

Assam Legislative Assembly Debates

OFFICIAL REPORT

FIRST SESSION OF THE ASSAM LEGISLATIVE
ASSEMBLY AFTER THE FIRST GENERAL ELECTION
UNDER THE SOVEREIGN DEMO-
CRATIC REPUBLICAN CON-
STITUTION OF INDIA

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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 Monday, the 17th March, 1952.

PRESENT

The Hon'ble Shri Kuladhar Chaliha, B.L., Speaker, in the Chair, the ten Hon'ble Ministers, two Deputy Ministers and seventy-eight Members.

General Discussion of the Budget

Shri BIJOY CHANDRA BHAGAVATI মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, এইবাৰৰ বাজেটখন পঢ়ি যেতিয়া এটা ডাঙৰ ঘটনা দেখিলো, তেতিয়া সঁচাকৈ মোৰ মনলৈ এটা চিন্তা আহিল। কিয়নো, দেশত যেতিয়া মুদ্রাস্ফীতিয়ে কাম কৰে তেতিয়া বাজেটত ঘাটি পৰাটো ভীষণ চিন্তাৰ বিষয় হৈ পৰে। দেশত মুদ্রাস্ফীতিয়ে দেখা দিলে চৰকাৰে বাজেটৰ সমতা বক্ষা কৰিবলৈ বিশেষকৈ চকু দিব লগীয়া হয়। কাৰণ মুদ্রাস্ফীতি নিৰোধৰ যিবিলাক পুৰান উপায় আছে, তাৰ ভিতৰত এটা হৈছে যিমানদূৰ পৰা যায় বাজেটৰ সমতা বক্ষা কৰি ৰাখি দেখুওৱা।

প্ৰথম মহাযুদ্ধৰ পিচত পৃথিৱীৰ প্ৰায়বিলাক দেশৰ ৰাজহৰ আয় কমি গৈছিল আৰু আনহাতে খৰচ বাঢ়ি গৈছিল। সেই কাৰণে মুদ্রাস্ফীতিৰ পৰিমাণ ভীষণ ভাবে দেখা দিছিল। এইবাৰো যুদ্ধৰ পিচত মুদ্রাস্ফীতিয়ে দেখা দিয়াত আগৰ অভিজ্ঞতাৰ পৰা বিভিন্ন দেশৰ চৰকাৰে নিয়ন্ত্ৰণ আদি ব্যৱস্থাবে যুদ্ধৰ সময়ৰ দৰে যুদ্ধৰ পিচতো নিয়ন্ত্ৰণৰ অৱস্থা বজাই ৰাখিছে আৰু যিমানদূৰ সম্ভৱ ৰাজহৰ আয় নকমাই বাজেটৰ সমতা ৰাখিবলৈ চেষ্টা কৰিছে।

আমাৰ অসম ৰাজ্যখন আজি দুফালে দুটা বিপদৰ সন্মুখীন হৈছে। একালে আমি বাজেটত ঘাটি পৰিব বুলি ভয় কৰিব লগা হৈছে আৰু আন ফালে বাজেটত ঘাটি নেপেলোৱাকৈ আমাৰ প্ৰদেশৰ উন্নয়ন আঁচনি বিলাক বাদ নিদিয়াকৈও থকা সম্ভৱ নোহোৱাত পৰিছে। কিন্তু আমাৰ এই প্ৰদেশ খনৰ পুনৰ গঠনৰ প্ৰয়োজনৰ কথা ভাবিলে, যি কোনো অৱস্থাৰ সন্মুখীন হৈও, পুনৰ গঠনৰ কামৰ খৰচ যোগোৱাৰ গুৰুত্ব আছে। অসম চৰকাৰে এনে অৱস্থাত পৰিহে আজি বাজেটত ইমান ঘাটি স্বীকাৰ কৰিবলগা হৈছে। এই অৱস্থালৈ চাই কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰে যে সহায় কৰা একান্ত বাঞ্ছনীয় তাক কোনেও নুই কৰিব নোৱাৰে। অসমে Otto Niemeyer Award ৰ পৰা যি অনায়াস ভোগ কৰি আহিছে তাৰ প্ৰতিকাৰ এই বাৰ Finance Commission ৰ পৰা হব বুলি আমি আশা কৰিছো। অসম চৰকাৰে এই বিষয়ে যি দাবী কৰিছে আৰু মাননীয় বিত্তমন্ত্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়াই যি আশা ৰাখিছে তাৰ প্ৰতি মই সম্পূৰ্ণ সমৰ্থন জনোও।

এই বাজেটৰ আলোচনা হৈ থাকোঁতেই আমাৰ দেশত এটা ডাঙৰ ঘটনা ঘটিছে। মই যিটো কথালৈ আঙুলিয়াইছো সেইটো হৈছে বৰ্তমান বজাৰৰ অৱস্থা। এতিয়া বজাৰত বস্ত্ৰৰ দাম কমি আহিছে আৰু কিনোতা সকলে অলপ স্বস্তিৰ নিশ্বাস পেলাইছে। কিন্তু এই বজাৰ ভাৱে স্থায়ী কপ লয় নে নলয় তাক এতিয়াই পৰিকাৰ কৰি কোৱা টান। প্ৰথম মহাযুদ্ধৰ পিচতো মুদ্রাস্ফীতি আৰু তাৰ পিচত অৰ্থনৈতিক অৱসাদত এটা ভীষণ অৱস্থা দেখা দিছিল। এইবাৰো মহাযুদ্ধৰ পিচত আকৌ মুদ্রাস্ফীতিয়ে ডাঙৰ অৰ্থনৈতিক বিপৰ্য্যয় সৃষ্টি কৰিছে। এতিয়া যেতিয়া বস্ত্ৰৰ দাম কমিছে, আমি কিনোতা হিচাপে ভাল পাইছো। কিন্তু অৰ্থনৈতিক অৱসাদৰ কিছুমান পৰিণাম সম্পৰ্কেও আমি সাৱধান হব লাগিব। ইয়াৰ ভিতৰত এটা হৈছে নিবনুৱা সমস্যা।

আমি দেখিছো যে যিমানেই অৰ্থনীতিবিদ পণ্ডিত সকলে পাণ্ডিত্যপূৰ্ণ ব্যাখ্যা নকৰক অথবা গবৰ্ণমেণ্টবিলাকে যিমানেই নিয়ন্ত্ৰণ নকৰক, বৰ্তমান যুগৰ অৰ্থনীতিয়ে মুদ্রা জগতৰ অনিশ্চয়তা দূৰ কৰিব পৰা নাই। পুঁজিবাদী অৰ্থনীতি আৰু অৰ্থনৈতিক পিচত আনখন যুদ্ধই মুদ্রা জগতত মুদ্রাস্ফীতি আৰু মুদ্রা সঙ্কোচনে বিপৰ্য্যয় ঘটাই আহিছে। সেই কাৰণে আমি এটা

আন অৰ্থ নীতিৰ কথা ভবা প্ৰয়োজন বুলি মই ভাবো। মহামানৱ গান্ধীজীয়ে তেখেতৰ আদৰ্শ অনুসৰি পৃথিৱীত এটা নতুন অৰ্থনৈতিক বিজ্ঞান দাঙি ধৰিছে। গান্ধীজীৰ অৰ্থনীতিয়ে যি বস্তু বিলাকৰ বিনিময়ৰ কাৰণে মুদ্ৰাৰ প্ৰয়োজন সেই মুদ্ৰাতকৈ বস্তুবিলাকৰ ওপৰত বেচি গুৰুত্ব দিবলৈ শিকাইছে। আমি যদি প্ৰকৃততে আমাৰ দেশৰ নানান সমস্যা সমাধান কৰি উন্নতি কৰিব খোজো আৰু সৰ্বসাধাৰণ সকলো বাইজৰ হকে অৰ্থনৈতিক অনিশ্চয়তা দূৰ কৰিব খোজো, তেনেহলে গান্ধীজীৰ অৰ্থনীতিৰ বিষয়ে আমি দকৈ চিন্তা কৰা উচিত হব বুলি ভাবো। জাতীয় সম্পদ বঢ়োৱা আৰু সেই সম্পদৰ বিতৰণ সাম্যৰ সম্পৰ্কেই আজি আমি বেচি মনোযোগ দিব লাগিব।

আমাৰ দেশৰ আটাইতকৈ ডাঙৰ সমস্যা হৈছে অৰ্থনৈতিক সমস্যা আৰু এইটোৱেই বৰ্তমান চিন্তা কৰিবলগীয়া বিষয়। এই বিষয়ে কেতিয়াও দুটা মত হব নোৱাৰে। আমাৰ দেশৰ অৰ্থনৈতিক সমস্যা সমাধানৰ কাৰণে প্ৰথমতেই চাব লাগিব কেনেকৈ জাতীয় সম্পদ বৃদ্ধি কৰিব পৰা যায়। আকৌ আমাৰ জাতীয় সম্পদ বঢ়াবলৈ হলে, আমাৰ কৃষি আৰু শিল্পৰ প্ৰতি আমি বিশেষ ভাবে মনোযোগ দিব লাগিব। মই ভাবো, আমাৰ দেশৰ কৃষি সমস্যাৰ সমাধান হব লাগিলেও, আমি শিল্পৰ প্ৰতিও মনোযোগ দিব লাগিব। কাৰণ কোনো দেশে কেৱল এটা বিষয়ে মনোযোগ দি দেশৰ অৰ্থনৈতিক সমস্যাৰ সমাধান কৰিব নোৱাৰে।

আমাৰ দেশত এতিয়া মাটিৰ সমস্যাই বৰ ডাঙৰ আকাৰ ধাৰণ কৰি দেখা দিছে আৰু মাটিহীন খেতিয়কক মাটি দিয়াটো বৰ ডাঙৰ কথা হৈ পৰিছে। প্ৰকৃততে এইটো এটা চিন্তা কৰিবলৈ দিয়া হয়, তেতিয়াহলে দেশৰ অৰ্থনীতি ক্ষেত্ৰৰ জটিল সমস্যাবিলাক সমাধান হব নোৱাৰিব কাৰণ, একমাত্ৰ কৃষিৰ ওপৰতেই দেশৰ অৰ্থনৈতিক মানদণ্ডৰ উন্নতি হব নোৱাৰিব। আমাৰ দেশৰ অৰ্থনৈতিক মানদণ্ডৰ উন্নতি কৰিবলৈ হলে কৃষি, শিল্প, বাণিজ্য সকলো পিনে চিন্তা কৰিব লাগিব। ১৯০০ শতিকাত ইংলণ্ডৰ বেচি ভাগ মানুহেই শিক্ষাৰ ফালে চাল খালে। কিন্তু যি সময়ত ইউৰোপত শিল্প বিপ্লবে আৰু যন্ত্ৰ বিপ্লবে অৰ্থনৈতিক ক্ষেত্ৰত নতুন যুগ আৰম্ভ কৰিলে, ভাৰতে সেই সময়ত এটা বিপৰীত গতি ললে। এই গতি বোধ কৰি শিল্পৰ উন্নতি কৰিব নোৱাৰিলে আমাৰ দেশৰ মাটিৰ সমস্যাও সমাধান হব নোৱাৰে আৰু অৰ্থনৈতিক উন্নতিও সম্ভৱ নহয়। এই সম্পৰ্কীয় এটা অঙ্ক মই ইয়াত দেখুৱাব খোজো।

১৮৯১ চনত ভাৰতবৰ্ষৰ মুঠ জনসংখ্যাৰ ৬১.১ জনে খেতিৰ ওপৰত নিৰ্ভৰ কৰিছিল। ১৯০১ চনত ৬৫.৫ জনে খেতিৰ ওপৰত নিৰ্ভৰ কৰিছিল। ১৯১১ চনত ৭০.০ জন আৰু ১৯২১ চনত এই হিচাব আৰু বাঢ়ি যায় আৰু শতকৰা ৭২.২ জনে খেতি কৰিবলৈ যায়। কাজেই দেখা গল, ক্ৰমে বেচি সংখ্যক মানুহেই খেতিৰ ওপৰত নিৰ্ভৰ কৰিব লগা হৈছে।

আৰু এটা হিচাব মই দেখুৱাব খুজিছো—১৯২১ চন আৰু ১৯৩১ চনৰ ভিতৰত খেতিৰ ওপৰত নিৰ্ভৰ কৰা মানুহ শতকৰা ৭ জন বাঢ়ে আৰু শিল্পৰ কামত শতকৰা ৭ জন কমে। যদি খেতিয়কৰ সংখ্যা এনেকৈ বাঢ়ে, তেন্তে মাটিহীন খেতিয়কক মাটি দিয়া সম্ভৱ নহব বা তেওঁলোকে উপযুক্ত পৰিমাণে মাটি নেপাব। আধুনিক যুগৰ উপযোগী হিচাপে জীৱন ধাৰণৰ উপাৰ্জনৰ সন্নিবিধ দিব লাগিলে, প্ৰতিজন খেতিয়ককে যথেষ্ট পৰিমাণে মাটি দিব লাগে। শিল্পলৈ কিছু মানুহ নিব পাৰিলেহে ই সম্ভৱ হব পাৰে।

এতিয়া প্ৰশ্ন হল—আমাৰ দেশৰ বিৰাট জনসাধাৰণক জীৱন ধাৰণৰ কি কি উপায় দিব পাৰি? আমাৰ দেশৰ বিৰাট জনতাৰ অৰ্থনৈতিক সমস্যাৰ সমাধান কেনেকৈ হব? নতুনকৈ ডাঙৰ শিল্পৰ কলকাৰখানা খুলিলেও, অকল তাৰ দ্বাৰাই এই বিপুল জনতাক কাম দিয়া সম্ভৱ নহয়। কাজেই যি কিছু সংখ্যক মানুহ কলকাৰখানাৰ কামত লিপ্ত থাকিব, তাৰ

বাহিৰে বাকী মানুহে আমাৰ অৰ্থকৰী সকলৰ। যক্ষ্মা শিল্প বিলাকত হাত দিব লাগিব। আশা কৰো আমাৰ চৰকাৰে এই বিষয়ে বিশেষভাবে বিবেচনা কৰিব আৰু যন্ত্ৰ শিল্পৰ প্ৰতি আমাৰ মানুহক আগবঢ়াই নিয়াত আৱশ্যকীয় সহায় যোগাব। আজি আমি গোটেই অৰ্থনৈতিক সমস্যাটোৰ সম্বন্ধে সকলো কথা তল তল কৈ বিচাৰ কৰি চাব লাগিব আৰু আমাৰ সকলো কামতে নিৰ্ভাৰিত আঁচনি মতে আগবাঢ়িব লাগিব।

শিল্পবিলাকৰ জাতীয়কৰণৰ প্ৰশ্নটোৰ যুক্তিযুক্ততা নীতিৰ ফালৰ পৰা কোনেও অস্বীকাৰ কৰিব নোৱাৰে। বাস্তৱ ক্ষেত্ৰত কি আৰু কোনটো শিল্প জাতীয়কৰণ কৰাৰ সম্ভৱপৰ তাক প্ৰতিটোৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত পৃথক পৃথক ভাবে বিচাৰ কৰি চাব লাগিব। আমাৰ দেশত ইমানবিলাক নতুন শিল্প কৰিব লগীয়া আছে যে তাৰ কথা ভাবিলেই পূৰণি দুই এটা শিল্প জাতীয়কৰণ কৰা উচিত হ'ব নে নহয়, সেইটো প্ৰশ্নৰ বিষয় হৈ পৰে। অৰ্থনৈতিক বিচাৰৰ দ্বাৰা আমি চাব লাগিব নতুন শিল্পত এতিয়া জোৰ দিয়া ভাল নে, পূৰণি চলি থকা শিল্প জাতীয়কৰণ কৰি মূলধন খৰচ কৰা ভাল। অৰ্থনীতিৰ ফালৰ পৰা বিচাৰ কৰি, চৰকাৰে এই প্ৰশ্নৰ মীমাংসা কৰা উচিত। জাতীয়কৰণ ৰাজনৈতিক ধ্বনি হিচাপে মাথোন ব্যৱহাৰ কৰাৰ কোনো সাৰ্থকতা নাই। আৰ্থিক দৃষ্টি কোণৰ পৰা বিচাৰ কৰি নেচাই “জাতীয়কৰণ” কৰিলে দেশৰ অৰ্থনৈতিক ক্ষতিহে হ'ব পাৰে।

আজি চৰকাৰৰ ফালৰ পৰা কৰিবলগীয়া যিবিলাক শিল্প আছে সেইবিলাকৰ সম্পৰ্কে মোৰ কব লগীয়া এয়ে যে সেইবিলাক শিল্প আমাৰ দেশত প্ৰতিষ্ঠা কৰিবৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰ যত্নপৰ হোৱা উচিত। চৰকাৰে যিবিলাক শিল্প নকৰে, সেইবিলাক কৰিবলৈ চৰকাৰে উদ্যোগী লোকক সহায় সহানুভূতি দেখুৱাব লাগে।

মই শিল্পৰ ভিতৰত কিছুমান খাদ্যবস্তুকো ধৰিছো; যেনে—গাখীৰ, মাছ, মঙহ ইত্যাদি। আজি আমাৰ দেশত খাদ্যবস্তুৰ অভাৱ অনুভৱ কৰিছো। খাদ্যবস্তুৰ ভিতৰত চাউল, আটা, ময়দা আদিৰ অভাৱ নিশ্চয় আছেই। কিন্তু তাতোকৈ বেচি অভাৱ হৈছে মাছ, মঙহ আৰু গাখীৰৰ। গতিকে ইয়াৰ ওকতলৈ চাই যাতে আমাৰ দেশত এই বস্তুবোৰৰ অভাৱ দূৰ কৰিব পৰা যায় তাৰ কাৰণে নানা বকম শিল্পৰ প্ৰতিষ্ঠান গঢ়ি তুলিবলৈ মই চৰকাৰৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰিলো।

আমাৰ দেশৰ ডেকা সকলক নানা বকমৰ লাভজনক শিল্পত আগুৱাই নিব লাগে। গতিকে মই চৰকাৰক কব খোজো যে আমাৰ দেশৰ ডেকা সকলক যথেষ্ট সংখ্যক বৃত্তি দি নানা ধৰণৰ অৰ্থকৰী নিদ্যা শিক্ষিবৰ কাৰণে উৎসাহ দিয়া উচিত। কিন্তু দুখৰ কথা যে আমাৰ ডেকা সকলে technical স্কুল আদিত শিক্ষা লাভ কৰি আহিও চৰকাৰী চাকৰি বিচাৰে। ডেকা সকলৰ এই চাকৰি মনোবৃত্তি দূৰ কৰা একান্ত প্ৰয়োজন। তেওঁলোকক ডাঙৰ ডাঙৰ কাৰখানা বিলাকত এপ্ৰেণ্টিচ হৈ থাকি হাতে কামে শিক্ষিবৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰৰ ফালৰ পৰা ব্যৱস্থা কৰি দিয়া উচিত। আমি আশা কৰো ডেকা সকলে এপ্ৰেণ্টিচ হৈ কাম শিকি আহি আমাৰ দেশত শিল্প অনুষ্ঠান গঢ়ি তুলিব। তাৰ পৰা আমাৰ দেশৰ আৰ্থিক সমস্যা সমাধানৰ বাটত আমি আগবাঢ়িব পাৰিম।

আমাৰ দেশৰ শিক্ষা সম্পৰ্কে মই কব খোজো যে বৰ্তমান দেশত শিক্ষাৰ অনুষ্ঠান অপেক্ষাকৃত হিচাপে যথেষ্ট বাঢ়ি গৈছে আৰু আমাৰ চৰকাৰেও যে এই বিষয়ে যথেষ্ট মনোযোগ দিছে তাক কোনেও নুই কৰিব নোৱাৰে। এতিয়া শিক্ষাৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত নতুন দৃষ্টিভঙ্গি দিয়া বিষয়েহে বেচি মন দিব লগীয়া হৈছে। আমাৰ শিক্ষা বিজ্ঞান আৰু শিক্ষা পৰিচালনা সম্পৰ্কে তদন্ত কৰি পৰামৰ্শ দিবলৈ এখন বিশেষজ্ঞ কমিটি গঠন কৰিবলৈ মই চৰকাৰৰ ওচৰত নিবেদন কৰো।

শাসন যন্ত্ৰৰ সংস্কাৰ সম্পৰ্কে মই কওঁ যে এই বিষয়ে যি কিখন কমিটি হৈ গৈছে সেই কমিটি কিখনৰ পৰামৰ্শ কামত লগাব লাগে। Bengal Administrative Enquiry

Committee, The Government of India Office Shortage Committee, 1947, The Report of the Government of India, Office Organisation of Government 1949 আৰু Planning Commission ৰ Garwal report ইতিমধ্যে বাহিৰ হৈ গৈছে। এই কমিটিবিলাকৰ বিপৰীত বহুতো মূল্যবান কথা আছে। সেইবোৰ কামত লগাব পাৰিলে আমাৰ শাসনযন্ত্ৰৰ ভালেখিনি শুধৰণি হব।

সৰ্ব্বশেষত মই গবৰ্ণমেন্টক বিশেষকৈ আমাৰ বিত্তমন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ক তেখেতে যি বাজেট ডাঙি ধৰিছে তাৰ কাৰণে প্ৰশংসা আৰু মোৰ আন্তৰিক অভিনন্দন জনাইছো।

Shri HEM CHANDRA CHAKRAVARTY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to speak a few words regarding the Budget discussion. Before I come to details, I would like to congratulate the Hon'ble Finance Minister for the Budget which he has presented before this hon. House in a most frank and elaborate manner. He has not hesitated to disclose the dark as well as the bright side of the revenue of our State, and we feel most grateful to him for giving us an opportunity to look through all the stages of financial implications of our State.

Sir, though the financial aspect of our State is not very hopeful, still we are grateful to our Hon'ble Finance Minister for the new projects he has taken up for the development of our State. He has not hesitated for a moment to present the deficit Budget with so many new projects for the betterment of the people, especially, the rural people and the people living in the Hill areas. We find in the Memorandum that large sums of money have been allotted for the development of Rural Schemes, especially, the Rural Development and the Panchayat Schemes.

We are grateful to him that though our finance is limited and we are approaching the Central Government for more funds, which we must legitimately claim and we have been putting our claim for the last few years, we hope that the Finance Commission which will be coming to the State in the near future will see to the needs of the Eastern Frontier State, which is of strategic importance and which is situated in such a way that its two sides are surrounded by Pakistan and Burma. Burma, which is in a chaotic condition, has become a target of the Communists.

Sir, I better take up the matters concerning my own district. I would like to place before this House the needs that we feel of immediate attention for the development of our entire State, that is the problem of land settlement. I feel that there is all-round cry from all quarters regarding distribution of land to the landless people for improvement of the food situation, but my submission to this August House is that it will not be possible to satisfy all the landless people by giving land that is available in our State at the present moment. Sir, in order to improve the food situation it is better for us to take up intensive cultivation instead of extensive cultivation and our Government should give all their energies for improving intensive cultivation by giving facilities to the cultivators to get manure and other improved varieties of equipment with which they can cultivate land very profitably. At the same time our Government should try their level best to place the surplus lands which are at present available to the landless people. Sir, in our part of the country, that is in the District of Cachar, we find that the position is quite different with the tea garden labourers. In Cachar the tea garden labourers are mostly settled labourers living in that District for generations, for more than a hundred of years, and now, due to the present slump most of the tea gardens have put out of employment a large number of labourers who are in the gardens for the last few generations, and it is the responsibility of our State to look to the well-being of those labourers and to find some avenues to utilise them more profitably. If they cannot be utilised in

any industry or organisation, they are to be supplied with land with which they can earn their living.

Sir, regarding the refugee question which is most vital in our District, I submit that in Cachar District alone we find the figure to be 93,965 refugees according to the census of 1951. But my submission is that this figure is much more than that in 1952—it is about 1½ lakhs. In other Districts of Assam the number of refugees is about 183 thousands, spreading over all other Districts of the State. But the pressure of refugees has fallen greatly in the District of Cachar, and this being situated on the border of Pakistan the first brunt comes to Cachar. The Cachar District being Centrally administered in this respect, it has become very difficult for the indigenous people to help themselves instead of feeding this large number of refugees. Sir, these refugees have come to our State not only with their lives but they have also come under great anxieties which are greatly due to want of food and proper employment. If these refugees are properly utilised and given facilities, I think they will be an asset to our State, as they can be utilised in productive works. So, I request our Government to see that the refugee rehabilitation of Cachar is tackled in a way so that the people of the District of Cachar are not to suffer any further.

Sir, in the Budget we find that in the new schemes some measures which are really most useful to the general public have been taken up. In the National Cadet Corps scheme which has been introduced in the District of Cachar I find that the high schools of Silchar and Karimganj have been included; but the high schools of Hailakandi have been left out. I request our Government to include the high schools of Hailakandi in this National Cadet Corps scheme.

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: As regards the written speech, I would like to remind the hon. Members that as far as back as 1938 Maulavi Dewan Muhammad Ahbab Chaudhury read a speech from a note prepared by him. The Speaker ruled: "I have so long allowed written speeches to be read; but I think it would be better if hon. Members deliver their speeches *ex-ore*. They may have written notes; but they may speak in such a way referring to the notes as would make the speech appear to be *ex-ore*".

I would press that that ruling of as far back as 1938 be followed in 1952 and onwards.

Mr. A. S. KHONGPHAI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not like to enter into any detail discussion of the Budget, which many speakers had already done. I shall confine only to two or three points of vital importance to the Autonomous Districts. Before doing so, I would like to touch on one point, namely, the chronic complaint that Assam has been made a victim of an inequitable financial arrangement—and this conflict between the Centre and our State has so fully been in the public eye and for so long a period that I would suggest a verdict from this House on the specific demands made in the Assam Government Memorandum to the Finance Commission visiting Assam next month. That unanimous verdict of this House cannot but strengthen the case.

Sir, it has been pointed out by the Hon'ble Finance Minister that the people living in the border areas of the United Khasi-Jaintia Hills and Garo Hills have now become a liability on this Government. They were the assets in those pre-partition days, when they could send their produce freely down the Hills. They were well-to-do people if not very wealthy in comparison with people in other parts of these Hills. They did grow money crops, for these were profitable to them and they could get food crops very easily from places few furlongs off and now belong to another Dominion. Sir, it is not the fault of these people, and liability or not we have to face the problem of feeding and clothing these people and think out measures of resettling them in the light of changed circumstances.

For the present let me remind the House that if we have learnt anything from history, we find that communication (railways) that saved the people in India from famines. Sir, when there were communications, food and help could be rushed through very quickly and the produce could be diverted to other places. In this connection, Sir, I want to emphasise, with all the earnestness at my command that roads are the great arteries of the world's life, and this is specially applicable to a State like Assam and not only to my constituency but all the constituencies in the Hills Autonomous Districts.

Sir, the Nongstoin Constituency, which I represent, lacks sadly in communication, although it is one of the most, if not the most important of all the constituencies in the Autonomous Districts. We have, Sir, in this constituency the Sillimanite now working at Sonapahar coal from Borsare (Langrin State), the air landing ground (under construction) at Mawphlang, not to speak of other untapped natural and mineral resources. There is no road on that side except the one that ends at Mawphlang, which is only 15 miles away from Shillong. I do hope that about 8 or 9 miles of the untarred portion of this road may be tarred, and that the Mawphlang-Balat road now in hand may be finished as quickly as possible and then another road connecting Mawngap to Nongstoin and then along the border connecting with Balat. Sir, I doubt if the Mawmluh-Phali road could be opened again from the same route. I understand it was a great mistake to take the road from the present direction when there is an easier and practicable route from Mawblang-Mawlong side to Phali, and had this direction of the road be taken, the road would have been completed, with the huge sum already spent. Another urgent necessity is a road from Pynursla to Umniuh-Tmar-Nongjri to Therria connecting Mawblang. The Jowai-Dawki-Muktapur Road also we hope will be completed soon, and that Government will quickly pay the compensation due to persons whose land and paddy fields were damaged or taken away due to road construction from Shillong to Kuph via Jowai.

Sir, reference has also been made for the development of the autonomous districts and mention has been made of the sum of Rs. 39 lakhs, which was derived through the personal intervention of the Hon'ble Chief Minister. I would like to give constructive suggestions to the Government, but time will not permit me to do so now. But I do hope the Hon'ble Minister in charge will accept my suggestions from time to time.

Sir, the total receipt for the year 1952-53 from this district is Rs. 17,30,497 and of this the main sources of revenue are from Land, Forest and Excise. And I tell you, Sir, that more income would have come if Government had followed the policy pursued in previous years in regard to Excise. I know that a large part of revenue has to be abandoned. But, Sir, when Government cannot decide on total prohibition, why should they throw away a large part of the revenue?

Sir, there is a challenge of hunger and I am prepared to co-operate with Government to fight out hunger, but meanwhile request for equal distribution of rice, atta and other rationed commodities between the town and the rural areas. There have been complaints that the people in the villages could not get the proper quantity of supplies.

Sir, one word more and I finish. I fully appreciate the Hon'ble Finance Minister's reference to the policy of Government towards the people of the Hills. I would suggest that batches of self-less volunteers, workers or teachers be sent to live in the interior of these hills to learn their languages and teach them also other languages. It is not the fault of these people if they cannot speak Hindi, Bengali or Assamese. I do not believe in difficulties. I have seen foreign missionaries and Catholic Brothers in the interior of these hills; they work while we talk; and nothing can be achieved if the willing co-operation of the people was

not forthcoming and sincerity implies harmony between profession and practice and it is no use being proud of our freedom unless we can properly maintain and make it greater.

M. MOINUL HAQUE CHAUDHURY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, let me congratulate the Hon'ble Finance Minister for presenting a Budget without any proposal for new taxation. My hon. Friend, Mr. Bhattacharyya, has described this Budget as a *jora tali* Budget. I would have liked my hon. Friend to come here with a few *talis* in his pocket, but I am really very sorry to find my Friend coming with a scissor, of course not an underground scissor, but an over-ground one, to make more breaches without any constructive suggestions. But from our side there is a note of disappointment,—possibly both inside and outside this House, that the Budget could not be presented without a huge deficit. In this connection, Sir, it is our duty to find out and explore means so that we can fill up the gap. I would suggest to the Government that a Committee should be appointed to advise retrenchment and economy in our administration. I would also suggest in this connection, Sir, that a resolution be adopted by this House requesting the Centre to give adequate grants to this State so that we may be able to recoup our loss and may go upto the standard towards which this Budget drives at.

Sir, I am constrained to refer in this connection that the Judiciary and the administration of criminal justice in the districts are very much neglected and due to the paucity of officers the same is suffering very much owing to the accumulation of cases. This state of things must go since justice delayed is justice denied. In this connection I would suggest that the absence of a Town Tenancy Act is causing great dissatisfaction amongst the tenants in urban areas. In view of the interpretation of Article 19 of the Constitution, as given by the Hon'ble Calcutta High Court, as reported at page 719 of the 55 C. W. N., I think the force of most of the objections of the Attorney General has gone and as such Government should reconsider the whole position.

Regarding Sales Tax, I would like to suggest to the Government that taxes on all sorts of medicines, cycle parts and such other daily necessities of poor and middle class people should be abandoned. The pay of the lower-paid and Government officers, including the primary school teachers, should be increased. It is a tragedy really, Sir, that while we have got many Government officers who are drawing near or over Rs.3,000, *i.e.*, three times more than what our Ministers get under whom they are serving, we have at the same time got Government officers who are drawing only Rs.12 or Rs.13 per month! This sort of things must go and we should remove the anomaly.

Sir, before coming to my own district I would like to refer to a small but important matter. For some time past we find that Government have taken a policy of using 'Shri' before the names of Muslims abandoning the time-honoured prefixes, *viz.*, 'Jonab' or 'Maulavi'. This is causing great dissatisfaction and I would request Government to abandon the spirit of innovation in such matters and to come back to the original.

Sir, now, coming to my own district, *viz.*, Cachar, I am constrained to say that there is a feeling prevalent there, and not without reason, that Cachar is being systematically deprived of her share in the matter of Budget allocations year after year. After the tragic incident of last year when as a protest against the shabby treatment meted out to my district all the M. L. As. of my district withdrew from this House, we hope that our lot would be better and we would receive more sympathetic considerations this year. But I am constrained to say that even this year we have not been shown the due consideration. When following the post-war development plans a large number of institutions starting from the High Court, the Medical College, etc., down to the Ayurvedic

College were started all over the Assam Valley, not a single institution was given to my district. Then, Sir, Cachar has possibly got the worst roads today but her share in the allocation of money for new road projects is very meagre. The Silchar-Sonai and Sonabarighat-Kabunganj metalled roads, which were under the management of the Local Board, were taken over by Government, but now we find that in these metalled roads earth is being put instead of metal to make the repairs although black-topping of them is absolutely necessary. I would request the Government to black-top them during this year. Sir, the areas beyond Sonai and Barak rivers within Sonai and Lakhimpur police stations, *viz*, Bowrie, Natun Ramnagar, etc., inhabited by about a lakh of people are without any roads managed by Government. During the last communal disturbances, it was found that the disturbances could not be controlled timely because of the absence of roads in these areas. I would suggest to the Government that they should at once take up the development of the *Kutcha* road from Sonai to Moti-nagar *via* Bowrie and Kochudaram and its branch extending to Lakhimpur *via* Ramnagar and make it motorable by constructing pucca bridges.

It is unfortunate that in the lists of bridges taken up for construction this year the Sadharghat Bridge over the Barrak River does not find place. It is a long felt grievance and has not been taken up in spite of repeated requests.

Sir, the grants given to Aided High Schools of my district and Silchar G. C. College are not adequate. I would request the Government to make handsome provisions for Silchar town school, an institution entirely managed by the people of the district, from next year. In view of the consequent disadvantages of the separation of Sylhet with its girls' college and the situation of Silchar G. C. College outside the town, the necessity of a girls' college at Silchar needs no emphasis and as such one has been started by the public. I am pained to see that no grant has been allotted to that institution. I have already drawn the attention of the Hon'ble Education Minister in this matter requesting him to give a substantial non-recurring grant this year as has been given to the Sibsagar College, which is also not affiliated as far as my information goes. I hope the Hon'ble Finance Minister will not object to a grant from the savings.

The tale of judiciary in Cachar is too tragic to be described. Cachar which is practically without communications with the rest of the province during rains matters and inter-locutory orders one has got to come to Jorhat sometimes only to find the Judge absent on circuit at Dibrugarh or somewhere else. The sub-judge's post was created only to be abolished again after a year against repeated demands from the public and the Assam Lawyers' Conference. Suggestion of the Judicial Department for a stationary sub-judge in Cachar has been put in the cold storage. In this connection I read a portion of a representation given to an Honourable High Court Judge who visited Silchar recently by the Silchar District Bar Association:—

“In the absence of a permanent sub-judge.....about 400 original suits are pending in the Subordinate Judges' Court and over 600 appeals are awaiting decision. Of these more than half are pending for 3 to 4 years. The circuit of the Sub-Judge, being few and far between it is most unlikely that the present congestion may ever be removed”.

Sir, About 40 sessions cases, many criminal and civil appeals and suits are pending before the District Judge in addition to large number of cases arising out of the last communal disturbances. Similarly pending suits numbering about thousand and a half, are awaiting decision of the Sadar Munsif which is an impossible task for one man. In criminal courts hundreds of cases

aging 2 to 3 years are pending for shortage of Magistrates. The number of the same will not be less than 3 thousand alone in Silchar Courts.

Sir, as such it is high time that Cachar should be given at least a permanent District Judge, a subordinate Judge and one additional Munsif and two more Magistrates at Silchar.

Sir, as regards other grievances, I like to point out that while other districts are enjoying the facilities of State Transport it is being denied to that no-man's land known as Cachar. While in other districts the share of Mirashdar is three-fourth under the Adhiars Protection Act, it is one-fourth for Cachar even against the public demand, known as Tevaga Andolon—thus ruining the middle class. On the other hand there is no full-time revenue officer to try the cases arising out of Adhiars Protection Act. I would request the Government to follow uniform policy and make it one-third. Silchar Hospital, although provincialised, is handicapped for want of equipments, buildings and necessary requirements. In this connection I would demand to my Government for introduction of the project under the Indo United States Co-operative in Cachar district at the place suggested by the Deputy Commissioner, Cachar, to remedy partially the wrongs already done to that backward area by a policy of systematic denial.

Sir, as regards procurement, the miseries of the people of Cachar due to the tyranny of the underlings of the department are knowing no bounds. I would request the Government for appointment of a Parliamentary Commission with three members of this House to investigate into the grievances of the people in this connection. Cachar is not a surplus area and as such no paddy or rice should be exported from that district. Tightening the border control, all restrictions of movements inside the Subdivision should be abolished. People should be allowed to purchase their requirement from the free market without compelling them to take the fodder from so-called cheap grain shops. The check gates popularly known as 'Swadinathar Bash' should be abolished inside Subdivisions. I have brought our grievances in details to the notice of the Hon'ble Minister in charge of Procurement and I hope he will take immediate steps to remove those.

As regards the land policy, Sir, I want to request the Government to issue special instructions to the officers responsible to make no discrimination on the grounds of caste and creed. The question of the *ex-tea-garden* labourers of Cachar in the matter of land distribution should be considered sympathetically, as they stand on a different footing from their Assam Valley counterpart. In this connection I should like to draw the notice of the Government to the pitiable condition of the Cachari population residing in Jamunamukh, Dovoka, Lonka, etc., side of Nowgong District. I am told under misapprehension of facts that they are outsiders like many others in Assam, discriminatory treatment is being meted out to them by the local officers in the matter of settlement of land, conversion of pattas, etc. I should like to remind the House that a century back this area was under the Cachari Kingdom with Maibong as headquarters. As such the claim of these people to be the natives of Nowgong is no less than anybody else. The recent tragic happenings of Laskorpatha due to the unsympathetic attitude of the district authorities and the corruption of the Mondals, should be an eye-opener to us. I would request the Government to appoint a high power committee to go into these anomalies of land settlement.

As I have reached the time limit, with these words, Sir, I want to resume my seat.

[17TH MAR.]

