ভূমিকম্প আৰু বান পানীয়ে এই ৰাস্তাৰ যি অপূৰণীয় ধ্বংস সাধন কৰিলে, উত্তৰ লক্ষীমপুৰলৈ যোৱা প্ৰত্যেকেই মৰ্শে মৰ্শে অনুভৱ কৰিছে আৰু বাকী সকলে নিশ্চয় শুনিছে। সেই কাৰণে, আজিৰ প্ৰত্যেকেই মৰ্শে মৰ্শে অনুভৱ কৰিছে আৰু বাকী সকলে নিশ্চয় শুনিছে। সেই কাৰণে, আজিৰ এই শত্ৰুটাপন দিনবিলাকত, যদি ৰাইজৰ অহা-যোৱাৰ সূচলৰ নিমিত্তে বাট-পথ আৰু ঘাটি বিলাকৰ উন্নতি সাধন কৰা নহয়, তেন্তে মানুহৰ দুখ-দুৰ্গতিৰ সীমা নোহোৱা হব। উত্তৰ লক্ষীমপুৰ আৰু দৰং জিলাৰ মাজবছোৱাটোত বিশেষ ভাবে খলা-বমা আছে আৰু তাত থকা বটৰ নদী খন বৰ বেয়া গতিৰ নদী। কেতিয়াবা এই নদীত মানুহ দুই তিনদিন পাব হব নোৱাৰি বৈ থাকিব লগা হয়। এই নদীখন control কৰা অৱশ্যে সহজ নহয় যদিও North Trunk Road আলিটোৰ সৰ্ব্বাঙ্গীন উন্নতি সাধন কৰা অত্যন্ত প্ৰয়োজনীয় বিষয়।

(২) মাটি নোহোৱা মানুহক মাটি দিয়া। এই কাৰ্য্যত যেন প্ৰকৃত মাটি নোহোৱা মানুহেহে মাটি পায় তালৈ চোকা দৃষ্টি ৰাখিছে মাটি বিতৰণ কৰা উচিত আছিল। উত্তৰ লক্ষীমপুৰত যিবিলাক মাটিহীন মানুহ আছে, সিবিলাকে যাতে মাটি পায়, তাৰ কাৰণে চিন্তা কৰে যেন। কবলৈ দুখ লাগে, এতিয়ালৈকে যিমান খিনি মাটি দিয়া হৈছে, তাৰ ভিতৰত, মাটি থকা মানহেও মাটি পাইছে, এই কথা মই নিজে নিশ্চয়কৈ জানো। এইটো বৰ দুখৰ কথা। যাৰ আছে অধিক পাবলৈ তাৰহে লোভ আৰু মোহ বেচি। মাটি নথকা মানুহে যাতে মাটি পায়, তাৰ কাৰণে চেষ্টা কৰা উচিত। এই বিষয়ে চৰকাৰে যেন দৃষ্টি দিয়ে। মাটি-বাৰী নোহোৱা নিৰীহ বিলাককে। যদি আজি আমাৰ সমানে আগবঢ়াই আনিব নোৱাৰো তেনেহলে আমাৰ কল্যাণ নাই। এই বিষয়ত আকৌ কেৱল বক্তৃতা দিলেই নহব—সিবিলাকৰ প্ৰতি মঙ্গলজনক কামবিলাক প্ৰকৃততে কৰি আনিব লাগিব। প্ৰকৃত দুখায়া, প্ৰপীড়িত লোক সকলে যাতে চৰকাৰৰ দানৰ পৰা বঞ্চিত নহয় তাৰ কাৰণে যত্ন কৰা উচিত হব, আৰু মাননীয় ৰাজহ মন্ত্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়াক অনুৰোধ কৰো যেন তেখেতে এই বিষয়ত দৃষ্টি ৰাখে।

(৩) মাননীয় ৰাজহ মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ৰ, দুটি পুনৰ আকৰ্ষণ কৰিব খোজো যে—তেজপুৰৰ, তেজপুৰ সদৰ আৰু বিহালী এই 'চাৰ্কেল' দুটাৰ আয়তন বৰ বেচি। অকল বিহালী 'চাৰ্কেল' টোৰ আয়তন প্ৰায় ৬৫ বৰ্গ মাইল, আৰু বিহালী মৌজাৰে ৰাজহো প্ৰায় ৮০ হেক্টৰ। এই আয়-তনটো, তাহানি খনতেই কৰি দিয়া আৰু এই বিৰাট আয়তনৰ হেতুকে ৰাইজৰ নানান কাৰণত বিশেষ অসুবিধা হৈ আহিছে। এই চাৰ্কেল অফিচ এটাৰ ঠাইত দুটা কৰিবৰ কাৰণে তেজপুৰ জিলা কংগ্ৰেছ কমিটিৰ পৰাও প্ৰস্তাৱাদি চৰকাৰলৈ পঠোৱাৰ মোৰ মনত পৰে। ৰাইজৰ এই অসুবিধাৰ লাঘবৰ হেতু চৰকাৰে যেন পুনৰ কম আয়তনৰ অধিক চাৰ্কেল কৰিবলৈ যত্ন কৰে।

মই যি ঠাইৰ পৰা নিৰ্বাচিত হৈ আহিছো, সেই অঞ্চলত ধান বেচি উৎপন্ন হয়। যোৱাৰ তেজপুৰত, যেতিয়া আকাল হৈছিল সেই সময়ত সেই অঞ্চলৰ পৰা ৰাইজক যথেষ্ট উপশম দিয়া হৈছিল। এতিয়াও সেই অঞ্চলত Procurementৰ কাম ভাল দৰেই হৈছে। কিন্তু তেজপুৰৰ যি বিলাক ঠাইত ধান বেচিকৈ উৎপন্ন হয়, সেইবোৰ ঠাইত ৰাস্তা পদূলিৰ বৰ অসুবিধা। অফিচৰ সকলো বহুত কষ্ট ভুগিও supply দিব নোৱাৰে। সেই কাৰণে সেই অঞ্চল বোৰত যাতে ৰাস্তা পদূলি ভাল কৰি দিয়া হয় তাৰ নিমিত্তে মই মাননীয় মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ক অনুৰোধ কৰিব খোজো।

আৰু এটা কথা হৈছে কৃষি ঋণ সম্পৰ্কে। কৃষি ঋণ চৰকাৰে দিছে, আৰু বেচিকৈ দিব বুলি জানি সন্মত হৈছে। কিন্তু ঋণ দিয়া সম্পৰ্কে যাতে চৰকাৰে ভালদৰে বিবেচনা কৰে তাৰ নিমিত্তে অনুৰোধ জনালো।

মাটি বিতৰণ সম্পৰ্কে মই একাধাৰ কব খোজো। বহুতো দুখীয়া মানুহক মাটি দিয়া হৈছে, এইটো স্তম্ভৰ কথা। কিন্তু তেওঁলোকক অকল মাটি দিলেই নহয়। তাৰ লগত যদি টকা পইছা দিয়া নহয় তেনেহলে মাটি পায়ো তেওঁলোকৰ পক্ষে কাম কৰা টান হৈ পৰিব কাৰণ গৰুৰ দাম আৰু আন বস্তু গোটাই লৈ তেওঁলোকৰ পক্ষে কাম কৰা বৰ টান। যদি গৰু মই কিনিবৰ কাৰণে টকা পইছা দিয়া হয় তেনেহলে সেই বোৰ মানুহে কৃষি কাৰ্য্যত আগুৱাই যাবলৈ যথেষ্ট সহায় পাব বুলি মোৰ বিশ্বাস।

মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মই agricultural loan সম্পৰ্কে ইয়াকে কৈ আমাৰ জঞ্চলৰ আলি পদূলি সম্পৰ্কে দুআধাৰ মান কব খোজো। তেজপুৰৰ বিহালী মৌজা এটা বৰ ডাঙৰ মৌজা। তাৰ পৰা চৰকাৰে ৮০ হাজাৰ টকা ৰাজহ পায়। তাত বহুতো বনুৱা আৰু নেপালী লোকৰ বসবাস। তেওঁলোকৰ বেচি ভাগেই খেতিয়ক। আধিক অবস্থাত তেওঁলোক বৰ দুখীয়া। তেওঁলোকে খেতি কৰি যি উৎপন্ন দ্ৰব্য পায় তাৰে কোনবকমে চলি যায়। এই দুখীয়া খেতিয়ক সকল থকা ঠাইত আলি পদূলিৰ কোনো সন্মতি নাই। তেওঁলোকৰ উৎপন্ন বস্তু বেচা কিনা কৰিবলৈ সন্মতি নাই। এতিয়া খবালীৰ দিনতো ৰাইচাইকেলৰে যোৱাতো দূৰৰ কথা খোজ কাটিও যোৱা টান। তদুপৰি বিহালী অঞ্চলত এতিয়া যত dispensary টো আছে তালৈকো প্ৰায় ৮ মাইল মান দূৰ হয়। সদৰ আলিটো ব্ৰহ্মপুত্ৰই খহাই নিয়াত মানুহৰ যাতায়ত বৰ কষ্টকৰ হৈ পৰিছে। Circle অফিচৰ পৰা বিহালী dispensary লৈ বহুত দূৰ যাব লাগে। সেইদৰে পোষ্ট অফিচো বহুত দূৰত। সৰ্বসাধাৰণ মানুহে এখন চিঠি দিবলৈ ৫।৬ মাইল দূৰলৈ যাব লগা হয়। এতিয়া যি ফালে সদৰ ৰাস্তা টো আছে সেইফালে যদি পোষ্ট অফিচ আৰু dispensary টো অনা হয়, তেনেহলে বহুত সন্মতি হব। বিহালী মৌজাৰ ফালে Circle Office টো থকাত মানুহ বহুত দূৰলৈ আহিব লগা হয়। গতিকে এইবোৰ কথা বিবেচনা কৰি চৰকাৰে তাৰ নিমিত্তে যথাযথ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব বুলি আশা কৰিলো।

Maulavi MUKHTAR ALI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am not satisfied with the Budget placed by the Hon'ble Finance Minister. It has got omission and commission. I had a mind to discuss it at length, but I will be stopped. Sir, I shall speak only a few points. Sir, the money is being spent on Grow More Food Campaign. I think, it is being wasted. The output it brings is comparatively less than the money spent on it. Sir, the Government may take a specific areas for the purpose with specific labour and capital. Sir, a considerable amount of land is owned by the non-agriculturists, lawyers, peskars, officers, etc. They contribute to the Government with land revenue only but not with food products as required in the Grow More Food Campaign.

As regards Agricultural Income-Tax Act, Sir, I beg to say that the spirit of the Act was to tax the tea-planters only, but it is being indiscriminately levied on the wretched and affected poor cultivators who have got land only. So the scope of this taxation should be eliminated and the poor people should not be terrorised.

As regards the Rural Development Scheme, I hope, Sir, the Government are thinking of establishing Village Panchayats throughout the whole district. Sir, the money which is being spent on the isolated Village Panchayats will bring no good but it will bring corruption only.

Sir, co-operation is a thing of broad-mindedness and unless people are educated they will not realise its value. But our Government have begun it a hundred years ahead. Sir, I beg to suggest that its scope should be limited to urban areas only and a big sum of money may be saved thereby.

Sir, the instruments of tyranny, viz., the Textile Department, its checking and distributing staffs are unnecessarily spending money. They have no hands over the capitalists, the Marwaris. They can deceive any and every consumer, including the Hon'ble Ministers even, not to speak of the general masses. So, Sir, let the House leave the necessary evil, the control which is a matter for Central Government, to the mercy of the capitalists.....

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: May I remind the hon. Member of one thing? Any speech made must be delivered *bona-fide*. Though the reading of speeches was permitted it should be remembered that the standard of debate depends on the moulding of speeches on the arguments advanced in other speeches. That is the main beauty. If you read the speeches it takes away the main edge of the debate. I therefore hope and trust that the hon. Members will avoid reading from manuscripts. The present speaker may continue but the successive speakers should try not to use manuscripts.

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI: On this point may I submit that the Budget Speech of the the Hon'ble Finance Minister was also a written speech and it was read almost verbatim from beginning to the end. When such a privilege was allowed to the Hon'ble Minister the same privilege should be extended to other members also who have written their speeches themselves. And, Sir, I do not think they are all reading the speeches; they are refreshing their memory by referring to their notes. This should be allowed.

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: There is a convention in all the Parliaments of the world to read the Budget Speech. No exception has been made here. It is rather well that the Hon'ble Finance Minister should stick to his written speech which consists of so many facts and figures. He would be making a lot of mistakes if he were not allowed to read his speech. This practice prevails throughout the world. But this should not create a precedent for those who want to reply to the previous speeches. Why do you deprive yourselves of the keen enjoyment of the debate and the sharp edge of retorting?

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI: I agree, Sir.

Maulavi MUKHTAR ALI: Sir, what the Government have done for the rehabilitation of displaced persons and the returning migrants is not adequate. There are still now many families who have not got back their land and homesteads. Instances may be specifically cited. In village Chengulia under D. C. B. Mouza and in Bhowanipore Mouza there are some 50 families who have returned about two years ago but up till now they have not got their lands and homesteads returned. I hope Government will take steps towards that.

Sir, as regards agricultural loan, I think some provision should be made to save the flood affected people. I think one-sixth of the entire population of the subdivision of Barpeta in Mouzas Barpeta, Mondia, Jania, Titapani and Baghbor Government have not taken adequate steps to save these wretched people. Provision may kindly be made for them.

Sir, as regards primary education and secondary education, I beg to suggest that more money should be set aside for these purposes. Primary school teachers and secondary school teachers should get at least Rs.100 per month. They are at present the most wretched people.

With these few words, I beg to resume my seat.

Shri CHANOO KHERIA: মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহাশয়, বাজেট আলোচনা প্রসঙ্গত দুঃখবরমান কবলৈ থিয় দিলো। প্রথমতে মোৰ সমষ্টিৰ কথা কও। মোৰ সমষ্টিতো বৰ পিচ পৰা। তাৰে তিনিটা মৌজা—বঙামাটি, মহুৰা আৰু আহত গুৰিৰ সবহ ভাগ বানপানী আৰু ভূমিকম্প পীড়িত। এই অঞ্চলত মিৰি মানুহ বসতি। তেওঁলোকৰ খেতি কৰা মাটি আৰু চৰণীয়া পথাৰত তিনি চাৰি ফুট বালি পৰি তেওঁবিলাকৰ সৰ্বনাশ কৰিলে। তেওঁবিলাকক বসবাস আৰু খেতি কৰিবলৈ মাটি দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰাটো এটা ডাঙৰ সমস্যা হৈ পৰিছে। V. G. R., P. G. R. আৰু চৰকাৰী কৰেষ্ট বিজাৰ্ট আদিত আৱশ্যকমতে মাটি দি হলেও মাটিহীন মানুহবিলাকক বহুৱাব ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগিব।

মোৰ সমষ্টিৰ আৰু দুটা মৌজা—বৰ পথাৰ আৰু সৰু পথাৰত আলি-পদূলি, নাদ-পুখুৰী আৰু স্কল আদিৰ কাৰণে বৰ পিচ পৰা। এই মৌজা দুটাত বাট-পথৰ ভাল ব্যৱস্থা নথকাৰ বাইজে যাতায়ত আৰু বেহা বেপাৰৰ কাৰণে বৰ কষ্ট ভোগ কৰিব লগাত পৰিছে। এই সম্পৰ্কত নাওজানৰ পৰা সৰু পথাৰলৈ যোৱা আলিটো আৰু বৰ পথাৰৰ পৰা দৈয়াং বিজাৰ্টলৈ যোৱা আলি-কৰা, বাট-পথ, হস্পিটাল, মাথাউৰি বন্ধা, স্কুল আদিৰ অভাৱ আৰু আৱশ্যকতাৰ সন্মুখীন চৰকাৰৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰিলো।

মহাশয়, আমি নতুন সমাজ গঢ়াৰ পথত। গতিকে চৰকাৰৰ নিম্ন খাপৰ চাকৰিয়াল বিলাকৰ বিষয়ে নাভাবিলে নচলিব। প্ৰাইমাৰী স্কুলৰ শিক্ষক, লোকেলবোৰ্ড, মিউনিচিপেলিটি, গড়কাপ্তানী আৰু অন্যান্য চৰকাৰী অফিচত কাম কৰা চাপ্ৰাচি, পিয়ন, মালি, চকিদাৰ, মণ্ডল, মহৰী, কেৰাণী, চিপাহী আৰু টেকেলা আদিৰ দৰে তলখাপৰ চাকৰিয়ালৰ দৰমহা সন্মুখীন বিবেচনা কৰা একান্ত বাঞ্ছনীয়। এই অনাটনৰ দিনত ঘাটি টকাতকৈ কোনো মানুহকে কম দৰমহাত খটোৱা উচিত নহয়। ৩০। ৩৫ টকাৰে তেওঁলোকে খাবনে পিদ্ধৰ? টানৰ কাৰণে দুপইচা সাচিব নে লৰা-ছোৱালীক পঢ়ুৱাব? আমি যেতিয়া ডেৰ শ, দুশ, পাচশ, হেজাৰ দুগাজাৰ লৈও সন্তুষ্ট নহও, তেতিয়া এই টানৰ দিনত এজন মানুহক ৩০ টকা দি কেনেকৈ সন্তুষ্ট হবলৈ কব পাৰো?