Shri SARVESWAR BORUWA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, at the outset I would congratulate the Hon'ble the Finance Minister on the lucid and interesting speech with which he has presented the Budget to us. The circumstances in which we are placed have not allowed him to place before us a balanced Budget. He has had to place before us a deficit Budget and in that he is not alone. We have got other provinces—even better placed provinces—which have presented deficit Budgets this year. In providing for the pressing needs of a backward province like ours specially in continuing certain post-war development schemes which were undertaken in expectation of receiving handsome grants as promised by the Centre which have however been denied to us, the Hon'ble Finance Minister could not balance the Budget. Sir, in one respect the Hon'ble Finance Minister can very well be congratulated because we find that our hon. Friend, Mr. Bhattacharyya, who wanted to find fault with the Address of His Excellency the Governor in omitting many things from his Address could not find anything amiss in our treatment of labour. He found many things omitted from the speech of his Excellency, but as regards labour he had nothing to say. That shows, Sir, that our Government has done whatever was possible for labour. If he had found anything left undone in that respect he would certainly have.....

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: Are you discussing the Budget or the speech of His Excellency?

Shri SARVESWAR BORUWA: I am speaking about the Budget, Sir. What I want to impress is that our Government had left nothing undone in respect of labour. I say that my hon. Friend, Mr. Bhattacharyya, who is a valiant protagonist of the proletariat could not find anything wrong in our treatment of labour. If he had found anything, surely he would have come out with his cudgels to strike the Hon'ble Finance Minister with it. He has said something about Agricultural labour. If we read what he said in connection with agricultural labour we will find that he has really paid indirect compliments to the Hon'ble Finance Minister. I read from the copy of the amendment:—

“The speech does not envisage that agricultural labour will be treated on the same footing as other labour with the guarantee of minimum wage and that unemployment or under employment in this sector will be reduced by finding alternative avenues of employment”—He has taken up the case of agricultural labour as he did not find anything wrong in our treatment of labour and I understand, Sir, by proletariat the ordinary labouring class are meant and not the agricultural labour who are only an ally of proletariat. Still, Sir, from what he has said about agricultural labour it appears that our Government has done all that is possible in the circumstances for labour.

Now, Sir, the Hon'ble Finance Minister has our whole hearted support in continuing the communications and embankment projects which are so essential for the development of our backward State. I can assure our Friends from the tribal areas that the Hon'ble Finance Minister will have our unstinted support in all measures which are truly conducive to the advancement of our tribal brethren in the hills and the plains.

Sir, about our land revenue administration, I have a few words to say. Next to Income-Tax, Sir. Land Revenue is the largest source of our revenue. From the figures of land revenue administration as presented in the Budget we find that the receipt from our land revenue has become peculiarly steady and unelastic. From the actuals of 1948-49 and 1949-50 we find that there is very little variation. The Budget for 1951-52 and the Revised for 1951-52 also remains almost static. Now, during this period we know, Sir, earthquake and floods took place. In spite of that we do find practically no difference in the

Budget for 1951-52 and the Revised for 1951-52. When the earthquake occurred, I understand a large amount of land revenue had to be remitted. But during the year 1951-52 we do not find any such difference in the Budget estimates and the Revised estimates. Again, Sir, the figure of 1 crore 36 lakhs and 65 thousand in 1950-51 has all of a sudden dropped to 1 crore 25 lakhs and 52 thousand in the budget for 1951-52. This drop may represent the loss that was sustained by the Government on account of remission of land revenue. But even that surmise cannot hold good if we consider the fact that this figure of 1 crore 36 lakhs was reached by the sudden rise in the revenue over the actuals of 1949-50. Whatever that may be, if we attribute this fall to the remission of land revenue which had to be given on account of the earthquake and the floods

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: What is the figure for 1949-50 ?

Shri SARVESWAR BORUWA: One crore 25 lakhs and 82 thousand. What I mean, Sir, is that there is a remarkable steadiness in our income from land revenue. From 1948-49 till 1952-53 the figures of receipts are almost steady barring the solitary figure for 1950-51. Why this receipt from land revenue should be so static, Sir ? Why should it be so unelastic ? We all know, Sir, that land revenue ought to increase as there is extension of cultivation every year on account of influx of population, on account of the Grow More Food Campaign and also on account of the impetus to have larger holding. There ought to be a steady increase in our land revenue corresponding to expansion of cultivation. But we find here that there is no increase in our land revenue ; the income from this source has become almost static. Why is it like this ? Sir, for this I think the land revenue system and the land revenue staff must be at fault. Something is wrong there, otherwise it is naturally expected that land revenue should go on increasing from year to year owing to the extension of cultivation from year to year. Now, this we all know is due to the maladministration of the Department. Mandals and Kanangoes are corrupt beyond measure. They do not issue Pattas to occupants of lands even for 10 or 12 years and even allow encroachers on grazing reserves to continue without paying even Touzi Bahir Land revenue. When our Hon'ble Chief Minister once went to North Lakhimpur, one of our Congress workers who had started a farm along with others on co-operative basis said that if a traverse survey of land revenue was made on that area of the Mouza concerned it would be found that land revenue to the extent of several thousands of rupees would be found remaining unassessed. The Hon'ble Chief Minister ordered the local officers to undertake a traverse survey and the result of this survey was astounding ; it was found that about Rs.10,000 was added to the existing revenue of that Mouza. This happened due to the wilful negligence of the Mandals and Kanangoes concerned. In my opinion, this outmoded system of land revenue settlement and assessment should be discontinued and should be thoroughly overhauled and a new system is introduced, which should be in keeping with the plan of land development which is envisaged by the Planning Commission. Collection of land revenue should be left with the co-operative village management which is under contemplation in the Five Year Plan and by doing so our land also could be very much improved. I think, the system could be improved by entrusting the collection of land revenue along with land improvement to village organisations, like the co-operative village management or co-operative village farms and even to the Panchayats, as the case may be. If this policy is adopted, I am sure, corruption of subordinate officers of the Revenue Department will go and at the same time schemes for improvement of

land could be undertaken by the village panchayat or co-operative organisation and the costs that will be involved in embankment, irrigation and even reclamation could be recovered through these co-operative organisations along with land revenue, spreading the same over a number of years. Naturally such a system will make for larger production as well as for removal of corruption.

Before, I conclude, I have got to draw the attention of the hon. House to various grievances of my subdivision. My subdivision has earned the epithet of Kaliapani of Assam. It is well known to the hon. Members of this House, how difficult it is to go to North Lakhimpur and how difficult it is to come out of it, but nothing has been done in this direction by the Government. It is upto this Government to move the Railway authorities to take up extension of the Rangia-Rangapara line upto North Lakhimpur. For not having this railway connection the result was that at the time of the earthquake, we were completely cut off from the outside world for a period of 17 days when not to speak of any material succour—not even any information could be received from any place. Telegraph communication was cut off and even the postal communication remained closed for so many days. The road communication which was shattered throughout the subdivision has hardly been restored fully even now.

Now, Sir, it is a disgrace to any Government to allow such state of things to continue any further in a subdivision of this Province.

The Hon'ble Shri RAMNATH DAS: Is the Government responsible for the last earthquake, Sir? (*Laughter.*)

Shri SARVESWAR BORUWA: No, Sir. Even at the time of earthquake no help could reach the subdivision of North Lakhimpur except by air at a huge cost to the Government. Foodstuffs had to be rushed to North Lakhimpur by air. People were at this stage at a starving point. If we had better communication and transport facilities much of the people's sufferings could have been avoided.

Besides, on account of the out-of-the-way situation of this subdivision, we are deprived of ready medical help. Our hospital is a very poorly equipped one. It has one Assistant Surgeon (I) and one Assistant Surgeon (II).

(*Voice:* It is the case everywhere.)

On account of the out-of-the-way situation of the subdivision, serious cases cannot be removed from North Lakhimpur for better medical aid. A medical expert from outside cannot be taken to North Lakhimpur so easily and the cost for the same is prohibitive to many people. It is high time that the North Lakhimpur Hospital should be raised to the status of a Provincial Hospital. There was a proposal for its provincialisation, but it has been shelved, I think, for good.

There is another grievance which I must mention here. It is the paucity of magistrates at North Lakhimpur. The Subdivisional Officer and a part-time Munsif are there, besides a third Magistrate, who is mostly occupied with relief work. The Subdivisional Officer has to go out on tour and seldom can take up cases. The second officer is to attend to the work of registration and treasury and he too can get very little time to take up cases with the result that the litigant public suffer immense hardships. Criminal cases are dragging from year to year. Therefore, I think, something should be done immediately to increase the number of Magistrates in North Lakhimpur.

Lastly, I would ask the hon. House to consider the desirability of raising the subdivision to the status of a district in which case, we hope, the long standing negligence from which we are suffering will be removed when a Deputy Commissioner be placed there in charge of the newly formed district. Sir, he can do what is necessary for the rapid development of the area and we shall be saved from our present difficulties.

Shri DALBIR SINGH LOHAR : মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মাননীয় বিত্ত মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে ১৯৫২-৫৩ চনৰ যিখন আয় ব্যয়ৰ হিচাব আমাৰ আগত দাঙি ধৰিছে, সেইখন ঘাটি পৰা যদিও তালৈ যদি আমি চাও তেনেহলে তাত আমি দেখা পাম যে, বিশ্বত এখন বাটু হিচাবে, এখন প্ৰদেশ হিচাবে আৰু এটা জাতি হিচাবে টিকি থাকিবলৈ আমাক যিখিনি বস্তুৰ প্ৰয়োজন আৰু তাৰ বাবে আমাৰ শিল্প বাণিজ্য, গাঁও উন্নয়ণ, জনস্বাস্থ্য বাস্তা-ঘাট আদিৰ উন্নয়ণ সম্বন্ধে সকলো বৰকমৰ পৰিকল্পনাই আছে আৰু সেইবাবে ইমান বিলাক টকা খৰচৰ ঘাটি বাজেট এখন মাননীয় বিত্ত মন্ত্রী ডাঙৰীয়াই কোনো সঙ্কোচ বোধ নকৰাকৈ দাঙি ধৰাৰ বাবে তেখেতক অভিনন্দন জনাও। আমাৰ দেশখন স্বাধীন হোৱাৰ পৰা আজি মাত্ৰ কেইটামান বছৰ অতিবাহিত হৈছে। তাৰ আগতে বৃটিছৰ প্ৰায় ডেৰ শ বছৰীয়া শাসনে কেনেকৈ আমাক জুৰুলা কৰি থৈ গৈছে মাননীয় সদস্য সকলৰ অবিদিত নহয়। সেই বৃটিছৰ শোষণমূলক আমোল আৰু স্বাধীনতাৰ পিচৰ কেইটামান বছৰীয়া শাসনৰ বুৰঞ্জীৰ পাত যদি লুটিয়াই চায় তেন্তে দেখা পাব যে বৃটিছৰ শাসনৰ তলত আমি কেনেকৈ জীৱন নিৰ্বাহ কৰিব লগীয়া হৈছিল সেইকথা আমাৰ বন্ধুসকলে সহজে উপলব্ধি কৰিব পাৰিব। বিপক্ষ দলৰ পৰা কমিউনিষ্ট সদস্য শ্ৰীযুত গৌৰীশঙ্কৰ ভট্টাচাৰ্য্যই যিখিনি কটজি কৰি আমাৰ চৰকাৰ আৰু চৰকাৰী বাজেটৰ সমালোচনা কৰিছে, তাৰ বাবে মই দুখ পাইছো। যাহোক, তেখেতৰ সমালোচনাৰ ওপৰত মই বেচি গুৰুত্ব নিদি মোৰ কবলগীয়া কথা লৈ আহো।

(At this stage the Hon'ble the Speaker vacated the chair and Shri Sarveswar Boruwa, Chairman, occupied it)

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মাননীয় সদস্য সকলৰ অধিকাংশই বাজেট আলোচনাত অংশ গ্ৰহণ কৰি বিভিন্ন কোনৰ পৰা চক-কান বিলাক দেখুৱাইছে। আমাৰ শাসন যন্ত্ৰত কিছুমান পূৰণিকলীয়া মনোভাবৰ দ্বাৰা সৃষ্ট অতিবিক্ত কৰ্মচাৰীয়ে এতিয়াও ঠাই পাই আছে। সেই ওপৰৰি ভাবে লোৱা কৰ্মচাৰী বিলাকে বৃটিছ আমোলৰ শেষ ভাগত অৰ্থাৎ যুদ্ধৰ সময়ত বৃটিছৰ কাৰ্য্য পৰিচালনাত বৰঙনি যোগাবৰ বাবে এই পদবিলাকৰ সৃষ্টি কৰিছিল বুলিহে মোৰ মনে ধৰে। কিন্তু আজিৰ দিনত সেইবিলাকৰ অপ্ৰয়োজনীয়তাবহে পৰিচয় পোৱা গৈছে। এই পদ বিলাক হোৱাৰ পৰা কামৰ বিশেষ সুবিধা হোৱা নাই, মাত্ৰ অনেক ক্ষেত্ৰত কামত যথেষ্ট বাধাহে পোৱা দেখা যায়। যেনে- চেক্ৰেটাৰী অৱ হেড অৱ দি ডিপাৰ্টমেণ্ট, ডেপুটি চেক্ৰেটাৰী অৱ হেড অৱ দি ডিভিজন, আন্দাৰ চেক্ৰেটাৰী অৱ হেড অৱ দি ব্ৰাঞ্চ আদি সৃষ্টি কৰাৰ দ্বাৰা কোনো লাভ হোৱা নাই। এই ওপৰ-চেক্ৰেটাৰী অৱ হেড অৱ দি ব্ৰাঞ্চ আদি সৃষ্টি কৰাৰ দ্বাৰা কোনো লাভ হোৱা নাই। এই ওপৰ-বৰ্গী পদবিলাক উপৰি গধুৰ আৰু আমাৰ বৰ্তমান সময়ত অদৰকাৰী বুলি মই বিবেচনা কৰো। আমাৰ চৰকাৰেও আজিৰ এই অৰ্থনৈতিক অৱসাদৰ দিনত সেই পদবিলাকৰ আৰু আশা কৰো। আমাৰ চৰকাৰেও আজিৰ এই অৰ্থনৈতিক অৱসাদৰ দিনত সেই পদবিলাকৰ অপ্ৰয়োজনীয়তাৰ বিষয়ে যেন চিন্তা কৰি চায়। এই দুখীয়া দেশৰ আৰু ৰাইজৰ অৰ্থ এইদৰে ব্যয় কৰাটো আমি কেতিয়াও প্ৰশ্ন দিব নোৱাৰো।

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, অলপ আগতে মাননীয় সদস্য শ্ৰীযুত ভাগৱতী দেৱে কিছুমান কথা কৈ গৈছে। যোৱাৰে বেচ মনত পৰে যে ১৯৪৯ চনত ভাৰত চৰকাৰে মাননীয় শ্ৰী এন গোপালস্বামী আয়েজাবৰ সহায়েৰে ৰি-অৰগেনিজেচন অৱ দি মেচিনাৰি অৱ গৱৰ্ণমেণ্ট বুলি যিখন বিপৰ্ট দাখিল কৰিছিল, তাৰ পৰা দেখা যায় যে চৰকাৰৰ কাৰ্য্য পৰিচালনাত যথেষ্ট সহায় হৈছিল। অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, ময়ো মোৰ চৰকাৰক এই বিষয়ে এটা পৰামৰ্শ দিবৰ ইচ্ছা কৰো। আশা কৰো চৰকাৰে এই বিষয়ে যেন এবাৰ চিন্তা কৰি চায়। বৰ্তমান যি সকল সদস্য এই সদনলৈ আহিছে সেই সকলো বিলাকেই ৰাইজৰ প্ৰকৃত প্ৰতিনিধি বুলিব পাৰি। কাৰণ এই বাবেই আমি পূৰ্ণ বয়স্ক ভোটাধিকাৰৰ ভোট লৈ এই সদনলৈ আহিছো। সেই কাৰণে মই কও যে আমি আমাৰ এই বিৰাট শাসনযন্ত্ৰৰ এটা আশুল পৰিবৰ্তন আনিব লাগিব। গতিকে মোৰ বোধেৰে এই সদনৰ অন্তত: ১৫ জন সদস্যৰে ৰি-অৰগেনিজেচন এণ্ড ৰিভিজন অৱ পে কমিটি বুলি এটা কমিটি গঠন কৰি গোটেই শাসন যন্ত্ৰৰেই এটা পৰিবৰ্তন কৰা প্ৰয়োজন বোধ কৰো। ইয়াত চাপ্ৰাচী, কেৰাণী আদিৰ পৰা মন্ত্ৰী আৰু ৰাজ্যপাল আদিলৈকে কেনে ধৰণৰ দৰমহা হোৱা উচিত আৰু থকা ঘৰ-দুৱাৰ কেনে ধৰণৰ হোৱা উচিত এই সকলো বিষয়ে কমিটিয়ে নিশ্চয় কৰিব। ইয়াত দেখা যায় যে এই ওপৰৰি পদবিলাকে আমাৰ ৰাজ ভাণ্ডাৰৰ পৰা অলক্ষিতে বহুতো অৰ্থ লৈ যায় অথচ

চাপ্ৰাচী, কেৰাণী আদি কৰি চৰকাৰৰ তলতীয়া আৰু মধ্য শ্ৰেণীৰ চাকৰিয়াল সকলে বহু কষ্টে অথৰ অভাৱত জীৱন নিৰ্বাহ কৰিব লাগে। আজিৰ এই অৰ্থ সঙ্কটৰ দিনত তেওঁবিলাকৰ বিষয়ে মনোযোগ দিয়াটো চৰকাৰৰ একান্ত কৰ্তব্য বুলি মই বিবেচনা কৰো। যদি সেইবিলাকৰ পুনৰ গঠনৰ ব্যৱস্থা নহয়, তেন্তে আজিৰ গণতন্ত্ৰৰ মূল্য অক্ষুণ্ণ থাকিব বুলি মোৰ বিশ্বাস নহয়। শাসন যন্ত্ৰৰ এই সৰু সৰু অসংখ্য অংশ বিলাকৰ পৰিপূৰ্ণতাৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰে মনোনিবেশ কৰিবলৈ মই মাননীয় বিত্তমন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ক অনুৰোধ জনাও। এই বিলাকৰ আমূল পৰিবৰ্ত্তন সময় সাপেক্ষ।

তাৰ পিচত শ্ৰীযুত ভট্টাচাৰ্য্য ডাঙৰীয়াই কৈছে যে আমাৰ ১৯৫২-৫৩ চনৰ বাজেটখন 'জোৰা-টালি' বাজেট আৰু অৰ্থনীতি জ্ঞানৰ অপৰিপক্ক। এই পলিচিত যদি আমাৰ চৰকাৰ আৰু আগবাঢ়ে তেনেহলে মাননীয় মন্ত্ৰী বেভাৰেণ্ড নিকলচ বায়ে টালি টোপোলা বান্ধি আমেৰিকাৰ ওচৰলৈ সাহায্য ভিক্ষাৰ অৰ্থে যাব লাগিব। তাৰ উত্তৰত মই তেখেতক কও যে আমাৰ স্বাধীনতা পোৱাৰ আগতে বৃটিছৰ ডেৰশ বছৰীয়া শাসনত কি নহৈছিল? কি বেমেজালি আৰু ধ্বংসমূলক শাসননীতিৰ তলত ভাৰতবাসীয়ে জীৱন কটাব লগীয়া হৈছিল। সেই আমোলতেই ভাৰতবৰ্ষত মচিব নোৱাৰা ভীষণ দুৰ্ভিক্ষৰ সৃষ্টি নাছিল নে? লাখে লাখে মানুহে খাবলৈ নাপায় মৰা নাছিলনে? লজ্জা নিবাবণ আৰু অনুৰ কাৰণে অনেক গাভৰু আৰু তিক্ততাই আব্ৰহত্যা কৰা নাছিলনে? এই ভীষণ পৰিস্থিতিৰ তুলনাত আজি আমাৰ নিজৰ চৰকাৰে কিমানখিনি পৰিবৰ্ত্তন আনিবলৈ সক্ষম হৈছে, নিশ্চয় মাননীয় সদস্যই উপলব্ধি কৰিছে সেই দিনা। আৰু আজি বন্ধু ভট্টাচাৰ্য্য ডাঙৰীয়াই এইটোও জনা উচিত যে এনে ধৰণৰ জোৰাটালি বাজেটৰ দ্বাৰাই এই প্ৰদেশত লক্ষ লক্ষ নবনাৰীয়ে টালিটোপলালৈ আহি আশ্ৰয় লব পাৰিছে। এনে জোৰাটালি বাজেটৰ ওপৰতে লক্ষ লক্ষ ভগনীয়াক এই প্ৰদেশত আশ্ৰয় দিব পাৰিছে। আশাকৰো ইশ্বৰে নকৰিব আৰু আমাৰ মাননীয় মন্ত্ৰী নিকলচ বায় ডাঙৰীয়াও ভিক্ষাৰ বুলি লৈ আমেৰিকাত যাব নোলাগিব। তাৰ পিচত তেখেতে মাটি বিতৰণ কাৰ্য্যত কিছুমান আপত্তিৰ অবতাৰণা কৰিছে। তেখেতৰ মতে গুৱাহাটীৰ মাটি যি সকলে পাইছে তেওঁলোকে পাব নালাগিছিল। মই জনাত তাত ৪৩৭টা পৰিয়ালক মাটি দিয়া হৈছে আৰু তাৰ ভিতৰত ১৭ জন কংগ্ৰেছীয়েও পাইছে। কিয় তেওঁলোকে মাটি পাব নালাগেনেকি? কি দোষ কৰিলে? অসমত ভগনীয়াৰ সংস্থাপনত অসমৰ বাহিৰা পৰিয়ালৰ সংখ্যা অনুপাতে যদি কিছু মাটি পাইছে তাত তেখেতে আপত্তি কৰাৰ কোনো যুক্তি নেদেখো। তেখেতে এই সৰু সৰু কথাবিলাক কৈ মাননীয় বিত্ত মন্ত্ৰীক এই দৰে ব্যক্তিগত পুৰাণ মন্ত্ৰীৰ ভনীয়েক শ্ৰীমতী বিজয়লক্ষী পণ্ডিত আমেৰিকাৰ বাজদুত হোৱাটোত আক্ষেপৰ বিষয় যেন লাগে। কাৰণ তেখেতো কংগ্ৰেছ পুৰাণ মন্ত্ৰীৰ ভনীয়েক। কবলৈ গলে বহুত কব জীয়াৰি বাঢ়ে, পথাৰত বাঢ়ে ধান।"

কথা কবলৈ গলে শেষ নহব কাজেই সেই বিষয়ে আৰু নকৈ মই যি সমষ্টিৰ পৰা আহিছো সেই সমষ্টিৰ বিষয়ে কবৰ ইচ্ছা কৰো। যদি সেই অঞ্চলৰ ৰাইজৰ অভাব অভিযোগৰ কথা আৰু মই ৰাইজৰ পুৰুষ পুত্ৰিনিধি বুলি কোৱাত অন্যায্য হব। অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মই যি সমষ্টিৰ বুলি তুলনা কৰিছো। এই সমষ্টি এটা শিল্প পুৰাণ আৰু বিৰাট সমষ্টি।

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, সদিয়া, চৈখোৱা, মৰকক্ চেলেন্, পাচীঘাট, লেখাপানী ফুলবাৰী আদি বিধ্বস্ত অঞ্চল সমূহ ইয়াৰ অন্তৰ্গত। এই বিলাকৰ উন্নতি সাধন কৰিব নোৱাৰিলে অন্যায্য হব বুলি মোৰ ধাৰণা।

১৯৫০ চনৰ পুলয়কাৰী ভূমিকম্প আৰু সাত আঠ বাবকৈ অহা বানপানীয়ে এই দুৰ্ভাগীয়া লোকসকলক কেনেকৈ জুৰুলা কৰিলে, যবদুৱাৰ, গৰুগাই, ধন সম্পত্তি কেনেকৈ লণ কৰিলে এই কথা মাননীয় সদস্য সকলৰ অবিদিত নহয় এই বিষয়ে মই এই সদনত চৰকাৰক বাবে বাবে

আবেদন কৰি আহিছে। আজিও পুনৰ সেই কথাৰে নিবেদন কৰিছে। আমাৰ মনত আকৌ এটা ভীষণ চিন্তা আহি পৰিছে—অহা বাৰিষাত এই অঞ্চলৰ বাইজৰ পুনৰ কি অৱস্থা হ'ব ভাবিব পৰা নাই। বাৰিষাত বাইজৰ আৰু বাইজৰ গাঁই গৰু ধন-সম্পত্তি ৰক্ষা কৰিবৰ বাবে কি ব্যৱস্থা কৰিছে জানিব পাৰিলে ভাল হয়। অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, যদি এতিয়াৰ পৰা চৰকাৰে ইয়াৰ প্ৰতিকাৰৰ উপায় নকৰে তেন্তে মোৰ ভয় হয়। যেনেকৈ যোৱা বানপানীত বাইজৰ সেৱা কৰিবলৈ গৈ মোৰ বন্ধু ওজীৱন ৰাম কুকুন, অজয় মেছ আৰু অন্যান্য কৰ্মী সকলে নদীৰ গভত প্ৰাণ বিসৰ্জজন দিব লগা হ'ল, এইবাবোৰ ঠিক কিছুমান কৰ্মীৰ সেই একেই অৱস্থাই হোৱাৰ ভয় আছে। সেই কাৰণে সময় থাকোতেই ১৯৫০ চনৰ ভূমিকম্পৰ পাচত বাবে বাবে বাণপানীৰ ধ্বংস লীলাই জুৰুলা কৰা এই অঞ্চল সমূহৰ কাৰণে সুব্যৱস্থা কৰা অতি প্ৰয়োজন। আশা কৰো এই বিষয়ে মাননীয় প্ৰধান মন্ত্ৰী বা বিত্ত মন্ত্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়াই এই সদনত এটা বিবৃতি দি অভয় দিব।

যি সকল প্ৰপীড়িত লোকক লেখাপানী আৰু ফুলবাৰীত পুনৰ সংস্থাপনৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰা হৈছে তেখেত সকলক উপযুক্ত বিলিফ দিয়া হোৱা নাই। এই লোক সকলক যি হাবি কটা ২৫৭ টকা খৰছ দিয়া হৈছে তাৰ দ্বাৰা তেওঁলোকৰ কোনো কামত অহা নাই। কাৰণ লেখাপানীক ডাঙৰ ডাঙৰ গছ আৰু বাহৰেই ভৰা। এ জোপা বাহ ওমালি পৰিস্কাৰ কৰিবলৈ যথেষ্ট সময় লাগে। সেই বাবে মই চৰকাৰক নিবেদন কৰিছিলো আৰু লিখিত ভাবে দিছিলো যে তাত ট্ৰেক্টৰ দি মাটি চাফা কৰি চহাই দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগে। কিন্তু দুঃখৰ বিষয় আজি পৰ্য্যন্ত সি হৈ নুঠিল। আনকি অনেক লোক আজি পৰ্য্যন্ত হাবি কটা খৰছো পোৱা নাই। এই লোক সকলক অন্ততঃ পৰিয়াল প্ৰতি ৫০০ কৃষিক্ষেপ দিবলৈ আবেদন কৰিছিলো সিও আজি পৰ্য্যন্ত দিয়া হোৱা নাই। অথ সাহায্য আৰু মাটি বাৰী দি এই নিৰীহ মানুহ বিলাকক উপকাৰ কৰিব নোৱাৰিলে সদায়েই চৰকাৰৰ বোজা হৈ থাকিব। মই এই বিষয়ে চৰকাৰৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰিলো। দুঃখৰ বিষয় এই মানুহবিলাকৰ বহুতে আজি এবছৰেও তাত মাটি পোৱা নাই আৰু অন্য ঠাইৰ পৰা আহিও আনে মাটি পাইছে। মোৰ ইচ্ছা নাছিল যদিও এই হাউচত মই প্ৰকাশ কৰিব খোজো যে শ্ৰীযুক্ত স্বৰ্ণলতা দাম নামৰ এগৰাকী সম্ভ্ৰান্ত মহিলাই ইয়াত মাটি পাইছে। তেখেতৰ স্বামী পেন্সনাৰ, তেখেতৰ গুৱাহাটী আৰু যোৰহাটত হেনো ঘৰ মাটিও অনেক আছে আৰু তাত যে পুনৰ কেনেকৈ মাটি পালে ভাবিব পৰা নাই। এই বিলাক ঠিক হোৱা নাই। এনে কাৰ্য্য বাধা পোৱা উচিত। সিদিনা ২১/২/৫২ তাৰিখে যেতিয়া মাৰ্ঘেৰিভা কংগ্ৰেছৰ সভাপতি S. J. T. B. Pradhan, Secretary, S. Barua, এচিষ্টেণ্ট Political officer আৰু মই এই অঞ্চল চাবলৈ যাও তাৰ মানুহ বিলাকে এই আপত্তি বিলাকৰ অবতাৰণা কৰিছে। তেখেত সকলে কৈছিল যে, আমি প্ৰপীড়িত লোক সকলে আজি পৰ্য্যন্ত মাটি পোৱা নাই অথচ, এগৰাকী নিচিনা নজন মহিলাই হঠাৎ ইয়াত মাটি পালে। ই কোন নীতি? কি—মহিলা বুলিয়েই এনে সুবিধা পাই নে কি? এই কাৰ্য্যৰ দ্বাৰা চৰকাৰে আমাক ভীষণ আঘাত দিছে। অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয় যদি এনে ধৰণৰ কিছুমান অন্যায় কাম হৈ থাকে বাইজৰ মন কেনেকৈ বুজাব পাৰি?

তাৰ পিচত সদিয়া ইয়াত যত 'পলিটিকেল অফিচাৰ' আছে তাৰ পৰা প্ৰায় ৩৪ মাইল দূৰলৈ মিলিটাৰী 'হেড কোৱাৰ্টাৰ' তুলি লিয়া হৈছে। সেই ঠাই ডোখৰৰ নাম তেজো। এই 'হেড কোৱাৰ্টাৰ' তুলিনিয়া কাৰ্য্যই এই বিধ্বস্ত অঞ্চলৰ মানুহ বিলাকৰ আতঙ্কপ্ৰসূ কৰি তুলিছে কাজেই, ইয়াত এটা 'চাৰ ডিভিজনেল হেড কোৱাৰ্টাৰ' খুলিলে বাইজৰ সুবিধা হ'ব। ইয়াত বহুতো চৰকাৰী অফিচ, ঘৰ আৰু কোৱাৰ্টাৰ আদি থাকি যাব। এই নথ ইষ্ট ফ্ৰন্টিয়াৰ এ এৰি থৈ যোৱা ঘৰ বিলাকে ইয়াত এটা চাৰ ডিভিজনেল হেড কোৱাৰ্টাৰ কৰিবলৈ যথেষ্ট সুবিধা হ'ব আৰু চৰকাৰৰ টকা ও বিশেষ খৰচ নহ'ব। অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয় সদিয়া হৈছে, আবৰ মিৰি, মিচিং, চিংফো আদি জাতিৰ মিলিত মধ্যস্থল। এই স্থলৰ প্ৰয়োজন আছে। যেতিয়া ইয়াৰ লোক সকলক পলিটিকেল শাসনৰ বুকৰ পৰা ফালি অনা হয় তেতিয়া তেওঁ লোকক আমাৰ চৰকাৰে সকলো বকমৰ সুযোগ সুবিধা দিব বুলি আশা দিছিল আৰু তেওঁলোকেও মনত এটা ডাঙৰ আশালৈ আমাৰ চৰকাৰৰ শাসনৰ অধীন হ'বলৈ কোনো দ্বিধা বোধ নকৰিলে। যদি বৰ্ত্তমান সময়ত এই লোক সকলৰ কথা আমি চিন্তা

নকৰে। তেন্তে তেওঁলোকৰ প্ৰতি চৰকাৰে যোৰ অনায়াস কৰা হ'ব। তাতে মানুহৰ মনত আৰু এটা ডাঙৰ চিন্তাই বিস্তাৰ কৰি তুলিছে। সেইটো হৈছে, এই যে, সদিয়াৰ ট্ৰেজাৰী অফিচ বোলে উঠি যাব। যদি সেয়ে হয় তেন্তে সদিয়া বাজাইৰ বিলয়ে নধৰা হ'ব। অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয় এই সদীয়াত প্ৰায় বিলাকেই মিলিটাৰী পেন্সনাৰ তেওঁলোকৰ কিছুমানে ২১০ টকাও পেন্সন পায়। যদি তাৰ ট্ৰেজাৰী অফিচ উঠি যায় তেন্তে এইলোক সকলৰ মহা বিপদ হ'ব। আঢ়ৈ টকা পেন্সনৰ বাবে যদি ডিব্ৰুগড়লৈ অহা যোৱা কৰি ১৫২০ টকা খৰচ কৰিব লগীয়া হয় তেন্তে তাতকৈ আৰু দুখৰ কথা কি হ'ব পাৰে। গতিকে সদিয়াৰ পৰা যেন ট্ৰেজাৰী অফিচ উঠি নাযায় বৰঞ্চ চাব ডিভিজনেল হেড কোৱাৰ্টাৰ এটাহে যেন হয় তাৰ বাবে ব্যৱস্থা লবলৈ মই চৰকাৰক টানি অনুৰোধ কৰো আৰু সদিয়াৰ যিবিলাক মিলিটেৰী বা চৰকাৰী পেঞ্চনাৰ আছে তেখেত সকলক মাটি-বাৰী দিয়া আৰু তেওঁবিলাকৰ লৰা ছোৱালীৰ শিক্ষাৰ বাবে যাতে স্কুল আদি খুলি দিয়াৰ কাৰ্য্যকৰী ব্যৱস্থা লোৱা হয় তাৰ বাবে মই চৰকাৰক দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰো।

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মই ডিগবই নাৰ্ছেৰিটা লিডু আদি ঠাইৰ কথা এই সদনত কেইবা বাৰো কৈ আহিছো আৰু এই ঠাই বিলাক বেচনিং এবিয়া বুলি ঘোষণা কৰিবলৈ প্ৰস্তাবো আনিছিলো। কিন্তু দুখৰ বিষয় তাৰ বাবে আজি পৰ্য্যন্ত কোনো চিন্তা কৰা নহল। তাত মানুহ বিলাকে চাউল পাবলৈ কিমান কষ্ট পায় সেই কথা বৰ্ণনা কৰা টান। মই চৰকাৰক অনুৰোধ কৰো যেন অনতিপলমে সেই এলেকা বিলাক 'বেচনিং এবিয়া' বুলি ঘোষণা কৰে।

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, এই অঞ্চলৰ ওচৰে পাছৰে থকা গাঁৱৰ মানুহ বিলাকৰ বাবে কোনো হস্পিটেল আৰু তেওঁলোকৰ লৰা ছোৱালীৰ শিক্ষাৰ বাবে চৰকাৰী হাইস্কুল নাই। বেমাৰ আজাৰ হলে, ওষধৰ অভাৱত বাইজে অনেক কষ্ট পায়। ডিগবই আমাৰ অইল কোম্পানীৰ যি হস্পিটেল আছে তাত কোম্পানীত কাম কৰা লোক সকল বা তেখেত সকলৰ পৰিয়ালেহে তাত সুবিধা পায়। বংশ পৰিয়াল বা আত্মীয় কুটুম্বই তাত তেনে কোনো সুবিধা নাপায়। গতিকে তাত অন্ততঃ ১০ খন বিচনাৰে এটা হস্পিটেল হোৱাটো নিতান্ত প্ৰয়োজন। স্কুলবোৰে সেই একে অৱস্থা। কোম্পানীৰ স্কুলত গাঁওৰ লৰাই পঢ়িবৰ সুবিধা নাপায়। তাৰোপৰি কোম্পানীৰ স্কুলৰ পৰা লৰা ছোৱালীয়ে মিডিল ইংলিচ পাচ কৰি ওচৰত পঢ়িবলৈ সুবিধা নাই। গতিকেই চৰকাৰে সেই অঞ্চলত চৰকাৰী হাইস্কুল দিবৰ কাৰণে মই নিবেদন জনালো। এই বিষয়ে চৰকাৰে কোম্পানীৰ লগত লিখালিখি কৰি এটা মীমাংসালৈ অহাৰ নিতান্ত দৰকাৰ। মোৰ বোধেৰে এনে কৰিলে হাইস্কুলৰ বাবে কোম্পানীয়ে কিছু টকা খৰচ কৰিবলৈ সন্মত হ'ব পাৰে। যাৰ দ্বাৰা কোম্পানীৰ কৰ্মচাৰীৰ লৰা ছোৱালী আৰু গাঁওৰ অন্যান্য লৰা ছোৱালীয়ে সুবিধা পাব পাৰে। লগতে মই ইয়াকে কব খোজো যে, কোম্পানীৰ নলাদি তেলগৈ ওচৰত খেতিয়ক সকলৰ খেতিৰ পথাৰত ওলাই তেওঁবিলাকৰ যি সম্বল নাশ কৰিছে তাৰ প্ৰতিকাৰো অতি সোনকালে হোৱাৰ দৰকাৰ। এই বিষয়ত অতি সোনকালে কোম্পানীক কাৰা নিৰ্দেশ দিব লাগে।

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মাকুমৰ পৰা লিডুলৈ যিটো বাট আছে ই অতি জঘন্য বুলি কলেও বেচি কোৱা নহয়। এই বাটটোৰ মেৰামতৰ কাম অতি সোনকালে হাতত লৈ ৰাইজৰ যাতায়াতৰ সুবিধা দিবলৈ মই পাবলিক ওৱাক্চ ডিপাৰ্টমেণ্ট বিভাগৰ মন্ত্ৰীমহোদয়ৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰিলো।

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, ইয়াৰ লগতে মই এটা কথা নিবেদন কৰিব খোজো যে টিৰাপ ফক্টিয়াৰৰ পলিটিকেল শাসনৰ তলত থকা আমাৰ ভাই ভনী সকলক যিবিলাক কানি কাপোৰ পঠায় তাৰ কিছুমান বস্ত্ৰ তাৰ ভাইভনী সকলে ব্যৱহাৰ নকৰে। যেনে পাতল ধুতি শাৰী, কামিজৰ ভাল ভাল কাপোৰ। এই বস্ত্ৰবিলাক নো কত ব্যৱহাৰ কৰে তালৈ যেন চৰকাৰে চোকা দৃষ্টি ৰাখে। তাৰউপৰি চেনী, ময়দা আদিও তাৰ অনেকে ব্যৱহাৰ নকৰে। কাজেই মই চৰকাৰক বিশেষকৈ মাননীয় খাদ্য মন্ত্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়াক অনুৰোধ কৰো যে এই বস্ত্ৰবিলাক দিয়াৰ আগতে ভালদৰে চায় আৰু

নিতান্তই যি বিলাক বস্ত্ৰ তাত দৰ্কাৰ নহয় বা ব্যৱহাৰ নকৰে তাৰ সেই অংশটো মাৰ্ঘেৰীতাৰ ট্ৰান্সফাৰ্ড এৰিয়াত ৰাইজৰ বাবে দিলে ৰাইজৰ অনেক উপকাৰ হব। ট্ৰান্সফাৰ্ড এৰিয়াত ভাইতৰ্নী সকলে যিমান খিনি বস্ত্ৰ পাব লাগে সেই অনুসাৰে নোপোৱাত তেখেতসকলৰ অনেক অসুবিধা হৈছে।

মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মোক আৰু তিনি মিনিট সময় দিয়ক। মই ইয়াৰ আগতে যি গৰাকী মহিলাৰ কথা কৈছিলো তেওঁ কোন পাৰ্টিৰ কথাৰ বাবে মাননীয় সদস্য কেইজনমানে কবলৈ কৈছে। কব পাৰোনো?

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: কওক। তেখেতৰ নামটো হৈছে Srijukta Swarna Lata Das, তেখেত চচিয়েলিষ্ট পাৰ্টিৰ মেম্বাৰ।

Shri DALBIR SINGH LOHAR: অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয় শেষত মই এই পৰিষদৰ সদস্য সকলক একাধাৰ কথা কব খোঁজো। সিদিনা চচিয়েলিষ্ট পাৰ্টিৰ নেতা শ্ৰীজয়প্ৰকাশ নাৰায়ণে দিল্লীত এখন সভাত নিজেই কৈছে যে দেশক সন্মুখীন কৰা মুখৰ কথা নহয়। যাদু মন্ত্ৰৰ বলেৰে একেদিনাই দেশখনক সন্মুখীন কৰিব নোৱাৰে। দেশৰ উন্নতি কৰিবলৈ হলে ৰাইজৰ সহযোগীতা লাগে। গতিকে মই কও যে আমাৰ সকলো সদস্যই মিলিজুলি এটা পৰিয়ালৰ দৰে সমাজৰ আৰু ৰাইজৰ কাম কৰিব লাগে। মাননীয় সদস্য সকলে স্বীকাৰ কৰিব যে ৰাজনৈতিক প্ৰাৰ্থক্য পৰিমাণৰহে, গুণৰ নহয়। আমি যদি প্ৰকৃততে ৰাইজৰ দুঃখ মোচনৰ বাবে আৰু দেশৰ কল্যাণৰ বাবে ইয়ালৈ আহিছো তেন্তে শুদ্ধ চিন্তে আৰু খোলা অন্তৰেৰে কাম কৰিব লাগিব। ৰাজনৈতিক দলদলিৰ জোখ মাফ দূৰৈত ৰাখি ৰাইজৰ কল্যাণৰ বাবে কাম কৰিব লাগিব আৰু একেলগে মিলিজুলি কাম কৰি যদি ইমানতো ৰাইজৰ দুঃখ অভাৱ অভিযোগ দূৰ কৰিব নোৱাৰো তেন্তে আমাৰ এই আসনবিলাক খালি কৰি দি আন উপযুক্ত লোকক দেশৰ সেৱাৰ বাবে সুবিধা দিয়া উচিত হব। মই ইমানকৈ কৈ লামগি মাৰিলো।

Mr. A. ALLEY: Mr. Chairman, I congratulate the Hon'ble Srijut Motiram Bora, Finance Minister for his beautiful and spirited Budget speech. As I read through the pages of his speech, I shared with him his sorrows and anxieties for the welfare of the State. I also thank him for his understanding and sympathy for the problems of the hills. In his speech, there is grief and doubt unspoilt by bitterness. He does not allow us to forget the sadness of life, but he also does not disturb us to hope for a better living. There is melancholy in that the Centre ignores him, but there is no distress. There is resignation in that he cannot lay hands on anything to tax, but there is no despair in him.

Sir, as only a few minutes is given to me, I shall not be able to deal with the details of the Budget. So, I desire to invite the attention of the House to some of the urgent problems of my district.

About three fourth of the present area of this district was before the commencement of the Constitution, known as the Khasi States. These areas were not represented in this or any Legislature before. There are no Government schools or any works undertaken by the Government as yet. People get education through schools subscribed by the Khasi Christians. The Christian churches also give some public health instructions and medical aid through travelling dispensaries.

Except for some areas in Jowai Subdivision and the Bhoi areas in Khasi Hills, people suffer terribly for want of rice. There are vast areas in the Bhoi country which can be cultivated and from where the whole district can get enough supply of rice. I am glad there are some provisions for small irrigation schemes in the Special Budget for the district. Some money should also have been provided for small power pump irrigation as we have many big streams wherefrom we can water the fields now lying waste and unused. But unless roads are opened, the produce cannot be brought to places which need the food. Sir, I am pleading for fair weather roads only. The people are also eager to help Government in this effort in constructing these roads. Sir, I invite the Ministers in charge of Public

Works Department and Agriculture to walk with me 3 days from Barapani or Nongpoh to the border of Nowgong and from Nongkhlaw to Ranigudam to convince them of what I said. We shall then not only become self-sufficient in food, but we can give food to other districts also.

The people in these areas are also suffering terribly from malaria. Almost each one of them has a spleen in his or her stomach. The Budget provision for the combat of malaria is very small.

In the whole of India, Sir, you will find that only this district can grow all kinds of fruits. I wish there are more liberal Budget provisions for schemes for fruits culture.

The people living outside the Bhoi area before reaching the border of Pakistan grow mostly money crops like potatoes and very little subsidiary food crops. The Budget of the district is very poor in the "Scheme for the increased production of Subsidiary Food Crops". The population living in this area is big. All their subsidiary crops and rice failed this winter on account of the visitation of pests. Government supply them very little amount of rice. They are given 2 Chhattaks only of rice per head per week. Sir, how can they live on 2 Chhattaks of rice? Unless they are given immediate relief with rice, the sufferings of the people living in this area will keep on increasing without any hope of bettering their condition till next winter. The rice supplied to the rural areas is not always good rice. One of my friends told me that bad rice of Assam is sent to the rural areas in the hills. I refuse to believe such a story.

Sir, I must also speak of the distress of the people in the border area of this District who have been terribly hit during this last winter by the total failure of orange crops. Before the partition of Assam, the people of this area were well-to-do. They used to trade with Pakistan who purchased their oranges, lime-stone, forest-produce etc., and in return they used to get their rice and fish from Sylhet district, now in Pakistan.

Now no rice comes from Pakistan and the rationed rice supplied by the Government of Assam is not enough to keep them going. Only about one seer per head is given per week. Many of them do not have the money even to purchase their ration quota. The condition of people in the villages from Dawki to Shella is very serious. Unless Government come to their rescue to give them free rationed rice to enable them to work, they will die of starvation. Some free rationed rice and rice gifted by the people of Burma is given now, but many do not get at all. The Government is requested to depute a responsible Government Officer to attend to this urgent need immediately.

Sir, one word more and I finish. Mr. Khongphai has mentioned about Mawmluh-Phalibazar road. On this road from Mawmluh to the junction of Tyrna several lakhs of rupees have been spent. It is only about 6 miles and not much will be needed to complete the road. This is very important. I understand that Government contemplates to complete this road; I would request them to do it this year. This will enable the people of the border areas to bring their Tezpata to Cherrapunji and also to get some work on this road. This is very important; otherwise these people will not be able to do any work or get any relief whatsoever.

Then, Sir, I must also say something about the Budget for this district. I find many items, like house building advance, free ration to Government servants of Shillong, sanitary fittings in some Dak Bungalows, etc., amounting to several lakhs of rupees, have been included. I wonder if all these expenditure included in the special Budget of an autonomous district are in any way connected with the welfare and development of the hills people.

Sir, before I conclude, I would seek the indulgence of the House to say something about what my Friend, Mr. Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya, said. He has taken immense trouble to collect facts. Although it is true that he has not given any alternative schemes to the Budget provisions, he has pointed out certain defects in the administration and has made certain grave allegations against some hon. Members of the House. He will forgive me, but he appears to me like a messenger of darkness deputed to destroy another supposed evil. I feel considerably disturbed in my mind, but I rejoice in the expectation that our Hon'ble Finance Minister will be able to give happy explanation to all these accusations.

Thank you, Sir.

Shri ROBIN KAKATI: মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মাননীয় বিত্তমন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে এই সদনত যি বাজেট দাঙি ধৰিছে তাৰ কেইটামান বিষয় অলপ ভাবিবলগীয়া। বিশেষকৈ এই চনৰ বাজেট খন ঘাটি পৰা। প্ৰথমতে ভাবিচাব লাগিব যে আমাৰ ৰাজ্যৰ কাৰণে ২১০ কোটিৰো ওপৰ টকাৰ ঘাটি বাজেটখন কিমান জটিল সমস্যাপূৰ্ণ হৈ উঠিব। কিন্তু বিত্তমন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে তেখেতৰ বাজেট বক্তৃতাত উল্লেখ কৰি গৈছে যে কোনো নতুন কৰ কাটল বহোৱাৰ পৰা ৰাইজক বেহাই দিয়া হৈছে। অৱশ্যে এনে ক্ষেত্ৰত আমাৰ ৰাজহ প্ৰাপ্তিৰ পৰিমাণলৈ চাই আৰু বাজেটত উল্লেখকৰা বৃদ্ধিৰ আঁৰণ্যকীয় গঠনমূলক আচনিবিলাক হাতত লবলৈ কৰকাটলৰ পৰা বেহাই দি বাহি বাজেট কৰাও সম্ভবপৰ নহয়। আনপিনে আমাৰ আশানুসৰি যদি কেন্দ্ৰৰ পৰা সাহায্য পোৱা নাযায় তেন্তে এই জটিল সমস্যা সমাধান কৰিবলৈ কিবা উপায় উদ্ভাবন কৰা সম্ভব হব নে নহব, সেইটোও ভাবিবলগীয়া কথা। কাৰণ আমাৰ অসম হৈছে এখন দুখীয়া ৰাজ্য। এই দুখীনি অসমৰ পক্ষে ২১০ কোটি টকাৰ ঘাটি পূৰোৱা সমস্যাটো কম ডাঙৰ সমস্যা নহয়। অৱশ্যে প্ৰায় বিলাক প্ৰগতিশীল ৰাজ্যতেই ঘাটি বাজেট পৰিলক্ষিত হৈছে, সেইবিলাক ৰাজ্যৰ অচিৰে আৰ্থিক অবস্থা ও চনকীয়াৰ হোৱাৰ সম্ভাবনা আছে কিন্তু অসমৰ বেলিকা কেন্দ্ৰৰ সাহায্যৰ বাহিৰে বোধকৰো আন উপায় নহব। বিহণক, আশাকৰো, কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰে অসম চৰকাৰক এই মৰ্মে সহায় কৰিব।

দ্বিতীয়তে মন কৰিবলগা কথা হৈছে এই যে বাজেটত নানাবকম বিভাগ উপচিভাণেৰে উপচি পৰা এটি শাসনযন্ত্ৰৰ তালিকা দিয়া হৈছে, আৰু এই ওপৰ গধুৰ শাসনযন্ত্ৰটো চলাবৰ কাৰণে ৰাজহৰ শতকৰা ৭২ ব পৰা ৭৫ অংশলৈ খৰচ কৰিব লগা হৈছে। অসমৰ নিচিনা এখন দেশৰ কাৰণে যদি অকল Administration তেই ৰাজহৰ শতকৰা ৭২ পৰা ৭৫ টকা খৰচ কৰিবলগা হয় তেন্তে আমাৰ এই পিচপৰা ৰাজ্যখনক আন আন উন্নতিশীল ৰাজ্যৰ সন্মুখ কৰি গঠন কৰি লৈ যাবৰ কাৰণে টকাৰ নাচনি হোৱাটো স্বাভাৱিক।

এতিয়া মন কৰিব লগা কথা এয়ে যে, এই শাসনযন্ত্ৰ বখাত দেশৰ কিবা উন্নতি হৈছেনে নাই, নাইবা শাসনযন্ত্ৰেই কিবা উন্নতিসাধন হৈছেনে নাই? আজি জনসাধাৰণৰ তেজক পানী কৰি যোগোৱা ৰাজহেৰে বিটো শাসনযন্ত্ৰ পুহি থকা হৈছে তাৰ কিবা Administrative Efficiency বা Standard বাঢ়িছেনে নাই? আমি বিশেষকৈ মন কৰিব লাগিব যে দুখীয়া কৃষক ৰাইজে অনাহাৰে থাকি হলেও টকা যোগাইছে আৰু সেই টকাৰে পোষণ কৰা শাসন যন্ত্ৰটিৰ দ্বাৰা পৰিচালিত শাসনতন্ত্ৰৰ জৰিয়তে যাতে সকলোৰে উপকৃত হয় সেইটো সকলোৰে বাঞ্ছা কৰে। সচাঁই হওক বা মিছাই হওক, আজি আমাৰ ৰাজ্যৰ প্ৰায় সকলোৰে মুখত শুনিবলৈ পোৱা যায় যে, আমাৰ শাসনতন্ত্ৰ পৰিচালনা কৰা চৰকাৰী কৰ্মচাৰী সকলৰ Standard কমি গৈছে। তেওলোকৰ মাজত নানাবকমৰ দুৰ্নীতিৰ কথা শুনিবলৈ পোৱা যায়। এখন ৰাজ্যৰ উন্নতি ঘাইকৈ নিৰ্ভৰ কৰে সেই ৰাজ্যৰ শাসনতন্ত্ৰৰ ওপৰত যদি এই শাসনতন্ত্ৰৰ গুৰিধৰোতা সকলৰ গোৰিতেই ঘূৰে ধৰে তেন্তে হাজাৰ গঠনমূলক আঁচনি কৰিলেও চৰকাৰ কৃতকাৰ্য হব নোৱাৰে। সেই কাৰণে মই আশাকৰো, চৰকাৰৰ পক্ষৰ পৰা এই বিষয়ত তীক্ষ্ণদৃষ্টি ৰখা হয়। তাৰ লগে লগে যাতে আমাৰ শাসনৰ যিমানদূৰ সম্ভব ব্যয় সৰ্ব্বোচ্চ কৰি সেই ধন ৰাজ্যৰ গঠনমূলক কামৰ কাৰণে খৰচ কৰিবলৈ যত্ন চলোৱা হয়।

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আমি এইবাৰ দেখিছো যে চৰকাৰে শাসনব্যয় হ্ৰাস কৰিবনোৱাবিলেও ৰাজ্যৰ গঠনমূলক কামৰ পৰিমাণবৃদ্ধি কৰিছে। মাননীয় বিত্তমন্ত্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়াই তেখেতৰ ৰাজেট বক্তৃতাতেই উল্লেখ কৰি গৈছে যে ক্ৰমে শাসনব্যয়ৰ খৰচ কৰাই—গঠনমূলক কামতেই বেচি টকা খৰচ কৰাৰ নীতি লৈছে। আমি আশাকৰো এই নীতি কাৰ্য্য কৰি তাৰে কামত খটোৱা হয়। তাৰ পিচত আমাৰ বিত্তমন্ত্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়াই ৰাজ্যৰ আৰু এটা বৰ জটিল সমস্যাৰ কথা উল্লেখ কৰিছে, সেইটো হৈছে আমাৰ ভূমিহীন ৰাইজৰ কথা। মোৰ বোধেৰে ইমান কম সময়ৰ ভিতৰতে এনেকুৱা ডাঙৰ সমস্যা এটা সমাধান কৰিবলৈ যত্ন কৰাৰ বাবে তেখেত আমাৰ ধন্যবাদ পাত্ৰ।

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আন এটি বিষয়লৈ মই চৰকাৰৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰিব খোঁজো। গত কেই বছৰ মানৰ পৰা আজিলৈ আমাৰ ৰাজহৰ হ্ৰাস বৃদ্ধিলৈ মন কৰিলেই দেখা যায় যে সংস্থাপনৰ ইমান অদল বদল হোৱা স্বত্বেও আমাৰ ৰাজহৰ পৰিমাণ সীমাবদ্ধ হৈ আছে আৰু চৰকাৰৰ মাটিহীন মানুহক মাটি দিয়া নীতি বাৰ্থ হোৱা বা কাৰ্য্যকৰী নোহোৱাৰ মূল কাৰণ মোৰ মনেৰে আমাৰ অতিজৰ এই Revenue Manual খনেই। এই বিষয়ত মাননীয় সদস্য বৰুৱা ডাঙৰীয়াৰ লগত মোৰো একমত। শতাব্দী যুগৰে এই Land Revenue Manual খন পঠাই দি অতি সোনকালে সম্পূৰ্ণ সংশোধন কৰাৰ আৱশ্যক। মাটিহীন মানুহক মাটি দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰা স্বত্বেও আজি মানুহক চৰকাৰে এই Manual খনৰ কোনো ঠাইত কিবা কেবোন থকা কাৰণেই আমি বন্ধিত ৰাজহৰ পৰা বন্ধিত হৈ আছে আৰু মাটিহীন লোকে মাটি পোৱা নাই বা বেমেজালি বা পলম ঘটছে। গতিকে এই Manual খনৰ সাল সলনি কৰাটো অত্যাৱশ্যকীয় হৈ পৰিছে।

আমাৰ শিৰসাগৰ মহকুমাৰ শোলোণ্ডৰি, পানীদিহিং, জকাইচুক আদি মৌজাত
(Interruption).

Shri SARVESWAR BARUA (Chairman): Order, order, আপুনি ইয়াৰ পিচত আৰু ৫ মিনিট সময় পাব। Now, the House stands adjourned for lunch till 1 P.M. to-day.

Adjournment

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

After lunch

Shri MOHIKANTA DAS: Sir, according to the list, some hon. Members intend to speak.....

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: There should be no mention of the list. It is a private arrangement.

Shri MOHIKANTA DAS: I would request you to extend the time till 4-30, so that they may speak.

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: I am prepared to sit till 8 'O clock.

The Hon'ble Shri BISHNURAM MEDHI: It will be better to allow my hon. Friends to speak if they like. I think the Hon'ble the Finance Minister may take about 1½ hours. We may sit till 5 P. M.

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: Yes, if it is the desire of the House.

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI: I will require at least 40 minutes for my speech. The convention of this House is that the Leader of the Opposition gets at least 40 to 45 minutes to deliver his speech.

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: I shall try to find out if there is any precedent for such a claim. If there is one, I shall allow you reasonable time to reply.

So we sit till 5 P. M.

Shri ROBIN KAKOTI: মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, আইন তৈয়াৰ কৰা হয় জনসাধাৰণৰ সুবিধাৰ কাৰণে। মোৰ নিজ মহকুমাৰ জকাইচুক, শলগুৰি আৰু পানীদিহিং আদি ক্ষোভাত যদিও চৰকাৰে মাটি দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিছে তথাপি Land Revenue Manual ৰ কাৰণেই তাত মানুহক মাটি দিব পৰা নাই। সেই কাৰণেই মই ভাবো যে চৰকাৰে যদি প্রকৃততে মাটি সমস্যা সমাধান কৰিব খোজে তেতিয়াহলে এই Land Revenue Manual খন অতি সোনকালে সংশোধন কৰা আৱশ্যক।

মাটি সমস্যা এটা জটিল সমস্যা। ইয়াক ঋন্তেকীয় সমাধান দৃষ্টিকোণৰ ফালৰ পৰা চালে নহব। দীৰ্ঘদৃষ্টিৰে চাইহে মাটি সমস্যা সমাধান কৰা উচিত। আমি দেখিবলৈ পাইছো যে বৰ্তমান মানুহে মাটিৰ ওপৰত বেচিকৈ হেচা দিছে। আৰু সেই কাৰণেই মাটি সমস্যা দিনে দিনে বাঢ়ি গৈছে। বছৰৰ পিচত বছৰ কৰি ক্ৰমান্বয়ে মাটিৰ ওপৰত হেচা পৰাত অভাব আৰু বেচি হৈ গৈছে। গতিকে আজি মানুহক শিল্পৰ ফালে আনিব লাগিব যাতে মাটিৰ ওপৰত হেচা কমৈ আৰু এই হিচাপে চালেহে এই মাটি সমস্যাৰ সমাধান কৰিব পৰা হব। এই খিনিতে এটা কথা উল্লিখ্য কৰা যোৱা উচিত যে চাহ-শিল্পই যি নীতি লৈছে সেই নীতিয়ে মাটি—সমস্যাক জটিল কৰিছে। কাৰণ তেওঁলোকে বছৰি প্ৰায় ৪০ হেক্টৰ মানুহ আনিছে আৰু এই নতুন মানুহবোৰ অহাত সমস্যাটোও বাঢ়ি গৈছে। সেই কাৰণে বছৰি নতুন মানুহ অনা বন্ধ কৰিব লাগে আৰু লগে লগে বাগিছাত কাম কৰা মানুহবোৰ যাতে দুমাই মাটিত আবাদ কৰিবলৈ নেয়াৰ বা যাৰ নোৱাৰে—চাহ-শিল্পতে থাকে তেনেকুৱা এটা নীতি আমাৰ চৰকাৰে লব লাগে; যাতে শিল্পত কাম কৰা বনুৱা সকলে শিল্প কামৰ দ্বাৰা উপাৰ্জিত অৰ্থৰ দ্বাৰা নিজৰ পৰিয়ালক ভাল কৰি পালন কৰিব পাৰে। যাতে তেওঁলোকে খেতিৰ ওপৰত নিৰ্ভৰ কৰিব নোলাগে এনে এটি নীতি চৰকাৰে লব লাগে। যদি শিল্পৰ মানুহবোৰেও মাটিৰ ওপৰত হেচা দিয়ে। তেতিয়াহলে কেতিয়াও মাটিৰ সমস্যা সমাধান নহব।

এইটো এটা সুখৰ কথা যে আমাৰ চৰকাৰে শিল্প, সমবায় আৰু গাওঁ উন্নয়নৰ কাৰণে চিন্তা কৰিছে আৰু তাৰ বাবে বাজেটত যথেষ্ট টকাও ধৰিছে। কিন্তু আমি যদি চাঁও দেখিম যে সমবায় বিলাক লাহে লাহে বেয়াৰ ফালেহে গৈছে। সেই কাৰণে সমবায় বিলাকৰ যাতে ভাল হয় তাৰ বাবেও চৰকাৰে নতুন নীতি লব লাগিব। সাধাৰণতে এইবিলাক কামৰ ফলাফল বহুতোভাগ নিৰ্ভৰ কৰে দায়িত্ব দিয়া লোক সকলৰ ওপৰত। সেই কাৰণে উপযুক্ত মানুহৰ ওপৰতহে এই কামৰ ভাৰ দিব লাগে। এই কামত মানুহ নিয়োগ কৰোতে আৱশ্যকীয় সকলো গুণাগুণ বিবেচনা কৰিহে মানুহ নিয়োগ কৰা উচিত। সেই কাৰণে এই ফালেও মই চৰকাৰৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰিব খোজো যে এই জাতিগঠন কাম বিলাকৰ দায়িত্ব যাক দিয়া হয়, সেই মানুহৰ সকলো গুণাগুণ বিবেচনা কৰিহে দায়িত্ব আৰোপ কৰা উচিত।

বনুৱাৰ সন্মুখে যি নীতি লৈছে তাৰ বাবে মই চৰকাৰক ধন্যবাদ জনাইছো। মই চৰকাৰৰ বনুৱা নীতি সন্মুখে পিচত আলোচনা কৰিম। কিন্তু মই এটা কথাটো চৰকাৰৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰিব খোজো যে চাহ শিল্পৰ মালিক সকলে যি নীতি গ্ৰহণ কৰিছে সেই নীতিয়ে অসমৰ আৰ্থিক অৱস্থাৰ ওপৰত এটা ডাঙৰ হেচা দিব পাৰে, যিটো হয়তো চৰকাৰৰ ওপৰতেই পৰিব পাৰে। কাৰণ আমি দেখিবলৈ পাইছো যে ইউৰোপীয় মালিক সকলে ক্ৰমান্বয়ে চাহ বাগিছা বিলাক আমাৰ দেশীয় পুৰ্জিপতিসকলক বেচিবলৈ ধৰিছে। (এনেতে টিলিঙা বাজে।)

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, যদি মোক অলপ সময় দিয়ে তেন্তে বৰ সুখী হম আৰু মোৰ কথাবিলাকো কব পাৰিম।

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: You spoke for 10 minutes. How long do you want to finish your speech?

Shri ROBIN KAKOTI: পাচ মিনিট অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়। এই চাহ বাগানবিলাক হয়তো ১০০ বছৰ বা ৫০ বছৰৰ আগতে স্থাপন কৰিছিল আৰু তাত মূলধন খটুৱাইছিল ৫০/৬০ টকা। অথচ, ইউৰোপীয় চাহ মালিক সকলে এতিয়া সেই বাগানবিলাক ১১ লাখ/১২ লাখ টকাত বিক্ৰী কৰিছে। তাৰোপৰি, এই চাহবাগান বিলাকৰ যিবিলাক বিজাৰ্ত কাণ্ড আছিল, তাকে তেওঁলোকে লৈ গৈছে। এনে অৱস্থাত নতুন মালিক সকলে, বেচি দামত কিনি পুনৰ নতুন কৰি মূলধন খটোৱাই বাগিছাৰ উন্নতি কৰিবৰ শক্তি নোথাকে। আনহাতে তাত যিবিলাক কলকাৰখানা বা ফেক্টৰী আছে সেইবিলাক মাদ্ৰাসা আশোলৰ আৰু বেছা চাহবাগান বিলাকৰ গছবিলাক হৈছে শতকৰা ৫০/৬০ বছৰৰ ওপৰ। চাহ উন্নয়নৰ নিয়মমতে ২৫ বছৰৰ ওপৰ চাহগছ উভালি নতুনকৈ কৰ লাগে। কিন্তু আজি কিছুদিনৰ পৰা এই নিয়মমতে কামকৰা দেখা নেযায়। কাৰণ ৪০ বছৰ মানৰ পাচত ক্ৰমে চাহ গছবিলাকে ভাল পাঁচ নিদিয়ৈ। এই নিয়ম মানি মালিক সকলে, চাহ শিল্পৰ উন্নতি কৰা কথা বিলাকলৈ বেচি মন নিদিয়াত চাহপাত উৎপন্নত বিশেষ বাধা কৰিছে, আৰু চাহৰ গুণাগুণ (ষ্টেণ্ডাৰ্ড) কমি গৈছে, আন্তৰ্জাতিক বজাৰত বদনাম হৈছে আৰু আনহাতে নতুন মালিক সকলৰ গাঠীৰ মূলধন দি বাগান কিনোতা সকলে পুনৰ নতুন ব্যয় কৰি, বাগান উন্নত কৰিবলৈ অক্ষম হৈ পৰাত ডাঙৰ জাতীয় ক্ষতি হৈছে। এইবিলাক কাৰণত চাহবাগিচা বিলাকৰ পৰিপূৰ্ণ হোৱা নাই। আজি বহুতো নতুন বনুৱা উন্নয়নৰ আঁচনি কৰা আইন হৈছে: পাতি নিৰ্দ্ধাৰিত হাবত দিব লগা হৈছে কিন্তু এইবিলাক দিবলৈ হলে পুনৰ বহুত মূলধনৰ আৰু আহিছে আৰু এইবিলাক বিষয়ত চাহবাগিচাৰ মালিক সকলে চলোৱা নীতি বিলাক বনুৱাৰ স্বার্থ ক্ষুণ্ণ হৈ স্বার্থৰ অনুকূলে বন্ধহোৱা উচিত আৰু বন্ধ কৰিব লাগিব।

(টিলিঙা বাজে)

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয় যিবিলাক কাম কৰিলে বনুৱা সকলৰ মঙ্গল হয়, সিবিলাকৰ আৰ্থিক অবস্থাৰ পৰিবৰ্তন হব তেনেকুৱা কাৰ্য্য যাতে তেওঁবিলাকৰ মাজত কাৰ্য্যকৰী ভাবে সাধন হয় তাৰ দিহা আমাৰ চৰকাৰে কৰি দিব লাগিব।

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

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Hon'ble Finance Minister has submitted his Budget. It has of course shown a big deficit, but in spite of this deficit, he has presented before this House a Budget which cover almost all the nation building schemes and programmes. He has expressed doubt whether he would be able to execute all the programmes and plans that have been adumbarated in his speech without the help of the Central Government. Hon. Members have no doubt discussed the matter threadbare about the claim which Assam entertains as real for an adequate share from the Central Government. It has been found in the speech of the Hon'ble Finance Minister that our State has been deprived of the appropriate share of the contribution from the Centre on account of the income from petrol, tea and excise duty. It cannot be said that Government did not take effective step or did not make emphatic representation to the Centre in this matter, but it is a fact that the Centre has not extended adequate help to this State. Many schemes which have been adopted by this State are still incomplete. Moreover, under the Constitution many works have to be done in the tribal areas for which the Centre has to help this State with adequate amount. But from the speech of the Hon'ble

Finance Minister it is found that the Hon'ble Minister is doubtful whether he would be able to secure this help from the Centre for the purpose of fulfilling all the plans and programmes and schemes that are already in progress and that have to be completed for the purpose of giving due relief to these areas. Now we have seen in his speech that everything has been done for this purpose. Only the Finance Commission which is coming here shortly will have to be convinced of our legitimate claim. Now, this House will have to consider what more adequate steps have to be taken so that our claim may not go unfulfilled.

Therefore as some hon. Members have suggested and I also join with them that this House should adopt unanimously a resolution expressing great concern at the financial position of this State and also for making an emphatic demand about the fulfilment of our claim before the Central Government. I have also come to learn from the speeches of some of the hon. Members sitting in the Opposition that in this matter they have also agreed. It is clear that Government have already taken step in the matter and will also press their claim before the Finance Commission. But a resolution passed by this House will surely strengthen the hands of the Government.

Moreover, I would like to suggest that a deputation consisting of some Members of this House should be formed and sent to Delhi to press the case of this State before the Central Government and also before the Finance Commission.

I give much stress on these two points and it will have some moral effect and at the same time strengthen our case. This Assembly is a new Assembly with almost new Members. So I suggest that this House should consider whether we should adopt a resolution and also form a deputation to wait upon the Central Government and also press our case before the Finance Commission.

Sir, in spite of all these difficulties, our Hon'ble Finance Minister has presented his Budget. I congratulate him for the boldness with which he has taken step to fulfil our obligations not only to the electorate, but also to the people in general, and I am confident that he has taken this step without being very positive whether he would get any help from the Centre. Still it has emboldened us also. I believe that he will be able to fulfil these plans substantially, if not fully, if hon. Members of this House co-operate and give suggestions and also make propaganda outside to our people that they should, forgetting differences of any kind, associate themselves with the Government so that in spite of financial difficulties, with the co-operation of the people, we shall be able to solve most of our problems.

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: What is your expectation of grant from the Central Government, you have not stated it.

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS: The Central Government has already promised 11 crores for development of the country, but now they have stated that they will give that by way of a loan. Sir, I beg to submit that we should also try to see whether we can improve the finances of this State of ours. We should try to explore all possibilities for raising the revenue of the State. In this connection I beg to suggest that big projects should be postponed for the present and we should try to apply all our energies for the fulfilment of those schemes which will give substantial benefit to the masses. Now, Sir, some of my hon. Friends have already stated that there had been a fall in revenue in most of the heads such as land revenue and forests etc. My hon. Friend, Mr. Sarveswar Barua, has also shown from records that there has been a fall in revenue. Why is it so? What is the wrong with it? As I said, there is a fall in the revenue from the Forest Department and the revenue has also fallen down in some other Departments.

Therefore I would suggest to Government to see and try to find out the reason for this fall in revenue and to find out ways and means to improve the resources of the State.

Further I beg to submit that, as my hon. Friends, Mr. Moinul Haque and Shri Sriman Prafulla Chandra Goswami as well as some other Friends, have said that ours is a top-heavy Government; they suggested also that there should be some reforms and some changes in the administrative machinery. In this regard I beg to submit that we should form a Committee which may be called a Retrenchment and Resources Committee whose duty would be to see whether our resources can be improved and whether we can improve our finances by retrenchment or otherwise. I heard some hon. Members said that there are certain officials whose existence is not necessary—all this will be examined by this Committee.

Again, in connection with some of the projects where we are not certain that money is forthcoming or where the intention of the Central Government is not certain whether they would contribute towards the expenditure or not, it would be unrealistic to start such schemes. I would submit that Government should explore possibilities of public borrowing from within so that post-war schemes can be executed when Central help is not available, because we cannot allow those schemes to go by default. Again, I would request the Government to see that our finances are well utilised. Some hon. Members said that our income, if properly utilised, would go a long way to ameliorate the condition of the people and serve the purpose for which it is meant. So, I would request Government that in order to examine this, one Utilisation Committee which would consist of some hon. Members of this House should be formed for the purpose of advising Government about proper utilisation of the finances of the State.

Now, a word about labour. Government have already taken some measures for the amelioration of the conditions of the labour population and the Central Government also had advanced a big amount for the improvement of housing condition of the labour population. I would request Government to see that the Plantation Code, the Minimum Wages and the Assam Maternity Benefits Acts be given effect to as soon as possible.

As regards unemployment, I have found that our young educated boys are still remaining unemployed. I do not mean that they will be employed only when they are put in some offices—I am opposed to that. Our Government should help these young friends who are now without any employment and who are running miserable lives, by some other means so as to enable them to take to some vocations or enterprises which will benefit them most.

Sir, before concluding, I beg to submit that we, considering the situation in which our State is placed and considering the varied problems of the hills and the plains and the problem of labour, and also considering the fact that our State is in the North-Eastern Frontier of the Union, should all rise to the occasion to develop this State of ours by forgetting our differences. The Budget may show a deficit, but that should not scare us away from our duty. We should find out means to help the State to progress with the limited resources and we should cut our coat according to the cloth. Some hon. Friends from the opposite have named this Budget as "a Joratali Budget". Sir, I am much affected by this statement from my hon. Friends there because the Budget shows the actual position in the country and the actual financial situation of the State. We should act up to our power with the limited financial resources at our hand,

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

Shri MOHI KANTA DAS: I want a few more minutes, Sir, to speak about my district.....

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: You have already taken enough time. No, I cannot help it.

Shri GAURI SANKAR ROY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to congratulate the Hon'ble Finance Minister for presentation of the Budget of free Assam. Though the Budget estimate shows a deficit of more than Rs. 2½ crores, yet I see that no new taxation has been imposed. The Budget is salient in many features. Police which used to form the biggest item in pre-independence days has now taken the third place and next to education, while Public Works Department tops the list. The Government is very conscious for spread of education, a large amount has been allotted to this head. Much care has been taken to improve the condition of the people in the rural areas as well as the people in the Hills and interior backward places. Government has taken much care for the improvement of grow-more-food. New lands have been opened and new methods of mechanised cultivation is growing in the minds of the people by the introduction of the power-pump irrigation sets in many places. Government has also carried out 955 irrigation projects.

In the Civil Works, when we go through the expenditure, we see that the Government has really taken up the constructive programme. Medical aid has been extended to the Hill people as well as to the rural areas. Dispensaries are increasing in number day by day. Procurement Department has been established for equitable distribution of foodgrains. Rural Panchayats have been established to give a new spirit to the villages. Various works for the rural welfare have been undertaken through local bodies. When we go through all these things, we think that really our Government is proceeding with nation building programmes. If all-round co-operation avails and if the limited resources in hand is distributed equitably throughout the State, I hope, in the near future, Assam will gradually be happy and prosperous.

Sir, apart from the main discussion, I like to lay before the House some particular local issues for immediate attention of the Hon'ble Minister. I am glad to see that Lalabazar-Katlicherra-Manipur Road has been undertaken and provision has been made for improvement of this Road. The distance from Lalabazar to Manipur is only 10 miles, but I like to place before the House that the human habitation extends far beyond Manipur T. E. up to a place called as Gharmoor. But the Government opened new land and distributed the same among the people for cultivation. For want of adequate communication this area is remaining undeveloped. Therefore, I appeal to the Hon'ble Minister to allot reasonable sum under P. W. D. to construct a motorable road up to Gharmoor from Manipur T. E. which is urgently necessary. The area is not only bad from the point of view of communication, but also equally bad from the point of view of medical aid. There is no dispensary in that fairly populated area. A dispensary should be set up at once for the benefit of the people of that area and an additional fund should be provided in the hand of the Hailakandi Local Board earmarked for this purpose, because the financial conditions of the Local Boards are very bad and they cannot afford to open new dispensaries with their poor resources. The treatment of the ailing people is the sacred duty of the Government. Therefore, to open a fullfledged dispensary there, I would request the Hon'ble Minister to undertake the work early. Sir, for that area and

also for other people of the thana, a Sub-Registry office is also essentially necessary at a suitable place. A Police Outpost is also required to be established in the above area in order to take immediate action on the emergency cases in such a backward and badly communicated area.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I believe it is well known to the Hon'ble Education Minister that the High School building at Lalabazar was gutted by fire twice,—once on the 23rd March 1946 and again on the 10th January, 1951. These two fires in quick succession caused a loss of about Rs. 26,000 to the institution and until financial assistance is given to this institution, it cannot prosper. I appeal to the Hon'ble Minister to allot at least Rs. 20,000 to construct buildings and other purposes for this institution, and if not possible, at least Rs. 10,000 should be allotted for the time being. Sir, Katlicherra High School in Hailakandi subdivision was also gutted by fire. I appeal to the Hon'ble Minister to allot Rs. 10,000 at least for building and other purposes and to grant Rs. 750 annually to pull up this institution also. Sir, Lalabazar is a very heavily populated area in the Subdivision of Hailakandi, district Cachar and so to set up a full-fledged Veterinary Dispensary and a Police Outpost in the area is urgently necessary.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am glad to see that a poor amount has been allotted for the improvement of the Silchar Civil Hospital. This is the only provincialised hospital in the district of Cachar. I shall request the Hon'ble Minister to provide some additional money to purchase some equipments to put into operation a powerful X-ray plant which the Hospital Committee managed to procure. It will cost about Rs. 12,000 and, I hope, if this money is allotted, it will go a great way to serve the suffering humanity.