মহাশয়, পিচ পৰি থকা জনজাতি আৰু অনুসূচিত সম্প্ৰদায় আৰু আন আন পিচ পৰি থকা সম্প্ৰদায়ৰ কাৰণে সংবিধানত দহবছৰৰ ভিতৰত উন্নতি কৰাৰ ব্যৱস্থা আছে। সেই দহ বছৰৰ দুবছৰ পাৰ হৈ গলেই। বাকী আছে নাত্ৰ চ বছৰ। বৰ্ত্তমান আমি যেনেকৈ চলিছো সেইদৰে কাম হলে চ বছৰৰ ভিতৰত আমি পিছপৰি থকা সম্প্ৰদায়বোৰৰ উন্নতি কৰিব পাৰিম নে? খুব জোৰেৰে কাম হাতত নললে সংবিধানৰ সেই প্ৰবন্ধবোৰ প্ৰবন্ধ হৈয়ে থাকিব। গতিকে এই কাম বিলাক আমি যুদ্ধৰ সময়ত কাম কৰাৰ দৰে কৰিব লাগিব। নহলে পিচ পৰি থকা পিচ পৰি থাকিব আৰু আগবাঢ়া সদায় আগবাঢ়ি যাব। ইয়াৰ উপায় হৈছে আগবাঢ়ি যোৱাক থমাৰ লাগিব আৰু পিচপৰি যোৱাক দোৱাৰ লাগিব। সংবিধানৰ ১৬ (৪) প্ৰবন্ধত থকা অনুন্নত সম্প্ৰদায়ৰ চাকৰী আৰু পিচপৰি যোৱাক দোৱাৰ লাগিব। এই বিলাকে যাতে উচিত মতে আঁছুতীয়া কৰি ৰাখিবলৈ ৰাজ্যিক চৰকাৰক ক্ষমতা দিয়া হৈছে। এই বিলাকে যাতে উচিত মতে বিচাৰ পায় তাৰ কাৰণে অতি সোনকালে ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগিব। নতুবা তেওঁবিলাকক প্ৰাপ্য পৰা বঞ্চিত কৰা হ'ব।

মহাশয়, এতিয়া চাহবানুৱাৰ সমস্যা দুঘাৰমান কৰ খোজো। চাহবাগানৰ কাৰণে সচাকৈয়ে আমি টকা খৰচ কৰিছো আৰু কৰিবলৈকে ওলাইছো। কিন্তু চাহবাগানৰ ভিতৰত শিক্ষাৰ কোনো ভাল ব্যৱস্থা হোৱা নাই। যোৱা ছবছৰে চিঞৰ বাখৰ কৰিও বিশেষ কাম কৰিব নোৱাৰিলো। চাহবাগানৰ প্ৰায় এহেজাৰখন স্কুল পৰিদৰ্শনৰ কোনো সুব্যৱস্থা কৰা নাই। যি শিল্পৰ লাভৰ টকা পইচাবে আমি ৰাস্তা পদূলি আদি কৰিছো, সেই শিল্পত নিয়োগ কৰা ৰাইজৰ লৰা-ছোৱালীক শিক্ষা দিয়াত টকা খৰচ কৰিব কিয় নোৱাৰিম? টকা পইচা বিচাৰিলে সহজে পোৱা যায়, কিন্তু শিক্ষা পোৱা টান। গতিকে শিক্ষাৰ সুব্যৱস্থাৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰে যাতে কিবা এটা ভাল ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব তাৰ বাবে আশা ৰাখিলো।

তেওঁবিলাকৰ খাদ্য সমস্যা সমাধান কৰিবলৈ যোৱা বছৰ তেওঁবিলাকক মিল'ৰ যোগান ধৰা হৈছে। কিন্তু তেওঁবিলাকে মিল' খাব নোৱাৰে আৰু নেখায়। কোনোকোনোৱে এই মিল'ক ঘোৰা দানা বুলি কয়। কিন্তু দৰাচলতে খাব নোৱাৰি গৰু আৰু গাহৰিক দানা দিয়ে। এই মিল'ৰ পৰা আমাৰ খাদ্য সমস্যা সমাধান হোৱা নাই। গতিকে মিল'ৰ বাহিৰে আটা আৰু চাউলেৰে যিমানখিনি যোগান ধৰিব পাৰি, তাকেহে তেওঁবিলাকক দিব লাগে আৰু মিল' দিয়া বন্ধ কৰিব লাগে। যি সকলক চৰকাৰে খাদ্য যোগান ধৰে সেই সকলোকে মিল' নিদি অকল চাহবাগানৰ বনুৱাক মিল' দিয়াৰ কোনো যুক্তি যুক্ততা নাই। বোধহয় তেওঁবিলাক অশিক্ষিত আৰু পিচপৰা কাৰণেই এনে কৰা হৈছে।

আমাৰ অসমৰ বহুত চাহবাগানত বেচিকৈ ওপৰফি বনুৱা আছে। তেওঁবিলাকে বাগিচাত কাম নাপাই ওচৰৰ গাওঁ আৰু চহৰত খৰি ফলা মাটি কটা ইত্যাদি আন আন কাম কৰে। চাহবাগানৰ বনুৱাৰ ভিতৰত প্ৰায় ঘাটি হেজাৰ বনুৱা এইদৰে 'begger' হৈ বহি আছে। এই খাদ্যৰ অনাটনৰ দিনত যদি বাগানৰ মালিক সকলে আন ঠাইৰ পৰা বনুৱা আনি থাকে, তেন্তে আমাৰ খাদ্যসমস্যা বাঢ়ি যাব। সেই কাৰণে আন প্ৰদেশৰ পৰা নতুন বনুৱা অনাতো একেবাৰেই বন্ধ কৰি দিব লাগে। আমাৰ অসমৰ ভিতৰৰে বনুৱা অনা নিয়া কৰি কামবিলাক চলাব লাগে। অৱশ্যে চাহবাগানৰ মালিক সকলে এইটো ভাল নাপাব। কাৰণ তেওঁবিলাকে নতুন বনুৱাক ধমক দি চলাব পাৰে, ফুচুলাই কাম লব পাৰে, বেয়া ব্যৱহাৰ কৰিব পাৰে আৰু বেয়াকৈ ৰাখি লাভ কৰিব পাৰে। চাহ বনুৱাৰ খেতিৰ বেমেজালি আজিও নুগুছিল। এই বিষয়টো নতুনকৈ বিবেচনা কৰি এটা সুব্যৱস্থা কৰাটো বাঞ্ছনীয়।

এতিয়াও Labour Recruitment হৈয়ে আছে। ইপিনে দিনক দিনে অসমৰ জনসংখ্যা বাঢ়িয়েই আছে আৰু খাদ্য সমস্যা জটিলৰ পৰা জটিলতৰ হৈ উঠিছে। গতিকে আন প্ৰদেশৰ পৰা বনুৱা অনা প্ৰথাটো (Labour recruitment) বন্ধ কৰিব লাগে। কাৰণ বছৰি বছৰি

আনুপ্ৰদেৰ্শৰ পৰা অনা বনুৱা অসমতে থাকি যায় আৰু বহুতো বাগিচাত শই শই নিবনুৱাৰে ভৰি পৰে। গতিকে অসমৰ ভিতৰত থকা বনুৱাৰ দ্বাৰাই যাতে চাহ বাগিচাবিলাকৰ কাম চলে, তাৰ কঠোৰ ব্যৱস্থা সোনকালে লোৱা প্ৰয়োজন।

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, শিক্ষাৰ বিষয়ত চাহ বনুৱাৰ লৰা-ছোৱালী বিলাকক কিছুদূৰ আগবঢ়াই নিয়াৰ সৌজন্য যোৱা ৬ বছৰ সানুনয় বিনয় কৰিও কোনো ফল পোৱা নগল। অসমৰ চাহবাগিচাৰ স্কুল বিলাকৰ পৰিপোষণৰ বাবে বছৰি কমেও ৩০,০০০ (ত্ৰিশ হাজাৰ) টকাৰ আৱশ্যক। যি শিল্পৰ পৰা বছৰি, আমাৰ ৰাজ্যৰ কাৰণে ৭/৮ কোটি টকাৰ আয় হয়, সেই শিল্পত সুব্যৱস্থাৰ কথাই নাই, মাত্ৰ ব্যৱস্থাবোৰ প্ৰতীকৰ কথা ভাবিলে বেজাৰ লাগে। আশাকৰো এই বিষয়ত চৰকাৰে অতি সোনকালে কাৰ্য্যকৰী ব্যৱস্থাৰ পুনৰ গঠন কৰিব। বনুৱা সকলৰ লৰা-ছোৱালীৰ শিক্ষাৰ কাৰণে প্ৰয়োজন হলে শিল্প পতি সকলৰ ওপৰত Education Tax বহুৱা উচিত হব।

চাহ বনুৱা আৰু প্ৰাক্তন চাহ বনুৱাৰ জনসংখ্যা বৰ্ত্তমান ১৭,৫০,০০০ (সোতৰ লাখ পঞ্চাশ হাজাৰ)। ইমান সংখ্যক বনুৱাৰ, লৰা-ছোৱালীৰ শিক্ষাৰ নিমিত্তে, মাননীয় বিত্তমন্ত্ৰীয়ে মধ্য ইংৰাজীৰ খাপৰ ৫টা, মজলীয়া অসমীয়া খাপত ৫টা আৰু প্ৰাইমাৰী খাপৰ ৬টা বৃত্তি বঢ়াই দিছে বুলি বাজেটত কৈছে। জনসংখ্যানুপাতত এই কেইটা বৃত্তিৰ বৃদ্ধি এপাচি কচুশাকত এটা কৰ লাগিব। এইদৰে হলে, আমাৰ নতুন সমাজ গঢ়াৰ মনোভাব বিড়ম্বনা বুলিয়েই

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰে, আমাক আমাৰ ৰাজহৰ এটা ডাঙৰ অংশৰ পৰা বঞ্চিত কৰি আহিছে। শুনিছো, অহা মাহত, কেন্দ্ৰীয় Finance Commission, আমাৰ আৰ্থিক অৱস্থাৰ অনুসন্ধান কৰিবলৈ আমাৰ অগমলৈ আহিব। অনুসন্ধান কৰি, তেওঁলোকে কি অনুমোদন কৰে সেইটো ভবিষ্যতৰ গড়ত।

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: The hon. Member should not cause any effect beforehand. The Finance Commission has not come yet. They will certainly do justice to you.

Shri CHANOO KHERIA কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰে আমাৰ ৰাজহৰ এটা ডাঙৰ অংশৰ পৰা আজি বহু বছৰৰ পৰাই আমাক বঞ্চিত কৰি আহিছে। লিখা লিখি, পুস্তক পঠিয়াই, সজাতি দল পঠিয়াই, অনুৰোধ কৰি কোনো গুণ ধৰা নাই। গতিকেই মই দেখিছো, যেতিয়া আমাৰ লিখা লিখিয়ে আৰু অনুৰোধে কোনো কাম কৰা নাই, তেতিয়া, এই সদনৰ “চৰিয়েলিষ্ট” কমিউনিষ্ট, কংগ্ৰেছ, ইন দিপেণ্ডেণ্ট সকলো সদস্যই এই সদনতে আমাৰ অনশণ বৃত্ত অৱলম্বন কৰাৰ বাহিৰে আৰু কি উপায়। (A voice—চৰিয়েলিষ্ট আৰু কমিউনিষ্ট সকলে অনুমোদন কৰিবনে নকৰে)

আমাৰ খেতিয়ক সকলৰ অৱস্থাও অতীব শোচনীয়। তেওঁ বিলাকক মাটি আৰু আৱশ্যকীয় সকলো আহিলাপাতি দি অৱস্থাৰ পৰিবৰ্ত্তন আনিব নোৱাৰিলে প্ৰবল বেগে বাঢ়ি অহা আমাৰ খাদ্য সমস্যা জটিলৰ পৰা আৰু জটিল হৈ উঠিব আৰু যাৰ ফলত এনে এটা দিন আহিব পাৰে যি দিনা খাবলৈ নাপাই আমাৰ হাজাৰ হাজাৰ লোক মৃত্যুৰ নিৰ্গম কবলৰ অভিমুখে ধাৰিত হব লগা হব পাৰে। সেইহে সময় থাকোতেই সজাগ হব লাগিব।

এয়েই মোৰ কবলগীয়া আছিল।

Shri MAHENDRA NATH DEKA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to thank the Hon'ble Finance Minister for presenting the Budget to this House, not because it is a surplus budget.....(a voice—how is it ?.....) but because he has presented new schemes for the development of our country. Sir, we all know that our State comprises 50,004 square miles with a population of 91 lakhs and odd. That shows that our State has 182 per square mile of the population while on the other hand India, as it appears from the reports, has 280 per

square mile. One thing we must remember is that America which has helped India with tons of foodgrains has a population of 49 per square mile. So it is the duty of us all who are representatives of the people in this House representing the 40 lakhs of the adult population of the State of Assam to see how we can raise our State to an welfare State.

Now, Sir, one thing that I want to bring to the notice of this House is that when this Budget was presented to the House by the Hon'ble Finance Minister he referred to Assam as a poor State and that it is a backward State. I cannot agree with this contention. It is, from time immemorial, said "অসম, সোণৰ অসম". This and other facts show that Assam is never a poor country, it is never a backward country. It is really an advanced country provided we can labour hard to raise it. I want to say that I entirely agree with what His Excellency the Governor has said in his speech at page 15; he says—"The task before us is to usher in a new era of prosperity and happiness for our people. This task is a gigantic one. For achieving it are needed untiring persistence, relentless hard work and the highest quality of leadership. The people have given their verdict at the polls and reposed their confidence in the new Government". Now, Sir, we the representatives of the people in this House must see that all people render to the State all possible help to raise its status. The Hon'ble Finance Minister said in his speech that this is a poor country and that it is a backward State, I think we do not care to look to the facts around us. By saying this I want to express my opinion that the Government do not want perhaps to be unpopular with the public by adding new taxation. Mr. Speaker, Sir, when there is a deficit in our budget to the extent of 2 crores 54 lakhs and when an attempt was made in the current year to approach the Central Government for necessary help, the reply was that the Central Government was not in a position to offer any grant-in-aid. In this connection, my submission is, that we will have to take loan from the Central Government and we will enjoy the amount and leave it to our posterity to repay the loan: such a policy should not be adopted by Government. In my own opinion, we must harness all possible sources to raise our income and without having our income raised we should not contemplate to have new schemes without having funds to finance them. Such a policy would be suicidal and unworkable. Therefore, Sir, I want to place one fact, which is, when we are saying that our country is poor and we are thereby encouraging the smugglers, black-makers and others who are exploiting our masses. The people are earning but where the money goes? It goes mostly to the pockets of these exploiters. Let me cite an example. Just before the War our cultivators used to sell their surplus paddy at Re. per maund, but since 1942 and beginning of 1943, they have been selling paddy at a much higher rate say Rs.10 per maund but they have been paying the same amount of revenue. In Kamrup for each bigha of land they have been paying annas 15 and six pies and in Sibsagar Re.1 and six pies, which means, they pay revenue of ten bighas with price of one maund of paddy they sell. After paying revenue, they get about Rs.9 per maund but this amount Rs.9 goes to the pocket of these black-market-ers, gamblers, opium smugglers and so on and so when we want to give relief to the people, we are driving them to enrich the pockets of these gamblers, black-marketers, etc. I know of persons who are running regular gambling business. They know where to go for this purpose. The opium smugglers also go to them.

There may be one thing—direct or indirect taxation. From the Budget it appears that the revenue earning of this State is Rs.7 crores, which means that Rs.7 per head of population is paid by way of revenue to the State. Can we expect the prosperity of a welfare State with this meagre amount paid by our population? I think, we cannot.

Now, Sir, I want to give a comparison. The pre-war revenue was Rs.3 per head per year of the population; we could have, for Rs.3, three maunds of paddy, for Rs.3, 15 seers of milk. Now, it is Rs.7 per head of the population; we can purchase for Rs.7 or at least one maund of paddy. This revenue policy of Government is so meagre that almost all the money is left to the masses and ultimately goes into the pockets of the opium smugglers, gamblers, black-market-ers and others. Gamblers and other exploiters are found concentrating their business near about the stations and junctions. You will find near the junction of the Railway and Gauhati-Shillong road number of youngmen doing their business in gambling. They know how and where they should pounce upon the innocent people. *মাহ খকা পুখুৰী আৰু বিনতহে মানুহে বৰণী যায়।* I do not think an able Government should allow these gamblers to continue with their business unchecked. These gamblers are draining the money of the poor people. It is the money of the tillers of the soil. It is the money of the Assam's people. You cannot but admit it. (Hear, hear.) (*Voice—What's about circus parties?*)

I want to bring another fact to the notice of the House, before I conclude my speech. Now, Sir, there are hundreds of examples of the happenings in all places. Why dacoits go to the houses of villagers because they know well that the money is there at their disposal. I want to inform the hon. Members that just close to my house, one man was robbed to the extent of Rs.4,000. A cultivator earning money by selling 200 maunds of paddy will pay Rs.50 towards revenue to Government. The smuggler knows about it and he also arranges his plan to entrap the cultivator and ultimately captures the rest of the money. So, my submission to the House is to see that money from these cultivators do not go into the wrong channel and a reasonable portion comes to the Government Exchequer in the form of revenue.

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: Your time is up.

Adjournment

The Assembly was then adjourned till 1 P.M. for lunch.

(After Lunch)

Shri DHARANIDHAR BASUMATARI:—মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, নতুন সংবিধান মতে পূৰ্ণ বয়স্ক ভোটাধীকাৰত সকলো ঠাইতে শান্তি পূৰ্ণ ভাবে নিৰ্বাচন সমাধা কৰি আমি সকলোৰে ইয়াত গোট খাইছো আমাৰ নব লক্ষ স্বাধীন দেশ খনক এক বিৰাট স্বাধীন পুৰ্ণাঙ্গীৰ বাহু গঠন কৰিবলৈ আৰু দেশৰ লগত খাপ খুৱাই সময়োপযোগী ভাবে যি বাজেট দাঙি ধৰিছে তাৰ কাৰণে আমাৰ সকলোৰে প্ৰিয় মাননীয় বিত্ত মন্ত্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়াক পোন প্ৰথমে আন্তৰিক ধন্যবাদ জ্ঞাপন কৰিছো। বহুল সময়্য পূৰ্ণ অসমত নানাবকমৰ প্ৰাকৃতিক দুৰ্যোগৰ মাজেদিও অসীম সাহসেৰে তাকৰীয়া ৰাজহৰ ডালটোকেই সম্বল কৰি যিবিলাক গঠন মূলক আঁচনিৰ তালিকা এই বাজেটৰ জৰিয়তে উপস্থাপিত কৰিছে, ইয়ে বিত্তমন্ত্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়াৰ সদ ইচ্ছা আৰু দেশপ্ৰিয়তাৰ পৰিচায়ক তাক কোনেও নুই কৰিব নোৱাৰে। সম্বলৰ নাটনিয়েই ইচ্ছাৰ নাটনি নহয় য'তে ইচ্ছা ত'তে বাট, গতিকে আঁচনি বিলাকৰ সফলতা নিৰ্ভৰ কৰে দেশত শান্তি আৰু শৃংখলাৰ ওপৰত। আৰু লগে লগে সকলোৰে চেষ্টা কৰিব লাগিব কেনেকৈ দেশৰ সম্পদ বচাব পাৰিব। এই আঁচনি বিলাক কাৰ্য্যকৰি কৰিবলৈ আমাক লাগে ঐকান্তিক চেষ্টা আৰু মাননীয় সদস্য সকলৰ সহযোগ। কিন্তু দেখা গৈছে এই সহযোগৰ মূলতেই কেবোৰে ধৰিছে। অন্যান্য দল উপদল সমূহৰ যিবিলাক মাননীয় সদস্যই ৰাইজৰ প্ৰতিনিধিত্ব কৰিবলৈ এই সদনলৈ আহিছে তেখেত সকলেও যদি চৰকাৰৰ এই আঁচনি বিলাকত সহযোগ কৰি নিবিহ জনসাধাৰণক উৎসাহ উদ্দীপনা দিলেহেতেন, তেন্তে যোৰ দৃঢ় বিশ্বাস যে আমাৰ চৰকাৰে বেচি কাম কৰিবলৈ সক্ষম হ'লহেতেন। কিন্তু তাৰ পৰিবৰ্তে দেখা গৈছে যে নানাবকমৰ দল উপদলৰ মানুহে চৰকাৰৰ এই কামবিলাকত