Sir, construction of a bridge over Barak river connecting Silchar town with Kumbhirgram air-field has found place in the 5-year plan. I would request the Hon'ble Minister to take up the work early and to allot fund for the same. To-day, Air link is the main communication link for the district of Cachar. Most of the essential commodities are imported by air and, therefore, I press for the urgency of this bridge.

Sir, I shall be failing in my duty, if I do not bring to the notice of this hon. House, about the poor allotment that has been made for the labour welfare. Tea is the principal wealth of Assam, but those who labour for its production day in and day out and make available in every house this sweet fragrant beverage do constitute the most backward set of people in the plantation of the State and are neglected in every respect. If the development of the State is intended, no time can be lost in pulling them up who constitute nearly $\frac{1}{3}$ th of the total population of Assam. I would request the Hon'ble Minister not to lose time to introduce a planned welfare measure for the betterment of the condition of all these plantation labourers as well as other categories of labourers of the State by allotting a reasonable fund. Here I beg to mention that the number of the plantation labourers who are permanent settlers in the District of Cachar is increasing day by day and therefore the problem of surplus labour is going to be a serious problem in this District. I would request the Hon'ble Minister in charge to kindly arrange the surplus land of Cachar tea gardens for these surplus tea labour population of Cachar.

Sir, I have noticed in the Budget that a provision has been made for establishment of Rural Punchayat. In this regard I shall request the Hon'ble

Minister in charge to establish a Rural Panchayat in the Kathlicherra area in the Hailakandi Subdivision of the Cachar District.

Sir, I am glad to notice that reclamation of Bakri Haor has been taken up and that some money has been allotted for this purpose. This Haor contains a vast area. I would request the Hon'ble Minister to allot a reasonable sum for the purpose to push the work rapidly because under this scheme a vast area will come under paddy cultivation and thus help to solve the food scarcity of the country to some extent.

Sir, there is a footpath from Katlichera in Hailakandi Subdivision to Dulabchera in Karimganj sub-division. This is the only footpath to connect these two subdivisions and to give facility to the public of short cut way. I request the Hon'ble Minister in charge to allot an additional fund and to place it at the disposal of the Halaikandi Local Board earmarked for this particular purpose.

With these words, Sir, I again congratulate the Hon'ble Finance Minister for presentation of the Budget of free Assam with a plan of nation building programme.

Shri GHANA KANTA GOGOI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I appreciate the important features that have found place in the Budget presented before us and I have very little comment to make on those features.

I take this opportunity to draw the attention of the House that the Government should first pay its attention to provide all the people with food and the common people with cheap course cloth before taking steps for development of the country. It is the wish of all, that the people should have enough cloth to cover their bodies and enough food to keep them alive. One of my hon. Friends opposite said that at one time, when I do not know, there was a famine in Assam and many people perished and there were many people who committed suicide because of the scarcity of cloth. Sir, we cannot perhaps grow food very quickly, but in this twentieth century, in this age of cloth mills, there should not be any famine of cloth. I think Government should be able to arrange to supply the common people with plain cloths of the kind of standard cloth, provided in the war time, and if people get this, they will be satisfied—I am of course not speaking of the people who can afford costly cloths.

I do not blame the Hon'ble Finance Minister for not providing more money for this and that. He cannot make money. Sir, we have heard some hon. Members either this side or that side say here that the Centre is very meagre in giving us aid, and if we all unite and make a demand that the Centre should do us justice, the Centre is bound to do so by giving us more money, and if not, we should resort to hunger strike. I do not agree with this view. Rather we should all unite to make the demand and if our just demands are refused then we should take to obstructionist policy. I do not know how far I am correct to say that the Centre takes away annually from our State under different heads a revenue to the tune of about 24 crores of rupees. If out of that revenue, we are given 70 per cent., or at least 50 per cent., annually we will have enough scope for the development of this backward State. I think we should all unite in demanding our legitimate dues from the Centre.

On the subject of education, I like to say that the provision for taking up 100 Lower Primary schools will not serve the purpose of education. In the country side I think there is need for more than 300 Lower Primary schools and I know that there are many venture Lower Primary schools in the Dibrugarh Subdivision both in the *ex-tea* garden labour villages, and in other villages which have not yet been given Government aid. So, Sir, before making any provision for higher education, in order to

serve the common man, I think our Government should make sufficient provision for primary schools which serve the need of the common people. I should like to draw the attention of the Government to another aspect of education and this is about secondary education. As far as this is concerned, we find that there are two categories of schools, one maintained by the Government and the other aided by the Government. I do not think there should be any distinction between the Government schools and Government-aided schools. In these days of nationalisation, secondary schools should be provincialised and though it may mean a huge expenditure, but this expenditure is worth making. In these democratic days when all men and women have equal rights, the teachers serving in all the secondary schools should have the same terms and conditions of service. At present teachers serving in the Government schools are having great advantages over those of the aided schools. I think, Sir, this distinction should be removed.

As regards distribution of cloth, I should like to speak a few words. We find that much of the cloth allotted by the Department concerned disappear into the black market. I would therefore like to suggest that the Textile Superintendents should not be given additional duty of serving as a Secretary of the Central Co-operative Trading Society. Advantage is taken out of the loopholes under this arrangement to divert cloths into the blackmarket.

Regarding land settlement I would add a few words. There are many indigenous landless people. Recently at Dibrugarh some 42 families, living in the Government land, *i. e.*, in the Cantonment area— are under the order of eviction. Some of these families have annual *pattas* and others have simply squatted. These people have been living in this Cantonment area for over 30 years. Now, if these families are evicted, they will find it very difficult to build their houses elsewhere.

Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the Government to the fact that if ejection is at all necessary, some provision should be made to find land for these people, and also some relief should be given to them so that they will be able to build new huts in the new sites. Another point, I would like to draw the attention of the House is that there are some *ex-tea* garden labour in the Gorsinga Basti in the Tinkhong Mauza. They were living there for the last 10 to 12 years. Now, there is a proposal to convert that area into a Government Reserve Forest and these people are under orders of ejection. If these poor people are ejected, they will be hard-hit. So, I would like to draw the attention of Government to find land for these people and it will be better if they are allowed to stay there.

Lastly, Sir, I will not take much time of the House. I shall only say one or two words more. The portion of the Assam Trunk Road from Khowang to Jorhat needs improvement. This portion is the most neglected one. Many motor accidents took place on the portion of the road during the year and beautiful cars get damaged in no time. It happens so due to the criminal negligence of not repairing the portion of the road up to the requisite standard. I would like to draw the attention of Government to this fact so that immediate arrangement may be made for improvement of this portion of the road.

The Hon'ble Shri RAM NATH DAS: Sir, this is being done, I think.

Shri GHANA KANTA GOGOI: Another thing, Sir, on which I would like to draw the attention of the House is this. There are several high schools started in the Lakhimpur District. Specially, I would request Government that they should give substantial amounts of grants to—

- (1) Barpathar in Jamira Mauza,
- (2) Lengeri, and
- (3) Dhemaji

high schools. Unless Government help in the shape of grants is forthcoming to these three schools, the schools cannot grow properly as they are located in a very backward place.

Lastly Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the House to the fact, that since the attainment of Independence, in the State of Assam, we have got as many as three Governors from outside the State. Now, Sir, I have, after going through the columns of paper, come to know that the Fourth Governor is coming to this State. Sir, although this is not the subject matter of this House to discuss, yet I would like to draw the attention of the House that Assam had, in the past, valiant warriors, able statesmen, etc., who were quite capable of ruling this country. So, Sir, I would like to say that our Fourth Governor may be selected either from the Hills or from the plains of Assam. If a suitable one is not available I may suggest the names of the Maharaja of Manipur, or the Maharaja of Cooch Behar as fit persons for Governorship of this State. I think, Sir, the Assamese people as a whole will be greatly happy and feel encouraged to have one of them as Governor and the act will inspire the people to greater heights of achievement.

Shri HEM CHANDRA HAZARIKA: মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, জয় জয়তে মই মাননীয় বিত্তমন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে যি বাজেট দাঙি ধৰিছে, তাৰ বাবে ধন্যবাদ জনাইছো। তাৰ লগতে মই এইটোও আশা কৰো যে আমাৰ চৰকাৰে আজি যিবিলাক কাৰ্য্য পদ্ধতি হাতত লবলৈ মনস্থ কৰিছে, সেই বিলাক যেন কাৰ্য্যত পৰিণত কৰি আমাৰ দুখীয়া ৰাইজ সকলৰ মঙ্গল সাধন কৰে। বাজেটত ঘাটি পৰিছে যদিও গ্ৰাম উন্নয়ন আৰু দেশৰ উন্নতি কৰে যিবিলাক আঁচনি হাতত লৈছে সেইবিলাক কৃতকাৰ্য্য কৰি যাতে ৰাইজৰ প্ৰকৃত উপকাৰ হয় তালৈ যেন বিত্তমন্ত্রী মহোদয়ে চোকা দৃষ্টি দিয়ে। এইকাৰ্য্য কাৰ্য্যকৰি কৰোঁতে যিবিলাক মহকুমা একেবাৰে পিচপৰি আছে সেইবিলাকলৈ যেন বিশেষ দৃষ্টি দিয়ে তাৰ বাবে মিনতি জনাও।

আজি আমাৰ দেশত যিবিলাক পিচপৰি থকা মহকুমা আছে, সেইবিলাকত শিক্ষাৰ অভাৱ, আলি-পদূলিৰ অভাৱত যাতায়তৰ ভয়ানক অসুবিধা আৰু ঔষধালয়ৰ অভাৱত মানুহ বেমাৰত পৰিলে এপালি ঔষধ খাবলৈ নাপায়, বহুতো ক্ষেত্ৰত পুণ এৰিব লগা হয়। সেই কাৰণে, চৰকাৰ ৰায়তৰ সুবিধার্থে, এই সুবিধা বিলাক দিওঁতে, ভৱিষ্যতে কোন কোন মহকুমাই আজিও সভ্যজগতৰ পোহৰৰ পৰা বিছিন্ন হৈ থাকিব লগা হৈছে, কোন কোন অঞ্চলত বাস্তৱাঘাটৰ অভাৱ অভিযোগ বেছি আৰু কোন কোন অঞ্চলত এনে কাৰণ বশতঃ বাহিৰলৈ ওলাই আহিবলৈ কমকৈও সপ্তাহ পষেক লাগে ইত্যাদি বিলাকৰ সত্যানুসন্ধান কৰিহে যেন উন্নয়নৰ পৰিকল্পনা বিলাক কাৰ্য্যকৰি কৰে তাৰ বাবে আমাৰ চৰকাৰক আবেদন জনাও।

মঙ্গলদৈ হৈ যিটোৰাস্তা উত্তৰ গুৱাহাটীৰ পৰা তেজপুৰ আৰু উত্তৰলক্ষীমপুৰলৈ গৈছে সেই বাস্তৱ সম্পৰ্কে যোৱা ৫ বছৰ ধৰি অনেক আবেদন নিবেদন কৰাস্থেও কোনো ফল পোৱা নহল। উত্তৰ পাৰৰ বাস্তৱ আৰু তাৰ লগত জড়িত থকা ঘাটি বিলাক, ৰাইজৰ চলাচলৰ সুবিধার্থে উন্নতি কৰা একান্ত প্ৰয়োজন বুলি মই ভাবো। উত্তৰগুৱাহাটীৰ পৰা বাচেদি মাওতে ঠায়ে ঠায়ে ঘন বসতি অঞ্চলৰ মাজেদি যাব লগা হয় আৰু সেই বিলাক ঠাইত এনে কিছুমান বেয়া পাক আছে যত সাংঘাতিক ধৰণৰ ঘটনা হোৱাৰ সম্ভাৱনা আছে আৰু সেই পাক বিলাক যেন সম্ভৱস্থলত Divert কৰা হয় তাৰ নিমিত্তে গড়কাপ্তানী বিভাগৰ মন্ত্ৰীমহোদয়ৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰি অহা স্বত্বেও সেই বিলাকৰ প্ৰতি চৰকাৰৰ বিশেষ দৃষ্টি পৰা নাই যেন লাগে। উত্তৰ গুৱাহাটীৰ জাহাজঘাটৰ পৰা উঠি যি অঞ্চল ঘন বসতিৰ মাজেদি যোৱা বাস্তৱ পাকটোলৈ চৰকাৰৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰো। এই টাৰনিঙত কেতিয়াবা সাংঘাতিক দুৰ্ঘটনা হোৱাৰ সম্পূৰ্ণ সম্ভৱ আছে। গতিকে এই অঞ্চলৰ বাস্তৱ আন পিনে নিয়াৰ আৱশ্যকতালৈ চৰকাৰৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰো। আশা কৰো তেখেতে এই বিষয়ে পুনৰ বিবেচনা কৰিব। এই বাস্তৱ সম্বন্ধে, মাননীয় সদস্য শ্ৰীযুত গহন চন্দ্ৰ গোস্বামী দেৱেও, তেখেতৰ বাজেট বক্তৃতাত উল্লেখ কৰি গৈছে।

উত্তৰ লক্ষীমপুৰ মহকুমাৰ অন্তৰ্গত উত্তৰটাক্ষৰ'ডৰ অংশটোত বহুতো ঠাইত ছিগা ভগা আছে আৰু সেই বিলাকৰ কাৰণে নাৰায়নপুৰৰ পৰা ভৰলী ঘাটলৈকে প্ৰায় ৮০ মাইল বাস্তৱ

সামান্য বৰষুণত বাটত পানীৰ সোত বলী আছিল। এই সামান্য ৮০' মাইল আহোতে বাচেৰে ১২ ঘণ্টা লাগিছে। এই ৰাস্তা যাতে অতি সোনকালে মেৰামত কৰি, অহা যোৱাৰ আৰু ৰাইজৰ অন্যান্য সুবিধাৰ সুযোগ দিয়া হয় তাৰ কাৰণে মই সেই পিচপৰা অঞ্চল সমূহৰ নিৰীহ ৰাইজৰ প্ৰতিনিধি হিচাবে চৰকাৰক আবেদন জনাও। এই অঞ্চলটো অতিৰিক্ত ধানহোৱা অঞ্চল। ৰাইজৰ কৃষি কাৰ্য্যত এই উপযুক্ত ৰাস্তা নোহোৱা অৱস্থাত বানপানীয়ে যথেষ্ট অনিষ্ট কৰি আহিছে আৰু তাৰ বাবে ৰাইজে চৰকাৰলৈ আবেদন নিবেদন কৰিয়েই আছে। আশা কৰো P. W. D. বিভাগৰ মন্ত্ৰীমহোদয়ে ৰাইজৰ মঙ্গলৰ হেতু আৱশ্যকীয় উন্নতি সাধন কৰিব। ই মোৰ বিনীত অনুৰোধ।

তাৰ পিচত, উত্তৰ লক্ষীমপুৰৰেই অন্যান্য পিচপৰা অঞ্চল সমূহতকৈ অতি পিচপৰা। অঞ্চলৰ ভিতৰতো চিচি, মাছখোৱা, চকুৰাখানা, বৰদলনী, ধেমাজী আদিৰ বিষয়ে দুই চাৰিঘাৰ কব খোজো। এই অঞ্চল সমূহৰ কথা সদনৰ মাননীয় সদস্য সকলৰ অবিদিত নহয় বিশেষকৈ যি সকলে মতেই পাহৰিব নোৱাৰিব। ৰাস্তাৰ অভাৱ, যি ৰাস্তা আছে তাৰো মেৰামতৰ অভাৱত শোচনীয় অৱস্থা। আজিও 'ইঞ্জিনৰ' গাড়ীৰ প্ৰচলন নাই—নাযায়; গৰু গাড়ীৰ যাতায়াত বহু অসুবিধাৰে কৰিব পাৰে আৰু অনেক স্থলত গৰু গাড়ীহে নেলাগে খোজকাটি যোৱাও অসম্ভৱ। এনে অৱস্থাত পৰিথকা এই অঞ্চল সমূহক বাহিৰ জগতৰ লগত যোগাযোগ ৰখা একান্ত কৰ্ত্তব্য বুলি বিবেচনা কৰা উচিত। যোৱা ভূমিকম্পৰ পিচৰ বানপানী বিলাকত, এই অঞ্চলৰ মানুহৰ হাঁহাঁকাৰ অৱস্থা হৈছিল। বা.ৰেঘা ৰায়ত সকল এনেভাবে 'মেকণ্ড' হয় যে তাৰ পৰাও ওলাব নোৱাৰে আৰু বাহিৰৰ পৰা তালৈ যোৱাও সহজসাধ্য নহয়।

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: 'মেকণ্ড' ৰ অসমীয়া কি ?

Shri HEM CHANDRA HAZARIKA: ওলাব নোৱাৰা কৰি ৰখা অৱস্থা। অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, এই নিচিনা অৱস্থাৰ হেতুকেই সিবাৰ ডেকাকন্নী ৩জীৱনৰাম ফুকন, ৩অজয় বানপানীৰ সময়ত, তাৰ পৰা 'বেতাৰ ৰাভা'ৰে চৰকাৰক খবৰ জনাই আৰু আকাশীযানেৰে লগা নহয় তাৰ বাবে, P. D. W. বিভাগৰ মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ৰ চোকা দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰো পৰা ব্যৱস্থা কৰে। P. W. D. বিভাগৰ আঁচনিত উত্তৰ লক্ষীমপুৰৰ পৰা বৰদলনী, শিলামৰা, মাছখোৱা আৰু চিচিৰ যোগাযোগৰ ব্যৱস্থা হৈছে যদিও, তাৰপৰা ধেমাজীক লগলগোৱা থকা এই অঞ্চলৰ অসুবিধা সমূহ যাতে অতি সোনকালে দূৰ হয় তাৰ কাৰ্য্যকৰী ব্যৱস্থা হাতত লবলৈ মাননীয় P. W. D. বিভাগৰ মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ক বিনীত অনুৰোধ জনাও।

তাৰ পিচত চিচি, ধেমাজী, মাছখোৱা অঞ্চলত জীয়াধলে যিদৰে গৃহহীন কৰিছে তাক কবলৈ শোক লাগে। জীয়াধলৰ উৎপাতৰ পৰা ৰাইজক ৰক্ষা কৰিবৰ বাবে পৰিকল্পনা হাতত লোৱা হৈছিল কিন্তু সেই পৰিকল্পনা আজিলৈকে কাৰ্য্যকৰী হৈ নুঠিল।

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয় মই উত্তৰ লক্ষীমপুৰৰ এনেকুৱা এটা সমষ্টিৰ পৰা আহিছো যত ৮৪ হাজাৰ জনজাতি (tribal) লোকৰ বসতি। সেই অঞ্চলত বহুতো টাইবেল মানুহ আছে। তেওঁলোকৰ উন্নতিৰ কাৰণে কেবল টকা মঞ্জুৰি দিলেই তেওঁলোকৰ উন্নতি নহয়। তেওঁলোকৰ যাতায়াতৰ কাৰণে আলি পদূলিৰ স্ৰচল কৰি নিদিলে অকল দুই-চাৰি খন স্কুলৰ সংখ্যা বঢ়ালেই—আৰু উন্নয়ন কৰে টকা মঞ্জুৰ কৰিলেই তেওঁলোকৰ উন্নতি নহয়। সেইকাৰণে মঞ্জুৰি যাতে কামত খটোৱা হয় তাৰ বাবে গড়কাপ্তানী বিভাগৰ মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰিলো।

উত্তৰ লক্ষীমপুৰ হাইস্কুলৰ বাবে বাজেটত টকা ধৰিছে। মই ১৯৪৬ চনত ইয়াতলৈ অহাৰ পৰাই মঞ্জুৰীৰ বাবে আপত্তি কৰি আহিছিলো—আৰু টকাও মঞ্জুৰ হোৱা কথা শুনি আহিছো। কিন্তু আজিলৈকে স্কুল ঘৰৰ কাম একো হোৱা নাই। আনকি খুটা এটি বা ইটা এচপৰাও স্কুল কম্পাউণ্ডত পৰা দেখা নগল। গতিকে এই আচনিও কাৰ্য্যকৰী কৰিবৰ বাবে মন্ত্ৰীমহোদয়ক নিবেদন জনালো।

উত্তৰ লক্ষীমপুৰৰ আলিৰ বাবে টকা মঞ্জুৰি দিছে, কিন্তু আজি ২১৩ বছৰেও কাম হাতত লোৱা হোৱা নাই। কাজেই এই আচনিত লোৱা আলিবোৰৰ ওপৰেদি যাতে আশি সুকলমে চলাচল কৰিবলৈ পাও তাৰ বাবে বিভাগীয় মন্ত্ৰীমহোদয়ক নিবেদন জনালো। উত্তৰ লক্ষীমপুৰৰ North Trunk Road টোৰ কথা মই প্ৰত্যেক অধিবেশনতে কৈ আহিছো। এই আলিৰ পোচনীৰ অবস্থাৰ কথা কাৰো অবিদিত নহয়। সেই আলিটো আন ফালে ঘূৰাই অনাৰ এটা পৰিকল্পনা লোৱা হৈছিল আৰু ডিক্ৰং নদীৰ ওপৰেদি দলং দিয়াৰ আচনি লোৱা হৈছিল। তাৰ বাবে survey পৰ্য্যন্তও হৈ গল। কিন্তু হঠাতে সেই পৰিকল্পনা বন্ধ কৰি দিলে। মই মাননীয় গড়কাপ্তানী বিভাগৰ মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ক অনুৰোধ জনাও যে সেই পৰিকল্পনা যাতে পুৰণি হাতত লোৱা হয় আৰু সেই মতে কাৰ্য্যকৰী ব্যৱস্থা লোৱা হয়। ন'আলিৰ পৰিকল্পনাও আজিলৈকে সম্পূৰ্ণ নহল। এই ন'আলি আৰু বদতি ঘাট ন'আলি ঘাটলৈ অনাৰ বাবে যদি যথাযথ ব্যৱস্থা লোৱা নহয় তেনেহলে খোৱা বস্ত্ৰৰ যোগানৰ কোনো সুবিধা নহব। যোৱা ভূমিকম্পৰ সময়ত খোৱা বস্ত্ৰৰ যোগান দিয়াত কি অসুবিধা হৈছিল সেইটো সকলোৱে জানে। গতিকে ন'আলিৰ কাম যাতে অতি সোনকালে সম্পূৰ্ণ কৰা হয় আৰু বদতি-ঘাটৰ পৰিবৰ্ত্তে ন'আলি ঘাটলৈ জাহাজ অহাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰি যাতে উত্তৰ লক্ষীমপুৰৰ বাইজৰ খোৱা বস্ত্ৰ অনা নিয়াৰ সুবিধা কৰা হয়—এই সম্পৰ্কে চৰকাৰে কাৰ্য্য হাতত লবলৈ চৰকাৰক মই অনুৰোধ কৰো।

চৰকাৰে কুটিৰ শিল্পৰ কামৰ বাবেও পৰিকল্পনা অনেক দিনৰ পৰাই হাতত লৈছে, কিন্তু সেই পৰিকল্পনা মতে কাম চলাব পৰা নাই। অনেক পঞ্চায়তে কুটিৰ শিল্পৰ কামৰ বাবে ঘৰ সাজিবলৈ টিন পাটৰ অভাবত ঘৰৰ কাম সম্পূৰ্ণ কৰিব নোৱাৰাত অনেক কাম আধা কৰা অৱস্থাত ৰাখিবলৈ বাধ্য হৈছে। পঞ্চায়ত বোৰৰ পৰা সচৰাচৰ খবৰ পাও যে চৰকাৰে যি টকা মঞ্জুৰী দিয়ে সেই টকা বিছাৰিও তেওঁলোকে department ৰ পৰা sanction নাপায়। অনেক সময়ত লোকেল বোৰ্ড আৰু পঞ্চায়ত বিলাকৰ বাজেট সময় মতে পাছ নকৰাত আৰু মঞ্জুৰী টকাৰ বাবে সময়মতে administrative sanction নিদিয়াত এই বোৰ্ড আৰু পঞ্চায়ত বিলাকে অনেক পৰিকল্পনাৰ কাম সময় মতে সমাধা কৰিব নোৱাৰাত পৰে। গতিকে মই মন্ত্ৰীমহোদয়ক নিবেদন জনাও যাতে তেওঁলোকে বিচৰা টকা যাতে সময়মতে sanction হৈ যায়। অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয় আৰু অনেক কথা কোৱাৰ আৱশ্যক আছিল।

(টিলিঙা বাজে মাননীয় সদস্যই নিজৰ আসন লয়)

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have followed very closely the Budget speech of the Hon'ble Finance Minister and have studied carefully the financial statement of this and the coming year. No doubt it is an able speech in that, he has stated in an easy and clear manner the knotty problems like that of the Budget of a Government, but, Sir, we are left where we were. Sir, I am not worried by a deficit in the Budget, although this is large and significant. It has also become a perpetual feature of our political life. But what keeps me wondering is why this deficit? Is it inevitable? Deficits are not always bad. There is an economic saying that thriftiness is a virtue in times of prosperity, it is a vice in times of depression. The depression that is looming in the horizon may compel not only this State, but many other States to have deficit Budget. That factor has not been taken notice of in the Hon'ble Finance Minister's speech or in the Budget. I fear if the depression really comes then the deficit may not appear to be 2 crores 54 lakhs. It may go up and the real problem will arise before us. The point is not why is this deficit, but how is this caused—

Is it due to the productive activities proposed to be undertaken by the State? Had it been so, I, for one, would have welcome this deficit, for I know this means an increase of economic activities in the State and therefore the prosperity and happiness of the people. A careful study of it will reveal that except our proposed expenditure in the Umtrue Hydro-electric Scheme and the Rasin Industry and few similar projects—all other Projects are stereotyped and can hardly be called productive. It is in this context that the deficit is most on this score alarming and any complacency suicidal. Our resource is dwindling in the coming year and closing balance will be only 42 lakhs. It is not even sufficient to meet our requirements by 15 days of the State. But this encroaching on our meagre resources of our finance cannot be allowed to continue for it affects the confidence of the people in the financial stability of the State. Sir, to me this Budget appears to be a Budget of despair and despondency. It betrays a mad rush to do all things at a time, although our Hon'ble Finance Minister believes that all things cannot be done at a time, it is only shown to be done so that people may take us that we are not unmindful to their welfare. But the electorate cannot be fooled in this way for all time to come. The Budget seeks to accentuate the uneven development of the country by forming certain constituencies at the cost of others. The Budget lacks a comprehensive outlook. It lacks vision and direction and reflects the chaos that prevails in our economic life to-day. This is surely not the way of dealing scientifically with the problems of our country. Sir, we have reposed our faith in planning. Planning needs determination of priorities and fixing of targets. People will understand us better and have more faith in us if we can prove that we have put our hand on the crux of our problem and have done something tangible towards the solution of our main problem. This is wholly missing in the Budget.

Hon'ble Shri Medhi in his reply to the Budget discussion in 1950 said, "The time is almost finished. Mr. Morley had examined the Budget proposal entirely from the point of view of a capitalist and industrialist, but he has not tried to see the Budget proposal from the point of view of the Congress Party inspired by the ideal based on non-violence and truth with the ultimate object of establishing a social order where the capitalist and industrialist will not only cease to exploit the labour, but on the other hand voluntarily surrender their surplus for the good of the labour and the rich will not only cease to exploit the poor, but willingly place their wealth for the good of the poor and the needy and the community at large for the benefit of the community as a whole and all will work together according to their capacity for the common good of all."

This is well said. I entirely agree with what he said and that should be the objective of our Budget. When the Indian people fought for freedom, it was not merely out of the desire to put an end to foreign domination but to release the freedom impulse to race through every sphere of life. When the peasant and the worker, the unemployed and the under privileged rallied round the banner of freedom with enthusiasm and devotion, he had before him a vision of a new India wherein the removal of the British from the land was linked with the opening of avenues of opportunities and turning of the sod of social transformation. It was this hope of new life, of a new voyage and new achievements that stirred our people to deeds of matchless heroism. But even this fifth consecutive Budget of the Congress—the Party in power in Free India—fails to give that orientation to our life and activities and blames the Central Government for this helplessness as it curses nature to cover its incompetence. We share with the Government the sense of disappointment that there is no recognition of Assam's claim for Central assistance when enormous sums are taken away by the Centre from sources that rightly belong to us. The high ups in New Delhi should be made aware

that Assam cannot take things lying down forever and that should be easy when the party in power there is the semi-Congress. The principle of Federation is not confined in dividing subjects between the State and the Centre but also it is necessary for the growth of the Federation that every unit of the Federation develops evenly and every unit not only contributes to the strength of the Centre but also increases its own strength. Today the Congress Raj has accentuated the tendency of increasing the Union revenues at the cost of the State revenues, the proportion of the two having changed in the past few years from 43·57 to 59·41. If this tendency continues, India will cease to be a Federation and soon becomes a unitary State. Be that as it may, it is no use lamenting over the injustice done to us by the Centre year in and year out. It is necessary to face facts and so long as the Centre declines to share the income it is foolish to rush into projects in the hope that the Centre will ultimately stand by us—our post-war schemes are a pointer. We embarked on these ventures without a definite assurance from the Centre regarding their flow of help and these have now a heavy burden on our slender resources. We should follow the maxim of cutting our coat according to the cloth.

Sir, no modern State can build its edifice on the basis of land revenue it receives from its lands. It must find other sources of revenue if it wants to be efficient and prosperous. Unfortunately the Government have failed to increase our sources of revenue; land revenue, tax on income other than corporation tax, Forests, other taxes and duties and receipts from road transport are our main sources of revenue. Even these sources have not been completely tapped. I do not see any reason why the fallow lands in the tea gardens should not be assessed at the same rate as other lands. These lands were given for a specific purpose and at a time when the demands on our exchequer was not so great and there was an alien Raj. (*A voice*—That has already been done long ago)—I am coming to that. This may have been done, but revenue increase has not been shown in the Budget! Sir, regarding that point, it is known almost to all Members of this House that these grants were given for a specific purpose and at a specific time. They have no right to keep those lands without paying equal land revenue that is being paid by other land owners. If they are not agreeable to pay equal rent then they should surrender those lands.

Sir, in Assam we have a spectacle of a dual Government. There is Government of tea planters and the white capitalists and a Government that exists at Shillong. The other Government handles more money than the Government at Shillong does. They have under them about 17 lakhs of people and have their own system of espionage, supply, procurement etc. So long the Government at Shillong cannot bring under control the Government of the tea planters, our prospect of becoming a great and prosperous State will ever remain dim. Sir, coming to revenue side again I believe if we can nationalise the electricity we can earn a good revenue every year. This is a monopoly business and sooner we do it, the better it will be. Sir, if such concerns as the State Transport, are taken over, the revenues of the State can be increased by a few lakhs surely.

We can also develop in Assam a Tourist traffic. Most of Kashmir's wealth is due to this tourist traffic. A few days hence a troupe of American tourists will be visiting India. I do not know whether Assam has been included in their itinerary. But I am sure if Assam is included and if a tourist traffic is opened here, it will be a good source of revenue for this State. Assam abounds in places which with little development would attract tourists from far and near and bring wealth to our exchequer. It is a matter of concern that our forest revenue is showing signs of gradual decrease. Recently it has become a means of doling out Government patronage with the party in power. In the last election in one constituency alone 40 permits

were issued for trees at no or nominal payment of royalty. Sir, if we go through the Budget also we will find our revenue from fishery is decreasing. I know of one case in Udaibil in Nowgong, which was settled with a Fishery Company of Nowgong, the lease was cancelled on the 27th December and from 27th December till February 7th the villagers of the locality were allowed to fish freely there. And on the 7th February when other Fisheries were auctioned, this Fishery along with 13 other Fisheries were not auctioned. Sir, one thing is very surprising and also that catches one's eye and that is, that both Fishery and Forest show a decrease in revenue in the election year. Sir, I think these are not matters for getting votes.

Similarly, Sir, there is another case—the Assam Match Factory in Dhubri. That Factory consumes about 5 thousand tons of Simulu timber every year and this time a contract has been entered into for three years and Simulu timber will be supplied to them at the rate of Rs. 95 per ton. The Divisional Forest Officer has suggested that it should be 100 Rupees and the Inspector General of Forest suggested that it should be 150 Rupees. There we have lost about 5 lakhs of good money over that Company which has its roots in Sweden. I do not know if any Swedish person is responsible for it. Sir, we cannot augment the revenue of our State depending mainly on this source. Any modern State if it is to raise its revenue it must do so through industrialisation. In the Budget that has been presented to us we find very meagre sum of money being allotted for industrial purposes. A few schemes which are supposed to consume a sum of 47 lakhs non-recurring and 18 lakhs recurring grants do not give us an idea about industrialisation because most of them are old schemes except the Hydro-Electric Plan and Resin Plan and such plans; but even these, most of the money will be spent in making permanent those people employed there.

Sir, we know also from the Public Accounts Committee's Report at page 9, Capital Outlay on Industrial Development, in regard to an advance of Rs. 8,35,435, on account of 25,000 spindles for a Cotton Mill project, the Secretary, Transport, explained that he tried to recover the amount from the Agents, but they refused.

Sir, this is not the only instance, the white-paper which was brought out by the Government of Assam in 1946, stating that the Government of Assam would take up certain industries; 5 years have elapsed but we have not seen a single mill being established in the fair fields of Assam.

Sir, in the matter of cottage industries, it is well known that Endi and Muga are the most important of cottage industries in Assam. Recently an international exhibition was held in Bombay and our products were exhibited there which were favoured by people coming from outside the country and other parts of India. A curious thing is that sales tax is to be paid for Muga and Endi also and as a matter of fact, sales tax is not levied on cottage industries in other States but in Assam our patrons of industry have not failed to levy sales tax on the products of cottage industries.

On the expenditure side, Sir, the Public Accounts Committee which was appointed to scrutinise the various heads of expenditure in order to check the extravagant situation, I would cite one instance which appears in their Report at page 5, about item 13.—Police—Home Guards. "In the long discussion that ensued on this item the Committee expressed grave anxiety and concern over the serious financial irregularities revealed in Audit. The local audit of the accounts which was fixed for August 1950 had to be deferred at the request of the Commandant General due to his inability to produce records. Subsequently an Audit Party sent in December 1950 had to be withdrawn because practically no accounts were available. Essential records, viz., cash book and contingent registers had not been maintained although withdrawal from treasury upto the end of November 1950 amounted to Rs. 26,89,000. Detailed contingent bills

for over 18 lakhs drawn in advance during the period from March 1948 to January 1949 have not yet been submitted to audit. Chief Secretary explained that this unsatisfactory maintenance of accounts by the Commandant General was immediately taken up by him as Controlling Officer immediately after he assumed office. One of the difficulties with which he was confronted was the failure of the Commandant General to reply to any correspondence....."

Sir, at the time when we are passing through a financial crisis, it is essential that we check unnecessary expenditure. We cannot surely squander the money of the poor people which we have been receiving in the shape of tax and revenue. In this manner, Sir, at a time like this we cannot have a top-heavy administration. Posts are very often created with fixed persons in the mind of Government. Most of these appointments are created only to give appointment to the near and dear ones.

Sir, my hon. Friend, Mr. Ranendra Mohan Das rightly said that we cannot afford the luxury of 10 Hon'ble Ministers and Deputy Ministers and God knows, how many Parliamentary Secretaries (*Laughter*)! Sir, I am very serious in this matter because, I know Assam had been ruled at critical times even with 3 Ministers and they could administer the Province sufficiently well. I know of Orissa and Vindya Pradesh of almost equal size, where number of Ministers are not so many, whereas in our State there are 10 Hon'ble Ministers, 2 Deputies and God knows how many Parliamentary Secretaries! If it is 4, the number would come to 16 and when this House needs quorum of 10, the Hon'ble Ministers with their colleagues can easily have a sitting of this House and pass any resolution they like (*Laughter*).

We have not grown so big a Province and our problems are not so complicated, let us be serious about the need of economy in our expenses, let not our posterity say that at a critical time, we did create redundant posts and spend our resources in meaningless schemes.

Sir, the duty of a Ministry is to formulate policies and the Civil Service is there to execute the same. It is no use blaming the Government servants for inefficiency, corruption, nepotism etc. We have indulged in such sorts of remarks and very often we—I say we members and Ministers have encouraged it to a great extent. The officers are very often not given the freedom to carry out the policy. They are interfered in the investigation of cases and cannot bring wrongdoers to book. These interferences of the Ministers and a particular brand of Members of Legislative Assembly very often defeat the noble purpose we enunciate here.

Sir, in this connection, I would only cite a few instances. There was a great textile scandal in the district of Nowgong. One Lalchand Taudi, procuring agent for the districts of Nowgong and Cachar was involved in this scandal. He procured 600 bales of textile goods for Cachar. These textile goods were kept by him in a godown at Nowgong. When the Hon'ble Chief Minister visited Silchar, there was a big row about it and after enquiry it was found that the 600 bales of cloth were lying at Nowgong. An unfortunate man, Nagen Kataki, a textile officer, was suspended for some time and the permit for procurement in the name of Lalchand Taudi was cancelled, but on the other hand, his nephew was given the permission for the free sale for those bales of cloth. Is it not ludicrous?

The Hon'ble Shri MAHENDRA MOHAN CHAUDHURY: Will the hon. Member give the name of the nephew of Lalchand Taudi?

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI: I am sorry, I am not prepared to give it now, but if an enquiry committee is appointed by Government, in that case I will give the name and will try my best to prove my statement.

The Hon'ble Shri MAHENDRA MOHAN CHAUDHURY: No Committee is necessary to find out the name of the nephew.

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI: The Committee is necessary in order to find out the whole affairs.

The cloth was allowed to the nephew to be sold in the open market.

Sir, there is another case of procurement. One Jaharmall Agarwalla of Jamunamukh. He had 3,000 (three thousand) maunds of paddy in his godown and was detected by the Deputy Director of Procurement. But I do not know how the case was hushed up. People say many things in the market, in the tea stalls, and it is for the Government to remove the suspicion of the people. There is one case of Narayan Chandra Bora of the Enforcement Branch at Gauhati. In this case 8 persons were involved for keeping textile goods in their godowns and soon after the detection, Narayan Chandra Bora was transferred to Silchar. I do not know whether those persons have been tried or this case has been investigated. Sir, suspicion is that in this case people high up interfere: they give protection to those people, and in such a case we find that the people who detect cases find themselves in a precarious position. They have lost their initiative to serve the country because there has been so much interference in their work. My point, Sir, is that whatever we may do it is necessary to stick to our duty. The Ministry is there to formulate policy and the permanent civil service is there to execute the policy. If we leave the policy to be executed by the Ministry, I am sure things take a bad turn.

Sir, yesterday when my Friend, hon. Shri Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya, spoke about some cases of irregular land settlement both in the rural and urban areas, hon. Srijut Basumatari protested and said that M. L. A. ship and Ministership should be no bar to getting land if otherwise the case is a genuine one. He also said lands have been settled with political sufferers. In that case, Sir, I can add to the list of those people.....

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: You have only 5 minutes more to speak.

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI: In that case, Sir, I want to cut short.

I do not say, Sir, that the Ministership or M. L. A. ship should be a bar in getting land. But, Sir, today we are in a very critical position. Psychological treatment should be done. There should be shock treatment as Shri Nehru puts in. I believe many of us have got no inch of land. But, Sir, I would like to suffer for some time more and yet let the landless people get land and then we can say that we are ready to suffer more and more for their sake. Otherwise it is no use exhusting for sacrifice. They made sacrifices all these years. They have given also their best. The spirit of sacrifice can only imbibe our people if this practice is followed at the top. People today are only left with a skeleton. They have only to sacrifice their lives and nothing else; yet our people have given their all in times of emergency and I am sure that will yet be forthcoming if there is a proper call and a proper spirit. Assam and for that matter India needs that shock treatment.

Sir, In my speech on the amendment to the Motion of thanks on his Excellency's speech I stated the problem of Assam and for that matter, India cannot be tackled piecemeal. We must look at it as a whole and strike at the very root, and the root is poverty in the midst of plenty. A little imagination, a little boldness could have made Assam a California or a Georgia in India. I do not see in the Budget any attempt to do that. A glance at the demand for grants will reveal which way we are developing.

Sir, of the many items for demands for grants we find about 1 crore 5 lakhs for police, one crore 80 lakhs for education, 3 crores for civil works and so. But, Sir, our land problem is the most burning problem that confront our people today and this problem cannot be ignored. Topmost priority should be given to this problem. In the solution of this problem we have been very halting and resistant. Abolition of Zamindari has not yet been brought about. It has taken three years to get the Act assented to by the President, three years to go from Shillong to New Delhi and back again to Shillong. But permanently settled areas are not only our headache. They are few and far between. We have in Assam a class of landed gentry who profits by the sweat, toil and tears of others. Our cultivator is mostly a landless one. What is the use of talking to him to grow more when he has not got an inch of land to cultivate. It is necessary therefore that these intermediaries who are exploiting those cultivators should be liquidated progressively. Unless this is done the constant sore in our body will remain, our food problem will also never be solved.

Lastly, Sir, the question of food problem should not be viewed as a question of bridging the gulf between our requirements and our own present supply ; it must be viewed a long term policy. That is why we want that the food problem should be tackled carefully and tagged with the land problem.

Sir, I will be failing in my duty if I do not mention here also that during these few years when people are taking voluntarily to the cultivation of land by clearing jungles, cultivating fallow lands at other places, the eviction policy of the Government is most stringent. We have seen how people cultivating in Rupahi Co-operative Farm, Amguri, Sarucharai, Nakachari, Mairabari, Loharghat Mouzas, Diplonga, Monaibari and Bhurbanda have been evicted—for their fault to cultivate land to increase the food supply of our Province.

Shri HARINARAYAN BARUA: On a point of information,

মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মাননীয় opposition leader ৰ পৰা মই জানিব খোজো যে সৰুচৰাই আৰু নকছাৰীত যিবিলাক মাটি বেদখল কৰিছিল সেই মাটিবিলাক গবৰ্ণ মেণ্টে মাটিহীন মানুহৰ কাৰণেই বাগানৰ পৰা দখল কৰি লৈছিল তেখেতে সেইটো জানে নে নাজানে ?

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI: I know, Sir, that certain plots were being settled to some landless people, but the whole plot which should have been requisitioned had not been requisitioned and the real landless people have not been given land. It does not require a Socialist to lead such a movement of the people. People are sufficiently conscious today.

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri KARKA CHANDRA DOLEY : মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মাননীয় বিত্ত মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ে আমাৰ ৰাজ্যৰ হিতাৰ্থে যি আয় ব্যয়ৰ হিচাব এই সদনত ডাঙি ধৰিছে ই বৰ্তমান ৰাজ্যৰ অৱস্থালৈ লক্ষকৰি সময়োপযোগী আৰু সন্তোষজনক হৈছে।

এই বাজেট সম্পৰ্কে এই সদনত সপক্ষে বিপক্ষে বহুতো মাননীয় সদস্যই আলোচনা কৰি গৈছে। গতিকে এইবিষয়ে পুনৰ আলোচনা নকৰি মোৰ সমষ্টিৰ বিষয়ে কেইআষাৰমান কথা এই সদনত ডাঙি ধৰি আমাৰ জনপ্ৰিয় চৰকাৰৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰিবলৈ আগ বাঢ়িলো।

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, ১৯৫০ চনৰ ভূমিকম্প আৰু বানপানীয়ে মোৰ সমষ্টিৰ বাইজক একেবাৰে জুৰুলা কৰিলে। শ শ নবনাৰী মৃত্যুমুখত পতিত হ'ল, হাজাৰ হাজাৰ পোহনীয়া জন্তু জলমগ্ন হ'ল আৰু হাজাৰ হাজাৰ ঘৰদুৱাৰ, ভৰাল ধ্বংশোন্মুখ হ'ল। ৰাস্তা ঘাট নষ্ট হৈ যাতায়ত বন্ধ হ'ল।

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, সোৱনশিৰি নৈৰ আগৰ সেই সৌন্দৰ্য আৰু আজি নাই। তাৰ দুয়োপাৰে জুৰি থকা মিৰি ভাই সকলৰ গাঁওবোৰ তেনেই বালি পেলাই একোখন মকভূমিত পৰিণত কৰিলে। এতিয়া তাত ঠায়ে ঠায়ে মাত্ৰ একোটা ঘৰৰ ভগ্নাবশেষহে দেখিবলৈ পোৱা যায়। এই সোৱনশিৰিৰ পাৰ শুৱনী কৰিবলৈ আজি সেই মিৰি ভাইসকল তাত নাই। দুৰ্যোগৰ পিচত যি কেইটি বাচিল, সেই কেইটিও তাৰ পৰা বহু দূৰত জঞ্জলত আশ্ৰয় লৈ আছেহি। মিৰি ডেকা গাভৰুৰ বনগীতৰ পৰিবৰ্তে আজি তাত চৰাই চিৰিকতি আৰু বনৰীয়া জন্তুৰ কোলাহল। সেই শস্য শ্যামলা পথাৰ আজি বালিত পৰিণত হৈ বগা পৰি আছে। পূৰ্বৰ আনন্দৰ ঠাইত আজি প্ৰত্যেক নবনাৰীৰ মুখত বিশাদৰ হুমুণীয়া। প্ৰত্যেকৰে পেটত ভাত নাই, গাত কাপোৰ নাই, থাকিবলৈ ঘৰ নাই ইত্যাদি। এক ভগৱানৰ বাহিৰে তেওঁবিলাকক সান্তনা দিবলৈ কেউ নাই।

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, ডিব্ৰুগড় মহকুমাৰ ধেমাজী মৌজাৰ জীয়াধল অঞ্চলৰ অৱস্থালৈ লক্ষ কৰিলে দেখাযাব তাতো সেই একে পৰিণাম। জীয়াধল নৈৰ দুয়োপাৰে ১০ মাইল জুৰি বসতি কৰা ৭০০ ঘৰ মিৰি পৰিয়াল আজি তাত নাই। তেওঁ বিলাকে আশ্ৰয় বিচাৰি দিহিঙে দিপাঙে ঘূৰি ফুৰিছে-গৈ।

১৯৫০ চনৰ ভূমিকম্পৰ লগে লগে, ১৯৫০ আৰু ১৯৫১ চনৰ জীয়াধল নৈৰ বানপানীত তেওঁ বিল কৰ ঘৰদুৱাৰ আৰু ঐশ্বৰ্য্য সম্পতি উটাই লৈ গল। কোনো প্ৰকাৰে তেওঁলোকে লৰা ছোৱালী তিৰোতা লগত লৈ জীৱন বন্ধা কৰিলে। তেওঁলোকৰ সকলো সম্পতি বানপানীয়ে নষ্ট কৰিলে, আৰু তেওঁলোকৰ গাঁও আৰু খেতিপথাৰবোৰ বালি পেলাই মকভূমিত পৰিণত কৰিলে।

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, চিচি মৌজা আৰু পাইক মহলৰ ফালে যদি আমি চাওঁ তাতো দেখাযায় সেই একে শোচনীয় অৱস্থা। ব্ৰহ্মপুত্ৰৰ চাপৰি আৰু বুঢ়ি সূতীৰ দুয়োপাৰে বসতি কৰা লোক সকল আজি তাত নাই। তেওঁ বিলাকৰ খেতিৰ পথাৰ আৰু গাঁওবোৰ বালি পেলাই মকভূমিত পৰিণত কৰিলে। এই অঞ্চলৰ বাইজৰ থাকিবলৈ ঘৰ নাই, খাবলৈ ভাত নাই আৰু পিন্ধিবলৈ কাপোৰ নাই। তিনি চাৰি পুৰুষৰ পৰা সক্ষিত সৰ্বস্ব সম্পতি বানপানীয়ে উটাই লৈ গল। মুঠতে কবলৈ গলে এই অঞ্চলৰ দৃশ্যবোৰ চকুৰে নেদেখিলে অনুভৱ কৰা বৰ টান।

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, এই অঞ্চলৰ ভূমিকম্প আৰু বানপানী প্ৰপীড়িত লোক বৰ্তমান দুহেজাৰ পৰিয়াল বুলি জানিব পাৰিছোঁ। ১৯৫০ চনত ৬০০ ঘৰ আৰু ১৯৫১ চনত ১,৪০০ ঘৰ পৰিয়াল ভূমিকম্প আৰু বানপানীত বিধ্বস্ত হৈছে। তেওঁবিলাকৰ পূৰ্বৰ গাঁওতুই এৰি হাবিয়ে বননীয়ে আশ্ৰয় লৈ আছেহি। আমাৰ চৰকাৰৰ পৰা কোনো সন্তোষজনক সাহায্য পোৱা নাই। ৪ৰ সাজি লবলৈ প্ৰতি পৰিয়ালক এগাথ টিনপাত আৰু ২৫ টকা দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিছে বুলি জানিব পাৰিছোঁ। খোৱা লোৱাৰ কোনো ব্যৱস্থা কৰা নাই। পুনৰ গাঁও সংস্থাপনৰ কাৰণে কোনো কাৰ্য্যকৰী কাম হাতত লোৱা নাই। বহুত পৰিয়ালে শোচনীয় অৱস্থাত ধেমাজী, চিচি বৰগাঁও আৰু টঙানী অঞ্চলত আশ্ৰয় লৈ আছেহি। তেওঁলোকৰ খাবলৈ ভাত নাই। ভিক্ষা কৰি কোনো প্ৰকাৰে প্ৰাণ প্ৰবৰ্ত্তাই আছে।

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, মই আচৰিত হৈছোঁ যে লাখ লাখ মানুহ ব্ৰহ্মপুত্ৰৰ সোঁতৰ দৰে পাকিস্থানৰ পৰা আমাৰ ৰাজ্যত সোমাইছেহি। তেওঁলোকৰ কাৰণে আমাৰ চৰকাৰে কান্দিব জানিছে, কোটি কোটি টকা খৰচ কৰিবলৈ আগবাঢ়িছে। সংস্থাপনৰ কাৰণে মাটি বন্দবস্ত কৰিছে। কিন্তু ভূমিকম্প আৰু বানপানীত বিধ্বস্ত আমাৰ ৰাজ্যৰ অধিবাসী সকলৰ কাৰণে কান্দিবলৈ হলে শিকা নাই। তেওঁবিলাকৰ পুনৰসংস্থাপনৰ কাৰণে কাৰ্য্যকৰী কাম হাতত এতিয়াও লোৱা নাই। বৰ্তমানে হাজাৰ হাজাৰ লৰাছোৱালী, নবনাৰী খাবলৈ নাপায় লঘোনে আছেহি যি হওক মই টানি অনুৰোধ কৰোঁ যাতে মন্ত্ৰীসকলে এবাৰ সদিয়াৰ পৰা পাইক মহললৈকে ব্ৰহ্মপুত্ৰৰ উত্তৰ পাৰে নাৱেৰে ভট্টয়াই গৈ পৰিপাতিতৈ দৃশ্যবোৰ চাই আহেগৈ। বানপানী প্ৰপীড়িত লোকসকলৰ কাৰণে তলত উল্লেখ কৰা কাম কেইটা অতি গোনকালে হাতত লবলৈ মই অনুৰোধ কৰিলো।

(১) হাল গৰু কিনিবলৈ কৃষিধাৰ দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা।

(২) ৪ৰ সাজিবৰ কাৰণে তিনি বান্দিবলৈ টিনপাত আৰু ১০০ টকাকৈ প্ৰতি পৰিয়ালক দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা।

- (৩) নতুন ধান নোলোৱা পৰ্য্যন্ত খোৱাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰা।
- (৪) খেতি মাটিৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰা।
- (৫) গাওবোৰত খোৱাপানীৰ ব্যৱস্থা ইত্যাদি।

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, উত্তৰ লক্ষীমপুৰ সমষ্টি ডিব্ৰুগড় মহকুমাৰ ধেমাজী থানা, আৰু উত্তৰ লক্ষীমপুৰ মহকুমাৰ উত্তৰ লক্ষীমপুৰ পুলিচ থানা আৰু ঢকুৱাখানা পুলিচ থানা লৈ গঠিত। এই সমষ্টি অসম ৰাজ্যৰ সকলো ঠাইতকৈ পিচপৰা আৰু আওহতীয়া ঠাই। যাতায়াতৰ কাৰণে যি এটা দুটা বাস্তা পদূলী আৰু শিক্ষাৰ অনুষ্ঠান আছিল, সেই সকলোবোৰ যোৱা ভূমিকম্প আৰু বানপানীয়ে ধুই পখালী উটাই লৈগল। বৃটিছ আমোলৰ পৰা আজি পৰ্য্যন্ত অসম চৰকাৰে, উত্তৰলক্ষীমপুৰ লোকেলবোৰ্ড আৰু ডিব্ৰুগড় লোকেলবোৰ্ডক আওকান কৰি আহিছে। যোৰ বিশ্বাস, উত্তৰ লক্ষীমপুৰ সমষ্টিৰ পূৰ্ব অঞ্চলটো, ডিব্ৰুগড় বা উত্তৰ লক্ষীমপুৰ বোৰ্ডৰ চেয়াৰম্যান সকলে কেতিয়াও পৰিদৰ্শন কৰা নাই। মাননীয় মন্ত্ৰী শ্ৰীঅমিয় কুমাৰ দাস মহোদয়ে এবাৰ মাত্ৰ সেই অঞ্চলত পদাৰ্পণ কৰাৰ বাহিৰে কোনো মন্ত্ৰীয়েই সেই অঞ্চললৈ যোৱা মনত নপৰে।

অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, সেই অঞ্চলৰ গাওঁবোৰত খোৱা পানীৰ কোনো ব্যৱস্থা নাই। কোনো যাতায়াতৰ ব্যৱস্থা নাই, চিকিৎসাৰ ব্যৱস্থা নাই। গতিকে মই তলত উল্লেখকৰা বিষয়কেইটাৰ সুব্যৱস্থা অতি সোনকালে হাতত লবলৈ আমাৰ ৰাজ্যিক চৰকাৰৰ তীক্ষ্ণ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰিলো।

(১) জীয়াধল, চিমেম, দিমৌ, চিচি, আমাজান আৰু কাকৈয়া নৈৰ গতি অতি সোনকালে স্থিৰ কৰাৰ ব্যৱস্থা।

(২) উত্তৰলক্ষীমপুৰ চহৰৰ পৰা সোনাৰী ঘাটলৈকে যাতায়াতৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰা।

(৩) উত্তৰলক্ষীমপুৰৰ পৰা ঢকুৱাখানালৈকে যোৱা লোকেলবোৰ্ড আলিটো অতি সোনকালে গড়কাপ্তানি বিভাগে হাতত লোৱা।

(৪) চিচি মৌজাৰ বুঢ়ীসূতী ঘাটৰ পৰা চিচিমুখ, জুবকটা হৈ ঢকুৱাখানা মৌজাৰ টেকেলিফুটালৈকে এটা Fair weather বাস্তা গড়কাপ্তানি বিভাগে লোৱাৰ ব্যৱস্থা।

(৫) ঘিলামৰাত গড়কাপ্তানি বিভাগে হাতত লোৱা বাস্তাবোৰ অতি সোনকালে কাৰ্য্যত পৰিণত কৰা।

(৬) এই সমষ্টিৰ কাৰণে বিশেষভাবে কিছু টকা মঞ্জুৰ কৰি গাঁৱলীয়া বাট-পদূলিৰ বন্দবস্ত, খোৱা পানীৰ যোগান আৰু চিকিৎসাৰ সুব্যৱস্থা কৰা।

(৭) উত্তৰলক্ষীমপুৰ মহকুমাক অতি সোনকালে সুকীয়া জিলাত পৰিণত কৰা। এইখিনিকেই চৰকাৰৰ ওচৰত নিবেদন কৰি মই সামৰণি মাৰিলো।

Shri ANANDA CHANDRA BEZBARUA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, coming as I do from the Treasury Bench, I should like to congratulate the Hon'ble Finance Minister for the illuminating speech with which he presented the Budget. The Budget is a deficit one. Yet I congratulate him, because he has not tried to balance the Budget by curtailing the few provisions of the Nation Building Departments that he has made therein.

I feel, Sir, that security of the service should be scrupulously maintained. The service should not feel that their just claims are overlooked. It is said, Sir, that justice should not only be properly administered, but also it must be administered in such a way as others may feel that it has been done so. I do not say that the security of the services is at stake; what I mean to say is that some of the members of the services feel that sometime they do not get the justice which they deserve.

Then, Sir, I feel that the administration has become too top-heavy. Some posts have been created without, I think, any reasons. Take the cases of Secretaries, Deputy Secretaries, Assistant Secretaries, Under-Secretaries, Special Officers and so on. Formerly one Secretary and some few officers could manage. I admit that works have increased, but I do say that there is sufficient scope for retrenchment. The post of the Commissioner is going to be revived. I do admit that inspection is necessary, but that can be done by some other means. Again, though the post has been provided for in the Budget, his staff has not been adequately provided. Only one Assistant and a Personal Assistant have been given. If Government is serious and sincere, then a full-fledged Commissioner's office is necessary.

Then, Sir, so far as the administration of justice is concerned, I think the judiciary should feel that they are independent of the Executive. We were crying from the house-top that Judiciary should be separated from the Executive, but, Sir, we now find that it has not been done. I want to stress this and say that steps should be taken to have the Judiciary separated from the Executive.

So far as primary education is concerned, I do admit that some provision has been made for advancement of primary education, but sufficient money has not been provided for in the Budget for that purpose. For each subdivision, provision has been made for taking over five schools for introduction of compulsion. If we go in this way, we will not be able to introduce compulsion throughout the province within 10 years as promised.

Now, Sir, coming to my constituency, I am sorry to find that no provision has been made for the construction of the Dikhow bridge, which is of inescapable importance to my constituency. The difficulties which the people experience are fully known to the Government and the Hon'ble Finance Minister, who visited Sibsagar recently, also knows about them. In spite of this, no provision has been made for construction of that bridge. Neither has any money allotted for Bar Ali which is the only way to go to that locality. This bridge will be a productive project. The amount that will be required for its construction can be recovered from tolls and taxes. I am told that the Nazira Tea Company and its employees pay annually about 23 thousands of rupees as tolls and vehicle taxes for their vehicles. They have to pass by that bridge. If the bridge had been constructed, the cost of construction could have been realised long ago. People waited on deputations after deputation and some sort of hope was given about its early construction but then nothing has been done.

The Hon'ble Shri RAMNATH DAS: For the information of the hon. Member I may state that provision for construction of this bridge has been made in the Development plan.

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: What about Gar Ali? Is it under Public Works Department?

The Hon'ble Shri RAMNATH DAS: Not yet, Sir.

Shri ANANDA CHANDRA BEZBARUA: I do hope that steps will be taken to materialise the project soon.

Then, Sir, so far as grow more food campaign is concerned, my submission is that more food is being destroyed by monkeys than by any other means. I appeal to Government to see that this monkey menace is removed soon. People cannot grow crops because they are destroyed by monkeys.

So far as other nation-building departments are concerned, I beg to submit that the Development Department did not take appropriate steps in time to provide funds to the village Panchayats. The Panchayats are formed, but they cannot function for want of money and so they sit idle. Steps should be taken to see that they are provided with money in time.

With these few words, I resume my seat.

Shri HARIHAR CHOUDHURY: মাননীয় অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয়, বিবোধী দলৰ নেতাই কোৱাৰ পিচত আমি কবলৈ অসুবিধা নেপাম বুলিয়েই ভাবিছিলো। কিন্তু এতিয়া অনুগ্রহ কৰি পাচ মিনিট সময় দিয়াত ধন্যবাদ দিছো। মাননীয় বিত্তমন্ত্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়াই বাজেটত দুই কোটিৰো অধিক নাটনি দেখুওৱা স্বত্বেও ৰাজ্যৰ গঠনমূলক প্ৰায় সকলো বিষয়তে লক্ষ ৰাখিছে। আৰু এই দুখীয়া দেশৰ কৃষক-বনুৱাৰ ওপৰত নতুন কৰ লগাই সেই নাটনি পূৰাবলৈ বিচৰা নাই। সেই কাৰণেই মই তেখেতক অভিনন্দন জনাইছো।

বাজেটত দেখা যায় যে আমাৰ টকাৰ অভাৱ; কিন্তু কিছুমান বিষয়ত আকৌ খৰচৰ মাত্ৰা বাঢ়িহে গৈছে। বন বিভাগটো আয় বিভাগৰ (Revenue receipt) পৰা ঘাটি বিভাগত (Deficit) পৰিণত হৈছে। দেখা যায় আমাৰ কামধেনুৰো গাখীৰ শুকাই গৈছে। যিটো বিভাগত সদায় লাভ হয়, সেই বিভাগটোও এতিয়া ঘাটি বিভাগত পৰিণত হৈছে। মাননীয় বিত্তমন্ত্ৰী ডাঙৰীয়াই আমাৰ বনজ সম্পদ বাহিৰলৈ পঠোৱাত যান-বাহনৰ অসুবিধাৰ কাৰণেই তেনে হৈছে বুলি কৈছে। বেল-জাহাজৰ অসুবিধাই যে আমাক সকলো ক্ষেত্ৰতে পণ্ড কৰি ৰাখিছে তাক কোনেও নুই কৰিব নোৱাৰে। কিন্তু ১৯৫০-৫১ চনতকৈ এতিয়া সেই অসুবিধা বেচি হোৱা নাই। ১৯৫০-৫১ চনত উনৈশ লক্ষ পয়ত্ৰিছ হাজাৰ লাভৰ পৰা এতিয়া লোকচানত অহা কথা আনহে কিবা বুলি ভাবো। মই ভাবো ইয়াৰ বাহিৰেও এই বিভাগটোৰ পৰিচালনাতহে কিবা কেৰোণ লাগিছে। গতিকে এই বিষয়ে ভালদৰে বিচাৰ কৰি যত কেৰোণ লাগিছে তাক গুচাই এই আয়কৰ বিভাগটো আগৰ অৱস্থালৈ আনিবলৈ বিভাগীয় মন্ত্ৰী মহোদয়ৰ চোকা দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰো।

পাকিস্তানৰ উদ্বাস্তৰ পুনৰ সংস্থাপনৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰে অনেক কৰিছে। কিন্তু ভূমিকম্প আৰু বানপানীত বিধ্বস্ত হোৱা স্থানীয় লোক সকলক ৰাজ্যপালৰ ভূমিকম্প সাহায্য পুঁজিৰ পৰা দিয়া সাময়িক সাহায্যৰ বাহিৰে পুনৰ সংস্থাপনৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰৰ পৰা বিশেষ সাহায্য দিয়া হোৱা নাই। উদ্বাস্ততকৈ এই বিধ্বস্ত সকলৰ দুঃখ দুগুণে কম নহয়। ভূমিকম্পই ধ্বংস কৰা ঘৰদুৱাৰ খেতিৰ মাটি সংস্কাৰ কৰিবলৈ নোপাওতেই এবছৰৰ ভিতৰতে পুনৰ বানপানী আহি এই বিলাক মানুহৰ দুঃখ দুগুণে শেষ সীমানত আনি দিয়ে আৰু আশ্ৰয় বিচাৰি অন্য ঠাইলৈ উঠি যাবলৈ বাধ্য হয়। প্ৰায় ভাগ মানুহৰ গৰু-মহ উঠি যায় আৰু যি থাকে সিও খাদ্যৰ অভাৱত মৰে।

এই বোৰ মানুহৰ পুনৰ বসতিৰ কাৰণে চৰকাৰে মাটি দিছে। কিন্তু হালৰ গৰু নহলে তেওঁলোকে খেতি কৰিব নোৱাৰে। এওঁলোকক আন একো নহলেও হালৰ গৰু কিনিবৰ কাৰণে উপযুক্ত কৃষিক্ষেত্ৰ দিয়া আৱশ্যক। চৈখোৱা, বংদৈ আদিৰ ৬০০ শ ঘৰ মানুহ সংস্থাপিত হৈছে কিন্তু তেওঁলোকৰ কাৰণে যি কৃষিক্ষেত্ৰ মঞ্জুৰ কৰিছে সি অতি সামান্য হৈছে। ৬০০ শ ঘৰ মানুহৰ কাৰণে ২০,০০০ টকা মাত্ৰ মঞ্জুৰ কৰিছে। ৬০০ ঘৰৰ আধাকৈও ধৰিলে গাই পতি ৬৬ টকা পায়। ৬৬ টকাতে গৰু কিনা অসম্ভৱ কাৰণে কোনেও ঋণ লোৱা নাই। গতিকে এহাল গৰুৰ জোখাৰে প্ৰত্যেককে অন্ততঃ ৩০০ টকাটকৈ কৃষিক্ষেত্ৰ দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব লাগে। নহলে সমৰায় পদ্ধতিৰে খেতি কৰিবলৈ চৰকাৰৰ পৰা ট্ৰেক্টৰৰ সাহায্য দি খেতিত ধৰিবলৈ উদগনি দিব লাগে। অতি সোনকালে এটা ব্যৱস্থা নকৰিলে এইবোৰ মানুহৰ ভৰণ-পোষণৰ সমস্যা হাৰিছ চৰকাৰৰ ওপৰত পৰিব।

অধিক শস্য উৎপাদনৰ অভিযানত চৰকাৰে অনেক টকা খৰছ কৰিছে কিন্তু ভূমিকম্পই ধ্বংস কৰা পথাৰবোৰ পুনৰ উদ্ধাৰ কৰিবলৈ কোনো ব্যৱস্থা কৰা নাই। ভূমিকম্পৰ পিছত কেন্দ্ৰীয়

চৰকাৰৰ ইঞ্জিনিয়াৰৰ দল এটাই এইবোৰ ঠাই চাই ধলা নদী খান্দি দিলে এই মাটিবোৰ পুনৰ উদ্ধাৰ হ'ব বুলি ৰিপোর্ট দিছিল। এই ধলা নদী খান্দি দিলে প্ৰায় ৫১৬ হাজাৰ পুৰা মাটি উদ্ধাৰ হয়। মই চৰকাৰক অনুৰোধ কৰো সোনকালে যেন এই ধলা নদী খান্দি দিয়াৰ বা মঠাউৰি দিয়াৰ বন্দবস্ত কৰে।

বহুত গাঁওৰ বাহিৰৰ লগত সংযোগ হ'বৰ একমাত্ৰ পথ চাহবাগানৰ মাজেৰে। বাস্তাৱ কাৰণে ঠায়ে ঠায়ে চৰকাৰি ৰিজাৰ্ভ পতি আছে যদিও সেইবোৰ সাধাৰণতঃ বিল নদী আদিৰ ওপৰেদিহে। বাগানৰ বাস্তাবে সেইবোৰ গাঁওৰ মানুহ অহা যোৱা কৰে কিন্তু লৰী-গাড়ী একো চলাব নিদিয়ৈ। অৱশ্যে বাগানৰ কৰ্তৃপক্ষই তেওঁলোকৰ বাস্তা ভাল ৰাখিবলৈ যথেষ্ট খৰছ কৰে আৰু জনসাধাৰণৰ লৰী-গাড়ী সেই বাস্তাত চলালে বাস্তাৱ ক্ষতি হয়। আমাৰ চৰকাৰে গাঁওৰ লগত সম্বন্ধ থকা বাগানৰ মাজৰ মূল বাস্তাবোৰ চৰকাৰৰ হাতলৈ আনিব লাগে নাইবা বাগান কৰ্তৃপক্ষক বাস্তা মেৰামতিৰ খৰছ দি সেই বাস্তাত জনসাধাৰণৰ স্বত্ব কায়ম কৰিব লাগে।

কেন্দ্ৰীয় চৰকাৰে বনুৱাৰ উন্নতিমূলক কেবাখনো আইন প্ৰণয়ন কৰিছে। এই আইনবোৰ কৰাই-গুণাই কাৰ্য্যত পৰিণত কৰিবলৈ আৰু বিশেষকৈ বনুৱাৰ লৰাছোৱালীৰ শিক্ষা বিষয়ত জোৰদিবলৈ সংশ্লিষ্ট বিভাগৰ মন্ত্ৰীমহোদয়ক অনুৰোধ কৰো। Plantation Labour Act মতে বনুৱাৰ লৰাছোৱালীৰ প্ৰাথমিক শিক্ষাৰ দায়িত্ব পৰিচালকৰ ওপৰত। অনতিপলমে চাহবাগান বিলাকত বাধ্যতামূলক প্ৰাথমিক শিক্ষা প্ৰচলনৰ বন্দবস্ত কৰিবলৈ চৰকাৰক অনুৰোধ কৰো।

The Hon'ble Shri MAHENDRA MOHAN CHOUDHURY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, before the Hon'ble Finance Minister replies to the whole debate, I would like to say a few words regarding the allegations brought by the Leader of the Opposition against the Procurement and Textile Department. In the speech of the Leader of the Opposition he had made two references regarding two cases—one of a textile agent named Lalchand Todi of Nowgong and the other of Mr. Jawaharmal Agarwalla of Jamunamukh.

Sir, the case of Mr. Jawaharmal Agarwalla of Jamunamukh, is a news to us. I do not know wherefrom Mr. Goswami, the Leader of the Opposition, could import this manufactured story. It is nothing but a myth brought on the floor of this House only to level certain unfounded allegations against the Government. This, I believe, is quite sufficient to dispose of the case of Shri Jawaharmal Agarwalla.

Regarding the case of Mr. Lalchand Todi, my hon. Friend has alleged that Lalchand Toddi held up a stock of 600 bales of cloth and yarn destined for Cachar. It is not a fact. Actually Lalchand Toddi was appointed agent for the months of, most probably, May, June and July for Cachar and Nowgong districts. But owing to certain difficulty as was later on discovered he could not send the stock immediately to their respective destinations and actually there was a stock of more than 400 bales of cloth and yarn lying at his godown. The Assam Provincial Congress Committee had its sitting in Silchar in the month of June last most probably, and the Hon'ble Chief Minister and many of our colleagues had been there to attend the meeting. There from the representation of the people it was brought to our knowledge that Silchar was going without cloth for months together. The matter was at once enquired into and all the stock that was lying in the godown of Lalchand Todi was ordered to be freed. The Deputy Commissioner, Nowgong was communicated by wireless message that all cloths should be freed and he should see that no cloth is removed from the godown of Lalchand Todi. Accordingly the Deputy Commissioner freed his entire quota and later on the permit of Lalchand Toddi was cancelled and a departmental proceeding was drawn up against him and at the same time the whole case was made over to Police to find out whether any criminality had been committed by Lalchand Todi.

About the Cachar quota, all cloths were moved by some firms of Silchar appointed by the Deputy Commissioner of Cachar.

About the Nowgong part, there was an advertisement calling for tenders from intending parties and actually there was only one party named Durgadutt Biswanath of Roha. From my information I can tell this Hon'ble House for its information that this Durgadutt Biswanath or none of the partners of this firm was in any way related to Lalchand Todi. Rather I may say that Lalchand Todi and the partners of Durgadutt Biswanath belong to different castes. Mr. Goswami has only given the story of Bihlagani where it was given out that Durgadutt was a nephew of Lalchand Todi. But, Sir, as I have stated above Durgadutt has no relationship with Lalchand Todi.

Then about free sale, it is absolutely unfounded. No free sale from the stock was ever allowed. Rather the demurrage that accrued to the railway were charged on Lalchand Todi. In this deal Lalchand Todi lost about more than a lakh of rupees. I am sorry Lalchand Todi could not be criminally hauled up. It is not with the Ministry to haul up a person and ultimately Lalchand Todi was acquitted. This kind of allegation based on no facts should not be brought on the floor of the House. It does not redound to the credit of the Opposition too.

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI: It was admitted in the paper 'Bihlagani' and subsequently in the 'Batari', a Government Paper; it was not contradicted.

The Hon'ble Shri BISHNURAM MEDHI: If he relies on 'Bihlagani' there is a responsibility on the hon. Member to make an enquiry about the correctness of the statement. If he is satisfied, then only he should make a statement on the floor of this House. Once he makes a statement he makes himself responsible as to the truth or otherwise of the statement and he cannot shirk his responsibility and say that he wrongly repeated the newspaper report.

The Hon'ble Shri MOTIRAM BORA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, during all the three days, I have been listening to the speeches of my hon. Friends with rapt attention and also with great eagerness. Sir, it is indeed a matter of great satisfaction to see that so many hon. Members are taking part in the general discussion of the Budget. This is, Sir, what it should be. This also indicates a keen and earnest desire on the part of most of the hon. Members to help the Government with constructive criticism and reasonable and helpful suggestions.

Sir, I should have been very glad, rather glad beyond measure, if I could have extended this compliment to some other Members also.

Sir, most of the hon. Members are new to this House, but their active and intelligent participation in the budget discussion during these three days have convinced me beyond any doubt whatsoever that our people in the last general election have really made a very wise choice generally in respect of selection of Members of this House.

Sir, some of the hon. Members have been very good and kind enough towards me and they have expressed very good complimentary words also. I sincerely reciprocate their feelings and sentiment towards me. I express my deep feelings of gratefulness towards them for the same. I am also very happy to find that all shades of opinion in the House have agreed to co-operate with the Government in the matter of presenting our case before the Finance Commission to enable us to get financial justice for Assam. Almost all shades of opinion in this House are agreed that we should make a unanimous and joint demand so that it can strengthen our case. Even some Members of the Opposition have come forward to give their co-operation to us to move in this

respect and I am very glad for the same. Sir, while on this subject I should like to draw your attention to one important matter. My Friend, Mr. Chanoo Kheria, has in his eagerness to obtain financial justice by bringing home the truth of our case before the Commission has offered to go on a hunger-strike. The Commission is constituted like a court with all powers of a court. Any such attempt at hunger-strike may be treated as an attempt to coerce the court and therefore be regarded as contempt. I would therefore request the hon. Member to desist from such an attempt.

With these observations I now propose to go into some details with a view to reply to the various points raised by hon. Friends in the course of the debate. I have taken notes of almost all the salient points and will try to meet all the points raised, if permitted by the time limit fixed by the Hon'ble Speaker. I first propose to take up the criticism of my hon. Friend Mr. Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya.

He has at the outset expressed his dissatisfaction that the Budget estimates of the Government do not disclose any sound economic policy. Sir, to a person like my hon. Friend only that kind of economy is sound on earth that is of Communist brand. How can a Congressman give satisfaction to my Friend economic policy. I am sorry, Sir, that I could not oblige my Friend with such economic policy.

My Friend, Mr. Bhattacharyya, next dwelt upon the land settlement policy of the Government and cited 4 cases from Nowgong to prove that land has gone to undeserving persons. Sir, I have gone through all the cases and I am sorry that an hon. Member of the Opposition of my Friend has descended to such a depth. With a view to discredit the Government he has dragged in the name of my son-in-law and has stated that he has got 30 bighas of land for cultivation. Sir, this is absolutely untrue and is without any foundation at all. It is nothing but an attempt and not an honest attempt at that to discredit the Government by stating anything under cover of a privilege.

My hon. Friend then stated that two hon. Members from Nowgong have each got 100 bighas of land—Sir, when a prompt denial to this was given I was expecting that as an hon. gentleman he would make amends by admitting his mistake. Rules of ordinary decorum and common courtesy also demanded this. But what did I see? Instead of expressing regret for such a want on insult, my hon. Friend added insult to injury by stating that my Friend, Mr. Bora, might have held the land as 'Benami' for others. Sir, this statement only took my breath away. I was never prepared for such a discourtesy. The instance of an hon. Member insulting another hon. Member without ascertaining the truth and persisting in it even when corrected, is unknown to the best traditions of our country and I feel it is also not good taste.

Sir, the hon. Mr. Mohendra Hazarika was also insulted by Mr. Bhattacharyya in the same way. He has got only 30 bighas of land including an old and abandoned ank measuring about 20 bighas in area. This 30 bighas of land have been given to him for farming and pisciculture mainly and Mr. Bhattacharyya magnified it into one hundred bighas to suit his purpose. But when it was corrected by Mr. Hazarika, I thought Mr. Bhattacharyya would accept the correction and express regret for the unwanted wrong done to his colleague. But again I was mistaken. Mr. Bhattacharyya would not admit the mistake but persist in the wrong—no matter whether it hurts any person. Sir, I am really sorry as I least expected such a code of conduct from Mr. Bhattacharyya.