অসহযোগ আন্দোলন চলাই লোকসাধাৰণক বিবৃত কৰি বিপথগামী কৰাৰ বাহিৰে তেওঁলোকৰ কাৰ্য্যকলাপত একো দেখা নেযায়। আমি ভাবিছিলো যে এইবাৰ এই সদনলৈ নানা দলৰ বহুতো নতুন নতুন সদস্যই নতুন ভাৱধাৰাৰে অনুপ্রানিত হৈ আহিছে আৰু আশাকৰিছিলো যে ছছিয়েলিষ্টে ছছিয়েলিষ্টৰ আৰু কমিউনিষ্টে কমিউনিষ্টৰ গঠনমূলক পৰামৰ্শ বিলাক দি চৰকাৰৰ কাৰ্য্য পদ্ধতিত বহু সহায়তা কৰিব। কিন্তু তাৰ নমুনা পোৱা গৈছে। কাৰণ তেখেত সকলে বাহিৰত জন সাধাৰণৰ মাজত যেনে দৰে দায়িত্ববিহীন ভাবে পুচাৰ কাৰ্য্য চলাই সৰ্বসাধাৰণৰ মাজত বিশৃংখলতা সৃষ্টি কৰি আহিছে ঠিক সেই বোৰ ভাষা আৰু উক্তিকেই কৰিবলৈ ধৰিছে। আমাৰ এই সদনতো সিদিনা আমাৰ বিপক্ষ দলপতি শ্ৰীহৰেশ্বৰ গোস্বামী ডাঙৰীয়া উঠোতে ভাবিছিলো যে তেখেতে পাশ্চাত্য জগতৰ অভিজ্ঞতাৰ পৰা বহুত নতুন নতুন আদৰ্শ দাঙি ধৰিব, কিন্তু দেখা গল যে তেখেতৰ নিচিনা এজন সদস্যয়ো হকে নহকে কোৱাৰ বাহিৰে একো নাই। (*Hear, hear*) তেখেতে গঠনমূলক পৰামৰ্শৰ বিনিময়ে মাত্ৰ কিছুমান সৰু সৰু কথা লৈহে আঙুলিয়াবলৈ ধৰিলে, তেখেত সকলে অন্ত নিহিত জটিলতালৈ অকমো ভ্ৰূক্ষেপ নকৰি, ডিগবই তেলৰ পুং ৰাষ্ট্ৰীয় কৰণ কৰা মাৰ্ঘেবিটাৰ কয়লাৰ খনি, চাহ বাগিছা আদি ৰাষ্ট্ৰীয়কৰণ কৰা ইত্যাদি অসাকৰা কথা কোৱাৰ বাহিৰে একো নকলে। Sir, সেইবোৰ কথা তেখেত সকলৰ মজ্জাগত। সকলো সময়তে সকলো ঠাইতেই তাকেই কয় তাৰ বাহিৰে তেখেত সকলে একো নকয়। কিন্তু ভাবি নাচায় ৰাষ্ট্ৰীয় কৰণ কৰাৰ আগতে দেশত কি দৰকাৰ কি অভাৱ? সকলোৱে জানে ইবাৰ তেলৰ পুং ৰাষ্ট্ৰীয় কৰণ কৰি এতিয়া কি হল। সকলো কথাৰে সময়ৰ সাপেক্ষ হিচাবেহে হয় গাঁৱ বনেৰে কলে নহয় এই কথা জনা উচিত।

তাৰ পিচত তেখেত সকলে গুৱাহাটী আৰু নগাওঁৰ Land Settlement ৰ কথা উল্লেখ কৰিছে। বিশেষকৈ গুৱাহাটীৰ Land Settlement ৰ কথা মই ভালদৰে জানো। তেখেত সকলে যদি নাজানে, মই কওঁ যে তাত আন আন নাটীহীন মানুহক মাটি দিয়াৰ বাহিৰে যি কেই গৰাকী M.L.A. আৰু Minister এ মাটি পাইছে, তেখেত সকলেও Land Settlement ত কৰি দিয়া আইনৰ জৰিয়তে যোগ্যতা নিৰ্ণয় কৰাৰ পিচতহে পাইছে। (*Interruption*)

Shri GAURISANKAR BHATTACHARYYA: On a point of information, Sir, does the hon. Friend want a piece of land at Gauhati?

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: You have got your chance beforehand.

Shri DHARANIDHAR BASUMATARI: যদি বিতংকৈ জানিবলৈ ইচ্ছা কৰে তেন্তে মই জনাওঁ যে যি বিলাক মাটি নোহোৱা মানুহ অকল সেই বিলাককেই মাটি দিয়া হৈছে। ইয়াৰ উপৰিও বিগত স্বাধীনতা আন্দোলনত যোগ দি যি সকলৰ ক্ষতিগ্ৰস্ত হৈছিল আৰু নিৰ্য্যাটন ভুগিছিল, সেই সকলকো নগৰত মাটি দিয়া হৈছে। এনেকি যি সকল দুখীয়া মানুহক মাটি দিয়া হৈছিল তেওঁলোকৰ বহুতে Premium দিব নোৱাৰি surrender কৰিছে। এনেস্থলত তেখেত সকলে যিখিনি জানিব বিচাৰিছে সেই খিনি Land Settlement আইন খন মনো-যোগেৰে পঢ়িলে সকলো পাব, তত বেচ স্পষ্টকৈ লিখা আছে (হাঁহি) সেই আইনৰ কোনো ধাৰাতে এনেকৈ লিখা নাই যে M.L.A. বা Minister হলে, মাটি পাব নালাগে আৰু সকলো সহায় সুবিধাৰ পৰা বঞ্চিত হ'ব লাগিব। তেখেত সকলে বোধকৰো ভাবে যে M.L.A. হলেই তেখেত সকলৰ উপাৰ্জজন ইমান বেচি হ'ব যে আৰু কোনো সহায় বা সুবিধা পাব নালাগে। যদি M.L.A. হলেই সকলো ক্ষেত্ৰতে disqualified হোৱা উচিত বুলি তেখেত সকলে ভাবে তেনেহলে মোৰ কবলগীয়া একো নাই। (*Voice*—কিয় পাৰ্টিট ?) এই Minister সকলৰ ৫ জন মাটি পাইছে যি সকলৰ ভবিষ্যতে ঠিয় দিবৰ ঠাই নাই। ২ জন M.L.A. দুজন ভেতিয়া পাৰ্লামেণ্টাৰী চেক্ৰেটাৰীয়ে পাইছে তাৰ বাহিৰে কোনেও পোৱা নাই।

যি হওক, Socialist আৰু Communist সদস্য সকলৰ আদৰ্শ বিহীন যি বোৰ কথা কলে হয়তো বহুতে তেখেত সকলৰ ডাঙৰ গলা শুনি ভাবিছে যে Socialist আৰু Communist প্ৰতিনিধি সকলে গোটেই দণ্ডপাই আছে (হাঁহি) মোৰ বোধেৰে বিপক্ষ দলৰ সদস্য সকলে নতুন নতুন কথা কৈ নতুন আদৰ্শ দাঙি ধৰি চৰকাৰৰ কামত সহায়, সুবিধা আৰু

উৎসাহ দিয়াতো দুবৰেই কথা, তেখেত সকলে আদৰ্শৰ পৰা বহুত আতবলৈ গৈ বহুতো অপ্ৰাসঙ্গিক উক্তি কৰি মানুহক বিপথগামী কৰাৰহে বেচি সম্ভাৱনা পৰিলক্ষিত হৈছে।

আমাৰ চৰকাৰে যি থিনি বাজহ পাইছে তাৰেই অনেক নতুন নতুন কাৰ্য্যপন্থা হাতত লৈছে আৰু লবলৈ স্থিৰ কৰিছে। তাৰ বাবেও অন্ততঃ তেখেত সকলে আমাৰ চৰকাৰৰ শলাগ লব লাগিছিল। কাৰণ আচনি বিলাকৰ পৰা তেখেত সকলৰো সমানে লাভ হয়। কিন্তু তাকে নকৰি ভালেই হওঁক বা বেয়াই হওঁক তেখেত সকলে কেৱল সমালোচনাহে কৰিছে। সেই ভাবধাৰাই চৰকাৰৰ কামত বাধাহে জন্মাইছে। আমাৰ চৰকাৰে আজি পাঁচ বছৰে যি থিনি কাম কৰিছে তাত যদি কমিউনিষ্ট সকলে বাধাদি দেশত বিশৃঙ্খলা অশান্তিৰ সৃষ্টি নকৰিলেহেতেন, সকলোৱে জানে চৰকাৰে সেই প্ৰতিক্ৰিয়াৰ মানুহ বোৰক চকু দিয়াতেই বা দেশত শান্তি আৰু শৃঙ্খলা স্থাপন কৰা-তেই বেচি সময় নিয়াৰ লগীয়া হৈছে। নহলে দেশত বিশৃঙ্খলা আৰু অশান্তি সৃষ্টি নকৰি যদি তেখেত সকলে চৰকাৰৰ লগত সহযোগ কৰি, পৰামৰ্শ দি সহায় কৰিলেহেতেন তেনেহলে ইমান টকা পয়ছাৰ নাটনিতো এই ৫ বছৰত চৰকাৰে বহুত কাম দেশৰ কল্যাণৰ বাবে কৰিব পাৰিলে হেতেন।

এই থিনিতে এটা কথা কওঁ যে মোৰ বন্ধু শ্ৰীযুত হৰেশ্বৰ গোস্বামী দেৱে কৈছে যে মই জনজাতি লোকসকলক ভুল পথে নিছো আৰু মই তেওঁলোকৰ self-made নেতা হৈছো। (A voice—self-styled leader, not self-made leader) যিয়ে নোবোলক, কিন্তু leader or self-styled leader যে নহওঁ তাৰ পুমাণ স্বৰূপে মই তেখেতক যোৱা দুই বেলিৰ নিৰ্বাচনলৈ আন্তুলিয়াব খোজো। Sir, যোৱা বাৰ ১৯৪৫ চনৰ নিৰ্বাচনত মই মোৰ প্ৰতিদ্বন্দ্বি তেতিয়াৰ Sitting M.L.A. জনক আমানতৰ টকা বাজেয়াপ্ত কৰাই নিৰ্বাচিত হৈ আহিছোঁ। আৰু এই বেলিও তেখেত সকলোৰেই মনোনীত প্ৰতিদ্বন্দ্বি জনক ৫,০০০ হাজাৰ ভোটত হেৰুৱাই আহিছে। এই কথা তেখেত সকলে নিজেই ভালদৰে জানে। এনেকি Socialist party এ সংৰক্ষিত আসনৰ ৯ টাৰ বাহিৰে কেইবাটাও ট্ৰাইবেল থিয় কৰাইছিল তাৰ কোনো জনটো নিৰ্বাচিত হব নোৱাৰিলেই তেওঁলোকৰ মনোনীত বহুত প্ৰাৰ্থীৰেই আমানতৰ টকাও বাজেয়াপ্ত হৈছিল। তাৰ মানে তেওঁলোকৰ ভিতৰত এজনকো নিৰ্বাচিত কৰিব নোৱাৰিলে আৰু সবহ ভাগৰ আমানতৰ টকা বাজেয়াপ্ত হোৱা কথা কোনে নাজানে? এনেস্থলটো মোক কেনেকৈ self-styled নেতা বুলি কব খোজে মই বুজি নাপাওঁ।

এতিয়া মই অলপ বাজেটৰ কথা কওঁ। বাজেটত জনজাতি ভাই সকলৰ কাৰণে যিবিলাক আঁচনি দেখুৱাইছে তাত মই সন্তোষ পাইছো। কিন্তু কথা হৈছে যে দহ বছৰৰ ভিতৰত জনজাতি লোক সকলক বাকীবোৰৰ সমান শাৰীলৈ অনাটো। আমাৰ বিত্ত মন্ত্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়াইও এটা ডাঙৰ কথা কৈছে যে “to improve the tribal people is a sacred task and at the same time it is a matter of great responsibility”. আশাকৰো তেখেতে এই কথা পালন কৰিব। আৰু লগতে মইও অনুৰোধ কৰিছো যে তেখেতে যেন সেই কথা day to-day administration ৰ বেলিকাত নেপাহৰে আৰু পিচপৰা জনজাতি লোকসকলক সমান শাৰীলৈ আনিবৰ কাৰণে চেষ্টা কৰে। এই কথা স্বাভাৱিক যে প্ৰত্যেকে নিজৰ নিজৰ সমষ্টিৰ কাৰণে কাম কৰিবলৈ ব্যৰ্থ। সেই বুলি যেতিয়া জনজাতি সকলৰ উন্নতিৰ প্ৰশ্ন আহি পৰে তেতিয়া সেই গুৰুতৰ প্ৰশ্নটো মঘিমুৰ যাতে নকৰে তাৰ বাবে মই এই সদনৰ সকলোকে অনুৰোধ কৰিছো যাতে তেখেত সকলে প্ৰত্যেক ট্ৰাইবেলৰ কাৰণে কিছু স্বার্থ ত্যাগ কৰে।

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, এইখিনিতে আৰু এটা কথা কব খোজো যে আমাৰ ন-জন সদস্য আহিছে আৰু আমি আটাই কেইজনে ভাবিছো কেনেকৈ এই দহবছৰৰ ভিতৰতে আমাৰ জনজাতি লোক-সকলক সমান শাৰীলৈ আনিব পাৰি আৰু তাৰ বাবে উঠি পৰি লগাতো স্বাভাৱিক। ইয়াৰ লগে লগে আমাৰ যিসকল গান্ধীত বহিছে সেই সকলক অনুৰোধ কৰিছো যাতে জনজাতি সকলৰ উন্নতিৰ কামত তেখেতসকলে যেন বিশেষভাবে মন দিয়ে। আমাৰ মন্ত্ৰীসকল নতুন যুগত নতুন নহলেও নতুন নতুন বিষয়ৰ ভাৰ দিয়া হৈছে যাতে নতুন spirit লৈ কাম কৰিব পাৰে। বিশেষকৈ আমাৰ নতুন মন্ত্ৰী শ্ৰীযুত সিদ্ধিনাথ শৰ্মা ডাঙৰীয়াৰ যিটো বিষয়, সেইটো হৈছে এটা Nation Building portfolio, সেই কাৰণে মই তেখেতক অনুৰোধ কৰিছো যাতে জনজাতি অঞ্চলত বেচিকৈ ৰাস্তা পদূলী দিয়ে, কাৰণ ৰাস্তা-ঘাটৰ ওপৰতে এখন ঠাইৰ উন্নতি নিৰ্ভৰ কৰে।

আব এটা কথা কও আমি সকলো ক্ষেত্রে দেখিবলৈ পাইছো যে আমার মন্ত্রী সকল Secretariat Officer সকলর হাতের পুতলা হৈ পৰা সেইসকলর পুতলা হলে অনেক সময়ত কামত বাধা হয় আৰু প্রকৃত কাম কেতিয়াও নহয়। আশা কৰো মন্ত্রীসকল সেইসকলর মেৰ পাকত পৰি কক্ বকাই ফুৰিব লগীয়া নহয়। ইয়াকে কৈ মোৰ আসন গ্রহণ কৰিলোঁ।

Maulavi TAMIZUDDIN PRADHANI: মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মাননীয় বিভ-মন্ত্রী মহোদয় চলিত ১৯৫২-৫৩ ইং সনের যে বাজেট উক্ত বিধান সভার সম্মুখে পেশ করিয়াছেন এবং তাহাতে পল্লী উন্নয়ন সম্পর্কে যে দীর্ঘ বক্তব্য দিয়াছেন ইহাতে আমরা মোটেই সন্তুষ্ট হইতে পারি নাই। যদিও তিনি পল্লী উন্নয়ন ব্যাপারে গভর্ণমেন্টের বিশেষ আগ্রহ প্রকাশ করিয়াছেন এবং প্রচুর অর্থ সাহায্যের আশ্বাসও প্রদান করিয়াছেন, কিন্তু এতই দুঃখের বিষয় যাহা আমাদের বলিতে বাধ্য করিতেছে এবং যাহা আমার নিজ অভিজ্ঞতা হইতে বলিতে হইতেছে। এই পল্লী উন্নয়ন সম্পর্কে গভর্ণমেন্টের অর্থ মাত্র অপব্যয় ছাড়া আর কিছুই বলা যায় না, কারণ আমিও অনেক ক্ষেত্রে এই সমস্ত পল্লী উন্নয়ন ব্যাপারে অন্যান্যদের সহিত জড়িত ছিলাম এবং বর্তমানেও আছি ইহাতে আমার এই অভিজ্ঞতার সুযোগ ঘটিয়াছে যে আমাদের দেশবাসী এখনও এই স্তরে আসিতে পারে নাই এবং গভর্ণমেন্টের উদ্দেশ্য সম্যক উপলব্ধি করিতে পারে নাই। তাহার মূলে উপযুক্ত শিক্ষার অভাব। এই অর্থগুলি প্রকৃত কাজে যাহা ব্যয় হইতেছে তাহা মোটেই সন্তোষজনক নহে। বরঞ্চ তাহার অধিকাংশ টাকা কতিপয় চতুর, স্বার্থপর লোকের ব্যক্তিগত স্বার্থছাড়া জনক নহে। বরঞ্চ তাহার অধিকাংশ ব্যয়িত হইতেছে না। ইহাতে গভর্ণমেন্টের কাজের সমালোচনার জনসাধারণের উপকারে মোটেই ব্যয়িত হইতেছে না। ইহাতে গভর্ণমেন্টের কাজের সমালোচনার মুখ বন্ধ করা ছাড়া অন্য কোন উদ্দেশ্য সাধিত হইতেছে বলিয়া মনে হইতেছে না। কিন্তু বড়ই আনন্দের বিষয় এই যে আমাদের গভর্ণমেন্ট নিরীহ, দরিদ্র পল্লীবাসীদের উন্নতির জন্য যে ব্যস্ততা প্রকাশ করিতেছেন এবং সেই উদ্দেশ্যে যথেষ্ট টাকাও খরচ করিতেছেন। কিন্তু সেই টাকাগুলি প্রকৃতপক্ষে যাহা খরচ হইতেছে সেই পরিমাণে পল্লী উন্নয়ন ব্যাপারে কাজ হইতেছে কিনা তাহার প্রকৃত খবর গভর্ণমেন্ট রাখিয়াছেন কি?