During the discussion of the Budget, while some hon. Members were speaking about the Election, my hon. Friend, Mr. Bhattacharyya, twice blurted out saying that the Congress victory in election was due to distribution of money, C. I.

sheets, etc., Sir, it is not unknown to you that the people of Assam have sent Congressmen to this House in an overwhelming majority. Congress did not achieve such a magnificent victory before. It was an unmistakable verdict of the vast majority of the people of Assam. My hon. Friend by his statement has indirectly brought a very serious and a very libellous insinuation against the people of Assam that they are prone to corruption. (*Cries of "Shame shame" from the Treasury benches.*) When my hon. Friend can disgrace his own people in this way, Sir, to expect courtesy from him is to expect the impossible! I would therefore leave the matter at that. My Friend then brought in the name of one Harendra Nath Bora and has stated that he has also got 30 bighas of land though he had sold some bighas of land elsewhere. This Harendra Nath Bora was a Mouzadar of Lawkhoea and about ten years back he was transferred from there to another Mouza to a distance of 40 miles by the order of the then Government. If for this transfer to a distant place he had to sell some bighas of his land at Lawkhoea for difficulty of management, I do not see how Government can find fault with him and how for that reason he can be prevented from getting lands if otherwise suitable. I have sent for the papers regarding this matter to enable me to know what the matter is.

Sir, in the district of Nowgong about a lakh of bighas of Sarkari land have been distributed amongst the landless people and in such a big affair of distribution of about one lakh of bighas of land, my Friend could not cite a single case of mal-distribution and that only goes to prove that all possible and necessary steps are being taken to prevent mal-distribution of land, and the story of land going to undeserving persons is very much exaggerated.

My Friend Mr. Bhattacharyya, has next dwelt upon the distribution of land in Gauhati town. Gauhati as you know, Sir, is the centre of learning and culture and is the unofficial capital of our State. It is in this city that the University of Gauhati and the hon. the High Court of Assam are located. As such it is only natural for people having no lands in Gauhati or having small holdings insufficient for suitable residential purpose, to apply for lands when Government decided to improve a part of the town by throwing open for settlement a very low-lying area for the purpose of residence. This area is so low-lying that water accumulates here to a depth of 7 to 8 feet and it was a veritable nuisance to the whole neighbourhood, being the breeding ground of a large number of diseases. There was no way of improving this site except by filling up this area. The cost is prohibitive and improvement was also unavoidable and not to be delayed any longer. It is for this reason that it was decided to throw open this area for settlement.

The work of selection of allottees was left to the Deputy Commissioner and the Settlement Officer and they were to select the names in consultation with the Land Settlement Advisory Board and according to certain rules made in this behalf. The number of persons who have got allotment is 347 and Government has only approved this list made by the Deputy Commissioner and Settlement Officer in consultation with the Committee. No new name was introduced by Government and the approval was accorded before I became the Minister of Revenue.

Now, out of this large number of 347 allottees, only 17 plots have gone to Congressmen and the other 330 plots have gone to persons who are not Congressmen.

Should Congressmen or for the matter of that should Congress Ministers, merely because of their politics, become ineligible for getting land in Gauhati town, if otherwise qualified according to rules, like others? I do not think that there is any substance in my Friend's contention and I do not think any serious minded and sensible person will agree with my Friend. As a matter of fact, 40 allottees, who had land there, have relinquished the same being unable to spend

the big amount of money required for making the same habitable and those plots are still lying unallotted.

Sir, a large number of Government servants were allotted lands in Gauhati town and my brother who is a Government servant, also got a plot along with them. My Friend Mr. Bhattacharyya, has made an invidious distinction and has mentioned his name. Evidently he has not objected to lands going to other Government servants. I think he has a purpose in making this invidious distinction. My brother was in charge of the anti-Communist operations in Gauhati Subdivision and you can really imagine Mr. Bhattacharyya's love for him. He has done so either to harm him or failing that to bring discredit on me, though he knows fully well that I had absolutely nothing to do in the matter. This only shows the type of mind and nature of the man within and I refrain from making any further observations.

My Friend has in the course of his speech dwelt at length on the need of confiscation and expropriation of oil, coal and the tea industries of Assam. I do not think that it can be practical politics now and I do not think it merits any serious consideration at this stage. This is mainly meant for the audience outside and my Friend is happy that he has got the platform for propagation of such ideas.

Sir, Mr. Bhattacharyya has by a curious stretch of his imagination sought to establish a relationship between Grow-More-Food and Communist operations in Kamrup. I do not find any such relation, except that the Communist friends created a veritable reign of terror in certain parts of Kamrup district, which resulted in suspension of normal activities of people including agricultural pursuit. Such was the tyranny and oppression on the people in those parts that operations against the Communists were undertaken at the instance of the people to restore peace.

The restoration of peace and the reign of law have now helped people to follow their ordinary avocations with more vigour and Grow-More-Food drive has become effective in consequence. I am only amused to see such distortion of facts by my Friend. My Friend has waxed eloquent against the Government that a large number of people have not got back their services in the Railways. Sir, if people are connected with anti-social and anti-State activities, no Government can allow such people to do the same, fattening on public revenues.

Sir, the reference of my hon. Friend to wasting of public funds in connection with the Silchar-Jowai Road needs no comment from me. It is an old episode and was discussed threadbare at several places including the floor of this Assembly. No useful purpose will be served by going into that episode now. My Friend also knows it, but he has dragged in this matter because any stick is better for him to beat the Congress. For the information of the hon. Members, I must state here that suitable action has been taken against the delinquent officers. One is already in jail and cases against some are still pending. Several officers have already been dismissed by Government in this connection.

With regard to Relief and Rehabilitation, Sir, Mr. Bhattacharyya has stated that a very large part of the loan given to refugees goes into the pockets of Relief and Rehabilitation Officers. This is really a very unjust allegation against the set of officers engaged in this delicate and strenuous work, taking advantage of the privilege of this House. There may be some such cases and as soon as such complaints came to Government enquires are at once instituted, but no case has been found to be proved against any officer. It is why I say that such sweeping remarks is nothing but deliberate injustice to the officers.

Mr. Bhattacharyya has stated that Government has not given any help to a refugee school with about one hundred students. For his information, I must tell him that the house for this School was given by Government and petition for grant for that school has come to Government only on the last date of February last.

As to the other school, I do not think that Mr. Bhattacharyya is correct. It may be that on a particular date, the number of students was small, but that does not mean that roll strength of the school is very low. I am, however, making an enquiry into the matter along with the other matter, namely, the allegation against the Destitute House at Gauhati made by my Friend.

Mr. Bhattacharyya made a vague reference to our Transport accounts not being accepted by the Comptroller. He has kept the matter beautifully vague. The facts are however otherwise. The accounts of the Department are sent to Government and the Comptroller every month; the balance sheet is sent to them regularly. The Comptroller does not audit accounts every month or every year. He audits them occasionally as he does in case of other Departments and offices. No mistake in substance was found either in the monthly accounts or in the balance sheets. At present the audit by the Comptroller of the accounts for 1948-49 is nearing completion. Audit has made some suggestions regarding the manner of keeping accounts. For instance, Audit has advised keeping two registers in place where the Department kept one; again Audit has suggested keeping one register where the Department kept two and the like. There is no difference of opinion as to the net result attained.

Sir, my hon. Friend from Silchar town has stated in the course of his speech that there is plenty of waste land in Assam and he wants the same to be thrown open for cultivation. I consider it a very mischievous statement and I repudiate it with all the strength at my command. Such an utterance, instead of doing good to the State, may be fruitful of troubles and difficulties in various ways. I am convinced that my hon. Friend has never cared to go through the various documents published by the Government in the matter of availability of lands. If he had done so, he would not have made such an irresponsible statement which has no basis on fact.

The same hon. Member waxed eloquent on the miseries of poor people and declared that nothing was being done for their relief. Sir, the sight of a rich and opulent person like my hon. Friend shedding tears for the miseries of poor people is an amusing one and I will never forget his performance.

Then my hon. Friend, Mr. Umaruddin, has blamed the Government for not placing before this House full details as to the income accruing to the Centre from excise and export duty in tea, income tax and excise duty on petroleum and kerosene. I did not give these figures in my introductory speech only because of the belief that the figures are well known to the hon. Members. However, as some Members would like to have these figures, I state them now. The Union Government derive on an average an annual revenue of about 5 crores of rupees from excise and export duty on tea. In the year 1950-51 the collection of excise duty on Assam on petroleum and kerosene was Rs. 1,80,20,000. In the current year the figure is expected to go even higher. The Union Government have collected total Income-tax of over Rs. 92,90,00,000 in 1949-50, Rs. 94,76,00,000 in 1950-51 and the expected revenue for the current year is Rs. 104 crores. The proceeds from the export duty on jute and jute products amounted to over 7½ crores in 1948-49, over 10 crores in 1949-50 and over 21 crores in 1950-51, and it is expected to exceed even 30 crores in the current year. The Finance Commission have directed us to treat as confidential our Memorandum placed before the Commission. Hence, I am afraid, it will not be possible to place before

this House all the arguments we have put in the Memorandum without consent of the Commission and I am moving in this matter of obtaining permission for publication. While on this subject I also point out that Mr. Umaruddin seems to have a wrong impression that we get a share out of the Petroleum and Kerosene excise duty. In fact, we get nothing. The only revenue we get from the Digboi Oil fields is a royalty. His impression also that the proceeds from the royalty is decreasing year by year is erroneous. In the budget, the proceeds from the royalty on mineral oil and other mineral resources are put together. The higher revenue in the year 1950-51 under this head was due to certain extra revenue derived from minerals in the hill areas. Proceeds from the royalty on the mineral oil is of course increasing. But the increase is very small. On the average, we get just over 6 lakhs of rupees as royalty on oil. The said hon. Member has also suggested that we collect figures of income-tax paid by companies having Head Offices outside Assam but basing their income on tea produced in Assam. We made serious attempts to ascertain these figures, but we could not succeed. The great majority of the tea estates are run by managing agents who have tea business not only in Assam, but also elsewhere and who have other kinds of business also spread throughout India under them. All of them have replied that they do not maintain any separate account of profit and loss in respect of the tea gardens in Assam.

Some hon. Members thought that the decrease in fishery revenue is unexplainable as the price of fish in the market is rising. There are mainly 2 reasons why the revenue from fishery is decreasing. The first one is that there had been considerable decrease in the number of fishes available in the Bils and waters. It is well known to all that fishes have considerably decreased now a days and people will naturally bid less for any Bil when the expected catch from the Bil is likely to be lower. Also the cost of catching fish per head increases when the number of fish decreases in any sheet of water. Secondly, the great Earthquake has not only spoiled a number of fisheries, but has also made fish not available in many of the existing fisheries. These are some of the reasons for decrease in fishery revenue. The allegation that there is interference from Shillong in fishery settlement is not true.

One hon. Member has stated that there is considerable evasion of land revenue. It cannot be denied that in non-cadastral areas there is scope for stealthily cultivating some waste-land without paying Government revenue, but number of such cases is greatly dwindling due to large areas being brought under cadastral surveys every year.

Several hon. Members, I am glad to say, showed keen interest in the problem of settlement of land with landless people. Allegations have been made by some of them that even people having land have got settlement of land. I can assure the hon. Members of this House that it has never been the policy of the Government and if any officer in violation of well laid Government policy gives land to people already having lands such officer will be duly brought to book. I request the hon. Members to let me have in writing cases of such nature wherever occurring, if ever such cases come to their notice. I have also stated that Government have appointed local committees in some places to ensure that lands are given to really landless people.

One hon. Member has stated that preliminary expenses for the Umtru Hydro Electric project are very high. It is not so. As all the hon. Members know, in the Hydro Electric projects the preliminary survey is the most essential part. The survey and the results of the survey as analysed determine the whole project. Once the survey is complete, it is only a question of fitting up the machineries. Such a survey is not like the survey of a road.

Suggestions have been given that Government should start villages on co-operative basis in the lands acquired from the tea estates. Government have the co-operative ideal always in view and encourage the formation of healthy co-operative societies on sound basis. The co-operation is not a matter which can be thrust on people from above. The spirit of co-operation must grow in the heart of the people themselves. Government are giving all necessary instructions and encouragement to their officers to help in developing such a healthy spirit in the people. Government are also aware of the necessity of providing sanitary and other essential measures in newly settled lands and everything that is possible is being done in this behalf.

Sir, several hon. Members have urged upon the Government to give more agricultural loan. The demand must be measured in the term of the available means of Government. The House will not be happy to hear that agricultural loans once given are very difficult to realise and unrealised amounts are piling up year by year to staggering figures, and my hon. Friend, Mr. Gahan Chandra Goswami, has brought this pertinent fact to the notice of the Government and he has urged upon the Government to take effective steps in this regard. I am thankful to him for this. So far as gratuitous relief is concerned, the hon. Members will admit that even if we give our whole revenue for that purpose alone it will not be considered enough. All that Government can do is to take all possible measures to see that people do not die of starvation, and I can rightly boast that Government have been successful in this.

One hon. Member from Goalpara, I mean Mr. Ahmed, has complained that the District of Goalpara is being discriminated in the matter of grant of money for road projects. Probably he has not taken pains to notice that a large sum amounting to 6½ lakhs of rupees has been given for construction of roads in tribal areas of the Goalpara District. These roads are Fakiragram-Serfanguri road, Simaltala-Nagarbera road, Rongjuli-Simaltala road and Damra-Dolgoma road. Goalpara has got 4 roads to be financed out of the Cess Procurement Scheme. All these are in addition to the several roads already taken by the Public Works Department. Hence, I do not think there is any basis for such a complaint. On the contrary I feel that in the matter of communication, Goalpara District is the best in Assam and I am envious of it.

Two hon. Members, Mr. Sarma and Mr. Goswami from Darrang District, have complained of the neglect of the North Trunk Road passing through Darrang District. This Government has been pressing the Government of India to take up this road as a National High Way, but the Government of India have persistently refused. We admit that it is in a bad condition and have therefore repeatedly asked India to take it up. Hon. Members will realise whether with our limited resources it will be possible for this State Government to bring it up to the level of the other trunk roads. Further, the length of one hundred miles is not the real length of this road. It is several times larger and longer than that. But this State Government has not altogether neglected it as is sought to be made out by my hon. Friends. To avoid the crossings of the Dhansiri river, the Gabhoru river and the Koldarighat, the Government have to agree to carving out 3 diversions of this road costing over 6 lakhs of rupees. Hence, the House will realise that this road, far from being neglected, is in the mind of the Government constantly. It will not be possible on my part to tell this House in detail what Government have done and what Government propose to do in respect of the local grievances voiced by several hon. Members, for time will not permit me such a course. However, I assure the hon. Members that we have duly taken note of these local grievances and we assure them of our most sympathetic consideration.

Some hon. Members have stated that under Forests there is more expenditure than income. I have stated in my Budget speech the reasons for decrease in Forest Revenue. To halt this decrease and to increase the Forest Revenue in future it has become necessary to develop new forests, replant trees and regenerate old forests. So, it has become necessary to build roads to make hitherto inaccessible forest areas accessible. Hence, expenditure has been higher. But this expenditure is of the nature of investment for the future. It will bring returns several times more.

Yet, despite all these, the expenditure on Forests is not more than the receipts. Under the expenditure heads are included an expenditure of Rs. 3,53,000 for development of Forest in Autonomous Districts under Article 275. The corresponding receipt is under Extra-ordinary Receipt head. Also there is an expenditure of Rs. 71,000 for the turpentine factory. Excluding these 2 items, the expenditure is Rs. 39,37,000 against the receipt of Rs. 40,18,000, meaning a net income of Rs. 63,000.

Some of my hon. Friends have suggested in the course of their speeches, Sir, that this Government should take up some more small industries with forest products and that there is ample scope for the same. Their suggestion has been noted and will be duly examined. From the starting of a shellac factory, a quinine factory and a turpentine factory it is apparent that Government is anxious to do something in this line.

Some hon. Members including my Friend, Mr. Radhikaram Das, complained of some defects in the Adhiars Protection Act and that taking advantage of these defects, some landlords were harassing the Adhiars. Any defect that Government may find in the working of the Act or which may be brought to the notice of Government, will be duly looked after. Government also note the suggestion put forth for teaching spinning in schools and the possibility of manufacturing of tiles locally. All the suggestions will be duly considered. For the information of this House I may mention here that Government has already given a plot of land to a concern for tile manufacture and another application for the same purpose is pending before Government.

A lot has been said about some defect in the working of the Grow More Food Scheme. I have already told this August House that Government propose to give to the question of the Grow More Food activities the highest priority and suggestions given by the hon. Members will be duly considered at proper time. One hon. Member thought that the net expenditure on agriculture is only about Rs. 14 lakhs as about 40 lakhs are shown as receipt. When the hon. Members look into the detailed budget thoroughly they will see that the so-called receipts are not receipts accruing either out of the sale of anything or of realisation from the cultivators. Of the receipt over Rs. 37 lakhs are receipts from the food bonus fund or from the Government of India as their share of the expenditure for the Grow More Food Schemes.

Some hon. Members have complained that many returning Muslim migrants have failed to get back their properties. There may be some individual cases where that might have happened and if there is delay in any particular cases, there may be reason for the delay. The process of restoration is very complicated one and I can assure the hon. Members that the matter will be pursued up with as much speed as possible. One hon. Member from Barpeta Sub-division referred to a place called Singunia in Barpeta Sub-division and has stated that displaced Muslims there have not got back their land. I shall take up the matter and he is assured that the matter will be looked into promptly. It is also alleged that the amount of loan given to the returning Muslims is insignificant. But he should remember that other concessions, as far as possible, are being given to them also.

Two hon. Members in the Opposition have complained of the imposition of Agricultural Income-tax on agriculturists. The House knows well that only a person whose income from agriculture exceeds Rs.3,000 a year, is liable to pay the tax. The statement that an assurance was given that the Agricultural Income-tax Act will be applied only to Tea Agriculture is not correct. In fact, ever since the introduction of the Act, cultivators of paddy crops have been assessed to the payment of the tax. What really has happened recently is that Government have taken steps to rope in a big number of evaders of this tax. When an employee, whether of Government or of a Private Agency, a Lawyer or a Doctor, having an annual income of Rs.2,500 can pay the income-tax, it is not understood why the cultivator having an income of over Rs.3,000 cannot pay the Agricultural income-tax.

Some hon. Friends representing the plains tribal areas have complained that the process of development of the tribal areas is slow. I have stated previously how the failure on the part of the Central Government to come to the assistance of Assam in this respect has hampered our progress. I can assure the hon. Members, now that work has begun in these areas, the work will be speeded up to the utmost capacity of the Government. However, hon. Members will realise the enormous difficulties in the way. There is severe limitation in the available means and material, engineers, teachers, doctors, house building materials, labour for earth-work, etc. All these are highly limited and Government can work only as far as the available means and materials permit. The suggestion that the work of tribal areas development should be taken up even by stopping all other works, though a very sound one, is not practicable. For instance, to have a hospital in the tribal areas we must have doctors, to have roads in these areas we must have engineers. To train doctors and engineers we must build up a Medical College and an Engineering College. So by stopping all other works we cannot take up work in the tribal areas. Yet Government have given instructions to all departments to give special attention to the Hills and Plains tribal areas and it is expected that the rate of progress so far achieved will be increased considerably during the next few years.

Our hon. Members from the hills have naturally complained against the lack of communication in the hills. The hon. Members have already been told that work on the construction of several important hill roads is progressing satisfactorily. Due to the factors which are mentioned above, it is not possible to take up more road schemes immediately, but it is the intention of the Government to take them up as soon as circumstances permit. So far as hill roads are concerned, there are additional difficulties. The survey and alignment of a hill road is itself a very difficult task requiring very long and thorough work of expert knowledge. Naturally it takes time. Even when the road is surveyed and aligned, transport of men and material to the area is again a big problem. Only after these problems are solved, can work begin and by the very nature of the terrain, work is bound to be slow. While assuring that the Government are always alive to the problem of communication in the hill areas, I take the opportunity of congratulating our brethren of the hills for constructing roads and paths by way of self-help enterprise. I can inform the House that Government not only praise such work but have given all sorts of facilities for such work and have taken up the maintenance of all such roads worth the name.

One hon. Member has stated that recruitment of labour from outside the State for the tea-gardens in Assam, should be stopped. The suggestion will be duly considered and appropriate action taken, if possible. In reply to my Friend, representing labour interest generally, I should inform the hon. Member of the House that Government have already stated before the Government of India that Assam has no need for Milo. Suggestions have also been made for increasing the number of schools in the tea-gardens and for improving the inspection

of the schools. Another suggestion is that when under the Plantation Labour Act, the tea-garden Authorities take up the burden of Primary Education, Government should arrange for imparting Secondary Education to the children of the tea garden labours. All the suggestions will be borne in mind and considered sympathetically.

One hon. Member suggested the amalgamation of the Cotton College with the Gauhati University to save money for the benefit of other private colleges. As the Budget figures will show, the private colleges are treated very generously by Government and as a matter of fact increased grants-in-aid are being generously provided to these colleges from last year. It really pains me to think that any one should think of doing away with the existence of the premier educational institution of Assam, I mean the Cotton College, which is mainly responsible for building up modern Assam. I wish such a suggestion was never made at least by any hon. Member of this House.

One hon. Member thinks that the educational facilities offered to the people of the scheduled castes are not enough. Government have been giving special consideration to the educational betterment of the scheduled castes and the hon. Member may rest assured that Government will not deflect from this policy. More and more educational institutions will be established for these people but this must always depend on the availability of resources. Sir, objections have been raised to the lowering of the taxable quantum in case of sellers of Rs.7,500 annually. In a poor province like Assam Rs.7,500 is a considerable sum and Government do not think that it should be raised. If any trader is made to pay sales tax several years later it only shows that the trader had for many years evaded the tax by not registering himself. The fault is entirely his. If any inconvenience is caused to him it is his own creation.

Regarding the High Court buildings, we have impressed upon the Planning Commission of the Government of India about this. Though that Commission did not approve our building scheme yet, buildings are essential and the Government of India should extend financial assistance for this purpose.

Regarding protection of the Dibrugarh town from the erosion of Brahmaputra, I have already stated enough. While on the subject of High Court, Sir, I should like to mention that my hon. Friend, Mr. Barua from Dibrugarh, stated that the High Court should be shifted from Gauhati to Shillong. I do not think, Sir, that Mr. Barua made this suggestion very seriously, but even if he had done it seriously, I feel that his feeling is not shared by a large section of the people of Assam.

Several Members have made demands to raise the pay scales of primary school teachers, the ministerial officers and the menials. Some have also demanded that more money should be made available for rural water supply, for compulsory primary education, for more scholarships, for provincialisation of all subdivisional hospitals, and so on. I wonder, Sir, how all this money can be found in the face of such a huge deficit. All that I can say is that these matters are in the mind of the Government and whatever is possible, will be done when the financial position of the State permits.

I am a little amused at the suggestion of my hon. Friend, Shri Radha Charan Chaudhury. If Government have to act on his suggestions regarding deputation allowance of teachers, boat allowance to schools, venture schools, compulsory education, etc. I am afraid, our whole income of 10 crores will not be sufficient even for those purposes he has in view. All I would say is that the suggestions of the hon. Member should have some relation to reality.

The suggestion made by Mr. Bimala Kanta Bora and other hon. Members for reducing the expenditure on administration is welcome. Most of the hon. Members in course of this debate have given out there is considerable scope for retrenchment in the administrative machinery of the Government. I do not know, Sir, how far

this is true. While some of the hon. Members stated that there was considerable scope for retrenchment in the Government machinery of the country, in the same breath some of the hon. Members in this very House were pressing Government to increase the number of officers in different departments. Two hon. Members in course of this afternoon's discussions had urged on the Government to increase the number of Extra Assistant Commissioners and Sub-Judges. This is the state of things. I personally do not know whether there is any scope for retrenchment. However, as these suggestions are coming from many quarters, Government will give due consideration to this and examine the matter at proper time.

Sir, some of the hon. Members are not really well acquainted with facts. In course of their speeches they said that there was a lot of unnecessary officers and one hon. Member said that there was such an officer like the Director of Publicity in the Department which, according to him, was not necessary. For the information of the House, I may say, Sir, that there is no such officer in our State like the Director of Publicity. We have only one Deputy Director. That post of whole time Director was abolished long ago. Sir, one hon. Member has stated why in a poor State like Assam there should be the luxury of having two Chief Secretaries. There is no question of two Chief Secretaries. Mr. Datta who has come here is now occupying the post of the Additional Chief Secretary. The present Chief Secretary will shortly retire and his office will be filled up by the Additional Chief Secretary. The present arrangement of having an Additional Chief Secretary is a purely temporary one.

Then, Sir, regarding the price of petrol in Assam, we have already taken up the matter with the appropriate authorities in India and we are pursuing the matter. The suggestion of Mr. Khakhlari to provide housing accommodation to all Government servants may sound reasonable, but the availability of funds stand in the way.

Sir, I did not expect that sweeping remarks regarding efficiency of the administration and of the officers would be made in such a general way by some hon. Members in this House. While nobody can deny that there are certain snags in our administrative system, it must also be admitted that such snags are being done away with as far as practicable. Administration is not such a simple matter as may appear to many outsiders. Vital decisions affecting the people at large are required to be often taken by the Government. It is therefore necessary to examine every matter in detail, which can never happen in case of decisions by a private person. Every penny spent by Government comes from the pockets of our people; hence every proposal for expenditure has to be scrutinised very thoroughly and in details. Otherwise the tale of one man spending other's money will be repeated. It cannot be denied that there are inefficient Government servants as there are inefficient lawyers, inefficient doctors, inefficient businessmen and inefficient cultivators. But the administrative machinery as a whole and the officers in general do not deserve condemnation. It may not be out of place to mention here that even our great leaders like our Prime Minister and the late Sardar Patelji praised the efficiency of our Civil Service. That the country, with all the problems of partition, influx of refugees, starvation conditions, war in Kashmir, etc., and all the experienced British officers taken away, did not go the way of China, Burma or Malaya, but could emerge victoriously in the face of innumerable problems, is a credit which the Public Services have a right to claim a share.

Shri Mahendra Nath Deka has stated that if there is more money with the people it goes to the pockets of gamblers and smugglers. It is not understood how Government can be held responsible for this. Does he mean to suggest that the burden of taxation should be increased or land revenue should be increased? Government do not doubt that some cultivators having enough to sell are pretty well off and are able to bear a heavy tax burden, but cultivators not having enough or any thing to sell are comparatively worse off. Hence it is not possible to agree with the generalisation sought to be drawn by Shri Deka, nor can I agree with my Communist Friend that the burden of taxes on the people has been heavier. The burden of taxes is always relative to the expenditure in the country, more particularly expenditure for the betterment of the people. While thinking of the burden of taxes imposed by this Government, one must exclude all our receipts from the Central taxes and other Central receipts. Also one must exclude items of receipts like stamps, forest, registration, etc. The receipts from these sources are not tax receipts. They are payments for services rendered. Also no one bewails over any burden of excise duty. This duty hits only those men who have spare money to indulge in drugs. So when all these sources are excluded, the burden of net and real provincial taxation was Rs.2.3 per capita in 1939-40 when the expenditure per capita was only Rs.3.8-0. The expenditure was 52 per cent. above the per capita taxation. In 1945-46 per capita taxation rose to Rs.4.4 and the per capita expenditure rose to Rs.8.9 meaning an expenditure of 100 per cent. over the per capita taxation, but in 1951-52 while the per capita taxation rose to only Rs.4.8, the expenditure per capita rose to Rs.11.9, meaning an expenditure of 175 per cent. over the per capita taxation. Thus the net and relative burden of taxation has been constantly on the decrease since the Congress took over the administration in the country. I have shown in my Budget speech last year how this Government have been constantly decreasing the percentage of expenditure on routine administration and increasing the percentage of expenditure on nation building activities.

The hon. Lady Member coming from my District has drawn the pointed attention of Government to the urgent need of maternity and child welfare works. Government is one with her in this matter. That something has been done in this direction will be apparent to her when she looks to labour legislation done at the instance of this Government. The Government have taken note of the suggestions made by her and these will be given due consideration at the proper time.

Government have taken note of the suggestions made by two hon. Members, Mr. Bimala Kanta Bora and Mr. Bejoy Chanda Bhagavati who have put in a word of caution to Government by drawing attention to the prevailing condition of slump in the country. It is yet too early to clearly visualise the economic consequences that may follow from this and they have asked Government to proceed carefully in matters of planning and in undertaking large expenditures. The suggestions of the hon. Members are very welcome to Government.

Some hon. Members have complained about the increase in the cost of police establishment in the State. I wish that it had been possible for Government to curtail it, but increase of serious crimes in the country and the spread of anti-social and anti-State activities by a section of our people are mainly responsible for these state of affairs. I cannot assure that any reduction in the police expenditure can be made possible specially in a border State like Assam, with such a long boundary touching foreign States not very much friendly to us.

To my hon. Friends, who are demanding more money on education my only appeal to them would be to have some patience for the present. Government has very keenly realised its importance and everything possible for quicker progress of education among all sections of our people will be done as soon as we are able to turn the corner.

My hon. Friend, Mr. Barua from Dibrugarh, has referred to the town of Dibrugarh and has asked Government to do something for the protection of the town. I have dwelt upon this subject in my Budget Speech on the first day and I do not intend to go into the matter when everything is made clear there.

I was extremely sorry to hear some of the statements of my Friend, Mr. Goswami, the Leader of the Opposition. I never expected such utterances from a man of his eminence who holds the exalted position of the Leader of the Opposition of this House. The speech which he delivered on the floor of this House was nice to hear. It was a nice speech with nice words and sentences and nicely delivered and with nice emphasis on certain points, but if we analyse this speech we will be simply astounded at the lamentable lack of information of some of the small things on the part of my learned Friend. He was advising Government on some matters—take for instance, his advice to this Government to increase the resources of this State. His advice was—why not tax the tea garden's surplus lands and there will be extra revenue. For the information of this House, I should state that this was done long ago and I am sorry that my hon'ble Friend is not aware of it. The other suggestion of my Friend to increase revenue is this, encouragement of tourist traffic. Government have already taken up the matter, and the provision in the Budget will testify to it. Therefore, there is nothing new in the suggestion, rather it shows want of information on the part of my hon. Friend.

The other advice given by hon. Friend is this. Why could we not nationalise electricity as if nationalisation of electricity will enable this Government to fill its coffers? For the information of my hon. Friend, I can draw his attention to one instance, namely the Jorhat Electric Company. That Company is offering to Government to take over that concern, but we are afraid to take it over. So, Sir, if you analyse all these suggestions of my Friend to increase the financial resources of the State you will be convinced that he is not quite conscious of the revenue position obtaining in this State nor the financial position that obtains in our country. It is very easy to say a thing, but difficult to put it in practice. I am pained to see, Sir, that it has become a practice now-a-days among a certain section of the people to castigate the Government: whenever there is any trouble anywhere, they blame the Government and whenever an opportunity is offered, they immediately take the advantage of it to blame the Government.

Now, Sir, from perusal of the Budget figures you will find that there is a decrease of revenue on several items—there is a decrease of revenue in forest, there is a decrease of revenue in fishery, there is a decrease in land revenue, excise etc. But as all other items of decrease of revenue do not suit the convenience of my Friends, they picked up only items on fishery and forests and have taken advantage to say that decrease is probably due to Government giving more permits for timbers or for giving lease of fisheries to villagers on the eve of general election. I am sorry to see this attitude of my Friends. My hon. Friend, Mr. Goswami, particularly referred to the Udaribil fishery as if the Congress Party has anything to do with the settlement of that fishery. I am sorry that he has been quick to blame the Government without first getting himself fully acquainted with what was happening there. The fact is that on

account of some breach of the conditions of the lease there was a complaint against the lessee by the people ; the matter was inquired into by a competent officer of the Government who submitted the report to the Deputy Commissioner on the strength of whose recommendations, the lease was accordingly cancelled and subsequently the fishery was settled with some representatives of villagers on behalf of the people of the place. It was not true that the villagers were allowed to fish freely from that fishery without permit or authority. I am sorry that my friend without full information about the matter is saying things against the Government.

Sir, I could not quite follow my hon. Friend, Mr. Goswami, when he said that there are two Governments in Assam at present—one the Government of the white people, the Tea Planters and another Government at Shillong. When I heard this it took my breath away. I feel that such a statement is an insult to the intelligentsia and patriotism of the people of this country. If after independence any hon. Member can come and suggest that there is still an alien Government continuing in Assam, that is an insult to our intelligentsia and the patriotism of our people. I cannot imagine that a man of his eminence would make such a statement that brings disgrace and discredit to our country and that we are still under the Tea Planters' Raj. The Congress Government may be a Government not liked by him,—but it is still the Government of their own people and to say that after independence we are still under the Planters' Raj is a disgrace to our country of which Mr. Goswami is also a citizen. I really never expected such things from him. It is really an irresponsible utterance.

Sir, my Friend, Mr. Goswami, probably with his eyes to the gallery was also saying lots of things against this Government, that the Government was not taking interest in the development of the country and that no action was taken to develop the State in the right lines; and to strengthen his arguments he cited one instance, *i. e.*, that the production of Muga silk was subjected to sales tax. For his information I should like to enlighten him that this has been exempted already (Mr. Hareswar Goswami—Since when, Sir?).....some days back and my Friend could have at least ascertained this fact before saying things against the Government. Sir, he also referred to the Homeguard affairs and was saying that a lot of money has been wasted in this affair. Sir, it is still premature to make an allegation of this sort on a matter which is still pending—the accounts are being scrutinised and it is not definitely known what amount is really involved. If there was any loss at all, it is still unknown yet what is the actual amount lost. Therefore, Sir, it is too premature on the part of my Friend to take advantage of this fact when he fully knows from the proceedings of the Public Accounts Committee itself that the matter is still pending inquiry and scrutiny. As I said before, the matter is still being looked into and the accounts are still being examined and for that purpose some officers have already been appointed.

Sir, another very serious allegation was made by my Friend, but it was made in a very vague manner. He said Government is top-heavy and yet the Government is making appointments after appointments and appointments are made not with a view of necessity but these are with a view to favour some near and dear ones. This certainly is a very serious allegation and without mentioning any single fact who that near and dear one who was favoured with an appointment by the Government, such sweeping allegations against the whole Government is really unfortunate. Sir, I hope, in future my hon. Friend, Mr. Goswami, when he makes allegation against Government will give materials so that Government can look into it. Sir, if such vague and sweeping allegations are allowed, the hon. Member should remember what his plight would be if such allegations are made against him if on some day in future he happens to

occupy the treasury benches. Therefore, I would request my Friend to be cautious in future in making such allegations without citing facts.

Sir, another thing that was spoken by my Friend regarding eviction of encroachers into the Government land. Sir, any Government worth the name will not allow encroachers to occupy Government lands and this Government has to evict persons according to law and procedure that is in existence in the country. Any Government is bound to evict encroachers. Now, my Friend has taken exception for evicting encroachers. To allow these breakers of law to continue to do so, is nothing but encouraging lawlessness in the State. Then how can you maintain law and order of the country? In this case, which he has cited, the encroachers have occupied Government lands for a number of years. Notices were served on them, but they did not leave the land, probably, at the encouragement from behind by some interested persons. As they occupied Government land, Government had to take action to evict them. Mr. Goswami it seems is encouraging in a way violence and lawlessness, and I fail to find any distinction whatsoever between him and my Friend sitting by his left. (Laughter). There is practically no difference it seems between them. My Friend, who is the leader of the Socialist Party, should not have made such sweeping remarks. These persons were breakers of law and encroachers on Government property and if no action is taken against them and if Government is blamed for evicting them, how can an administration be run, I do not know.

Shri HARESWAR GOSWAMI: That cannot be said as violence.

The Hon'ble Shri MOTIRAM BORA: Lawlessness and violence is the same, Sir.

Sir, another hon. Friend, from Dibrugarh, I mean, Mr. Ghanakanta Gogoi, has also asked Government not to take any action against those encroachers who are occupying very important and valuable lands in the town of Dibrugarh. Forty-two persons are in occupation of these lands for a number of years and how can a Government allow indefinitely such encroachment to continue? Any lawful Government installed in power by the people cannot allow this state of affairs to continue.

Sir, almost all the hon. Members while speaking about grievances, spoke about their respective constituencies and drawn the attention of the Government about the needs for new roads in their constituencies. Almost all Members have said that communication in their constituencies is very bad. Sir, my Hon'ble Friend, the Minister of Public Works Department has requested me to inform the House that he will invite the Road Communication Board as early as possible to a meeting at Shillong where all these things about roads and all the projects suggested will be duly considered and I am quite sure that at least some of the suggestions, if not all, will be taken up.

Food production is having the top-most priority in our State and I have made it abundantly clear in my speech and, of course, road communication is also of no less importance and drainage also. All these will get attention of the Government in accordance with their importance and in proportion to availability of funds.

Sir, my Friend, Mr. Hazarika, has said that money is always provided for lot of projects in North Lakimpur, but these projects are not carried into effect. I do not know how far it is true. There may be some foundation in his statement. Probably, the fault for this does not lie with the Government.

For the last 3 years since the earthquake no road construction or school building work could be undertaken in the Subdivision of North Lakhimpur and all the projects for which money had been provided had to be stopped. But this has served to save some money to Government I believe. Any way, this year special emphasis has been given by the persons who are incharge of these works to complete the works as early as possible and Government really feel that a backward Subdivision gets its dues and therefore whatever is possible will be done for this Subdivision.

Now, so far as the school, about which my Friend has referred to, is concerned, provision was made for its building in the last budget but works could not be done and the reasons for it are well known to my Friend. This time also money has been provided for this school and I can assure him that this time the construction work of the building will be taken up in right earnest.

My Friend, Mr. Goswami made some reference to the Match Factory at Dhubri; but while my Friend was making reference to that affair, I was trying to collect facts about it and for the information of the hon. Member I can assure him that what he has stated is not true and Government has not sustained any loss in this respect. Yet, when the information has been brought to the notice of Government the matter will be looked into. It is a serious allegation, no matter whether it has been brought from this side or that side of the House and it will be looked into.

Some hon. Members belonging to the legal profession wanted to draw the attention of the Government that the dispensation of criminal justice in the State is delayed on account of dearth of hands. Sir, it is said that on account of this reason the administration of criminal justice in the State has suffered much and therefore they have urged upon the Government to give due consideration to this matter. For the information of the hon. Members I should like to disclose that the attention of the Government has already been drawn to this state of affairs. Government has realised the position and steps are being taken to do away with this and perceptible improvement can be seen in the course of a few months, when several new appointments in this respect will be made by the Government.