আমার মনে হয় যে পরিমাণ টাকা পল্লী উন্নয়ন কল্পে গভর্ণমেন্ট খরচ করিতেছেন তদনুপাতে কোন কাজই হইতেছে না। দুই চারিটি কুপ খনন এবং দুই একটি রাস্তা পুনর্নির্মাণ করিলেই যে পল্লী উন্নয়নের কাজ শেষ হইল তাহা নহে। পল্লীবাসীদের প্রকৃত অভাব কি তাহাই গভর্ণমেন্টের বিশেষভাবে দেখা দরকার। গ্রামে গ্রামে চিকিৎসালয় নির্মাণ, জল নিকালার সুব্যবস্থা, রাস্তার উন্নতি, শিক্ষার প্রসার, বীজ বণ্টনের ব্যবস্থা, জমির উর্বরা শক্তি বর্দ্ধন এবং পানীয় জলের ব্যবস্থা ইত্যাদি বিষয় একটি নির্দিষ্ট প্রণালীর ভিতর দিয়া যদি গভর্ণমেন্ট এই অর্থগুলি খরচ করিতেন তাহা হইলে বোধহয় দরিদ্র গ্রামবাসীরা কিয়ৎপরিমাণে উপকৃত হইত কিন্তু প্রকৃত পক্ষে কাগজ কলমে যে ভাবে ইহার প্রচার হইতেছে, কর্ণক্ষেত্রে তাহার আংশিক পরিমাণ কাজও দেখিতে পাইতেছি না।

আমি পাড়াগাঁয়ের লোক হিসাবে এই বিধান সভার সম্মুখে আর একটি কথা বলিতে বাধ্য হইতেছি। বর্তমানে আমাদের সরকার কতগুলি কোপারেটিভ ষ্টোরস ও ট্রেডিং কোপারেটিভ সোসাইটি গ্রামে গ্রামে স্থাপন করিলে যে চেষ্টা করিয়াছেন তাহাতেও সরকার মোটেই কৃতকার্য হইতে পারেন নাই। তাহার মূলে, সরকারের দরিদ্র জনসাধারণের প্রতি উদাসীনতা বা অবহেলা ছাড়া কিছুই বলা যায় না। আমার ব্যক্তিগত অভিজ্ঞতা হইতে বলিতেছি, বর্তমানে যে সমস্ত কোপারেটিভ ষ্টোরস এবং ট্রেডিং কোপারেটিভ সোসাইটি বিদ্যমান আছে তাহা কোন দিনই পল্লীবাসীদের অভাব অভিযোগ মিটাইয়া কাপড়, সুতা, চিনি, আটা, ময়দা ইত্যাদি দিতে পারে নাই এবং যদিও বা কোন দিন কিছু দিয়া থাকে তাহা নিতান্ত অপ্রচুর ও হাস্যস্পদ। যেখানে হয়ত ১০ হাজার লোকের বাস, সেখানে হয়ত ১০ জোড়া শাড়ী, ১৫ জোড়া ধুতি দিয়াই সরকার ক্ষান্ত; তাহাও আবার ব্যবহারেন সম্পূর্ণ অনুপযুক্ত। এই সমস্ত কাপড় সংগ্রহের জন্য সরকারের যে সমস্ত কর্মচারী নিযুক্ত আছেন তাহারা নিজেদের কাজে এত অপরিপক্ক এবং উদাসীন, কারণ অনেক ক্ষেত্রে দেখা গিয়াছে যে আসামের লোকের ব্যবহারের জন্য মাদ্রাজের সেই ১২ হাত হইতে

১৮ হাত শাড়ী আমদানী করিয়া দরিদ্র জনসাধারণকে বিভ্রান্ত করিয়াছেন। আবার বণ্টন ব্যাপারে ও এই সমস্ত কর্মচারীদের ন্যায় ও নিরপেক্ষতার অভাব; কারণ urban area তে যে পরিমাণে বরাদ্দ প্রাপ্য তাহার এক চতুর্থাংশ। জানিনা এই সমস্ত বণ্টন ব্যাপারে সরকারের কোন নিদিষ্ট প্রণালী আছে কি না এবং কেনইবা এই ভেদ নীতির প্রশ্ন দেওয়া হইয়া থাকে, তাহা বুঝিতে আমরা পাড়াগাঁয়ের লোকেরা সম্পূর্ণ অক্ষম।

স্যার, আমি একজন মধ্যবিত্ত স্তরের লোক। আমি সাধারণ কৃষি-জীবীদের অবস্থা সম্বন্ধে বিশেষ ভাবে পরিচিত। গত ১৯৩৯ সালে কৃষি জীবীদের উপর যে Agricultural income-tax Bill আইনের কবলে আনা হইয়াছিল, এবং যাহা বর্তমানে আমাদের কৃষিজীবীদের উপর প্রযোজ্য হইয়াছে তাহা বর্তমান সময় বিবেচনায় কৃষি জীবীদের উপর নিতান্ত জুলুম করা হইতেছে বলিয়া আমি মনে করি, কারণ যখন এই Agricultural income-tax Bill টি আইনে পরিণত করা হয়, তখন লোকের প্রয়োজনীয় দ্রব্যের চাহিদা মিটাইতে হয়ত তাহারা সামান্য পরিমাণ টাকা সংগ্রহ করিতে পারিত এবং এই কৃষিকর আদায় করা কঠিন বলিয়া মনে করিত না। কিন্তু বর্তমান বাজারে জিনিষের দর যে পরিমাণে চড়িয়াছে তাহাতে একজন ৩,০০০ টাকা আয়-স্বতরাং গবর্ণমেণ্টের উচিত এই নিদিষ্ট প্রণালীর আমূল পরিবর্তন করিয়া যদি অন্ততঃ পক্ষে ১০,০০০ টাকা আয়ের উপর কৃষিকর ধার্য করেন তাহা হইলে সময় বিবেচনায় ইহা খুবই যুক্তিযুক্ত হইবে বলিয়া আমি মনে করি।

স্যার, আর একটি বিষয় উল্লেখ করা এখানে নিতান্ত প্রয়োজন বলিয়া মনে করিতেছি। বর্তমানে এই দারুণ দুদিনে Ministerial Officers এবং Menial Staff যে কি অসুবিধার ভিতর দিয়া তাহাদের সংসার চালাইতেছে, তাহা বাস্তবিকই মর্মান্তিক। তাহাদের এই অসুবিধা-টুকুর প্রতি বার বার সরকারের দৃষ্টি আকর্ষণ করা স্বাভাবিক ও সরকার তাহাদের কোন সুব্যবস্থা অন্ততঃ কমপক্ষে শতকরা ২৫ টাকা হারে তাহাদের বেতন বৃদ্ধি করিয়া দেন অথবা, ফি কোয়ারটারের বন্দোবস্ত করিয়া দেন তাহা হইলে বোধ হয় গরীব কর্মচারীদের কষ্টের কিছুটা লাঘব হইতে পারে।

স্যার, আমি গোয়ালপাড়া জিলার ধুবড়ী এলাকা হইতে আসিয়াছি অর্থাৎ আমার নির্বাচন চক্রের কথা বলিতেছি। মাননীয় সদস্যদের অজানা নয় যে, সে জায়গা সবচেয়ে পশ্চাদপদ। সেখানে স্কুলের অভাবে, শিক্ষার অভাবে, রাস্তার অভাবের জন্য যাতায়াতের খুবই বিঘ্ন হইতেছে। ধর্মশালা গ্রাম অঞ্চলের চিকিৎসালয়ের অভাবে লোকেরা ঔষধ ব্যবহার করিতে পারিতেছে না। সেজন্য সেখানকার লোকের স্বাস্থ্যরক্ষার সুবিধার জন্য মাননীয় মন্ত্রীমহোদয় ও কর্তৃপক্ষের দৃষ্টি আকর্ষণ করিতেছি।

জয় হিন্দ

Shri MOHENDRA NATH HAZARIKA: মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আজির বাজেট আলোচনা প্রসঙ্গত প্রথমতে মই এটা কথা'র 'জবাব' দিবলৈ বাধ্য হৈছো। সেইটো হৈছে—মাননীয় সদস্য শ্রীযুত গোবীন্দ্র বসু চাট্টাচার্য্যই এই প্রসঙ্গতেই যিটো অভিযোগ দাঙ্গি খিছিল। এই উপলক্ষে, মই, মহাপুরুষ মাধব দেবর এটি বানী উল্লেখ কবি ধন্য মানিব খুজিছো। তেখেতে কৈছিল—“যদি গারত চোরব নাথাকে.....

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: The hon. Member should not bring such topic here.

Shri MOHENDRA NATH HAZARIKA: অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, ই, মোর নিজর কথা নহয়, মহাপুরুষর কথাহে কবলৈ গৈছিলো। যেই নহওক মই, উঠাই লৈছো।

শ্রীযুত গৌৰীশঙ্কৰ ভট্টাচাৰ্য্যই এই মাটি বিতৰণৰ আলমত যি অভিযোগ অবতারণা কৰিছে সি সত্য নহয়। অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, এই অঞ্চলটো অতীত ইতিহাসেৰে ভৰা আৰু ঋণ: প্ৰায় ৪ৰ্থ শতাব্দীৰ পৰাই, লোকাৰণ্য হৈ, কালক্ৰমত বাহুবিল্পৰ প্ৰাকৃতিক দূৰ্যোগ আৰু মহামাৰীত এই জনপুণ্ঠ ঠাইৰ পৰিবৰ্ত্তে জংঘলাপুণ্ঠ হৈ গৈছিল প্ৰাচীন ডাক ৰাজ্যৰ ৰাজধানী আছিল। পিছত এই অঞ্চল প্ৰাচীন কামৰূপ ৰাজ্যৰ ৰাজধানীত পৰিণত হৈছিল। আৰু স্তূৰ চীন সাম্ৰাজ্যৰ লগত বাহুবিল্প দূতৰ যোগাযোগ স্থাপন কৰিছিল। আজি প্ৰায় ২৫ বছৰৰ পূৰ্বেৰে, পৰা এই অঞ্চল বিলাকত অসমৰ অন্যান্য ঠাইৰ পৰা আৰু ভাৰত বাহুবিল্প বিভিন্ন ৰাজ্যৰ মানুহ আহি বসবাস কৰিছে। অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মই যি জিলাৰ পৰা আহিছো সেই নগৰত যি সকল মাটি গিৰি ছহকিলোক আছে সেই সকলৰ ভিতৰতো যি সকল ধনী তেওঁলোকৰ ভিতৰতো ১০০ পুৰা মাটি থকা মানুহ খুব কমহে আছে। যাব আছিল, সেই বিলাক এই চৰকাৰে দিয়া নাছিল। কিন্তু আন ঠাইৰ পৰা অহা সেই অঞ্চলত নতুন বসবাস কৰা লোক সকলে কম পক্ষেও ৩০৪০ পুৰাৰ পৰা ১০০১৫০ পুৰা মাটি ভোগদখল কৰি আছে। কিন্তু সেই বিলাক মাটিৰ পৰা আমাৰ চৰকাৰে প্ৰায় বিলাকৰ পৰাই ৰাজহ আদায়ৰ দিহা হোৱা নাই। সেই কাৰণেই এই বিষয়ে বৰ্ত্তমান Resettlement চলিছে। অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, সেইবিলাক ঠাই, যিবিলাকত আপত্তি উঠিছে— সেইবিলাক পৌৰানিক গড় পুখুৰী আদিৰ স্মৃতি চিহ্নৰ ভৰপূৰ। সেইবিলাক, কালক্ৰমত, ভূমিকম্প আদি প্ৰাকৃতিক চাপৰ বলত পোট খাইছে। এনেকুৱা পোটযোৱা এই পুখুৰী বিলাককেই চৰকাৰে allot কৰি আহিছে।

মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মই তেখেতক অনুৰোধ কৰো যেন তেখেত সেই অঞ্চললৈ যায়। সেই অঞ্চল বোৰলৈ গলে দেখিবলৈ পাব অন্যান্য সকলে কেনেকৈ মাটি পাইছে। আন ঠাইৰ পৰা অহা মানুহে যদি ইমান বেচি মাটি পাব পাৰে এজন অসমৰ খিলঞ্জীয়া মাটি হীন কংগ্ৰেছ সভাপতিয়ে ৭১ পুৰাৰ এটা পুখুৰী পোৱাত কি মহাভাৰত অশুদ্ধ হল বজিব নোৱাৰিলো। অৱশ্যে যিটো পুখুৰী পোৱা হৈছে সেইটো পোট যোৱা পুখুৰী। তাৰ পাছত তেখেতে যি ১০০ বিষা মাটিৰ কথা কৈছে সেইটো একেবাৰে ভীতিহীন কথা। তেখেতে আৰু কেইজনমান লোকে মাটি পোৱাৰ কথা উল্লেখ কৰিছে। মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ ডাক্তৰীয়া, সেই বিষয়ে মই কওঁ যে যদি আন প্ৰদেশৰ পৰা অহা মানুহে মাটি পাব পাৰে তেনেহলে অসমীয়া খিলঞ্জীয়া খেতিয়ক মাটি হীন মানুহে মাটি পোৱাত কি অন্যায় কথা? গতিকে মই কওঁ কংগ্ৰেছ চৰকাৰে এইটো ন্যায় বিচাৰ কৰিছে।

এতিয়া মই ৰাজহ সম্পৰ্কে দুআ ঘাৰ মান কব খোজো। বিশেষকৈ যি খন বাজেট বিত্ত মন্ত্ৰী ডাক্তৰীয়াই দাঙি ধৰিছে। সেই সম্বন্ধে কবলৈ গলে আমাৰ যি খিনি ৰাজহৰ দৰকাৰ সেইখিনি সংগ্ৰহ কৰা উচিত। আমাৰ বিত্তমন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে যি খন ঘাটী পৰা বাজেট দেখুৱাইছে তাত অসমৰ নিছিনা দুখীয়া পিছপৰা অনুন্নত ৰাজ্যৰ কাৰণে প্ৰকৃততে যিমান ঘাটী দেখুৱাব লাগিছিল সিমান খিনি দেখুৱা নাই। তেখেতে মাত্ৰ ২১০ কোটি টকা ঘাটীহে দেখুৱাইছে। অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আমাৰ দেশত ৰাজহৰ উন্নতি কৰিব পৰা বহুতো উপায় আছে। আমাৰ দেশত খনিজ সম্পদৰ অভাৱ নাই। কিন্তু দুখৰ কথা যে আমাৰ মাটিৰ খনিজ বস্তু মাটিত পৰি আছে। তাক ভূগৰ্ভৰ পৰা উদ্ধাৰ কৰি ৰাজ্যৰ জন গনৰ হিতাৰ্থে খটুৱাব পৰা নাই। গতিকে এই বিষয়ে উদ্ধাৰৰ কাৰণে আমাৰ কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰে কাৰ্য্যকৰী পন্থা অবলম্বন কৰা উচিত। আমাৰ ৰাজহ মন্ত্ৰীয়ে দুখীয়া প্ৰজাৰ ওপৰত কৰ লগাবলৈ টান পাইছে। কিন্তু এইটো ঠিক যে আমি আজি যি বোৰ দেশ উন্নত দেখিবলৈ পাইছো, সেই বোৰ দেশৰ প্ৰজাই বেচি কৰ দিব লগা হয়, কিন্তু আমাৰ বাহুবিল্প এই কেই বছৰৰ ভিতৰত বিভিন্ন দলৰ মানুহে আমাৰ জনসাধাৰণৰ মাজত এটা শোচনীয় মনোবৃত্তিৰ সৃষ্টি কৰিছে। আমাৰ জনসাধাৰণৰ কুমলীয়া মনোভাবৰ সুবিধা পাই, চৰকাৰে সকলো কৰি দিব এনেকুৱা মনোভাবৰ সৃষ্টি কৰি তুলিছে। সেই কাৰণে ৰাজহ বঢ়াবলৈ বৰ্ত্তমান চৰকাৰে সংকোচ বোধ কৰিছে। সেই নিমিত্তেই ৰাজহ মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে

নিকপাই হৈ কৈছে যে চৰকাৰৰ আৰু আয় বঢ়োৱাৰ কোনো পন্থা নাই। মই মাননীয় সদস্য সকলৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰো যে সচাটকৈ যদি আমাৰ পিছপৰা দেশ খন গঢ়ি তুলিব লগিয়া হয় তেনেহলে আমি সকলোৱে মিলি জুলি বাইজক বুজাব লাগিব যে আমাৰ দেশ পিছপৰা, দেশ উন্নত কৰিব লাগিব, আৰু তাৰ কাৰণে আমাৰ সমূহ বাইজে চৰকাৰক সকলো প্ৰকাৰে সহায় কৰিব লাগে।

মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰৰ অৰ্থ ভাণ্ডাৰ যিবস্তৰ দ্বাৰা পৰিপূৰ্ণ সেই চাহ আৰু মৰাপাটৰ অধিক অংশই আমাৰ অসমৰ উৎপন্ন চাহ আৰু মৰাপাটৰ পৰাই কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰে ভালে খিনি ৰাজহ পায়। কিন্তু কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰে তথাপিও অসমৰ প্ৰতি সুবিচাৰ নকৰাৰ কাৰণে মই কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰক দোষাৰোপ কৰিব খোজে। মই আশাকৰো কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰে অসমৰ নিছিনা পিছপৰা সীমান্ত ঠাইক উন্নত কৰিবলৈ হলে যথেষ্ট অৰ্থ সাহায্য দিয়া উচিত কাৰণ আমাৰ দেশ উন্নত কৰিবলৈ হলে যথেষ্ট অৰ্থ সাহায্যৰ প্ৰয়োজন। গতিকে মই আশা কৰো কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰে নিশ্চয় আমাৰ আবেদন শুনিব।

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আমাৰ প্ৰাকৃতিক সম্পদৰ কথা আগতে অনেকে কৈ গৈছে, খনিজ সম্পদৰ কথাও কৈছে, আৰু বনজ সম্পদৰ কথাও অলপ উল্লেখ কৰি গৈছে মাত্ৰ। কিন্তু বনজ সম্পদৰ পৰাও আমাৰ যথেষ্ট আয় কৰাৰ উপায় আছে। এই সম্পদৰ পৰা আয় বঢ়াবলৈ অসংখ্য মূলধন খটুৱাই বৃহত কল কাৰখানাৰ প্ৰয়োজন নাই। অতি কম মূলধনেৰে পৰা বজন আৰু তাৰপিন তেল তৈয়াৰ কৰাৰ কাৰণে এটা অনুষ্ঠান পতাৰ উল্লেখ কৰিছে। কিন্তু স্তম্ভ লোকৰ হাতত নপৰাৰ কাৰণে সেই অনুষ্ঠান গঢ়ি উঠা নাই। সেই কাৰণে মই গঢ়ি উঠাত মনোযোগ দিয়ে। ইয়াৰ বাহিৰেও আমাৰ বনজ সম্পদৰ ভিতৰত খয়েৰ, অগক, পাহাৰত যথেষ্ট লাহা পোৱা যায় কিন্তু সেই লাহা কামত খটাৰ পৰা নাই। এইবোৰ কামত খটালে আমাৰ বহুতো আয় হোৱাৰ আশা আছে। এই বিষয়ে কাৰ্য্যকৰী পন্থা গ্ৰহণ কৰাৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰক ধন্যবাদ জনাইছো।

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয় শিল্পৰ কথা কবলৈ যাওঁতে মোৰ এটা কথা মনত পৰিছে। অৱশ্যে আমাৰ কথা চৰকাৰৰ কৰ্ম গোচৰ হবনে নহয় কব নোৱাৰো। জাপানৰ পৰা এটা Industrial Commission আমাৰ দেশলৈ আহিছে। সেই Commissionক যদি আমাৰ ইয়ালৈ আমন্ত্ৰণ কৰি আমি আমাৰ বনজ আৰু খনিজ সম্পদ বোৰ কি দৰে কামত খটাৰ পাৰি তাৰ দিহা পৰামৰ্শ লৈ সেইদৰে কাৰ্য্যকৰী ব্যৱস্থা হাতত লোৱা যায়, তেনেহলে মই আশাকৰো আমাৰ ৰাষ্ট্ৰৰ বহুতো উন্নতি হব।

মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মই এতিয়া কুটীৰ শিল্প সম্পৰ্কে দু'আমাৰ মান কম। আমি ১৯৩৮ চনৰ হিচাব মতে দেখিবলৈ পাওঁ অসমত ১ লাখ ২২ হাজাৰ অসমীয়া তাত শাল আছে। কিন্তু আজি সূতাৰ অভাৱৰ কাৰণে ১ লাখ ২২ হাজাৰ মহিলা আজি বেকাৰ সমস্যাট পৰিচেহি। আমাৰ এই শিল্প যদি বক্ষা কৰা নহয় তেনেহলে আমাৰ তাত শাল মিউজিয়ামতহে শোভা পাবগৈ। আশাকৰো চৰকাৰে যাতে কুটীৰ শিল্পৰ প্ৰতি দৃষ্টি দিয়ে।

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, জন স্বাস্থ্যৰ বিষয়ে কবলৈ হলে আমাৰ এই বিভাগও সবহ টকা ব্যয় কৰিব লাগে। মই যি সমষ্টিৰ পৰা আহিছো সেই অঞ্চলৰ লাওপানী নামে যাতিয়াতহীন ঠাইত তাত চিকিৎসাৰ কোনো সুব্যৱস্থা নাই। অকল লাওপানী অঞ্চলৰ কেইখন মান লগালগি গাৱঁতেই প্ৰায় ২১০০ শ কলা জৰৰ ৰোগী বিনা চিকিৎসাত মৰনাপন্ন অবস্থাত পৰি আছে।

এই বোগৰ পৰা দুখীয়া গাৱলীয়া জনসাধাৰণক মুক্ত কৰিবলৈ অবিলম্বে লাওপানী আৰু আমটে অঞ্চলত ডাক্তৰখানাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰাটো নিতান্ত প্ৰয়োজন হৈ পৰিছে। এই বিষয়ে এটি স্তব্যৱস্থা কৰিবলৈ মই চৰকাৰক টানি অনুৰোধ কৰিলো। ইয়াৰ উপৰিও বহুত গাৱে ভুঁয়ে জনস্বাস্থ্যৰক্ষাৰ কোনো স্তব্দোবস্তু নথকাত হাজাৰ হাজাৰ মানুহ মৃত্যু মুখত পৰি অকালতে পুণ হেৰুৱাব লগাত পৰিছে। এই বিষয়তো যথেষ্ট টকা আঁচুতিয়াকৈ বাখি ব্যয় কৰাটো নিতান্ত বাঞ্ছনীয়। জনস্বাস্থ্য সম্পৰ্কে প্ৰধানকৈ লক্ষ কৰিব লগীয়া বিষয় হৈছে গাওঁবিলাকৰ খোৱা পৰিষ্কাৰ পানীৰ অভাৱ। এই খোৱা পানীৰ অভাৱৰ কাৰণেই বহুতো গাৱলীয়া জনসাধাৰণ বেমাৰ ভুগি অকাল মৃত্যু বৰণ কৰিব লগীয়া হৈছে। মাননীয় বিত্তমন্ত্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়াই তেখেতৰ বাজেট বক্তৃতাত উল্লেখ কৰি গৈছে যে গাওঁৰ খোৱা পানীৰ ব্যৱস্থাৰ কাৰণে মাত্ৰ ৫ লাখ টকা বাজেটত ধৰা হৈছে। এনে বৃহৎ ব্যৱস্থা এটাৰ কাৰণে ৫ লাখ টকা এটা নগন্য কথা। যিহেতু মই অনুৰোধ কৰো যেন আৰু কিছু টকা বঢ়াইদি গাওঁৰ এই পানীৰ ভীষণ সমস্যাটোৰ সমাধান কৰে।

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, এতিয়া আমাৰ শিক্ষা সম্পৰ্কে মই দুটামান কথা উল্লেখ কৰিবলৈ বাধ্য হৈছো। বৰ্তমান আমাৰ ভাৰতীয় সংবিধানৰ ৪৫ ধাৰাত বিনামাচুলে বাধ্যতামূলক শিক্ষা সম্বন্ধে উল্লেখ কৰিছে। আমাৰ ইয়াত অন্ততঃ ১০ বছৰৰ ভিতৰত বাধ্যতামূলক শিক্ষা প্ৰবৰ্তন কৰিব লাগিব। অৱশ্যে এই বিষয়ত ইতিপূৰ্বে কিছু আগ বাঢ়িছে। কিন্তু এই ব্যৱস্থা প্ৰবৰ্তন কৰিব লাগিব বিশেষকৈ অনুন্নত পিচপৰা অনুসূচিত আৰু জনজাতীয় সম্প্ৰদায়ৰ অশিক্ষিত লোক সকলৰ মাজত। তাকে কৰিবলৈ যিখিনি টকা ব্যয় কৰিব লগা হয় তাৰ কাৰণে যেন চৰকাৰে সন্মোচন নকৰে। ভাৰি চাব লাগিব যে তেওঁলোকে মাত্ৰ ১০ বছৰৰ কাৰণেহে আইনৰ সুবিধা পাইছে। তেওঁলোকক এই সাংবিধানিক সংৰক্ষণীয় কালছোৱা অৰ্থাৎ এই ১০ বছৰৰ ভিতৰত উন্নত কৰিবই লাগিব। তেওঁলোকে আজি শ শ বছৰ ধৰি নিৰ্যাতন ভোগ কৰি আহিছে। এতিয়া তেওঁলোকক অবহেলা নকৰি বাধ্যতামূলক শিক্ষাৰ সফলতা লাভ কৰিবলৈ যথেষ্ট অর্থ সাহায্য দি অনুপ্ৰানীত কৰিবলৈ মই অনুৰোধ কৰিলো। অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আমাৰ বৰ্তমান শিক্ষা পদ্ধতি সম্বন্ধে যদি কবলগীয়া হয় তেন্তে কব লাগিব যে এই শিক্ষা পদ্ধতিৰ জৰিয়তে আমাৰ দেশৰ বেকাৰ সমস্যাহে বৃদ্ধি হৈছে। মোৰ বোধেৰে এই শিক্ষা পদ্ধতিৰ সলনি মহাত্মা গান্ধীৰ Basic Education Scheme প্ৰবৰ্তন কৰা নিতান্ত প্ৰয়োজন হৈ পৰিছে। তাৰ কাৰণে যদি বেচি টকাও মঞ্জুৰ কৰিব লগা হয় তাকো কৰিবলৈ মই চৰকাৰক অনুৰোধ জনালো।

তাৰ পিচত, অনুসূচিত আৰু জনজাতিৰ সুবিধাৰ কাৰণে সংবিধানৰ ৪৬ ধাৰাত যি উল্লেখ কৰা হৈছে বৰ্তমানে সেইবিলাক মাথোন অবহেলা কৰা হৈছে। অনুসূচিত সম্প্ৰদায়ৰ সম্পৰ্কে বাজেটত কোনো ব্যৱস্থাই কৰা হোৱা নাই। ইয়াতকৈ পৰিতাপৰ কথা আৰু একো হব নোৱাৰে। এওঁলোকৰ কাৰণে আৰু টাইবেল ও বিভিন্ন অনুন্নত সম্প্ৰদায়ৰ শিক্ষাৰ কাৰণে মাত্ৰ ৮টা বৃত্তি ধৰিছে। কিন্তু ইয়াৰ ভিতৰতে অনুসূচিত, জনজাতীয় আৰু আন আন পিচপৰা সম্প্ৰদায়ৰ সকলোকে ধৰা হৈছে। ইমান বিলাক সম্প্ৰদায়ৰ ভিতৰত ৮টা বৃত্তি একোৱেই নহয়। গতিকে এই বৃত্তিৰ সংখ্যা বঢ়াই দিবলৈ মই টানি অনুৰোধ কৰিলো। ইয়াৰ উপৰিও তেওঁলোকৰ কাৰণে উচ্চ শিক্ষাৰ সুকীয়া বৃত্তিৰ ব্যৱস্থাও কৰিব লাগিব। তাকে নকৰিলে সংবিধানৰ ষষ্ঠ ধাৰা মতে তেওঁলোকক অবিচাৰ কৰা হব।

ইয়াকে কৈ মই মোৰ বক্তৃতা সমাপ্ত কৰিলো।

Shri BISWADEV SARMA: I thank the Hon'ble Finance Minister for presenting the Budget in which I find that he has made an attempt to ameliorate the distressed condition of the people of this province. The only thing that has attracted my attention in the Budget speech is that he has very kindly brought out a department which is called the Statistics Department which, I think, is the most important Department in Assam. Statistic Department is important in this province, specially because it deals with figures of various problems of the State. I, therefore, congratulate the Hon'ble Finance Minister for bringing this department into the picture. I hope he will be liberal to this department to give financial aid so that we may remove the basic problems of this province.

I fully associate myself with the Finance Minister's feeling towards the Centre for the step-motherly treatment to the province. I hope when the Finance Commission will visit Assam the whole Assam will rise to place the needs of Assam before it. I want to make a complaint in this connection for the step-motherly treatment by this Government towards my district Darrang. The communication in my district is so bad that I feel ashamed to find the Trunk Road maintained in this nature. Its appearance is like an abandoned road which no body may think of. Out of the 100 miles in this road there are about 6 ferry-crossings. And we have been agitating before the Government to take some steps for the improvement of this Trunk Road. I was really happy to see that hon. Members of this House had adopted a Resolution to take this road as a national highway and forwarding the same to the Government of India. I do not know what reply this Government has received from the Government of India with regard to that Resolution. But I am sorry to see that in this year's budget provision nothing remarkable was provided by this Government. Sir, in the rainy season when a man undertakes a journey by this road he was never sure whether he would reach his destination. If a man wants to go to Gohpur there is no certainty when he will reach Gohpur because he does not know for how many days he will be stranded in the way. I should say that it is a standing disgrace to this Government to keep this road neglected in this way.

Then Sir, my district has been treated in the same way with regard to corrugated iron sheets. Sir, during the last few years not a single corrugated iron sheet was sent to my district for the civil population. With regard to textile also the same thing happened. I hope the Hon'ble Finance Minister will kindly give his due consideration for the poor condition of my district which is so appalling.

Again Sir, let me speak a few words with regard to the tea plantation labour. There also Sir, with regard to the supply of cloth we have been fighting with the Indian Tea Association for so many years to give adequate supply of cloth to the labourers and we have been requesting the Government also to make sufficient arrangements for the supply of cloth to the tea plantation labourers. But I came to know that a new company has been floated to supply cloth to the tea gardens. I do not know what purpose will be served by floating this new company for supply of cloth to the labourers. I think this Government should take proper care to see that the labour population gets adequate supply of cloth. Sir, for the last three years no cloth was supplied by the Indian Tea Association to their tea garden labourers and when some labour troubles arose, immediately the blame would fall either on the Indian National Trade Union Congress or they will be defined as anti-social activities. The time has come, Sir, for the Government to look to the labour problems from a different angle of vision. Again, Sir, we have been urging upon this Government for the inspection of schools set up in tea garden areas, but up till now no proper arrangement for the

inspection of these schools was taken up. I think this is one of the most important problems of this province to see that our children in the labour population get proper education.

Again, one of my Friends has already stated that milo has been given to the tea gardens for consumption. We have been agitating against this milo because it is a new thing to the labour population nor do they know how to prepare it ; as a result a large number of the labourers fell sick for which they underwent loss of energy and consequently loss of work. I hear the other day that there will be a further reduction in the rice quota of the tea gardens. If so, I am afraid that there will be trouble in the tea gardens if the present quota of $1\frac{1}{2}$ seers of rice is reduced to one seer.

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER : What is the Indian standard of rice do you know ?

Shri BISWADEV SARMA : Three and a half seers per man.

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER : I say what is the Indian standard about rice ?

Shri BISWADEV SARMA : I cannot follow you, Sir. My point is that if this present quota of $1\frac{1}{2}$ seer is further reduced, I apprehend that there will be trouble among the labour population. So, instead of enforcing this I would ask the Hon'ble Minister how many of them are under the All India scale, how many of them are following this rice ration in their own homes ? I again repeat that instead of enforcing this on the labour population, who are illiterate and neglected, let them say how many of them are prepared to have this scale for themselves. So I would request the Hon'ble Finance Minister as well as the Government to look to the labour problem in its true perspective.

Again, Sir, I would suggest to the Hon'ble Minister concerned to see to the development of our fisheries. We have got ample scope for developing this industry which I think will go a long way in solving the food problem of this province. Development of fisheries, I suppose, will require less capital and less labour, but it will at the same time contribute to the development of our cottage industry.

A large number of hon. Members of this House are talking about the land problem. This also I think the Government should look from a different angle of vision. At present, Sir, lots of people are running after land, but I think by simply opening some reserves or by opening some requisitioned lands from tea estates will not solve this problem. I think it requires quite a different treatment. If we cannot absorb some of the population in cottage industries like fisheries, handloom and other things, it will not be possible for this Government to solve this colossal problem of our State. I therefore suggest that fishery, handloom and such other enterprises should be given more facilities that what we are talking about.

Another thing which occurred to my mind is that introduction of new plans, new programmes and new schemes will be futile unless we can impress upon the officers who are entrusted for implementation of the schemes that they must be above corruption, that they must feel that they are the citizens of the State and sons of the soil and that they must improve this country. So, Sir, I would suggest that the Government should be vigilant in this regard. I am glad that in His Excellency the Governor's address it was clearly stated that the Anti-Corruption Department will be revitalised. But I think, Sir, that the

Hon'ble Finance Minister also will supply this Anti-Corruption Department with modern appliances so that this Department can be effective in implementation of the schemes and projects for the good of the people.

With these words, Sir, I resume my seat.

Raja AJIT NARAYAN DEV of Sidli: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I thank the Hon'ble Finance Minister for the labour he has taken in presenting the Budget to this House. Unfortunately all the pains and labour he has taken could not satisfy any hon. Member of this House who have denounced it and rightly too and all the mountain of labours has produced the proverbial mouse. Of course, some hon. Members from the Congress side are less critical and have tried to support it. But, nevertheless, most of them are unanimous in denouncing his Budget. It is a Budget, Sir, which is a sort of stereotyped repetition of the routine work which is going on since the beginning of the budgetary system in Assam. There is nothing new, except showing a few rupees more or less allotted to this side or that side but no consideration was given to the necessities of the present time.

Of course, I appreciate his difficulties, as he himself admits that under the circumstances he could not do anything better. His Budget starts with accusing the Centre for being stingy towards Assam, at the same time, he expressed that one day or other Centre will give something and then this State will be able to maintain its expenditure better. It has become a regular feature with the Budget of Assam to state a gloomy picture about what the Centre did or the nature did in Assam. It is well known that nature has done nothing new to Assam this year or last year, or the Centre has done anything new. Yet we find that deficit Budget has become a regular feature with the Budget of Assam.

Another important point—without going through the details of figures—we have heard our Government blaming the Centre for being stingy and, at the same time, we have heard the Centre blaming the State for not spending all the money that is allotted by the Centre to the State. The Hon'ble Finance Minister has himself admitted the fact by stating that an amount of Rs.24 lakhs which was granted by the Centre was not spent and I know of another Rs.16 lakhs earmarked for Grow-More-Food was not utilised and had to be surrendered, but yet we find that the Centre is blamed.

I do not think it will be irrelevant to go back to what happened in the past. In 1946-47 when Congress sought election, the election was marked with enthusiasm in favour of Congress. Everybody wanted Congress to come to power because the main issue then was the Independence of India, but that inspiration which enthused the people came to an end because that enthusiasm was not taken advantage of by the Government in power. As soon as they came to power they forgot that there are people outside this House who voted them to power. They failed to take those people into their confidence and they could not tell the people—'Look here these are our achievements and these are our failures.' People gradually lost confidence in the Government. We, in this side of the House, would not have been in existence to-day if Congress would have gone to the people of Assam and took their advice. They completely ignored the opinion of the people. But, I think, the 4½ years of Congress rule, that followed there was enough scope for them to improve, but they failed. If morning shows the day is true—I do not know how they will do in future.

Sir, Assam is mainly an agricultural country. Most of our people are agriculturists and probably all of us depend for living on agriculture, yet agriculture has not been treated as an un-important subject. In agriculture the most important thing is the production of food and that is paddy which is generally

taken by our people. Our Department of Agriculture has given its attention more to high scientific researches which are never available to the people and they are busy in the nursery of cocoanut and arecanuts. While we are crying hoarse for food and more food they are directing their attention in different direction. Our cultivators are demanding seeds. Everybody is crying hoarse for seeds. We are taking up Grow-More-Food and other big schemes, but what do we find? Land is lying un-cultivated for want of seeds. This is the kind of Agriculture Department we are running. And this is the kind of scheme we are enforcing. Besides supply of seeds, the demand of the agriculturists is for more plough-cattle and manure.

Then, Sir, with regard to the procurement policy, Government said that surplus areas were good enough for this purpose and procurement policy was successful. I think, procurement policy failed since 1950 due to want of a uniform policy. There is no definite policy of Government. Simply no systematic work was done. Before one order could be implemented or could reach the people, another order was passed superseding the former order, as a result procurement policy failed hopelessly. Government have no statistics to say which is the surplus area. Before they decide to call a particular area surplus and start procurement work, they should have a thorough survey and draw up statistics and then take up procurement work in right earnest.

Last year, with regard to the procurement policy, I know, Sir, in January, 1951 paddy was selling in the town of Goalpara and its surrounding areas at Rs.10 per maund and the procurement price of Government was about the same. People were ready to sell the paddy to Government, but the Officer-in-charge said that he did not receive any definite order from Government to procure paddy. Thus procurement in that place failed. Now when prices have come down, I would request the Government to start procurement if they want to make the policy successful. Another important thing which Government should take into consideration is that the paddy which is procured from a particular area should be distributed to the needy people in that area in which case the cultivators will be glad to spare their surplus stock at less price than the procurement price.

Forest is one of the important departments which yield money, and as such Government of Assam must give more attention to this Department which is commercially very important in respect of bringing in money. The Hon'ble Finance Minister has said that revenue of forests is coming down because of want of communication. If the cause is found out, I do not know why step has not been taken to improve communication.

He has given us a gloomy picture. He told us as to what is to be done to get over the difficulties. We are rather interested to know how to get over the difficulties. The question of communication can be solved easily to get money from the forest produce and I think that can be done either by the State Government or by the Centre. If we can properly represent our case to the Centre, I am sure, they will surely favour us with some financial aid to help us get more money from the forests.

The Hon'ble Finance Minister has spoken something with regard to the enhanced grant for the Police. I may tell him from my personal knowledge that in the northern side of the District of Goalpara the number of dacoity cases has increased recently. I am not aware what is the position in this respect in other parts of the State. It has become very difficult now for the people of that area to remain at their homes unless immediate step is taken. I think it will not be possible for those people to remain in that area any longer.

Most of the hon. Members have spoken about retrenchment. Many of the hon. Members supporting the Government have criticised the Government

for the luxury in having or starting new schemes when the Government cannot supply even the bare needs of the people. It was criticised that there are two Chief Secretaries. Another criticism was that the big Umtru Electric scheme was started at a great expense though Government have not been able to supply the bare needs to the common man. I congratulate Mr. Biswadev Sarma for his frank expression. He has very rightly criticised and exposed the Government for spending money on schemes of luxury, without fear or favour of his leaders.