My hon. Friend, Mr. Moinul Haque Choudhury, in his enthusiasm, has brought a charge against the Government that in the matter of distribution of money for road communication there is some sort of discrimination against his district. The people of Cachar, according to him, are not getting proper justice. He has sought to make out a case that Cachar District is not getting her share in several matters. I fail to see what particular share Cachar District should have. My own District of Nowgong has not got any institution, nor has the District of Goalpara or Darrang. These institutions cannot be established in this State of Assam on District-wise basis. Therefore, if he has got any impression that the District of Cachar has been neglected in this respect, Sir, I am afraid, he is not right. As a matter of fact the question of discrimination cannot arise, in a State run on Congress ideal. What is done for other Districts has also been done for the District of Cachar. I was a member of the Road Communication Board and I know that money was distributed on the Star and Grid formula. If on account of the existence of a large number of tea gardens in his District his District could not get adequate roads at the time of distribution of roads the fault is not on the Government but on the Star and Grid formula. However, Sir, I have been assured by my Friend, the Minister in-charge of Public Works Department, that he would look into the matter to see that no discrimination is made in such a matter.

Sir, my hon. Friend, Mr. Bezbarua, from Sibsagar has drawn attention of the Government that in the matter of promotions sometimes due consideration is not given to the qualifications of officers. I am afraid, Sir, he is not right. In the

matter of promotions all possible considerations are given to the officers in regard to their qualifications, merit, seniority and etc.

Some hon. Members from the District of Cachar representing tea garden labour wanted Government to give special attention to the *ex-tea* garden labour in that District. I have taken note of it and at the same time I have had some discussion in my office in this respect and I can assure them that whatever possible, will be done for the *ex-tea* garden labour, in the matter of acquiring land along with local landless people.

Mr. Moinul Haque Choudhury has brought another allegation that some people of his District who are trying to settle in Nowgong are not treated properly and discrimination has been made against them by some Government officers in the matter of acquisition of land. Sir, I hail from that District of Nowgong and such a charge of discrimination has not been brought to my notice and I cannot understand why there can be discrimination in the matter of settlement of land when land settlement is done and supervised by a body called Land Settlement Advisory Board. I am, however, taking note of it and will enquire into the matter and see that no such feeling at least can exist in the minds of those people who think that discrimination has been made against them in the matter of allotment of land.

My hon. Friend, Mr. Joybhadra Hagjer, from North Cachar area has drawn the attention of the Government to one very important matter. According to him, there is considerable scope for leakage of forest revenue and there should be some stringent method adopted to utilise its produce. He has some experience on the working of this Department and I can assure him that the matter will receive due consideration and all possible steps will be taken by the Government to see that such leakage of revenue, if any, do not occur any more in future.

Sir, these are some of the suggestions made during the course of the speeches of the hon. Members and I have tried to meet them as far as possible within my power. If I have omitted any points raised by any hon. Member in giving my reply I assure them that they will not be forgotten by the Government. I have taken note of all the points and any such omission in my reply should not mean that they will not receive consideration or attention of the Government as the case may be. I hope to be forgiven for any omission in my reply to any such points.

In my concluding speech I have been considered to be a bit harsh to-day towards the Opposition side and it was because I felt in my heart of hearts that certain unwarranted remarks were made against me and the Government and under painful necessity if I had to be a bit harsh, I hope my hon. Friends will kindly forgive me as they are not meant to hurt the feelings of my esteemed Friends.

With these observations, Sir, I conclude my speech and before doing so I again thank the hon. Members of this House for their kind indulgence and for their patient hearing of my speech.

Jai Hind.

Dr. HOMESWAR DEB CHOUDHURY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to protest that I was not allowed to speak although I rose to speak on two times.

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: Your Leader did not submit any list to me and the right to speak does not find from mere trying to catch the eye of the Speaker.

The Hon'ble Shri BISHNURAM MEDHI: Mr. Speaker Sir, I had no desire to take part in to-day's debate. But when I see that some wild allegations have been made on the floor of this House by the Leader of the Opposition,

with a view to make an impression to the Members of this House on such unfounded allegations, I propose to place facts before the House so that hon. Members may see that these are baseless. These allegations have been made not only to-day, but on the other day also similar nature of wild allegations were made. Sir, in order to remove this impression, I consider it my duty to place the facts and circumstances before hon. Members in this House, and through this Hon'ble House to the people at large.

The other day while supporting the amendment to the Address of His Excellency the Governnor, the Leader of the Opposition made an allegation that a batch of police constables headed by a police officer was sent to the village of Dampur on the 5th of March to harass the people there as a reprisal, as they did not vote for me in the last general election. I did not then reply as I thought that it was a figment of imagination on his part to connect the incident with the election which was over on the 19th of January. To-day also when I found that he made similar wild allegations again on the floor of the House, I consider it my duty to place the whole facts before the House in order to enable the hon. Members of the House to draw their own inferences regarding this baseless statement. I may inform the hon. Members of the House that a large number of people of Dampur voted for me and that the Dampur incident had nothing to do with the election. I was not aware when the police visited the village in connection with a kidnapping case till I heard about it. The Dampur incident took place in connection with a kidnapping or abduction of a woman who was kept hidden in a house in Dampur. The police naturally on receipt of a complaint had no alternative than to proceed to the spot to recover the kidnapped or abducted woman from that house. Sir, I will leave it to you to judge if it was an offence on the part of the police to take step for the recovery of a kidnapped or abducted woman. I will leave the matter to the sense of the House to judge for themselves how far the Leader of the Opposition is justified in drawing the absurd inference from the incident that police were sent there as a reprisal for not voting for me in the election. Sir, was not kidnapping or abduction of a woman a serious offence? Is it not the duty of the police to take prompt action for recovery of the woman? Sir, I am surprised that my hon. Friend, the Leader of the Opposition, without ascertaining the fact attempted to insinuate that police were sent to harass the people at Dampur some months after the election as they did not vote for me. I could not imagine how such fantastic and irresponsible statement could be made by no less responsible person than the Leader of the Opposition without verifying the correctness of the statement.

Sir, there is a convention that no member should read in the House any newspaper report without due enquiry and verification unless he is prepared to undertake the responsibility of making such a statement himself. It appears that the hon. the Leader of the Opposition instead of following such a healthy convention makes statement on the floor of the House on the basis of newspaper report and has acquired a habit of making allegations on the floor of the House without verifying the truth. To-day he made another wild allegation which has just been showed as baseless by the Hon'ble Sri Mahendramohon Chaudhury. Another allegation made by him to-day on the basis of a report in the 'Bihlangani' that the Ministers interfere with the work of the judiciary and other officers and as a result of which the officers cannot carry out their duties smoothly. In support of this wild allegation he has cited an instance that one Narayan Chandra Bora was transferred from Gauhati as he was investigating into certain cases. It is known to the hon. Members that one of the sons of Narayan Bora is a Socialist leader carrying on his activities in Dibrugarh and

that Narayan Bora was posted to Gauhati as an officer in the Enforcement Branch. But soon after his posting there his son came down from Dibrugarh to Gauhati and stayed with his father, Sri Bora, and taking advantage of the position of his father began to realise money from permit holders and textile dealers for his benefit and for the benefit of his party. Sir, this fact is widely known at Gauhati. When this complaint was received by me, I had no other alternative but to direct an enquiry into the allegation and to take steps if the allegation was found to be true. His son was in fact found to take advantage of the position of Narayan Bora at Gauhati and so Sri Bora was transferred from Gauhati to Cachar. The hon. members of the House will clearly see how the allegation that has been made is baseless. I have intervened and placed the facts before this House so that the hon. Leader of the Opposition may not acquire a habit of making allegations on the floor of the House without ascertaining or verifying the truth. We as responsible persons and representatives of the people have a duty to see that our action is in keeping with the prestige and dignity of the House. Sir, my Friend, Sri Hareswar Goswami, as the Leader of the Opposition has got a special responsibility or refraining himself from making any statement on the floor of the House without thorough enquiry as to the truth of such allegation. This fact is known to him also because he was at Gauhati (Shri Hareswar Goswami :—Only the transfer is known to me and not the inner story). If my information is correct, his son used to live with him and frequented the houses of persons intimately connected with my Friend, the hon. Leader of the Opposition. Now should Narayan Bora's son be allowed to take such advantage of the presence of his father at Gauhati and allowed to continue to raise subscription for his benefit and benefit of his party? These are the real facts. These facts were enquired into by the officer who ordered his transfer. No Minister passed orders for Narayan Bora's transfer. The local officer was directed to ascertain whether the allegations were true and if true to transfer the officer (Narayan Bora) from Gauhati. I can assure the Hon'ble Leader of the Opposition that if there is any allegation against any Minister or any Officer that he is interfering with the action of the judiciary or the subordinate officers, that will be duly enquired into and the delinquents properly dealt with. So long as I am here, I will not tolerate any interference with the judiciary or with the action of our officers who are implementing the policy of the Government. This is one of the reasons why the Communists do not like me because the Communists want that I should withdraw the cases which are pending before the Court or I should remit the punishments inflicted by the Courts or that if a man is arrested in connection with certain offences, I should order his release. But, Sir, I declined to interfere with the due processes of law. In a democratic Constitution, the judiciary should be quite free to discharge their duties and should not be interfered with by the executive in any way. This is the ideal towards which we want to advance, and I can assure this House, as well as the public outside, that there has never been, and will never be, any interference with the officers and the judiciary in implementing the policy of the Government or in the matter of disposal of cases pending before the Courts. If there is any such allegation against any Minister or officer or Government it will always be enquired into.

Sir, it is getting late though I had many things to say.....

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER : Go on.

The Hon'ble Shri BISHNURAM MEDHI : These are wild allegations and I appeal to my hon. Friends in the Opposition as well as others not to make such

wild allegations on the floor of the House. We have got certain privileges in this House and such privileges should never be misused by stating hearsay reports without verifying the truth or otherwise of the statements made.

Then, Sir, a portion of the Budget speech of 1950 was read out by my hon. Friend, Mr. Bhattacharyya, and also to-day by Mr. Goswami to demonstrate that we have no economic policy. But had he read another portion from the same speech the policy pursued by Government would have been quite clear. I will read the relevant paragraph:—"Our present aim therefore is to raise money by taxing the rich and the capitalists who can afford to pay and to utilise the same for the service and betterment of the poor and needy and those who are backward for not getting facilities for development due to no fault of their own". This is the policy of Government. Of course the Communist method is based on violence, but our method is based on non-violence and truth. We deal with things in a gradual way and try to bring equality between rich and poor by bringing down the rich and raising the standard of life of the poor. We do not believe the method of confiscation, killing and pillage of the capitalists as adumbrated by the Communists. We consider every one to be citizens of the Indian Union and we want to change the mental outlook of the capitalists by our own method of dealing with them. Mr. Bhattacharyya said that we had not taken any action against the exploitation of the capitalists though we bewailed the lot of our people. Sir, it must be remembered that it was the Congress Government who first introduced the Agricultural Income-Tax Act and from the Tea Industry alone we now get about Rs.45 lakhs. Then, Sir, in 1948 we passed an Act by which even the fallow lands in the tea gardens were assessed to revenue at ordinary rates just like similar lands by the side of the gardens. In my budget speech in 1948, I made a definite statement to them that they were not justified in keeping surplus lands free of revenue. I told them that if they surrendered their surplus lands no assessment would be made, but on their refusal the assessment was made. In the first year it was done in a summary way, but for subsequent years the revenue was assessed just like revenue in other lands. In addition to that, Sir, we are acquiring and requisitioning lands by paying them double the revenue and are distributing them amongst the landless people. We do not believe in confiscation. Under the Constitution we have to pay some sort of compensation. We also do not believe in killing the tea industry. Then, Sir, we also do not believe in exhausting our energies and resources in acquiring the existing industries instead of diverting our energies to the development of new industries which are needed in our country. The existing industries are there and they can be taken over at any time when we are in a position to take them over by acquiring sufficient capital and training of requisite of technical personnel. Then, Sir, about acquisition of tea gardens I want to say something. Those who know about the condition of tea gardens will see what will happen to them if there were no financiers. The income of many small tea gardens is not sufficient to run the garden properly and to earn benefit. Under the circumstances will it be wise to acquire such garden after huge sums of money as compensation instead of the money and energy available should be diverted to develop other industries?

Before the partition of India the Government had a plan of starting a textile mill and other mills as a State concern. In pursuance of that policy, in fact, the Government placed order for a textile mill machinery and advanced some money for the purpose. Soon after the Partition, however, the Government had to abandon the idea of starting mill as a State concern as the cotton produced in the Indian Union was insufficient even to feed the existing textile mills in India. After partition almost all the textile mills remained in the Indian Union and the

major portion of cotton producing area fell in Pakistan and in consequence there was dearth of cotton and the supply of cotton was insufficient even to feed the existing mills.

Under the circumstances Government considered it uneconomical to venture upon such a business and risk such a huge amount for running a textile mill and gave up the idea of starting such a mill as a State concern.

I am glad to inform the House that a company has been floated in Assam by some of our friends here. They want to start a mill to produce yarn and Government will help them by transfer the order and the permit if they can furnish security to the extent of the money advanced by Government for the textile machinery.

These are some of the reasons—why the plan of starting big industries as a State concern was given up. We will however allow of the private parties to start such industries for development of the State. One of the biggest national enterprises is the Railway. It may be known that as a result of intensive and accelerated use during the war a large number of railway engines got deteriorated and were not in working order. The Government of India therefore had to place order for more than 1,200 engines with firms overseas. Besides, the principal harbour at Karachi fell in Pakistan and another harbour had to be developed to meet the need of the Indian Union. So a huge amount of money had to be spent for these and allied purpose. The Government of India under the circumstances were not able to spare moneys to finance the textile and other mills. Under the circumstances prevailing in the country the Government had no other alternative but to recognise private enterprise to some extent in some industries under State control and a policy of mixed economy with over-all State control had to be adopted as a compromise during the transitional stage of the economy.

The Hon'ble the SPEAKER: Next item of business is the discussion on the Consolidated Fund of the State.

I think we have had enough discussion. There is no use of discussing this.

Presentation of the Supplementary Statement of Expenditure for 1951-52.

The Hon'ble Shri MOTIRAM BORA: I beg to present the Supplementary Statement of Expenditure* for 1951-52.

Adjournment

The Assembly was then adjourned till 10 A. M., on Tuesday the 18th March, 1952.

Shillong,
The 7th June, 1952.

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

APPENDIX 4
List of Supplementary Demands for Grants for 1951-52

No.1

The Hon'ble Shri MOTIRAM BORA to move :—

On the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that an additional sum of Rs.71,028 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending the 31st March 1952, for the administration of the Head "7.—Land Revenue".

I. Grant originally voted by the Assembly	...	...	Rs. 33,04,800	
II. Additional grant voted in the August/September 1951 Session of the Assembly.			1,500	
III. Sub-heads under which the Supplementary grant will be accounted for :—				
	General	Sixth Schedule (Part A) areas	Total	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
B.3. Management of Private Estate	...	10,913	...	10,913
F. Survey, Settlement and Record Operation—				
(a) Assam Surveys—				
1. General and Controlling Section	...	1,000	...	1,000
4. Traverse Section...	...	5,000	...	5,000
(b) Settlement Operations—				
1. Pay of Officers	...	5,469	...	5,469
2. Pay of Establishment	...	38,301	...	38,301
3. Allowances and Honoraria...	...	8,000	...	8,000
Total—F	...	57,770	...	57,770
I.—Works—				
(b) Repairs—				
1. Settlement	...	2,052	...	2,052
K.—Charges in England	...	293	...	293
Grand total	...	71,028	...	71,028

EXPLANATORY NOTES

B.3.—The amount is required for the management of the Sidli Duars Estate for the period from 1st October 1951 to 29th February 1952. Details may please be seen at Appendix 'A' of Appendix 4.

F.(a)1.—Due to extensive tours taken up by Deputy Director of Surveys, Assam, for inspection of operations in connection with the demarcation of Inter-Dominion Boundary.

F.(a)4.—The amount is required in connection with demarcation of the boundary between the North-East Frontier Agency and Assam.

F.(b) and I.—The additional amounts are required for finalising the resettlement operations in immature areas and Revenue Free Waste Land Grants during the current year.

K.—Based on the latest information received from the High Commissioner for India.

No. 2

The Hon'ble Rev. J. J. M. NICHOLS-ROY to move:—

On the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that an additional sum of Rs.6,500 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending the 31st March 1952, for the administration of the Head "9.—Stamps".

I. Grant originally voted by the Assembly	...	...	Rs. 69,200
II. Sub-head under which the supplementary grant will be accounted for:—			

	General	Sixth Schedule (Part A) areas	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
A.—Non-Judicial—			
Charges for the sale of stamps:—			
1. Contingencies	5,000	...	5,000
B.—Judicial—			
Charges for the sale of stamps:—			
1.—Contingencies	1,500	...	1,500
Total	6,500	...	6,500

EXPLANATORY NOTES

A. and B.—Due to growing demand by the public.

No. 3

The Hon'ble Shri RAMNATH DAS to move:—

On the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that an additional sum of Rs.1,94,205 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March 1952, for the administration of the Head "10.—Forests".

I. Grant originally voted by the Assembly	...	...	Rs. 39,57,800
II. Grant voted in the August/September 1951 Session of the Assembly.			2,93,019

III. Sub-heads under which this supplementary grant will be accounted for:—

	General	Sixth Schedule (Part A) areas	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
A.—(a)—Conservancy and Works—			
II.—(ii) Timber and other produce removed from forests by consumers and purchasers—Earthquake damage.	3,000	...	3,000
V.—(ii) Livestock stores, tools and plants—Earthquake damage.	15,000	...	15,000
VI.—Communications and Buildings ...	8,820	...	8,820
VII.—(ii) Organisation, improvement and extension of forests—Earthquake damage.	1,000	...	1,000
VIII.—Miscellaneous ...	34,760	...	34,760
Total—A.(a)	62,580	...	62,580
A.—(b) Development Schemes—			
VI.—Communications and Buildings ...	61,300	...	61,300
VIII.—Miscellaneous...	...	38,500	38,500
Total—A.(b)	61,300	38,500	99,800
A.—(d) Sidli Estate Forest Expenditure—			
II.—Timber and other produce removed from forests by consumers and purchasers.	400	...	400
V. Livestock, stores, tools and plants	950	...	950
VI. Communications and Buildings ...	20	...	20
VIII. Miscellaneous ...	100	...	100
Total—A(d)	1,470	...	1,470
B. Establishment—			
(a) 3. Allowances and Honoraria ...	2,140	...	2,140
5. Grants-in-aid, contribution, etc.	16,080	...	16,080
Total—B(a)	18,220	...	18,220
(d) Sidli Estate Forest Expenditure—			
2. Pay of Establishment ...	2,065	...	2,065
3. Allowances and Honoraria ...	695	...	695
4. Contingencies ...	9,375	...	9,375
Total—B(d)	12,135	...	12,135
Grand Total	1,55,705	38,500	1,94,205

EXPLANATORY NOTES

A(a)II—The extra amount is required for snag clearance in the Burhidangori River in Lakhimpur to enable the coupe holders to extract trees uprooted during the earthquake and flood of 1950.

V—The extra amount is required for purchase of a new Motor Boat for Sadiya Division to replace the old one submerged due to heavy flood on 21st November 1950.

VI—The extra amount is required for repairs to buildings severely damaged by storms in Kamrup, Goalpara and Cachar Divisions.

VII—The extra amount is required for entertainment of additional temporary staff for survey works in the Reserved Forests of the Sibsagar Division for accommodation of earthquake affected people.

VIII—The extra amount is required for :—

	Rs.
(1) Sending Rupahi elephant meant for Japan to Calcutta ...	4,300
(2) Shifting Divisional Forest Office, Cachar Division to the original Office buildings.	3,860
(3) Sending wood specimen to Dehra Dun in connection with the timbers treatment work of Shri G. C. Choudhury, Special Officer.	600
(4) Transport and other incidental charges of Brown Antlered (Thamin) Deer purchased by Government of India from Burma for presentation in the Calcutta Zoo.	1,000
(5) Evicting some Riangs who have settled in Cachar Division without permission.	25,000
	<hr/> 34,760 <hr/>

A(b)VI—The extra amount is required for improvement of Sidli-Kashikotra-Basugaon road for promoting the welfare of the Tribal people living in the plains areas of the locality. The amount has been advanced from the Contingency Fund. Details may be seen at Appendix A, at page 35.

VIII—The extra amount is required for Resin Turpentine Factory in connection with collection and transport of resin, erection cost of the machineries, water supply arrangement and pay of Special Officer and Establishment, etc.

A(d)II, V, VI, VIII—The extra amount is required to meet the expenditure in connection with taking over of Sidli Estate Forests by the Government and the amount has already been advanced from Contingency Fund. Details of expenditure may be seen at Appendix A, at page 36.

B(a)3—The extra amount is required for payment of pay, travelling allowance and cost of living allowance of Shri G C. Choudhury, Special Officer for Timber treatment.

5—The extra amount is required for free grant of Forest produce to the people whose houses, etc., have been burnt by offenders as well as by accidental fire in Nowgong, Darrang and Cachar Divisions.

B(d)2, 3 and 4—As at A(d) above.

No. 4

The Hon'ble Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA to move :—

On the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that an additional sum of Rs 60,850 be granted to the Minister-in-Charge to defray certain charges which will come up in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1952 for the administration of the head—"12.—Charges on account of Motor Vehicles Taxation Act".

I. Grant originally voted by the Assembly Rs.
6,09,100

II. Sub-head under which the additional grant will be accounted for—

	General	Sixth Schedule (Part A) Areas	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
A. Charges for Collection ...	2,450	...	2,450
D. Other Charges ...	47,400	11,000	58,400
Grand Total ...	49,850	11,000	60,850

EXPLANATORY NOTE

A.—Charges for Collection.—The additional amount is required to meet the unforeseen expenditure consequent on the separation of the transport work from the police.

D.—Other Charges.—The Budget provision proved inadequate as during the year some urgent projects were taken in hand and the additional amount is necessary for their completion.

No. 5

The Hon'ble Shri MOTIRAM BORA to move :—

On the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that an additional sum of Rs.3,500 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending the 31st March 1952, for the administration of the Head—"13.—Other Taxes and Duties".

I. Grant originally voted by the Assembly :— Rs.
2,65,200

II. Sub-head under which the supplementary grant will be accounted for :—

A. Collection Charges for—

Taxes and duties having common Administrative Staff—

Entertainment, Sales and Profession Taxes

3,500

EXPLANATORY NOTE

In order to wipe out arrear sales tax assessments an additional staff has been employed for which there was no budget provision and hence it is proposed to provide for the amount.

No. 6

The Hon'ble Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA to move :—

On the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that an additional sum of Rs.1,00,000 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending the 31st March 1952 for the administration of the head—"18-B. and 68-B.—Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works".

Rs.

I. Grant originally voted by the Assembly	12,81,300
II. Additional grant voted in August/September 1951 Session of the Assembly.	7,26,000
III. Sub-heads under which the supplementary grant will be accounted for—	
18-B.—Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works financed from Ordinary revenues—	
(I) A—Works—Earthquake damage	1,00,000
Grand total	1,00,000

EXPLANATORY NOTES

The Scheme was taken up after the preparation of the budget as found imperatively necessary to protect Sadiya Town from alarming erosion by the Luhit river as an aftermath of the Earthquake on river condition. Fifty per cent. of the cost of the Scheme will be borne by the Government of India. The details may be seen at Appendix A, page 38.

No. 7

The Hon'ble Shri BISHNURAM MEDHI to move :—

On the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that an additional sum of Rs.3,92,626 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March 1952 for the administration of the head—"25.—General Administration".

Rs.

I.—Grant originally voted by the Assembly ...	64,02,200
II.—Additional grant voted in the August/September 1951 Session of the Assembly ...	3,60,835

III.—Sub-heads under which the supplementary grant will be accounted for:—

	General	Sixth Schedule (Part A) Areas	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
L.—Election for Legislature ...	6,63,161	3,25,000	9,88,161
<i>Deduct</i> —Recovery from the Government of India.	(—)5,02,462	(—)1,94,085	(—)6,96,547
M. (d)—Director of Statistics—			
2. Pay of Establishment ...	4,000	...	4,000
3. Allowances and Honoraria ...	3,600	...	3,600
4. Contingencies ...	400	...	400
M. (e)—Legislative Department—			
2. Pay of Establishment ...	860	...	860
3. Allowances and Honoraria ...	845	...	845
M. (f)—Relief and Rehabilitation Department.	49,739	...	49,739
<i>Deduct</i> —Recovery from the Union Government.	(—)24,869	...	(—)24,869
P. Director of Land Records—			
1. Pay of Officers ...	630	...	630
2. Pay of Establishment ...	2,621	...	2,621
S. General Establishment—			
3. Allowances and Honoraria ...	...	3,383	3,383
4. Contingencies ...	...	35,990	35,990
T. Subdivisional Establishment—			
3. Allowances and Honoraria ...	...	8,670	8,670
U. Other Establishment—(f) State and District Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board—			
(1) State Board ...	650	...	650
(2) District Board ...	...	443	443
X. Works—			
(a) Original Works—			
1. District Administration ..	...	10,770	10,770
Z. Charges in England—			
(a) Expenditure by the High Commissioner for India.	3,280	...	3,280
Total ...	2,02,455	1,90,171	3,92,626

EXPLANATORY NOTES

L.—Due to travelling allowance and dearness allowance payable to a very large number of Presiding and Polling Officers appointed during the General Election, charges for portage in Autonomous Districts, cost of additional ballot boxes and increased number of polling booths, freight and other miscellaneous charges in connection with the general election. One half of the expenditure will be borne by the Government of India.

M.(d)2, 3 and 4.—The amount is required in connection with the scheme of Rural credit survey, instituted by the Reserve Bank of India. The amount has already been advanced from the Contingency Fund. The whole amount is however, recoverable from the Reserve Bank of India.

M.(e)—2.—Due to increased expenditure on leave salary and also for entertainment of additional staff for adaptation work.

M(e)—3.—Mainly for payment of allowance for the translation of the Representation of the People Act, 1951 and also for dearness allowance payable to the additional staff for adaptation works.

M(f).—It has been decided to book all expenditure for Relief and Rehabilitation Department of the Secretariat Staff to "25.—General Administration" instead of under "57.—Miscellaneous" as originally provided for. Hence the provision.

P.(1) and (2) —Due to change of pay of the Director of Land Records and entertainment of more staff for resettlement operation.

S(3).—Due to (1) extensive tour done by the officers in connection with the District Council and General Election (Rs.3,000), (2) increase in rate of Ration Compensation Allowance in the Lushai Hills (Rs.383).

S(4).—Due to (i) purchase of one jeep, one typewriter, etc. and expenditure in connection with the creation of Publicity Organisation in the Naga Hills (Rs. 23,000), (ii) increased expenditure under "Maintenance of Pooled Transport" in the United Khasi and Jaintia Hills and Lushai Hills (Rs.7,600), (iii) Due to pay and Dearness Allowance of 12 gangmen in the Mikir Hills (Rs.5,390).

T.—Due to increase in the rate of Ration Compensation Allowance in the Lushai Hills.

U(f)—(1) and (2).—(i) The extra amount (Rs.650) is required for purchase of new furniture and office equipments (ii) Due to creation of a new post of Secretary, District Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board, Naga Hills, and charges for postage, etc. (Rs.443).

X(a)—1.—Due to (i) construction of Katcha residential quarters for office assistants at Diphu (Rs.8,200), (ii) construction of District Council office building at Diphu (Rs.2,070) and (iii) construction of two dwelling huts for Dakwallas at Zekwere and Lakema in the Naga Hills (Rs.500). Out of the total a sum of Rs.10,070 was advanced from Contingency Fund.

Z(a).—Based on the latest information received from the High Commissioner.

No. 8

The Hon'ble Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA to move:—

On the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor of Assam, I beg Sir, to move that an additional sum of Rs. 84,416 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March 1952 for the administration of the head "27.—Administration of Justice".

	Rs.
I. Grant originally voted by the Assembly	10,72,000
II. Additional grant voted in the August-September 1951 Session of the Assembly.	24,800

III. Sub-heads under which the supplementary grant will be accounted for—

		General	Sixth Schedule (Part A) areas	Total
		Rs.	Ks.	Rs.
B. Law Officers—				
(a) Law Officers—				
3. Allowances and Honoraria	...	900	...	900
(b) Legal Remembrancer—				
3. Allowances and Honoraria	...	10,366	...	10,366
4. Contingencies	...	4,400	...	4,400
(c) Muffassil Establishment—				
3. Allowances and Honoraria	...	10,332	...	10,332
4. Contingencies	...	1,350	1,500	2,850
D. District and Sessions Judges—				
1. Pay of officers	...	24,217	...	24,217
2. Pay of establishment	...	16,149	...	16,149
3. Allowances and Honoraria	...	...	1,093	1,093
4. Contingencies	...	...	2,147	2,147
G. Subdivisional Civil Court Establishment—				
3. Allowances and Honoraria	...	...	310	310
H. Criminal Courts—				
2. Pay of establishment	...	6,268	...	6,268
4. Contingencies	...	...	5,384	5,384
Grand total	...	73,982	10,434	84,416

EXPLANATORY NOTES

B(a)3.—Due to increased expenditure on Travelling Allowance necessitated by tours of the Advocate General outside the State in connection with *Habeus Corpus* petitions in the Supreme Court.

B(b)3.—Due to increase in the number of cases in the Supreme Court and High Court and also due to certain arrear Bills of the Advocate General coming up for payment.

B(b)4.—Due to the deposit of Rs. 4,000 to the High Court as Security money and on account of the cost of printing of records in the Chaiduar Fishery settlement case.

B(c)3&4.—Due to increase in the number of litigations in almost all the Districts including United Khasi-Jaintia Hills. This includes Rs. 750 advanced from the Contingency Fund for payment of fees to the defending Advocate in the Nowgong Local Board case.

D. 1 & 2.—Due to entertainment of temporary officers and staff.

3 & 4.—Due to existing provision falling short of actual requirement.

G. 3.—Due to increased expenditure under 'Remuneration to copyists'.

H. 2.—Due to entertainment of additional staff for the works of the trials of more criminal cases, in the district of Goalpara.

4.—Due to increased expenditure under "Diet and Road money to witnesses".

No. 9

The Hon'ble Rev. J. J. M. NICHOLS-ROY to move :—

On the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that an additional sum of Rs. 1,45,983 be granted to the Minister-in-Charge to defray certain charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st March 1952, for the administration of the head "28.—Jails and Convict Settlements".

				Rs.
I.	Grant originally voted by the Assembly	...	...	19,74,700
II.	Sub-head under which the Supplementary Grant will be accounted for :—			

		General	Sixth Schedule (Part A) Areas	Total
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
A.—District Jails—				
2.	Pay of establishment ...	19,971	...	19,971
3.	Allowances and Honoraria ...	5,863	...	5,863
5.	Contingencies ...	78,962	...	78,962
	Add Amount transferred from Sixth Schedule Areas.	266	...	266
B.—Charges for Police Custody	...	12,580	2,600	15,180
D.—Jail Manufactures	...	25,441	...	25,441
E.—Works—				
(a)	Original Works—			
(2)	Charges of Police Custody ...	...	300	300
	Total ...	1,43,083	2,900	1,45,983

EXPLANATORY NOTES

A. 2.—Due to appointment to temporary staff in Jail.

3.—Due to increased expenditure under dearness and house rent and other fixed allowances.

5.—Increase is mainly under rations due to increase of Jail population and for higher cost of dietary articles, etc., and also under hospital charges and for supply of uniform and equipment.

B.—Due to increased expenditure under "Diet and Conveyance of under-trial prisoners".

D.—Jail Manufactures—

Increase is due to high price of raw materials and for improvement of Jail Industries.

E. (a) 2.—The extra expenditure is required for construction of a cookshed attached to the lock-up at Diphu. A sum of Rs. 300 was advanced from the Contingency Fund for this expenditure.

No.10.

The Hon'ble Shri BISHNURAM MEDHI to move:—

On the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor of Assam I beg, Sir, to move that an additional sum of Rs.5,69,938 be granted to the Minister-in-Charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1952, for the administration of the head "29.—Police."

	Rs.
I. Grant originally voted by the Assembly	93,03,800
II. Supplementary grant obtained during the August-September 1951-Session.	10,91,886
III. Sub-head under which the Supplementary Grant will be accounted for—	

	General	Sixth Schedule (Part A) Areas	Total
<i>1. B.—District Executive Force.—</i>			
District Police.—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Pay of Establishment ... ..	...	22,644	22,644
2. Allowances and Honoraria ... ..	...	1,17,582	1,17,582
3. Contingencies	2,43,200	1,34,931	3,78,131
4. Hospital Charges ... ..	...	2,781	2,781
5. Deduct—Recoveries from the Government of India, Ministry of Commerce and Industry.	—4,200	...	—4,200
Total—B—District Executive Force	2,39,000	2,77,938	5,16,938
<i>2. F.—Railway Police—</i>			
Railway Protection Police	15,791	...	15,791
Deduct—Recoveries from Railway Board.	—15,791	...	—15,791
Total—Railway Police ... ..	...	...	...
<i>3. G.—C.I.D.—C. I. D. (Proper)—</i>			
Deduct—Recoveries from Railway Board	—25,000	...	—25,000
<i>4.—Works—Original Works</i> ... ..	...	78,000	78,000
Grand total	2,14,000	3,55,938	5,69,938

EXPLANATORY NOTES

1.B.—1.—Entertainment of the Police Staff namely two platoons of Armed Battalion Police in Naga Hills was considered necessary for Police administration of the district and was sanctioned within the current year. The amount was advanced from Contingency Fund.

2.—The provision under Allowance and Honoraria is required due to increase of sanctioned strength in all Hill Districts in General and establishment of a Police Station at Diphu in the Mikir Hills in particular, and frequent and extensive tour of Force in the interior places in the interest of Public Service. In Naga Hills heavy expenditure is being incurred due to escorts of under-trial prisoners and convicts to Jorhat Jail. Excess is also due to increase of Railway Forces. A sum of Rs.13,596 was advanced from Contingency Fund under this head.

3.—Increase of provision has been necessary to meet abnormal rise in prices of Police Clothing and to meet the cost of indents for the clothing which were lying with the suppliers for the last few years either due to transport difficulties or due to inadequate supply position. The increase is also due to increase in the rate of ration and increased cost of Contingency Menials. A sum of Rs.15,000 was advanced from Contingency Fund under this head for the Sixth Schedule (Part A) Areas.

4.—Increase over budget grant is due to higher price of articles such as bed sheets, bedsteads and other Medical stores.

5.—A sum of Rs.4,200 is recoverable from the Government of India, Ministry of Commerce and Industry on account of the cost of Police Guard supplied to Makum Depot which is under the Administrative Control of the said Ministry.

2.F.—Due to increase in the temporary Police Force and to abnormal rise in prices of clothing. The entire expenditure under this head is recoverable from the Railway Board.

3. G.—A sum of Rs.25,000 is recoverable from the Railway Board on account of Police Staff for the Railway Board Intelligence Branch. The staff was sanctioned after the budget for the year was framed.

4. Works.—Rupees 78,000 was meant for accommodation of the 2 platoons in Naga Hills, vide item 1. B. 1 above. This amount was advanced from Contingency Fund.

No.11

The Hon'ble Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA to move :—

On the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that an additional sum of Rs.5,410 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March 1952 for the administration of the head "30.—Ports and Pilotage".

I. Grant originally voted by the Assembly	...	Nil.
II. Sub-head under which the additional grant will be accounted for		
C.—Pilotage and pilot establishments—		Rs.
1. Pilotage Subsidies to River Steam Navigation Company		5,410

EXPLANATORY NOTES

The expenditure relates to the pilotage subsidy due to the River Steam Navigation Company, Ltd. for the period 1st July 1947 to 31st March 1950. The subsidy has since been discontinued and a notice to that effect has already been issued to the company on the 1st April 1950. As no bill was received from the company during 1947-48, 1948-49, 1949-50 and 1950-51, no provision was made during the current financial year.

No. 12

The Hon'ble Shri MOTIRAM BORA to move :—

On the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that an additional sum of Rs.1,285 be granted to the Minister-in-Charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending the 31st March 1952 for the administration of the Head "36.—Scientific Department".

	Rs.
I. Grant originally voted by the Assembly ...	13,500
II. Additional grant voted in the August-September 1951 Session of the Assembly.	800
III. Sub-heads under which the Supplementary Grant will be accounted for—	

	General
B. Museum	Rs. 1,285

EXPLANATORY NOTES

It has been decided to transfer the urn containing Gandhiji's ashes from "Brightwell" Shillong to the "Assam Provincial Museum, Gauhati". The additional amount is required for meeting the expenditure on account of making a suitable Chamber of Glass and Timber to place the urn and an oil painting of Gandhiji's portrait in the front side of the Pedestal on which the show case will be mounted.

No. 13

The Hon'ble Shri OMEO KUMAR DAS to move :—

On the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor of Assam, I beg to move that an additional sum of Rs.8,54,532 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March 1952 for the administration of the head "37.—Education".

	Rs.
I. Grant originally voted by the Assembly ...	1,69,75,000
II. Supplementary grant voted in the August-September 1951 Session of the Assembly.	2,50,724

III. Sub-head under which the additional grant will be accounted for—

	General	Sixth Schedule (Part A) Areas	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
C. Direct grants to Non-Government Art Colleges—Non-recurring grants—Repairs to earthquake damages.	5,250	...	5,250
G. Direct grants to Non-Government Secondary Schools—Non-recurring grant—			
(1) Building grants, etc. ...	20,000	...	20,000
(2) Repairs to Earthquake damages.	7,44,750	...	7,44,750
I. Works (Secondary) Original Works.	...	19,987	19,987
L. Grants to the Assam Primary Education Board.	51,545	...	51,545
U. Scholarships—In Special Schools	10,000	...	10,000
V. Miscellaneous—(d)—Other Miscellaneous charges—Grants for miscellaneous purposes.	3,000	...	3,000
Total	8,34,545	19,987	8,54,532

EXPLANATORY NOTES

C and G (2).—The additional amount will be required for giving grants for repairs and reconstruction of non-Government educational institutions damaged by Earthquake on 15th August 1950. Half the amount will be borne by the Government of India. The amounts have been sanctioned as advance from Contingency Fund.