I would like to say that if we know that the nature has been unkind to us from time to time which is not a new feature to-day, and if we know that our begging bowl policy has not been successful, we must cut our coat according to the cloth. Why cannot we meet the immediate needs of the people? However, Sir, in the conclusion I beg to submit that the Hon'ble Finance Minister will get our whole-hearted co-operation in his attempt to get more money from the Centre. I think the whole House, including the hon. Members on this side, will stand solidly behind the Government if they make an attempt seriously to get more money from the Centre in order to improve the condition of our State.

Shri RAMESH CHADRA BAROOAH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, before I enter into the discussion, I would refer to one thing, and that is the attitude of the Members of the Opposition—when they are confronted with the cold fact of being defeated at the polls. Just now my hon. Friend, Mr. Dharanidhar Basumatari, has mentioned this fact when Mr. Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya shouted out that Congress had won by bribing the voters with টিনপাত, স্বত, permit. By this do they not mean that the electorates are bribe-takers? I challenge them to mention this fact to the electorates outside if they have the courage to do so.

Now, Sir, coming to the budget I would like to refer to the Hon'ble Finance Minister's speech wherein he stated that the lot of a Finance Minister is pitiable. So, instead of congratulating the Hon'ble Finance Minister I rather, sympathise with him and I would try to take a sympathetic view in this budget discussion.

Sir, Assam is a State to whom financial justice has been long denied by the Centre. The same old cry for getting justice is continuing since the days of Otto Niemeyer Award. Our State produces petrol, tea, coal and the lion share in this respect is taken away by the Union. What is worse is that a large portion of income-tax paid by these industrial concerns are, owing to the procedure in payment, not shown to the credit of Assam. The Finance Commission which has been set up and to which we have been looking forward for financial aid since the last Budget Session, is going to visit Assam soon, and we hope and trust our case, which has been ably presented by our Government in the form of a comprehensive memorandum, will receive due consideration by the Commission and this Commission, we expect, will mete out the long denied financial justice to Assam and in putting up our case before the Commission I hope the Government point of view will be supported by all the Members of this House, including the Members in the Opposition, who also cannot have a different opinion in asking for Assam's due share in financial justice.

Assam is a strategic State. Its borders are lying on three foreign countries. Hill areas abound us and all sorts of propaganda are being made by some interested people to alienate the Hills from the plains people. In such a state if the Government cannot carry on its work fulfilling its duties in the matter of feeding and clothing the people and advancing the country in all its aspects and if as a result discontentment prevails amongst its people such discontentment will be taken advantage of by the enemies of the State and will lead the country to wreck and ruin. For these reasons, it is so very essential that financial position of the country

should be put on a sound basis and all these aspects of the matter should receive due consideration by the Finance Commission.

We are grateful to the Hon'ble Finance Minister, who in spite of the huge deficit in the Budget has checked himself from imposing new taxation in the country. Our people are already overburdened with taxes and further taxes would have been unconceivable. Even now, some of the taxes, specially, I would like to refer to sales-tax, is creating havoc in many quarters due, of course, to ignorance of the people. "Ignorance of law is no excuse", but if a petty dealer is to learn after three years or so that he has to pay taxes for the sales he made three years back, his lot can be imagined and I have seen many shops being closed down owing to such happenings. The local sales-tax authorities should be alert in assessing taxes and should not keep assessment pending and pounce upon unawares the poor shop-keepers after a long lapse of time.

Tea Industry in Assam is another industry which is bearing the burden of heavy taxation and both the Centre and the State are putting pressure on this Industry. Assam owes much of its prosperity to the Tea Industry and with the slump in tea prices—the Industry—already burdened, may have to close down. It will be a sad day for the country I hope. Government will look into this matter.

Regarding the schemes for development of the State—it is a pity that owing to stoppage of post-war reconstruction grants by the Government of India, development of buildings of the Gauhati University is being hampered. The University is a growing thing, and our delay in taking up the development work is detrimental to our interest. Pending Union Government's help—our Government themselves should proceed with the University building Scheme.

In this connection, I would also like to mention about our High Court. The Assam High Court was established in the year 1948. It is a pity that up till now the High Court has not yet been furnished with a building. In this connection, I would like to refer to the location of the High Court. It would not be out of place to mention here that many of the District Bar Associations are of opinion that the High Court should be shifted to the capital city. This is necessary both for the prestige and proper growth of the High Court. Sir, I am of the opinion that with the exception of the Gauhati Bar Association, all the other Bar Associations in the State will lend their support to this move. Sir, I mean to say that with the exception of Gauhati and Nowgong Bar Associations, the entire Bar Associations will agree to the view. Sir, I leave this matter to the hon. Members who support or oppose it to decide.

Sir, leaving the matter of High Court, I now come to some local matters, I mean the erosion of river at Dibrugarh, which is practically swallowing up the town of Dibrugarh. Dibrugarh is the victim of erosion for the last 16 years. In fact, Sir, the Brahmaputra is cutting its bank since the year 1935, and during the last few years, the south bank was cut to such an extent that the whole town was threatened. The Government ought to have taken steps by taking up permanent measures for saving the beautiful town. During the year 1951, Government sought advice of some experts who submitted a scheme for the protection of the Town which cost Government a heavy amount. Our Government, last year had sought the advice of some experts from the Centre and they also submitted a scheme which involved Government about Rs.2 crores. I do not think, Government will be required to spend the whole amount of money during 1½ years to come; if Government spend about few lakhs of rupees yearly, the best purpose will be served. Because the Brahmaputra is merciful also. It does not cut the bank at a time. It stops for some time before the river begins to cut its bank severely—probably to give the Government time to take some measures for its protection. But when people do not care to take any protective measure, the river again uses to cut off the bank. Sir, I would draw the pointed attention of

Government to this serious problem of the erosion of the Brahmaputra. Unless some effective measures are taken in the meantime against erosion, the entire town with the beautiful buildings will be washed away causing huge damage to the Government.

Regarding the Public Works Department, in the Budget Speech of the Hon'ble Finance Minister, we have found that Public Works Department has taken up many works. In this connection I would like to refer to the Trunk Road leading from Numaligarh to Khowang. During the last year, materials were collected for the work. But the work was not executed, and due to the delay it was natural that the materials were lost. Therefore, I would request Government to take up the work so that the portion of the road from Numaligarh to Khowang is undertaken for metalling purpose. This will save much waste of Government's money. Because on account of its bad condition, the State Transport buses which use to ply on this road are generally damaged. Sir, from the Budget Speech, we have seen that the amount that has been allotted this year is much higher than that of the last year, as such, we expect the portion of the road will be included as one item in the Public Works Department scheduled work during the current year.

Sir, I am again referring to another local matter, i.e., regarding education at Dibrugarh. The condition of the Girls' High School is very deplorable. This is one of the oldest institutions in the State. The Government undertook to construct a building with 3 blocks of 6 rooms each some three years back, but only one has been constructed. Since then the school is continuing in a temporary *kutcha* structure which is likely to fall down during the rainy session.

Shri MAL CHANDRA PEGU: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I take the opportunity to speak a few words in the Budget discussion. At the outset my thanks go to the Hon'ble Finance Minister who has taken much endeavour to place the Budget for the year 1952-53 in this august House as satisfactorily as he could.

I am glad to learn from the Budget speech made by the Hon'ble Finance Minister that 350 venture primary schools situated mostly in plains tribal areas have been already taken over and that provision is also made for expansion of the compulsory area next year and a sum of over Rs.70,000 has been budgeted for this purpose. But along with the introduction of compulsory primary education amongst the plains tribal areas, new private High Schools, Middle English and Middle Vernacular Schools which have been opened by public donation amongst the tribal areas should be given adequate grant-in-aid, so that the institutions can properly run and efficient staff can be kept. I was glad to hear that the All-Assam Miri High School and the Kokrajhar High School which are purely Tribal Schools situated in Tribal areas would be provincialised by the Government. I am surprised to find that these two schools are not as yet provincialised. I hope that these two schools will be soon taken into the hands of the Government. Simply encouraging the opening of High compulsory primary education will not do for the upliftment of the backward tribal people. The Government should make a provision to grant special scholarships to those deserving, poor and meritorious students of the said communities even while they are reading in schools. I have found many meritorious students leave their school career only because of their straitened pecuniary circumstances. As such, I urge the Government to make a provision for those students reading in schools. Along with this, the number of stipends, free-studentships and half free-studentships should be increased more. The same provision as is made for the school boys be also made for the college students belonging to the plains tribal communities.

The benign Government is aware that there are only four M. A. passed persons amongst the whole plains tribal people. Most of the tribal students after they have passed their Degree examinations are compelled to give up the idea of receiving post-graduate education, which is essentially needed to make the tribal people keep pace with the other advanced communities, for want of money. So, the Government should encourage those who wish to join the post-graduate classes by creating special post-graduate stipends for them.

I am glad to find in the Budget speech of the Hon'ble Finance Minister that two scholarships for training in the Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur and two scholarships in the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, have been proposed to be awarded from next year. I would have gladdened more if two more scholarships—one for the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore and another for the Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur, had been created for the tribal students. I hope the Government will kindly see to the matter. Government should also make special provision to award foreign stipends to the deserving tribal students.

Let me now come to the next point. The problem of land has created much headache amongst all the people in general and tribal people in particular. Perhaps the benign Government are aware that it is the riverside dwellers, *i. e.*, the Miris and Deuris of Lakhimpur district and Sibsagar district who had to suffer more than any body else due to the calamity caused by the last great earthquake and incessant floods. I must thank the benign Government for rendering timely relief to these distressed people by supplying food and cloth.

I am glad to note in the Budget speech of Hon'ble Finance Minister that in the year 1951, 23,667 bighas of waste lands were found out and settled with the 'quake and flood affected people in the Subansiri circle of the North Lakhimpur subdivision and that in the Dibrugarh subdivision two big reserves, Garumara and Tangeri have been opened for rehabilitation of the flood affected people of Sisi Mouza and that the Deputy Commissioner of Lakhimpur has been directed to find out land to rehabilitate 5,503 families uprooted from their homes. Simply rehabilitating and settling land with the distressed people will not do. Along with that, the Government should open hospitals for their treatment and sink ring wells or tube wells so that they will have good drinking water. Every sort of facility should be given to them while rehabilitating them. It is a fact that the climate of interior places does not suit the riverside dwellers because of which they do not like to leave their original riverside homes though they are incessantly frequented by floods during the rainy season. As such, unless they are provided with all sorts of facilities, it is very difficult to settle them in permanent land.

Every effort made by the Government for the advancement and upliftment of the tribal people would become complete failure unless they are settled permanently in permanent land. I hope the benign Government would see into this vital fact by opening more suitable reserve forests.

Coming to the spreading of leprosy among to the Tribal people let me say a few words. I do not know whether Government are aware of the fact that leprosy has become the common disease amongst the tribal people. To tackle this problem Government should open lepers' colony in the places where the number of the victims of leprosy is big.

I now come to the point of opium prohibition. It is true that the Congress Government have been trying to root out opium smuggling from amongst the mass people. Since the passing of the Opium Prohibition Act and abolishing of opium Mahals, the number of opium eaters and opium smugglers has been found to have decreased. But it has not decreased up till now

as much as we hoped to be, especially amongst the tribal people. I know for certain that the number of opium eaters and smugglers is rapidly increasing amongst some of the Miri villages of Sibsagar and Lakimpur districts. It is reported that maunds of opium are being imported from outside Assam by means of steamer and supplied to the people at Dibrugarh, Neamati, Desangmukh and Subansiri steamer ghats and Bodotighat or on the way before arriving at the said Ghats. To prevent this sort of importation of opium by means of steamer, sufficient excise staff should be kept at the above mooring steamer ghats and to stop opium smuggling amongst the Miris sufficient number of excise staff with armed force be placed near the Miri villages at least for one or two years or more unless it is completely stopped. The Government should also locate sub-branch police stations at a distance of every two or three miles in Tribal areas specially in Miri areas so that they can detect the smugglers immediately. Unless this sort of strong measure is taken by the Government, I think it will be very difficult on the part of Government to root out this evil which has deeply entered into the societies of the Miris. For the treatment of opium eaters the Government should open dispensaries from place to place.

Now I shall come to the Majuli road which is now under construction from Badatighat to Desangmukh. The extension of this road to the Subansiri-ghat of Ahotguri Mouza will greatly help the people of Ahatguri and will be more economical and convenient for all. With these few words, I resume my seat.

Maulavi KOBAD HUSSAIN AHMED:

মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, এই বিধান সভায় মাননীয় অর্থমন্ত্রী মহোদয়, যে বাজেট পেশ করেছেন তার বিরুদ্ধে সমালোচনা করবার আমার কিছুই নেই। এই অনুন্নত আসাম প্রদেশের বিভিন্ন সমস্যা সমাধান কল্পে তিনি যে সব গঠনমূলক পরিকল্পনা হাতে নিয়েছেন তার জন্য তাঁকে আমার আন্তরিক ধন্যবাদ ও কৃতজ্ঞতা জ্ঞাপন করছি। আশা করি তিনি যে ভাবে সমস্যাগুলির সমাধান করে এই অনুন্নত প্রদেশটিকে উন্নত করবার জন্য প্রচেষ্টা চালাচ্ছেন তাতে তিনি কৃতকার্য হবেন। দুঃখের বিষয়, আমাদের প্রদেশের স্বাধীন উন্নতির জন্য যে সব পরিকল্পনা কার্যকরী করার প্রয়োজন, তা করবার জন্য এই প্রদেশের বর্তমান আয়ের দিক থেকে বিবেচনা করলে ফলবতী হবে বলে মনে হয়না। তবে, আসামকে এই সব গুরুতর সমস্যার সম্মুখীন হবার জন্য কেন্দ্রীয় সরকার যে আর্থিক সাহায্যের প্রতিশ্রুতি দিয়েছিলেন তাহা পূর্ণ হইলে আমাদের এই পরিকল্পনাগুলি কার্যে পরিণত করা যেতে পারতো। কিন্তু আমাদের দুর্ভাগ্য কেন্দ্রীয় সরকার তাঁদের এই আর্থিক সাহায্যের প্রতিশ্রুতি রক্ষায় অসমর্থ বলে জানিয়ে দিয়েছেন। এতেও নিরুদ্দম না হয়ে তিনি যে ভাবে কার্যে অগ্রসর হবার সঙ্কল্প করেছেন তার জন্য তাঁকে অশেষ ধন্যবাদ জানাচ্ছি।

পল্লী উন্নয়ন পরিকল্পনানুযায়ী পল্লী অঞ্চলের রাস্তা ঘাটের প্রতি যাহাতে তিনি বিশেষ মনযোগ দেন তাহার জন্য আমি তাঁকে অনুরোধ জানাচ্ছি। আমি ধুবরী মহকুমার অন্তর্গত মানকাচার সমষ্টি থেকে নির্বাচিত হয়েছি। প্রদেশের ভিতরে এই জায়গাটি সর্বাপেক্ষা অনুন্নত এবং সর্ববিষয়ে পশ্চাৎপদ। এই অঞ্চলে ৮০১২০ হাজার লোকের বসতি। কিন্তু রাস্তা ঘাটের কোনই সুবিধা নাই। এই অঞ্চলের হতাগ্য জনসাধারণের যাতায়াতের যাতে সুবিধা হয় তার জন্য মাননীয় P. D. W. বিভাগের মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ের গুভদৃষ্টি আকর্ষণ করছি। তার পর, শিক্ষার জন্য, এই এলেকায় হাই স্কুলের অভাব সর্বদাই অনুভূত হয়েছে। তাই স্থানীয় লোকেরা নিজেদের যত্ন চেষ্টায় একটি হাই স্কুল মানকাচারে এবং অপর একটি সুখচরে (Suksar) স্থাপন করেছে। সুখচরের হাইস্কুলটি ইং ১৯৪৭ সন থেকে আরম্ভ করা হয়েছে এবং মাত্র ১৫০ টাকা করে মাসিক সরকারী সাহায্য পেয়ে আসতেছে; ইহা স্কুলের ব্যয় নিব্বাহের পক্ষে নিতান্তই কম। আমি আশা করি যাতে উচ্চশিক্ষা বিস্তারের জন্য এই শিশু প্রতিষ্ঠানটিকে মাসিক ৫২০ টাকা নিম্নতম হারে অবিলম্বে সাহায্য দেওয়া হয়। আমরা বাস্তবিকই যদি সমগ্র আসামের উন্নতি কামনা করি তাহলে আসামের কোন অঞ্চলকেই অনুন্নত রাখা সমীচীন হবেনা। কারণ এই

অনুন্নত অঞ্চল অবশেষে আসামের দ্রুত প্রগতির পথে অন্তৰায় হয়ে দাঁড়াবে। এমত অবস্থায়, অনুন্নত অঞ্চল সমূহের উন্নতি কল্পে যে সব পরিকল্পনা আমাদের সরকার হাতে নিয়েছেন, সে সব যাতে অনুন্নত অঞ্চলে কার্যকরী হয় তার জন্য মাননীয় মন্ত্রী মহোদয় গণের বিশেষ দৃষ্টি আকর্ষণ করছি। কারণ, আপনারা সবাই জানেন যে প্ৰদেশের অন্তর্গত এমন অনেক স্থান আছে যেখানে ন্যায্য দাবী পেশ করবার মত উপযুক্ত বা শক্তিশালী লোক কেউ নাই— অথচ সেই অঞ্চল সমূহের জন সাধারণেরও সুযোগ সুবিধা পাওয়ার অধিকার আছে।

তার পর, আমি কুটীর শিল্পের বিষয় নিয়ে কিছু বলব। অর্থের অভাবে আমাদের, কৃষকরা, তাদের অবসর সময় টুকু কোনো রকম কাজে লাগাতে পারেনা। এদের, সুবিধার জন্য গভর্নমেন্টের তরফ থেকে অর্থ সাহায্য দেওয়া প্রয়োজন যাতে weaving আদি ছোট-খাট শিল্পগুলিতে তারা অবসর সময়ে কাজ করে দুপয়সা উপার্জন করতে পারে। যারা এই রকম কারিকরী বিদ্যাগুলি শিখতে চায় তাদের শিক্ষার জন্য সরকার যেন সুবিধা দেন তার জন্য অনুরোধ জানাচ্ছি। তা ছাড়া অনেক স্থানে শিক্ষিত যুবকরা চাকুরীর অভাবে বেকার হয়ে দিন কাটাতেছে। তাদের না আছে জমিজমা না আছে জীবিকা নির্বাহের অন্য কোন উপায়। সেইযুবকদেরকে জমি আদি এবং কৃষিক্ষেত্র দিয়ে যদি ব্যাপক ভাবে কৃষির প্ৰতি মনোনিবেশ করবার সুবিধা দেওয়া যায় তা হলে, আমার বিশ্বাস, আজকের এই নিদারুণ খাদ্যাভাব সমস্যার বহুল লাঘব হতে পারে। অগ্নি জানি গোয়ালপাড়া জেলায় সে রকম অনেক শিক্ষিত যুবক আছে যারা অর্থ সাহায্য পেলে কৃষি কার্যের প্ৰতি মনোনিবেশ করতে পুস্তত এবং এরা আধুনিক উন্নত প্রণালীতে কৃষি কার্যেরদ্বারা অধিক শস্য উৎপাদন করে খাদ্য সমস্যার কিছুটা সমাধান করতে পারবে। তাই আমি কৃষি বিভাগের ভার প্রাপ্ত মাননীয় মন্ত্রীমহোদয়কে অনুরোধ জানাচ্ছি তিনি যেন বেকার যুবকদের এই টুকু সাহায্য পাওয়ার সুযোগ দেন।

(সময় শেষ হওয়ার 'বেল' পরে)

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আমার অনেক কথাই বলিবার ছিল— সময়ের অভাবে এখানেই শেষ করিতে বাধ্য হলাম।

Shri RAM PROSAD CHAUBEY: মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়। মাননীয় অর্থমন্ত্রী মহোদয়নে জো বজ্জট পেশ কিয়া হেয় আউর উসমেঁ হমারী সমস্যাওঁকো হল করনেকে লিয়ে জো চেষ্টা কী গয়ী হেয় উসকো দেখতে হরে মাননীয় অর্থমন্ত্রী মহোদয়কো মঁই অশেষ ধন্যবাদ দেতা হুঁ। উসমেঁ Rural Development, Agriculture, Grow more food, Labour welfare, Civil Works, Co-operative Societies, Medical aid Refugee Rehabilitation, আউর Education সতী জাতি সংগঠন কে কামোঁকে লিয়ে জো প্রচেষ্টা কী গয়ী হেয়, উসকে লিয়ে মঁই ফিব অর্থমন্ত্রী মহোদয়কো ধন্যবাদ দেতা হুঁ।

আসামকী বহুত সী সমস্যা য়েঁ হেঁয়। মঁই উনমেঁসে পহলে চায় বগানোঁমেঁ বসে ছয়ে মজদুর ভাইয়োকো বারেমেঁ চন্দ বাতেঁ কহনা চাহতা হুঁ। হমনে দেখা হেয় কি আসাম কে চায় বগানোঁমেঁ ১২২ লাখ মজদুর রহতে হেঁয়। আপ জানতে হেঁয় কি ইন মজদুরোঁকী শিক্ষা আউর রহনেকে লিয়ে Plantation Labour Act পাস হোরা হেয়। ইসমে হমারী সরকারকো উনকী প্রাথমিক শিক্ষাকে লিয়ে এক পৈসাতী খর্চ নহী কবনা হোগা। অব সরকারকো ঐসা কুছ কবনা চাহিয়ে কি চায় বাগানোঁকে মজদুরোঁ লড়কে লড়কিয়ঁ উচচ শিক্ষা জা সঁকে। বিশেষকর মঁয় সরকারসে অনুবোধ কবতা হুঁ কি সরকার ইন মজদুর ভাইয়োকো বাচেচাকো লিয়ে কুছ Residential schools কা বন্দেবস্ত কবেঁ কি জহাঁ ১০-১৫ বাগানোঁকে বচেচ Middle English আউর High school কী শিক্ষা ইন শিক্ষা স্থানোঁমেঁ হী বহকর শিক্ষা পা সকেঁ। চায় বগানোঁকী ওবসে ইস ওব কোদি মদদ নহী মিলতী হেয়। ইসলিয়ে মই ইস দিশার্মেঁ হমারী

সৰকাৰ কী দৃষ্টি আকষিত কৰনা চাহতা হুঁ কি জবতক Residential স্কুলোকো বন্দোবস্ত ন হো তবতক বৃত্তিয়। দেকৰ উচচ শিক্ষামে মদদ পহুচায়া জায়।

ম'ইনে দেখা হে কি Labour Welfare কে লিয়ে মজুৰ কিয়া গয়া হেয়। লেকিন আপ জনতে হেয় কি হমাৰে ১২২ লাখ মজদুৰোমে সৰকাৰকো ১৩২ লাখ কৰোড় কী আয় হোতী হেয়। ম'ই সমঝতা হুঁ কি য়হ ১২২ লাখ কপয়ে বহত কম হেয়। এক বাত য়হ হেয় কি হমাৰে কাছাৰ জিলেমে কোদি Labour Welfare Training centre নহী হেয়। সৰকাৰ হমাৰে জিলেমে ভী জোবহাত কী তবহ এক Labour Welfare Training centre গোল দে।

দুসৰী বাত ম'ই মজদুৰোকী চিকিৎসা কে বাবেমে বোলনা চাহতা হুঁ। জহাতক চায় বগানোকে কাম কৰনেয়ালে মজদুৰ হেয়, উহে চায় বাগানকী ওব সে দৰা দাক মিল যাতী হেয়। লেকিন জো মজদুৰ বগানোমে কাম নহী কৰতে হেয়, উনকী চিকিৎসা কা কোদি বন্দোবস্ত নহী হেয়। ইস ওব সৰকাৰ ধ্যান দে আউব ইস বাবেমে কুছ aid দে, য়া ইস বাবেমে হমাৰী সৰকাৰ বগানোকে মালিকোসে দৰিয়াক্ত কৰে কি চায় বগান কী ওবমে হী ইন ভাইয়োকো ভী দৰা দাক মিল কৰে।

কপড়েকে বাবেমে ভী ম'ই কুছ কহনা চাহতা হুঁ। জো মজদুৰ বগানোমে কাম কৰতে হেয়, উনহে খোড়া কুছ কপড়া মিল জাতা হেয়। মগৰ জো মজদুৰ বগানমে কাম নহী কৰভে হেয়, উনকে লিয়ে কপড়ে মিলনেকা কোদি উপায় নহী। ন তো উনহে কিসী Co-operative Stores সে হী কপড়ে মিলতে হেয় আউব ন কিসী শহৰ কী দুকানসে। ঐসী অবস্থাসে য়ে বিচাৰে মজদুৰ বেহাল হো জাতে হেয়।

অব ম'ই সিলচৰ কে দো বাস্তোকে বাবেমে সৰকাৰ কা ধ্যান আকষিত কৰনা চাহতা হুঁ। এক হেয় Silchar-Sonai Road ইস বাস্তেকে ৫ মীল সিক ৫ মীল বাস্তা বহত হী খৰাব হেয় অউব জানে আনে লায়ক নহী হেয়। পিছলী riot কে সময়, ইস জগহমে দঙ্গা, মাৰপীট ছয়ী থী। ম'ই নে খুদ Deputy Commissioner সে মিলকৰ রহা জানেকা বন্দোবস্ত কিবা। মগৰ ৫ মীল বাস্তা খৰাব হোনেকে কাৰণ ৩৫ মাল ঘুবকাৰ পুলিশকো আনা পড়া থা। অউব ইস সময়মে বহত সে ঘৰ জলকৰ বাথ হো গয়ে থে। সৰকাৰ ইস বাস্তেকী ওব ধ্যান দে। দুসৰা বাস্তা হেয় Pailapul—Haripure Road. সৰকাৰ ইস বাস্তেকো ভী মবয়ত কৰ দে। তাকি, আউব লোগ ভী রহা হাবিনগৰ নামক নয়ে বাস্তেয়মে জাকৰ বসবাস কৰ সকে। ইসকে অলায়া শহৰ সে কাক্সী দুৰী পব বসে ছয়ে দৈন জনতাওকে। যাতায়ত কী সুবিধা কে লিয়ে ভী সৰকাৰকী দৃষ্টি ইস বাস্তেকী ওব আকষিত কৰতা হুঁ।

সৰকাৰ Lakhichera thal reserve কো আবাদী কে লিয়ে খোল দে। ইস reserve মে কাকী জমীন পড়ী হেয়। য়হ reserve কাক্সী বড়ী হেয়। য়হাতক কি উসমে এক দুসৰা Silchar হী বসায়। য়া সকতা হেয়। য়হ reserve আবাদীকে লিয়ে খোল দে তো বহত সে লোগোকো মিটি মিল সকতী হেয়। উসমে refugee লোগোকো ভী বসা সকতে হেয়। ইস বাবেমে মইনে রহাকে Deputy Commissioner Mr. Mullik সাহাবসে বাতে কী থা। রে খুদ রহা জাকৰ দেখনা চাহতেখে এক দিন ভী ওয়হয়। থা। কিন্তু ইসী বীচমে উনকা Transfer হোগয়। সিলচৰ কে বগানোকে মজদুৰ আসাম কী আউব জগহো কী তবহ নহী হেয়। আসাম কী আউব জগহোকে লিয়ে মজদুৰ লয়ে জাতে হেয় আউব কুছ সময় বাদ ক্ষিৰ ভেজ দিয়ে জাতে হেয়। কিন্তু কাছাৰকে মজদুৰ কদি পুস্ত পহলে যথা আয়ে থে আউব য়হা বসে ছরে হেয়। রে বচতে জাতে হেয়। ইসলিয়ে চায় বগানোকী মিটী ইনহী লোগোকো দী জায়।

Captainpur আউৰ Mangalpur দো হাবড়ে হেঁয়। অগৰ বহু জন নিষ্কাষন কী কোই ব্যবস্থা কৰে তো ৫০ হাজাৰ বিগহা জমীন কামমে লাগী জা সকতী হেয়। ইসতবহ বহুত সমস্যায় হে হো জাতী হেয়। ইন সতী বাঁতোকী ওৰ বিশেষ ৰূপসে মই অৰ্থমন্ত্রী মহোদয় কা ধ্যান আকৰ্ষিত কৰতা হঁ। আউৰ উনসে বিশেষ ৰূপসে অনুৰোধ কৰতা হঁ কি ইস দিশামে জৰুৰ কুছ কাম কৰে তা কি হমাৰী জনতামে উৎসাহ বাঢ় আউৰ হমলোগ ভী উৎসাহ পায়ে।

Shri Sriman PRAFULLA GOSWAMI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, before discussing the Budget that has been placed before the House, I would like to congratulate the Hon'ble Finance Minister for his excellent and comprehensive speech. In his speech the Hon'ble Finance Minister has dealt almost with all aspects of our administration enabling us to know at a glance the activities of our Government. It is really a complicated task for any one to make provisions for all development and welfare works that our backward State so badly needs, with the meagre resources at our command. I think, the Hon'ble Finance Minister has attempted to tackle the situation with enterprise and courage and I feel, he deserves our credit.

I do not like to go into the details of the Budget, but I want to speak a few words on the general policy which should be followed by the Government immediately.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, ours is the first Assembly in Assam under the Independent Republican Constitution. We have the great privilege of constituting this August House for the first time after independence of our country by the direct mandate of our people. This indeed is a great responsibility, for ours is the task to lay the very foundation of our democratic State. On us now lies the responsibility to demolish, where necessary, the old structures that the foreign rulers imposed on us and to rebuild for the true benefit of our people. Or else, freedom becomes meaningless. These coming five years for which we have been given the mandate by the people, I consider, is a period full of potency and responsibility for all of us not only within the House but outside as well. For, if we fail during this transitional and critical period in the task of reconstruction of a new born democratic State, posterity will not forgive us.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I venture to assert that this will need a radical change in our policy and programme and a revolutionary change in our method. Our motto of course is to serve the people. But to fulfil that motto, we must evolve a policy that will lead our State in the direction of progress and prosperity for all time to come. Such a policy therefore is as important in its short term effect as in its long term implications. In view of our subjugation to a foreign rule for the last one century, I would like to stress that our entire outlook will have to be re-revolutionary—the outlook of a new builder. Our policy must be properly co-ordinated to all aspects of the aspirations and needs of our people. The programme of work that are laid down for implementation of the policies should therefore be inter-related with the activities of all departments of our administration. Everything that is done now should form part of that integrated whole—the structure with which we want to build our State afresh. Whatever we do now, we shall have to be cautious that it shall have not to be undone or condemned in time to come. Only then we can ensure that our direction of movement shall be always towards progress and prosperity.

But, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think, we would all agree that mere policy and programme is not enough. The future of our country and the welfare of the

people do not depend upon the paper Constitution ; but it depends upon to a great extent how we work it out and carry out the fundamental principles and programme for the welfare of the State. It is the execution of such policies and programme that really matters. It is in this field that we have a formidable task to perform. The administrative machinery that we have inherited as legacy from our foreign rulers was planned and organised to serve the interest of a foreign dominion. The procedure of moving this machinery was such that it ensured the interest and satisfaction of the rulers at the sacrifice, if necessary, of the interest of the people. Needless to say, such an administrative machinery is today out of place and out of gear to fulfil our new ideals and aspirations unless it is re-organised and remoulded. This re-organisation and remoulding demands first of all a change in outlook. Every one in our administration must now know and realise that an employee of the State is a servant of the people and not their master. If we are to serve our people in the least, I venture to suggest, that there should be no room in our administration for persons lacking this new outlook. I would like to draw the attention of our Government to a matter of some what detail in this regard. Quite a number of officers have been re-employed and given extension of their service during the last few years, they being so called experienced or expert or indispensable. I do not consider that there is anyone who is indispensable. As to experience, I would like to say that the experience of redtapism acquired under the old bureaucratic Government is not an essential quality. Those who were considered expert by the old regime may cease to be so under the changed circumstance for the objective in view is now quite different. Besides, the principle itself is bad as it discourages young talents and does not fulfil any purpose.

But, Mr. Speaker, Sir, when I talk of reorganisation and recasting of our administrative machinery, I do not mean so much the exclusion of the individuals as I mean the very system, the procedure, by which this machinery is supposed to function. During the past few years, I had many an occasion to come in touch with the administration of our State. It is my bitter experience as well as the experience of many others, that as far as doing the real work is concerned, it is very ineffective and inefficient. We have a host of Secretaries, Additional Secretaries, Deputy Secretaries, and Heads of Departments with Assistants, Special Officers and what not. Rules and technicalities instead of helping the execution of works, become, along with disgusting formalities, only a hindrance. It is to this state of affairs that I like to draw the immediate attention of our Government. Policy, programme and appropriation—all these will fail if the state of affairs I have just mentioned is not corrected. Ours is the task to lay the foundation of our State and democracy based on ideals and principles which we have so long professed. This task must be done with sincerity and speed. The determination of purpose and the velocity with which work is executed during war—the same determination and the same acceleration are exactly what we need today in our administration. Otherwise, the people with whose mandate we sit here today are not going to forgive us for the sake of mere technicality or the interpretation of the clauses of an obscure rule. If we and our administration become stagnant and fail during this coming five years, all our ideals which we hold so dear may be swept away. To this that once again I draw the immediate attention of our Government.

Jai Hind

Shri RADHA CHARAN CHOUDHURY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, at the outset of budget discussion, I have been compelled to say most reluctantly

that servile mentality of the old Bureaucratic Government as it seems is still continuing in consideration of the situation of the Primary Education of the State. The Government have not yet, as it seems, given stress on Primary Education. As a matter of fact, the Government have not yet considered this subject as nation building one. A huge sum of money, as it appears from the Budget, has been allotted for expenditure in Police Department, Excise Department, Publicity Department, etc., which vitally do not affect the common people. All these clearly show that this Government is not really the popular Government or so-called Democratic Government, but this is actually the Police Government having its aim on bayonets. A real democratic Government do not actually need so much strength in Police ; a Government having real prohibition in the country do not actually need so huge expenditure in Excise ; and a Government having small resource do not really need huge amount of expenditure on Publicity Department which does not affect the lives of the common people. Many similar cases are found in the Budget.

Sir, when we speak of Primary Education, the Government always find a clue to say, "what they can do with the limited fund of the State?" But, I think, this is only a lame excuse on the part of a democratic Government. If the Government feel this Primary Education as a nation building one, they must have the moral duty to find out ways and means for this purpose. At present also they can do a lot for Primary Education by adjusting money from this or that head of less importance. In fact, the Government should have taken this Primary Education on "war footing basis". Macaulay's "filtration policy in Education" should now disappear from the scene. The Government have allotted an increased sum of Rs. 7-8 lakh in the Budget for Primary Education, but in consideration of the grave situation, it is only a "drop in the Ocean".

Now let us consider the case of Primary School teachers. These teachers are the "worst sufferers" of the employees of the State. The scale of pay given to them is Rs. 35 to 45 for a trained teacher and Rs. 30 to 40 for an untrained teacher. This scale of pay is "nothing but a contrast of pay of top-heaviness" of the Government. Here I would like to request the Government to raise their pay-scales at the light of resolutions passed in various conferences of the Primary Teachers.

Secondly, no provision is made in the Budget for free-ration of the ill-paid teachers. Government's attention is also drawn to this aspect.

Thirdly, no provision is made in the Budget for any Travelling Allowance of Primary School teachers on account of transfer from one school to another and for their coming to headquarters on duty. Such provision is essential.

Fourthly, teachers serving in malarial and unhealthy places should be given some allowances on account of medicine. Provision for such medicinal allowances should also be made in the Budget.

Fifthly, Rs. 10 as town allowance has been given to those teachers serving in town areas. This small allowance should be raised to Rs. 20 per month for giving them real relief.

In the Budget we have seen the raising of deputation allowance to Gurus by Rs. 2 per month, but this is still insufficient to relieve their hardships. During training period they are to send money to their homes for family support. So this aspect should also receive consideration of the Government.

As regards payment, we always see delay. So staff should be increased in Primary School Board or some other effective means may be adopted.

In villages we have seen that many schools are in flood affected areas. The young boys and girls cannot come to school for 3—4 months for want of boats. So I suggest to the Government that some provision should be made either for supplying boats or for paying some boat allowance from August to October to flood affected Lower Primary Schools.

I also find in the Budget that more than Rs. 2 lakh has been provided for Basic Schools. I welcome this; but the Basic Education in Assam has really taken the shape of Vocational Education and no spirit of Basic Education is found there. So Government should consider the quality of education given.

Regarding training facilities, we find that out of 14,358 teachers, only 2,900 are trained; 11,458 are still untrained. For efficient teaching, some more training schools should be started, specially in Tribal areas.

Next I come to Venture L. P. schools. It is meaningless to introduce compulsion in primary schools, when the Government admit their inability of taking over "even the venture primary schools". In the current year's Budget the Government have proposed to take over only one hundred venture schools. The number is too small for a state when cry of the country for Primary Education is more.

Provision of additional teachers in primary schools.—From experience it has been seen that many primary schools are short of adequate number of teachers. According to departmental rules, every 40 pupil should have one teacher. But in practice, it is far from below the standard. We have many schools with 80-100 pupils with one single teacher. In the Budget provision for only 100 additional teachers has been made. This is too small and too scanty a number for a state when the demand is heavy. So Government's attention is also drawn to this aspect.

Expansion of compulsory areas.—The Government admit the expansion of compulsion as essential, and yet made provision in the Budget only for 10 teachers in each sub-division. This slow process will take some hundred years to complete entire compulsion.

Inspectorate—I believe each sub-Inspector and Assistant Sub-Inspector of Schools has to inspect 120 to 150 schools in average. This task for one officer is not proportionate. For better, useful and efficient work, each officer should have 60 to 75 schools in charge. With the introduction of compulsion, this work will increase much more. But I am surprised to note in the Budget that only one post of S. I. and one post of A. S. I., have been provided as an increase over the last year's strength. This is quite insignificant in proportion to the tasks ahead.

Equipment and teaching materials.—Almost every primary school is in short of proper equipment and teaching materials. For want of these the schools are running very bad. Sufficient provision should be made for this item also.

Building grants.—Building grants given to the primary schools are very meagre. During the month of last April (1951) many school buildings were blown away by cyclone. I believe, little help was given for this remedy.

Social or mass Literacy education.—his Department appears to be very sound and useful in theory, but in practice it has proved fruitless. So, with the permission of the Central Government, if possible, the money sanctioned for this purpose may kindly be converted to primary education head.

Middle Schools (M. V.).—The same sort of fate is with the middle vernacular schools also. No importance has been given by the Government to Local Board and aided M. V. schools. The condition of the teachers are also same as of the primary schools.

Normal training schools.—The M. V. schools, Local Board or aided, have only one Normal passed teacher in each school and some are without Normal passed teacher. M. V. schools without Normal passed teacher cannot run well. But Government have made no provision for opening new Normal Training Schools. This is also very unfortunate. In this connection I beg to draw the attention of the Government to the High Schools at Boko, Gohalkona, Nagarbera and Hekra. These places are very backward and are inhabited mostly by the students of the Garo people.

Food.—During the scarcity of food last year, the Government distributed even Re. 1 to a family for relief. Such distribution of Re. 1 to a family is merely wastage, and an insult to the society. Government should take up genuine step for actual relief. The Government always speak of grow-more-food. One of the most harmful pests that hampers the progress of grow-more-food is the heaps of water-hyacinth (*Panimetaka*) flowing with the flood to the 'Aus' and 'Bau' paddy growing areas of the State. Unless this mountainous devil is fought against and destroyed completely, there is little hope of sufficient returns of 'Aus' and 'Bau' paddy every year. So, a new and effective scheme may be adopted to fight out this problem.

Fishery.—Income from fishery has gone down on account of the settlement of fishery *mahals* with lessees not on public auction, but on individual basis.

Shri JADUNATH BHUYAN: মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, জয়জয়তে, অর্থ মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ক তেখেতৰ 'বাজেট' অভিভাষণৰ বাবে ধন্যবাদ জনাও। 'বাজেট'ৰ আলোচনা প্ৰসঙ্গত আমাৰ বহুতো মাননীয় সদস্যই অংশ গ্ৰহণ কৰি—কিছু কথাৰ চুক-কান বিলাক ফ'হিয়াই দেখুৱাইছে। বিত্তমন্ত্রী মহোদয়ৰ ভাষণত, আমাৰ বহুতো অত্যাবশ্যকীয় বিষয় অৰ্থৰ অভাবত কাৰ্য্যকৰী কৰিব পৰা নাই বুলি প্ৰকাশ পাইছে আৰু সেই প্ৰসঙ্গতে মই দুই চাৰিঘাৰ কবলৈ উঠিছো।

প্ৰথম স্বাধীনতা পোৱাৰ পিচৰে পৰা আমাৰ দেশখন স্বাৱলম্বী হবলৈ শিকিছে। খাদ্য বিষয়ত স্বাৱলম্বী হবলৈ চেষ্টা কৰিছে যদিও, এই পথত বহুতো আসোঁৱৰাহ আছে। অধিক শস্য উৎপাদনৰ হকে আজি যি অভিযান চলোৱাইছে—তাৰ মূলতে থকা প্ৰকৃত খেতিয়কক মাটি দিয়া কাৰ্য্যত খুঁট বৈ গৈছে। মাটি বিতৰণ সমস্যা আৰু তাৰ সমাধান কাৰ্য্যৰ পুনৰ গঠন হোৱা দৰ্কাৰ আৰু এই কাৰ্য্যত, মাননীয় সদস্য সকলে আন্তৰিকতাৰে, অংশ গ্ৰহণ কৰিব লাগিব। তেখেত সকলে নিজৰ নিজৰ সমষ্টিত প্ৰকৃত ভূমিহীন খেতিয়কহে যাতে খেতিৰ মাটি পাব পাৰে তাৰ প্ৰতি তীক্ষ্ণ দৃষ্টি ৰাখি মাটি বিতৰণ কাৰ্য্যত আমাৰ চৰকাৰক সহায় কৰিব লাগে।

দ্বিতীয়তে—জমিদাৰী প্ৰথা, এতিয়াও উঠিযোৱা নাই—যদিও মাননীয় বিত্তমন্ত্রী মহোদয়ৰ বাজেট ভাষণত জাতীয় সম্পদ বৃদ্ধি আৰু সামাজিক সাম্যতাৰ নিদৰ্শন হিচাবে জমিদাৰী প্ৰথা উচ্ছেদ কৰিবলৈ দৃঢ় প্ৰতিজ্ঞা বুলি প্ৰকাশ কৰিছে। মাটিহীন খেতিয়ক সকলৰ ওপৰত জমিদাৰী জুলুম আছেই আৰু এই জুলুমৰ পৰা খেতিয়ক সকলে অব্যাহতি পোৱাৰ ব্যবস্থা অনতি পলমে কৰিব লাগে।

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মই জানো, আমি বাসকৰা অঞ্চলত মাটিৰ মালিক সকলে মাটিহীন মানুহক খেতি কৰিবলৈ দি পুৰাই প্ৰতি ১০০/১৫০ টকা খাজনা অথবা পুৰাই প্ৰতি ১০ মোণলৈকে ধন লয়; আৰু যদি খেতিয়ক সকলে আপত্তি কৰে তেন্তে ভৱিষ্যতে তেওঁবিলাকক আৰু মাটি নিদিব বুলি ভয় দেখুৱাই দুখীয়া খেতিয়ক সকলক হাৰাশাস্তি কৰি জুলুম কৰে।

The Hon'ble Shri MOTI RAM BORA : তেখেতে ১০ মোণকৈ ধান লয় বুলি যে কৈছে—সেইটো বিষাই প্রতি নে 'একাৰ' প্রতি ?

Shri JADUNATH BHUYAN : সেইটো মই কৈছোৰেই নহয়—প্রতি পুৰা মাটিত ১০০/১৫০ টকা খাজনা : অথবা প্রতি পুৰা মাটিত ১০ মোণ ধান লয় : মাটিগিৰী সকলে ।

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER : খাজনা কিমান কলে ?

Shri JADUNATH BHUYAN : অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, খাজনা ১০০/১৫০ টকা প্রতি পুৰা মাটিত, অথবা ধান হলে ১০ মোণ । তাৰোপৰি, যদি খেতিয়ক বিলাকে তাত কিবা আপত্তি কৰে তেন্তে আৰু মাটি নিদিয়া বুলি জোৰ কৰি আদায় কৰে । সেই কাৰণে নিৰীহ দুখীয়া বাইজৰ প্রকৃত মঙ্গল সাধন উদ্দেশ্যে কাৰ্য্যকৰী ব্যৱস্থাৰ ভাব মাননীয় অর্থমন্ত্রী মহোদয়ক লবলৈ অনুৰোধ জনাও ।

তাৰ পাচত মোৰ ওয় কথা হৈছে যে আমাৰ শস্যৰ কাৰণে ভাল গঁচৰ প্রয়োজন । সেই কাৰণে মই ভাবো, প্রত্যেক জিলাতে বা প্রত্যেক মহকুমাতে একোখন আদৰ্শ ফৰ্ম তৈয়াৰ কৰিব লাগে । এই ধৰণৰ ফৰ্ম নোহোৱাৰ ফলত চৰকাৰৰ Grow-More-Food Campaign সম্পূৰ্ণ কাৰ্য্যকৰী হৈ উঠা নাই । তদুপৰি চৰকাৰৰ কৃষিবিভাগে উপযুক্ত গঁচ দিব নোৱাৰাৰ কাৰণে বা দিলেও সময় মতে দিব নোৱাৰাত উৎপাদন কমি গৈছে । ধানৰ বাহিৰে আমাৰ মানুহে আন শস্য কৰিবলৈ চেষ্টা কৰা নাই । গতিকে আদৰ্শ ফৰ্ম পাতি আন শস্য কৰিবৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰে বাইজক উদগনি দিব বুলি আশা কৰিলো । আমাৰ মানুহে বাম মাটিত খেতি কৰিব নাজানে । গতিকে আমাৰ মানুহে বাম মাটি লবলৈ নিবিচাবে । মই ভাবো পাৰিলে প্রত্যেক মৌজাতে একোজন কৃষি প্রদৰ্শক বাথিব লাগে কাৰণ তেওঁলোকে মাটিৰ শ্ৰেণী অনুযায়ী শস্যৰ ব্যৱস্থা দি দিহা পৰামৰ্শ ৰে খেতিয়কক উদগনি দিব পাৰিব । আশাকৰো ইয়াৰ দ্বাৰা শস্য উৎপাদন বেচি হব । তদুপৰি খেতিয়কৰ হাতত দৰ্কাৰতকৈ অধিক শস্য মজুত নাৰাখি বজাৰত বেচিবৰ পৰামৰ্শ দিব পাৰিব । তাৰ পাছত খাল কটা মথাউৰি বন্ধা আদি কামত খেতিয়কক বুদ্ধি পৰামৰ্শ দি সহায় কৰিব পাৰিব । এইবোৰ কামৰ বাবে চৰকাৰে যি টকা দিছে সেই টকা যথেষ্ট হোৱা নাই । এই টকাৰ পৰিমাণ কিছু বঢ়োৱা উচিত ।

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, বস্ত্ৰ সম্পৰ্কে কবলৈ গলেই আমাৰ প্রদেশত ডাঙৰ শিল্প নাই । যদিও চৰকাৰে চেষ্টা কৰিছে, আমাৰ ইয়াত কাপোৰৰ কলৰ কোনো ব্যৱস্থা এতিয়ালৈকে হোৱা নাই । বৰ্ত্তমান আমি সকলোৱে বস্ত্ৰৰ অভাৱ গুৰুতৰ ভাবে অনুভব কৰিছো । গতিকে মই চৰকাৰক অনুৰোধ কৰো যে আমাৰ কুটিৰ শিল্পৰ প্রতি চৰকাৰে যথেষ্ট মনোযোগ দিয়ে । Sericulture আৰু Weaving Department ৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰে বাজেটত কিছু টকাৰ দিহা কৰিছে, মই ভাবো এই শিল্পৰ কথা গাৱলীয়া অঞ্চলত প্রচাৰ কৰি কুটিৰ শিল্পৰ উন্নতি কৰিবৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগে । তদুপৰি মই ভাবো প্রত্যেক স্কুলতে নিৰ্দিষ্ট ভাৱে সূতা কটাৰ কাৰণে যদি ব্যৱস্থা কৰা হয় তেনেহলে আমাৰ কুটিৰ শিল্পৰ ভালেখিনি উন্নতি হব আৰু সূতাৰ অভাৱো কিছু কমিব ।

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আমাৰ অঞ্চলত ব্ৰহ্মপুত্ৰৰ মাজত যিবোৰ চাপৰি আছে সেই চাপৰিবোৰ ভূমিকম্প আৰু বানপানীত সমূলি নষ্ট কৰাৰ কাৰণে ঘৰ সজা খেৰ আদি গঁজুলীৰ যথেষ্ট অভাৱ পৰিলক্ষিত হৈছে । বৰ্ত্তমান অৱস্থাত টিন-পাতৰ কথা ভাবিবই নোৱাৰি, সেই কাৰণে মই ভাবো পশ্চিমৰ দৰে অন্ততঃ খাপৰি গাৰ্জিবৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিলে হয়তো এই অভাৱ পূৰ্ণ হব পাৰে । শিক্ষা সম্পৰ্কৰ শিতানত অর্থমন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে মোটামোটি প্রায় ১৭ লাখ টকা বেচিকৈ ধৰিছে, কিন্তু প্রয়োজনৰ গুৰুত্বলৈ চাই এই টকাৰ পৰিমাণ আমি যথেষ্ট হৈছে বুলি ভাবিব পৰা নাই ।

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, প্রাথমিক শিক্ষা প্রচাৰৰ কাৰণে প্ৰত্যেক মহকুমাতে মাত্ৰ ৫ টাকৈ স্কুল ধৰা হৈছে। কিন্তু এইদৰে প্ৰাথমিক শিক্ষা প্ৰচাৰ কৰিবলৈ হলে গোটেই প্ৰদেশতে বাধ্যতামূলক প্ৰাথমিক শিক্ষা প্ৰচলন কৰিবলৈ বহুত সময় লাগিব। গ্ৰামাঞ্চলৰ জন-স্বাস্থ্য সম্পৰ্কেও হাচপাতাল আৰু খোৱা পানীৰ ব্যৱস্থাৰ কাৰণে প্ৰয়োজনানুযায়ী টকা বাজেটত ধৰিব পৰা নাই।

Shri RADHIKA RAM DAS: Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is the first Budget Session under the new Constitution. The people are anxiously waiting for the Budget, but they will be disappointed when they will find such a heavy deficit Budget. But I must congratulate the Hon'ble Finance Minister for his strenuous effort to utilise all the resources that are in his hands in preparing the Budget and at the same time he deserves our thanks in taking up certain new development Schemes.

In this connection, Sir, I beg to point out certain facts regarding the land settlement policy. Now the land settlement policy is the most vital problem in our State. It is true that the Government are following a policy of giving land to the landless people of our State even by throwing open some Professional Grazing Reserves and Village Grazing Reserves and settling people on waste lands. But, Sir, the Professional Grazing Reserves and Village Grazing Reserves are also limited and it is not possible to fulfil the needs of the people by opening them out. So, certain other agrarian reforms should be undertaken. The Government have already taken up the question of abolition of Zemindaries so that Government can give land to the cultivators on economic holding basis (A voice:—to the pleaders). Of course the Opposition which include some Zemindars may not like the Zemindaries to be abolished, but I submit that unless these agrarian reforms are carried out, the condition of landless people (who number lakhs) cannot be improved. Sir, there are some small Zemindars known as intermediaries who are holding thousands of bighas of kheraj and nisf-kheraj lands. They let out their lands to Adhiars thereby extorting paddy crop from them. These Adhiars have to pay irrespective of the production of crops. It is true that in order to ameliorate their condition Government have passed the Adhiars Protection Act, but I submit that this Act has increased the tension between the Zeminders and tenants. This Act has not given any protection to the tenants. There is provision for giving one-fourth of the produce, but is not stated in the Act from which part of the land this should be given,—whether from A class, B class or C class land. If the tenants fail to give from the land specified by the Zemindars and according to their demands proceedings for eviction are instituted and in due course eviction is carried out by peons. When the tenants resist, the help of the Police is taken. So, this Act has not given any protection to the tenants and it should therefore either be amended or ended, without delay. So long as these intermediaries are not abolished and land given to the tillers of the soil we cannot solve this burning problem of distributing land on an economic holding basis. Taking advantage of this, some parties have attracted the attention of the poor tenants by making disruptive propaganda amongst them. So, my appeal to the Government is that they should immediately bring in an Act for the abolition of these intermediaries.

Then, Sir, I join hands with Friends who said that the condition of the Lower Primary School teachers should be improved. These teachers produce the men of our country; we entrust our children to them. If they are poorly paid and have to look after their own food they cannot give proper attention to our small children. I therefore suggest that their pay should be increased so that they can at least live.

Next, I draw the attention of the Hon'ble Public Works Department Minister to the condition of roads in South Kamrup. I do not know why South Kamrup has been given step-motherly treatment for the last few years. Not a single pie has been provided in the current year's Budget for South Kamrup. Sir, certain roads, *e. g.*, Palasbari-Loharghat and Ajara-Rani, were taken up long ago, but up till now they are unfit for any vehicular traffic. If these roads are completed, it will be better for the State Transport also because buses can run from Palasbari to Loharghat and Gauhati to Rani. This will bring more money to the Government also.

(Here the hon. Member having reached the time-limit had to resume his seat.)

Mr. JOYBHADRA HAGJER: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I take my stand to speak a few words about the Budget. As we all know, it is a deficit Budget to the extent of just over 2½ crores. There are various factors which contributed towards making it a deficit one. On an analysis they are found to be five:—

1. the financial injustice by the Centre ;
2. the uncertain policy of the Centre ;
3. the aftereffects of Partition ;
4. the aftermath of the great earthquake of 1950 ; and lastly,
5. the solicitude of the Government of Assam for the improvement of the lot of the common man and for the development of the State.

Of these, the first four are outside the control of the Government while the last cause is one which the Government could have easily avoided, if they did not care for the good of the masses and the State as a whole. It is easy enough to do so. They need have only given up the development schemes and then the Budget would have been more than balanced. I congratulate the Government for their bold and courageous step in this regard. Having regard to the circumstances in which the Government found themselves, the Budget could not but be a deficit one ; and in that consideration, I support the Budget as a whole.

I now propose to deal with some of the Heads of the Budget—Revenue receipt as shown in the Budget of 1952-53 decreased by Rs. 19,40,000. I hope this is an under-estimate and when worked out in the course of the year, the actual figures will be found to be much more than is shown in the estimate. At the same time I like to point out to the Government that many cultivated lands go untaxed. I know personally cases where a man is cultivating 50 or 60 bighas, but actually pay for 8 to 10 bighas.

It is found that the total loss is Rs. 3,60,000 in Forest Revenue. This department is a paying concern. While admitting that the loss is due to the development schemes proposed, I would like to suggest that the Government should exercise a greater control and keep a more vigilant watch over the realisation of the royalties. When I say this, I have in mind the habit,—the evil habit—of issuing transit passes for much less quantity than is actually transported. The total number of "Muly" bamboos exported may be 4,000 to 5,000 but on the pass it is shown as 1½ thousand or at the most 2,000. This means that Government loses about half of the royalty.

In this connection also I would like to refer to the unusual delay in the disposal of Government papers and files. I have in mind one instance. Under the rules prevailing in Cachar Forest Division it is the Divisional Forest Officer who authorises the Rangers and Deputy Rangers to issue permits to the individuals for the collection of timber. In October, 1951 I had applied for such permission. I have not up till now heard as to what has become of that application. This sort of unusual delay besides causing inconvenience of the consumers, also means loss of revenue to the Government.

In this connection I would also like to bring to the notice of the Government that in Cachar Division one has to pay 50 per cent. of the royalty as monopoly-fee. In Nowgong Division within which $\frac{1}{2}$ of North Cachar Hills falls, no such fee is realised. Monopoly-fee without a monopoly right is wholly unjust. This will theoretically increase the State revenue, but there are hundred and one ways in which a purchaser can compensate himself specially with the help of the officials.

The Budget provisions under the Head 'Education' are commendable in more than one respect. But, of all these, one thing strikes me most and that is the provision of Rs. 25,000 for the spread of Hindi. English has been given a lease of 15 years, after which Hindi will take its place. 15 years is not a long period in the life of a nation. Hence it is time that Hindi is introduced in our Secondary schools right from now. Otherwise other States which speak a language much more akin to Hindi will steal a march over us as those States which first took to learning to English did over us in the past. Let not this lesson be lost on us.

I would now like to cast a cursory glance over the Budget of my district. Mikir Hills and North Cachar Hills are practically separate units and in that consideration a separate Budget should have been prepared.

Adjournment

The Assembly was then adjourned till 10 A.M., on Monday, the 17th March 1952.

SHILLONG:

The 30th May, 1952. }

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