G. (1) The amount is necessary for giving building and equipment grants to non Government Secondary Schools, catering predominantly to the needs of the Plains Tribal people. The amount has already been sanctioned as advance from Contingency Fund.

I.—The amount is necessary to acquire the Mission Bungalow at Aijal for accommodation of the Head Master, Mizo Government High School. The amount has already been sanctioned as advance from Contingency Fund.

L.—The amount will be required for giving non-recurring grant to the Assam Primary Education Board (a) for printing Primary School Leaving Certificates—(Rs.6,545) and (b) for repairs and reconstruction of Educational institutions under the Primary Education Board damaged by Earthquake, (Rs.45,000 half of which will be borne by the Government of India).

U.—The amount will be required for the purpose of awarding Scholarships and fee concessions to deserving Plains Tribal Students in the current financial year. The amount has already been sanctioned as advance from Contingency Fund.

V.—The additional amount is required for giving (1) an *ex-gratia* grant of Rs.2,000 to Shri Pratap Ch. Chaudhury, Lecturer, Gauhati University for higher studies in History in U.K. (2) a grant of Rs.1,000 to Shri R. N. Bora, student of Cotton College for taking part in New York Herald Forum in America.

No. 14

The Hon'ble Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA to move :—

On the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that an additional sum of Rs.43,169 be granted to the Minister-in-Charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending the 31st March 1952 for the administration of the head "38.—Medical".

	Rs.		
I. Grant originally voted by the Assembly ...	51,18,600		
II. Additional grant voted in the September 1951 Session of the Assembly.	5,042		
III. Sub-heads under which the Supplementary Grant will be accounted for—			
	General	Sixth Schedule (Part A) Areas	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
B. Hospital and Dispensary—			
(a) (1) Ordinary Dispensaries—			
Contingencies ...	*10,000	**1,364	11,364
(e) Grants for Leprosy Works ...	700	...	700
C. Grants for Medical purposes ...	10,300	...	10,300
D. Medical Schools and Colleges—			
(a) (1) (2) Development Scheme—			
Further Education of <i>Ex-Service</i> personnel.	20,805	...	20,805
Total ...	41,805	1,364	43,169

EXPLANATORY NOTES

*B. (a)(1).—The cost (Rs.15,000) for one X-Ray plant for Gauhati Civil Hospital was to be met by the Hospital Committee which paid only Rs.5,000 and the balance of Rs.10,000 was deposited in the Gauhati Bank. This amount could not be realised from the Gauhati Bank due to its failure hence paid the balance of Rs.10,000 from State Revenue out of Contingency Fund. Supplementary Demand is required to regularise the matter.

**The people of blocks I and II of the Jowai Subdivision since transferred to the Mikir Hills contributed a sum of Rs.1,050 for the purchase of a Microscope to be donated to the dispensary at Diphu, Mikir Hills. The amount has been credited into the State Revenue. The balance of Rs.314 has already been

advanced from the Contingency Fund so as to meet the entire cost of Rs.1,364 on account of the purchase of a Microscope. As a matter of fact Rs.314 will actually be paid for the purpose from the State exchequer the balance of Rs.1,050 being contributed by the people of blocks I and II of Jowai Subdivision. Hence this demand.

(e)—In view of the admission of 32 new leprosy patients in the Santipara Leprosy Colony who are residing in huts outside the Tarun Ram Phukan Leprosy Asylum, Gauhati, a grant of Rs.700 has been advanced from Contingent Fund. Supplementary Demand is required to regularise the matter,

C.—Of this amount (a) Rs. 5,000 represents increased annual grant to the Assam Branch of the Indian Red Cross Society with a view to extend help to the various Municipalities and Local Boards and (b) Rs. 5,300 for opening 5 more subsidized dispensaries in the Rural Areas where there is no adequate medical facility. The amount has been advanced from Contingent Fund.

D.—A sum of Rs.20,805 is required for the extension of grant to the *Ex-Service* Medical Stipendiaries who got plucked in the first chance for condensed M.B. course.

No. 15

The Hon'ble Shri RUPNATH BRAHMA to move :—

On the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that an additional sum of Rs.85,219 be granted to the Minister-in-Charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending the 31st March 1952 for the administration of the head "39.—Public Health".

Rs.

I. Grant originally voted by the Assembly ...	...	29,46,400	
II. Additional grant voted in the September 1951 Session of the Assembly.		2,96,907	
III. Sub-heads under which the Supplementary Grant will be accounted for—			
	General	Sixth Schedule (Part A) Areas	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
B. Grant for Public Health purposes.	...	16,000	16,000
Grant to local bodies for water supply—Development Scheme under Article 275 of the Constitution.			
F. Works—			
Original works in charge of Civil Officers.	65,514	...	65,514
Repairs ...	3,705	...	3,705
Total ...	69,219	16,000	85,219

EXPLANATORY NOTES

B.—Due to its poor resources the Haflong Town Fund applied for Government help in connection with the improvement of Haflong Water Works as acute scarcity of water was being experienced during the dry season. The amount was sanctioned and the expenditure met by an advance from the Contingency Fund.

The details may be seen at Appendix A. at page 39. The amount was advanced from the Contingency Fund.

No. 16

The Hon'ble Shri MAHENDRA MOHAN CHOUDHURY to move:—

On the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that an additional sum of Rs. 14,405 (Rupees fourteen thousand four hundred and five only) be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March 1952 for the administration of the head "40.—Agriculture".

I. Grant originally voted by the Assembly	...	...	Rs. 59,47,200
II. Grant voted in the August-September Session of the Assembly.			7,304
III. Sub-head under which additional amount will be accounted for—			
40.—Agriculture.—			
D. Agricultural Experiment and Research (iii) (d)—Survey of Cotton area and Collection of cotton materials.			3,192
L. Charges in England	...	...	11,213
Grand Total	...	...	14,405

EXPLANATORY NOTES

D.—The amount is required to meet the expenditure in connection with the implementation of the scheme for the intensive survey of cotton area and collection of cotton materials in the State. The amount is advanced from Contingency Fund. The Supplementary Demand is necessary to regularise the advance.

The expenditure for this scheme is borne by the Indian Cotton Committee and their contribution is credited as revenue.

L.—On the basis of estimates submitted by the High Commissioner.

No. 17

The Hon'ble Shri OMEO KUMAR DAS to move:—

On the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor of Assam, I beg Sir, to move that an additional sum of Rs. 5,821 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending the 31st March 1952, for the administration of the head.

47. Miscellaneous Departments.

I. Grant originally voted by the Assembly	...	...	Rs. 4,22,400
II. Additional grant voted in the September, 1951 Session of the Assembly.			.....

III. Sub-heads under which the supplementary grant will be accounted for—

	General	Sixth Schedule (Part A) areas	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
F.—Preservation and Translation of Ancient Manuscripts—			
1. Pay of officers	2,350	...	2,350
2. Contingencies	3,471	...	3,471
Total	5,821	...	5,821

EXPLANATORY NOTES

F (1). The additional amount of Rs.2,350 is required to meet the expenditure in connection with the appointment of the Deputy Director of Historical and Antiquarian Studies, Gauhati. A sum of Rs. 2,350 was advanced from the Contingency Fund to meet the expenditure.

(2) The additional amount of Rs. 3,471 is required to meet the expenditure for the administration of the Publication Fund. The amount was advanced from the Contingency Fund.

No.18

The Hon'ble Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA to move :—

On the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor of Assam, I beg Sir, to move that an additional sum of Rs 70,000 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending the 31st March 1952, for the administration of the head. "50.—Civil Works."

	Rs.
I.—Grnt originally voted by the Assembly	1,94,53,100
II.—Additional amount voted in August-September 1951 Session of the Assembly.	19,73,500
III.—Sub-head under which the supplementary grant will be accounted for—	

	General	Sixth Schedule (Part A) areas	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
D.—Grants-in-aid for Communications ...	40,000	30,000	70,000
Total	40,000	30,000	70,000

EXPLANATORY NOTES

As a part of the programme for promotion of the Welfare of the tribal people living in the plains areas of the State, an amount of Rs.40,000 was sanctioned for construction of Goreswar-Rangiya, Goreswar-Naokata and Jaluguti-Lahari-ghat roads. The entire amount of Rs. 40,000 was advanced from the Contingency Fund.

Besides this another amount of Rs. 30,000 was sanctioned for construction of the Dalu-Baghmara Road from the Contingency Fund in view of the fact that the Garo Hills District Fund cannot meet the expenditure from its poor resources. This is a strategic Road running along the Garo Hills-Pakistan Border.

No.19

The Hon'ble Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA to move:

On the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that an additional sum of Rs.13,090 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending the 31st March 1952, for the administration of the head "Civil Works—Provincial (Establishment and Tools and Plant Charges)".

I. Grant originally voted by the Assembly	Rs.
II. Sub-heads under which the Supplementary grant will be accounted for:—	32,03,100
A. Direction Charges—	
(a) Chief Engineer and Secretary, Public Works Department—	
1. Pay of officer—	
Deduct—Emergency Cut	—300
2. Pay of establishment	3,000
3. Allowances and honoraria	16,000
4. Contingencies	5,700
5. Grants-in-aid and contribution	680
Total A(a)	25,080
(b) Superintending Engineers—	
1. Pay of officers	17,000
2. Pay of establishment	15,300
3. Allowances and honoraria	22,000
4. Contingencies	4,000
Total—A(b) Superintending Engineer	58,300
Total A—Direction charges	83,380
B.—Charges on construction—	
1. Pay of establishment	1,08,000
2. Allowances and honoraria	61,800
3. Contingencies	29,910
Total B	1,99,710
Gross establishment	2,83,090

F. *Deduct*—Recoveries on account of establishment for services rendered to other Governments—

6. Assam-Agartala Projects	...	...	...	...	—2,70,000
Total— <i>Deduct</i> —Recoveries					—2,70,000
Grand Total					13,090

EXPLANATORY NOTES

The construction of the Agartala-Assam Road falling within the State of Tripura, was being executed as a Project financed wholly by the Government of India. On the request of the Government of India the State Government have agreed to assume responsibility for the construction of the road with effect from the 1st April 1950 on Agency Charges basis at 10 per cent. of the total cost of the works expenditure (which is being provided by the Government of India in full).

The Final decision was arrived at in February 1951 after the Budget for the year 1951-52 was framed and necessary provision could not be made in the Original Budget for the year. Hence the Supplementary demand. The details may be seen at Appendix A, page 40.

Pay of officers—Deduct Emergency Cut.—Pay of officer on more than Rs.2,750 per mensem will be reduced to Rs.2,750 per mensem and they are required to pay $\frac{1}{4}$ th of the excess over Rs.3,000 per mensem towards compulsory cut.

Grants-in-aid and contributions.—Indian Roads Congress is a semi-Government Body. All the State Governments throughout India contribute for the Indian Roads Congress. Hence the State Government of Assam have also agreed to contribute Rs.3,000 annually for the purpose.

Rupees 180 represents delegation fee when any of our Public Works Department personnel attends annual Session of the Indian Roads Congress at Rs.60 per delegate and the rest for contribution.

No.20

The Hon'ble Shri MOTIRAM BORA to move :—

On the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that an additional sum of Rs.2,35,969 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending the 31st March 1952 for the administration of the head "54.—Famine Relief".

			Rs.
I. Grant originally voted by the Assembly	...	...	2,15,000
II. Additional grant voted in the August-September Session of the Assembly.			28,535
III. Sub-heads under which the supplementary grant will be accounted for—			

	General	Sixth Schedule (Part A) areas	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(a) Relief works	36,500	...	36,500
(b) Gratuitous relief	1,77,166	12,590	1,89,756
(c) Salaries and establishment	9,713	...	9,713
Total	2,23,379	12,590	2,35,969

EXPLANATORY NOTES

(a), (b) and (c).—An additional amount of Rs.1,12,779 is required for relief measures consequent on the devastating floods, while Rs.12,590 is required for the same purpose consequent on certain unforeseen causes, such as failure of crops, damage caused by fire, hailstorm, insect and land slide in certain villages of Naga Hills and North Cachar Hills. Out of the total amount of Rs.2,35,969, Rs.85,187 was sanctioned from the Contingency Fund to meet the immediate expenditure.

An amount of Rs.1,10,600 is required in connection with purchase operation of Manipur rice and *chira* as a relief measure for the Earthquake affected people in Assam. The expenditure is initially debitable to the head "85-A.—Capital Outlay, etc." and is subsequently transferable to "54—Famine Relief" the transfer being accounted for under "(b) Gratuitous Relief—Add—Amount transferred from 85-A.—Capital Outlay, etc."

No. 21

The Hon'ble Shri MOTIRAM BORA to move:—

On the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that an additional sum of Rs. 48,600 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending the 31st March 1952, for the administration of the Heads "54-A.—Territorial and Political Pensions", "55.—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions", "83.—Payment of commuted value of Pensions" and "85.—Payments to Retrenched Personnel".

	Rs.
I. Grant originally voted by the Assembly	32,47,900

Additional Grant voted in the August-September 1951
Session of the Assembly

Nil.

II. Sub-heads under which the supplementary grant will be
accounted for:—

	General	Sixth Schedule (Part A) Areas	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
54.—A.—Territorial and Political Pensions—			
Territorial and Political Pensions (Voted).	14,600	...	14,600
55.—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions—			
A. Superannuation and retired allowances.	...	12,000	12,000
C. Compassionate allowances ...	...	200	200
D. Gratuities—			
1. Ordinary gratuities ... ..	...	1,500	1,500
3. Gratuities from Compassionate fund.	...	900	900
Total ... ..	...	14,600	14,600

	General	Sixth Schedule (Part A) Areas	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
83.—Payment of commuted value of Pensions—			
K. <i>Deduct</i> —Capital portion of equated payment out of revenue.	(+)17,968	...	(+)17,968
85.—Payments to Retrenched personnel—	...	...	...
N. <i>Deduct</i> —Repayment out of revenue.	(+)1,432	...	(+)1,432
Grand Total	34,000	14,600	48,600

EXPLANATORY NOTES

54-A.—*Territorial and Political Pensions*.—It has been decided to classify the charges representing payment of political pensions to the political sufferers and their families under the head "54-A.—Territorial and Political Pensions" and not under "55.—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions" under which the provision was originally made in the current year's Budget. The increase over the original estimate is due to increased amount of pensions sanctioned to the Political sufferers.

A.—The additional demand is based on the progress of actuals.

C.—As above.

D.1.—As above.

D.3.—The additional demand is based on the larger requirements than originally anticipated.

K.—The excess is based on actual adjustment.

N.—The excess is based on actual adjustment.

No. 22

The Hon'ble Shri MOTIRAM BORA to move:—

On the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that an additional sum of Rs. 15,35,615 be granted to the Minister-in-Charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1952, for the administration of the head "57.—Miscellaneous".

	Rs.
I. Grant originally voted by the Assembly	75,89,500
II. Additional grant voted in the August-September 1951 Session of the Assembly.	8,65,388

III. Sub-heads under which the supplementary grant will be accounted for—

	General	Sixth Schedule (Part A) Areas	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
A. Expenditure on account of State Prisoners and Detenus.	4,000	...	4,000
C. Donation for Charitable purposes	11,885	651	12,536
E. Petty Establishment—			
(a) Circuit and Session Houses ...	7,766	...	7,766
(b) Other petty Establishment ...	...	11,459	11,459
H. Rates and Taxes ...	3,926	...	3,926
I. Contributions—			
Miscellaneous (Voted) ...	4,888	...	4,888
J. Miscellaneous Durbar Charges ...	...	62,400	62,400
K.(a) Miscellaneous and unforeseen charges—			
1. Expenditure on issue of free ration to Government servants.	2,80,000	...	2,80,000
2. Deduct—Recoveries from Central Government.	(—)35,000	...	(—)35,000
4. Miscellaneous charges ...	5,43,277	...	5,43,277
Total K(a) ...	7,88,277	...	7,88,277
L. Transport Organisation—			
1. Motor Vehicles Spare Parts Control Order.	...	33	33
2. Pooled Transport ...	22,430	...	22,430
Total—L ...	22,430	33	22,463
N. Expenditure on Refugees—			
Deduct—Amount recoverable from Government of India.	(+)1,42,750	...	(+)1,42,750
P. Losses on supply of food stuff to Government servants and others at concessional prices.	4,75,150	...	4,75,150
Deduct—Recoveries from Central Government.	(—)20,000	...	(—)20,000
Subsidy for supply food stuff, etc.	...	20,000	20,000
Total—P ...	4,55,150	20,000	4,75,150
Grand Total ...	14,41,072	94,543	51,35,615

EXPLANATORY NOTES

A.—The additional amount required is due to payment of family allowances, personal allowance, value of passage warrants issued to security prisoners for production before the Supreme Court in Delhi, etc., and during the detention in Jail, and also due to increase in the number of prisoners.

C.—Due mainly to increase in the number of non-criminal lunatics and dead paupers and consequent increased expenditure thereon.

E (a).—Due mainly to larger expenditure under 'Contingencies' than originally anticipated.

(b).—Due mainly to increase in the rate of Ration Compensation Allowances and increased cost of rations for the Permanent Labour Corps and also partly due to original provision having proved inadequate.

H.—Due to increased municipal taxes.

I.—The details may be seen in Appendix A, page 44.

Rupees 4,888 was sanctioned as advance from Contingency Fund.

J.—Due to the purchase of scarlet broad cloth by the Deputy Commissioner Naga Hills for presents to the Hill people.

K. (a) 1.—The increase is due to issue of 50 per cent. Atta at a higher cost in free ration due to shortage of rice and also due to the rise in the prices of rice and Atta, etc., and also increase of Government servants under the Police, Relief and Rehabilitation and other Departments.

K. (a) 2.—In anticipation of adjustment of 5 per cent. recovery of the value of free ration enjoyed by the Government servants drawing pay over Rs.60.

K. (a) 4.—The additional amount of Rs.5,34,073 is required mainly for resumption of certain Bungalows, viz., "Pinewood Hotel", "Shrubberies" and "Benmore" for accommodation of Government Offices and officers.

In anticipation of adjustment of an amount (Rs.8,000) wrongly classified under the head "64-B.—Civil Defence"—(Provincial).

An amount of Rs.1,204 in connection with expenditure on honorarium for translation of the Constitution into Assamese and also on Travelling Allowances to the members of the Translation Committee. The expenditure was unforeseen and could not be provided in the original Budget. Out of this Rs.531 was advanced from Contingency Fund.

L. 1.—The office of the Motor Transport Controller was abolished on 1st April 1950. The amount of Rs.33 represents some contingent expenditure incurred in 1950 and met from the permanent advance with the Provincial Motor Transport Controller. The present provision is required to recoup the permanent advance.

L.2.—The provision is necessary under the head as it has been decided to maintain separate accounts for the Organisation "Pooled Transport" which has hitherto been forming part of the Commercial State Transport Organisation.

N.—In the Budget Estimates for the current year it was assumed that the entire expenditure on the Relief and Rehabilitation Department would be borne by the Government of India. The Government of India however, have decided that they would bear in full all such expenditure except that on (1) Establishment charges incurred on headquarters staff and (2) relief to Indian Muslim

displaced during the communal disturbances ; on these two items they have agreed to bear only half and three-fourths respectively of the total expenditure incurred. Hence the present demand to meet these charges on the following account :—

(1) Half of Establishment charges excluding provision of Rs.46,000 for Secretariat staff of this Department (for which a Supplementary Demand is being presented under “25.—General Administration”).

	Rs.	
Under Relief	1,23,000	
Under Rehilitation	1,46,000	Rs.
Total	2,69,000	1,34,500

(Half of Rs.2,69,000=Rs.1,34,500).

(2) One-fourth of the expenditure on relief to displaced Muslims	8,250
(Total expenditure Rs.33,000. One-fourth of Rs.33,000=Rs.8,250).	
	1,42,750

P.—*General*.—Increase in the expenditure is mainly due to supply of 50 per cent. atta to Government servants at a higher cost owing to shortage of rice. Entertainment of larger number of Government servants under the Police, Relief and Rehabilitation and other Departments has also contributed to the increase partly.

The deduct provision is in anticipation of adjustment of 5 per cent. recovery of the value of rice supplied to Government servants at concessional rates.

P.—*Sixth Schedule (Part A) Areas*.—This is required on account of expenditure on Rice Coal Barter Deal at a subsidised rate to the Rural population of United Khasi Jaintia Hills.

No.23

The Hon'ble Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE to move :—

On the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that an additional sum of Rs.25,65,500 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March, 1952, for the administration of the head “63.—Extraordinary Charges”.

I.—Grant originally voted by the Assembly	Rs.
Additional grant voted at the August/September, 1951	26,07,400
Session of the Assembly.	1,000

II.—Sub-head under which the supplementary grant will be accounted for—

	General	Sixth Shedule (Part A) Areas	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
A.—Charges in India—			
(iv) Consumers' Goods Scheme.	25,24,000	41,500	25,65,500

EXPLANATORY NOTES

General.—(iv)—The increase is due to the increased allotments of cement, Iron and Steel Materials. Change of Government policy for purchase of Consumers Goods on Government account has also partly contributed to the increase under Establishment Charges.

Sixth Schedule (Part A) Areas.—(iv).—The increase is due to the increased allotments of cement, Iron and Steel Materials.

No.24

The Hon'ble Shri MOTIRAM BORA to move :—

On the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that a sum of Rs.1,000 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st March 1952 for administration of the head "64-C.—Pre-partition Payments".

	Rs.
I. Grant originally voted by the Assembly	10,000
Additional amount voted in August/September 1951 Session of the Assembly.	13,268
II. Sub-heads under which the supplementary grant will be accounted for—	
Other Taxes and Duties	1,000
Total	1,000

EXPLANATORY NOTES

The provision is necessary to enable the Electrical Adviser to meet an unforeseen charge, viz., a refund arising out of a deposit on account of license fees for Maulvibazar and Srimangal in the district of Sylhet now forming part of Pakistan State for which no provision exists in the Budget. This has been advanced from the Contingency Fund.

No.25

The Hon'ble Shri MAHENDRA MOHAN CHOUDHURY to move :—

On the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that an additional sum of Rs.47,000 (Rupees forty-seven thousand only) be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March 1952 for the administration of the head "71.—Capital Outly—on Schemes of Agricultural Improvement and Research".

	Rs.
I. Grant originally voted by the Assembly	1,72,800
II. Sub-heads under which the supplementary grant will be accounted for—	
A. Agricultural Engineering Scheme Mechanised Cultivation (Intensive Cultivation G. M. F. Scheme).	47,000
Total	47,000

EXPLANATORY NOTES

A.—This amount was advanced from Contingency Fund for purchase of new tractors and implements to meet immediate requirements for the Mechanised Cultivation (G. M. F.) Schemes. The Supplementary Demand is required to regularise the advance.

The Hon'ble Shri SIDDHINATH SARMA to move :—

On the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that an additional sum of Rs.2,92,200 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending 31st March 1952 for the administration of the head "82.—Capital Account of other Provincial Works outside the Revenue Account".

					Rs.
I. Grant originally voted by the Assembly	...	...	...	...	Nil.
Additional grant voted in the August/September 1951 Session of the Assembly.					3,51,698
II. Sub-heads under which the supplementary grant will be accounted for—					
A—(a) Original Works (by Public Works Department)					
Refugee Rehabilitation—					
(i) Roads	...	...	...	...	2,37,000
(ii) Irrigation Canal	...	...	...	...	200
Total—A(a)	...	...	...	...	2,37,200
A—(b) Original Works—(by Refugee and Rehabilitation Department)—					
(i) Roads	...	...	...	...	2,000
(ii) Buildings	...	...	...	...	8,000
(iii) Water Supply	...	...	...	...	40,000
(iv) Medical facilities	...	...	...	...	5,000
Total—A(b)	...	...	...	...	55,000
Total—A	...	...	...	...	2,92,200
Grand Total	...	...	...	...	2,92,200

EXPLANATORY NOTES

Original Works (by Public Works Department).—At the instance of the Government of India, these projects have been taken up in connection with the rehabilitation of displaced persons out of a loan to the State Government in the first instance subject to the condition that the amount of loan and the interest, if any, paid thereon will be re-imbursed to the State Government in the proportion of the number of displaced families actually resettled to the number of families proposed to be resettled.

The details may be seen at pages 44-45 of Appendix A.

Original Works (by Refugee and Rehabilitation Department).—Minor Works of development of rehabilitation centres, e.g., provision of drinking water, construction of Primary Schools and improvement of communications which are to be carried out departmentally are estimated to cost about Rs.55,000 during 1951-52. The Government of India have agreed to re-imburse the State Government to the entire amount of this expenditure, on the sanctioned rehabilitation schemes being fully implemented.

The details are at Appendix A, pages 44-45.

No.27

The Hon'ble Shri BAIDYANATH MOOKERJEE to move:—

On the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that an additional sum of Rs.100 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending the 31st March 1952, for the administration of the head "85-A.—Capital Outlay on Schemes of State Trading".

		Rs.
I.	Grant originally voted by the Assembly	100
	Additional grant voted in the August/September Session of the Assembly.	100
II.	Sub-head under which the supplementary grant will be accounted for:—	

	General	Sixth Schedule (Part A) Areas	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
A.—Grain Storage Scheme—			
I. Expenditure on establishment and purchase of foodstuff, etc.	2,50,00,000	21,00,000	2,71,00,000
Deduct—Receipts and recoveries on account of sale proceeds of foodstuff, etc.	(—)3,80,00,000	(—)30,50,000	(—)4,10,50,000
Total	(—)1,30,00,000	(—)9,50,000	(—)1,39,50,000
II. Expenditure on Directorate establishment and purchase of rice, paddy, etc.			
(Deduct—Amount transferred to 54A.—Famine Relief (—)1,10,600	1,54,041	...	1,54,041
Add—Amount transferred from (i) 50.—Civil Works—(b)—Communications. (Rs.2,64,641).			
Total	1,54,041	...	1,54,041
Rice Control—			
III. Expenditure on Establishment, etc.	2,20,000	...	2,20,000
Grand total	(—)1,26,25,959	(—)9,50,000	(—)1,35,75,959

EXPLANATORY NOTES

A. *General*.—Increased demand is based mainly on larger allotments of wheat, wheat products, Milo and Sugar. As per policy adopted by the Government of India a substantial quantity of rice required for internal consumption has been substituted by atta, which is more costly than rice.

The deduct provision is consequent on the increased purchase.

A. *Sixth Schedule (Part A) Areas*.—Increase is due mainly to increased supply of wheat, wheat-products, Milo and Sugar owing to deficit of Rice in the State. The deduct provision is consequent on the increased purchase.

II.—The deduct provision of Rs.1,10,600 is required in connection with purchase operation of Manipur rice and *chira* as a relief measure for earthquake affected people in Assam. The expenditure is initially debitable under the head "85-A.—Capital Outlay, etc.," the minus provision being accounted for under a detailed head "*Deduct*—Amount transferred to "54-A.—Famine Relief" subordinate to "85-A.—Capital Outlay, etc.," and subsequently transferable to "54-A.—Famine Relief". Hence the demand.

The amount (Rs.2,64,641) is required to meet additional expenditure in connection with improvement of certain procurement projects taken up for execution for better procurement of rice and paddy. Some of these roads are being executed by Public Works Department and others by Local Boards to whom grants have been sanctioned. The expenditure is initially debitable to "50.—Civil Works—(b)—Communications.—Cess Procurement Schemes" and subsequently transferable to "85-A.—Capital Outlay, etc."

III.—Construction of buildings for Border Security Forces at Dergaon (1st and 2nd phases) have also been entrusted to Public Works Department for execution and a sum of Rs.2,20,000 is necessary. The expenditure is initially debitable to the head "50.—Civil Works—(Provincial)—A—Original Works—(a)—Buildings—Police other than Assam Rifles" and finally transferable to "85-A.—Capital Outlay, etc." In the Civil Works Budget, the equivalent provision is being made from savings under paragraph 99 of the Budget Manual and Assembly's vote obtained through the process of a Resolution.

No. 28

The Hon'ble Shri MOTIRAM BORA to move:—

On the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor of Assam, I beg, Sir, to move that an additional sum of Rs.2,52,000 be granted to the Minister-in-charge to defray certain charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending the 31st March 1952, for the administration of the head "Loans and Advances".

	Rs.
I. Grant originally voted by the Assembly ...	1,07,34,600
II. Additional grant voted in the August/September 1951 Session of the Assembly ...	64,20,000
III. Sub-heads under which the supplementary grant will be accounted for—	

	General	Sixth Schedule (Part A) Areas	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
"B.—Loans and Advances by the State Government ...	2,50,000	2,000	2,52,000

EXPLANATORY NOTES

B.—The additional amount is required for making advances as "Cattle Loan", "Seed Loan", etc., to cultivators who suffered from the affects of the great earthquake, floods and other disasters. The above expenditure was of unforeseen nature and has been met by advances from the Contingency Fund.

Statement showing by major heads the amount of Supplementary Grant which the Assembly are asked to vote in the present Session

Heads	Grant originally voted by the Assembly	Additional grant voted by the Assembly in August/September 1951 Session of the Assembly	Additional grant asked for in the present Session	Grant as it will finally stand	No. of Supplementary Demand
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
4.—Taxes on income other than Corporation Tax. Cor-	55,700	22,574	..	78,274	
7.—Land Revenue.. ..	33,04,800	1,500	71,028	33,77,328	1
9.—Stamps	69,200	..	6,500	75,700	2
10.—Forests	39,57,800	2,93,019	1,94,205	44,45,024	3
12.—Charges on account of Motor Vehicles Taxation Act.	6,09,100	..	60,850	6,69,950	4
13.—Other taxes and duties ..	2,65,200	..	3,500	2,68,700	5
18-B.—Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works.	12,81,300	7,26,000	1,00,000	21,07,300	6
25.—General Administration ..	64,02,200	3,60,835	3,92,626	71,55,661	7
27.—Administration of Justice ..	10,72,000	24,800	84,416	11,81,216	8
28.—Jails and Convict Settlements ..	19,74,700	..	1,45,983	21,20,683	9
29.—Police	93,03,800	10,91,886	5,69,938	1,09,65,624	10
30.—Ports and Pilotage .. ..	..	..	5,410	5,410	11
36.—Scientific Department ..	13,500	800	1,285	15,585	12
37.—Education	1,69,75,000	2,50,724	8,54,532	1,80,80,256	13
38.—Medical	51,18,600	5,042	43,169	51,66,811	14
39.—Public Health	29,46,400	2,96,907	85,219	33,28,526	15

Heads	Grant originally voted by the Assembly	Additional grant voted by the Assembly in August/September 1951 Session of the Assembly	Additional grant asked for in the present Session	Grant as it will finally stand	No. of Supplementary Demand
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
40.—Agriculture	59,47,200	73,041	14,405	60,34,646	16
42.—Co-operation—II—Rural Development.	11,15,200	13,34,728	..	24,49,928	..
47.—Miscellaneous	4,22,400	..	5,821	4,28,221	17
50.—Civil Works	1,94,53,100	19,73,500	70,000	2,14,96,600	18
Civil Works—					
Tools and Plant and Establishment.	32,03,100	..	13,090	32,16,190	19
54.—Famine Relief	2,15,000	28,535	2,35,969	4,79,504	20
54-A.—Territorial and political pensions, "55.—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions", "83.—Payment of commuted value of Pensions" and "85.—Payments to Retrenched Personnel."	32,47,900	..	48,600	32,96,500	21
57.—Miscellaneous	75,89,500	8,65,388	15,35,615	99,90,503	22
57-B.—Capital Outlay on Road Transport Schemes financed from ordinary revenues.	10,57,500	35,945	..	10,93,445	..
63.—Extraordinary charges	26,07,400	1,000	25,65,500	51,73,900	23
64C.—Pre-partition payments	10,000	13,268	1,000	24,268	24
71.—Capital Outlay on Schemes of agricultural improvement and research.	1,72,800	..	47,000	2,19,800	25
82.—Capital Account of other Provincial Works outside the Revenue Accounts.	..	3,51,698	2,92,200	6,43,898	26
85-A.—Capital Outlay on Schemes of State Trading.	100	100	100	300	27
Loans and advances	1,07,34,000	64,20,000	2,52,000	1,74,06,000	28
Grand total	10,91,24,500	1,41,71,290	76 99,961	13,09,95,751	

Supplementary statement of Expenditure charged on the Consolidated Fund of the State during 1951-52 laid before the Assembly (to be discussed by the Assembly on 17th March 1952).

No.1

25.—General Administration—(Charged)

	Rs.
I. Amount originally included in the Appropriation Act	5,11,700
II. Additional amount now required ...	40,359
Sub-head under which the Supplementary Appropriation will be accounted for:—	
	General
C. Staff and Household of the Governor—	
(b) Maintenance and repairs of furnishings	6,000
E. Tour Expenses—Maintenance of State Saloon	2,000
H. Ministers (Charged)	32,359
Total ...	40,359

EXPLANATORY NOTES

C.—This is an item under the first Schedule of the Government of India (Governor's Allowances and Privileges) Order, 1950 wherein Rs.40,000 is provided for the full term of the Governor. Although a sum of Rs.10,000 was advanced from the Contingency Fund for the purpose, the actual requirement for the current year is Rs.6,000 only.

E.—This is an item under "Table B" of clause (b) of paragraph 7 of the Government of India (Governor's Allowances and Privileges) Order, 1950 admissible to all Governors for expenditure in connection with the official Railway Saloons. Although the maximum under this head for the State of Assam is Rs.5,000, only Rs.2,000 has been asked for the year 1951-52.

H.—The amount is required mainly due to (i) appointment of three Deputy Ministers whose pay is to be debited under Charged head (Rs.25,282), (ii) increased tours by Hon'ble Ministers (Rs.7,077).

No.2

55.—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions (*Charged*)

Amount originally included in the Appropriation Act		Rs. 4,500	
	General	Sixth Schedule (Part A) Areas	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I. Additional amount now required ...	4,013	...	4,013
Additional amount appropriated in the August/September 1951 Session of the Assembly	Nil	Nil	Nil
II. Sub-heads under which the supplementary appropriation will be accounted for—			
H. Charges in England (<i>Charged</i>) ...	4,013	...	4,013
Total ...	4,013	...	4,013

EXPLANATORY NOTES

H.—The excess is based on the information received from the High Commissioner for India in the United Kingdom.

No. 3

57.—Miscellaneous (*Charged*)

Amount originally included on the Appropriation Act ...		Rs. 15,17,100	
	General	Sixth Schedule (Part A) Areas	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I. Additional amount now required ...	8,00,681	19,350	8,20,031
II. Sub-heads under which the supplementary appropriation will be accounted for—			
I. Contributions—			
Compensatory grants to Local Bodies in lieu of receipts credited to Provincial revenues (<i>Charged</i>).	6,18,433	...	6,18,433
Deduct—Recoveries from Local Bodies on account of previous excess drawings (<i>Charged</i>).	—29,355	...	—29,355
Miscellaneous (<i>Charged</i>) ...	2,11,603	19,350	2,30,953
Total ...	8,00,681	19,350	8,20,031

EXPLANATORY NOTES

I.—The amount of Rs. 6,18,433 is required to meet the increased expenditure on Compensatory grants to Local Bodies consequent on increased receipts credited by them to the State revenues.

The deduct provision is based on larger recoveries than originally anticipated.

The amount of Rs. 24,174 is due to increased guarantee charges to the Posts and Telegraphs Department. As regards the balance of Rs.2,06,779 the Government of Assam guaranteed payment to the Government of India of the actual loss incurred each year for running the Tangla-Balsiri-Rangapara Railway for an indefinite period subject to a maximum of Rs.1,75,000.

As Government had no report that the line was being run at a loss during the years 1947-48 and 1948-49, no provision for the guarantee payable was made in the budget. The expenditure being of an unforeseen has been met by an advance from the Contingency Fund during the current year.

Statement showing by Major heads the amount of Supplementary statement of expenditure charged on the Consolidated Fund of the State during 1951-52

Heads	Amount included in the Appropriation Act	Additional amount appropriated during the August/September 1951 Session of the Assembly	Additional amount now required	Amount as it will finally stand
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
"25.—General Administration" ..	5,11,700	..	40,359	5,52,059
"27.—Administration of Justice" ..	3,39,600	6,000	..	3,45,600
"55.—Supernnuation allowances and Pensions".	4,500	..	4,013	8,513
"57.—Miscellaneous"	15,17,100	..	8,20,031	23,37,131
Grand total ..	23,72,900	6,000	8,64,403	32,43,303

List of New Schemes to be included in the Budget of 1951-52

Major, minor and sub-head under which provision should be made	Nature of Scheme	Estimates of ultimate cost			Estimates of expenditure in 1951-52			Remarks
		Non-recurring	Recurring	Total	Non-recurring	Recurring	Total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
7.—Land Revenue —Tahsil and other Establishment—Management of private estates—Management of Sidli-Duars Estate.	Management of Sidli-Duars estate for the period from 1st October 1951 to 29th February 1952.	Rs. 10,913	..	Rs. 10,913	Rs. 10,913	..	Rs. 10,913	Government took over the management of the Estate from the Raja of Sidli with effect from 1st October 1951 and therefore arrangement had to be made for necessary management of the same.
								The following non-recurring expenditure during the period 1st October 1951 to 29th February 1952 is necessary.
								Non-recurring
								Rs.
								1. Pay of Officers .. 625
								2. Pay of Establishment.. 2,788
								3. Contingencies .. 7,500
								Total .. 10,913
10.—Forests	Improvement of Sidli-Kashikotra Basugaon road in the Goalpara East Division.	61,300	..	61,300	61,300	..	61,300	The amount is required for improvement of the Sidli-Kashikotra-Basugaon road with a view to promote the welfare of the Tribal people living in the plains areas of the locality. The amount has already been advanced from the Contingency Fund.
A(b) —Development Schemes—VI—Communication and Buildings—General.								

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Major, Minor and Sub-head under which the provision should be made	Nature of scheme	Estimate of ultimate cost			Estimate of immediate cost			Remarks (Explanatory note)
		Non-recurring	Recurring	Total	Non-recurring	Recurring	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
10.—Forests	..							
A.(d) Conservancy and Works—								
A.(d) II	500	500	..	400	400	The Sidli Forests have recently been taken over by Government and therefore, no provision for expenditure could be met in the Budget for 1951-52.
" V	..	950	100	1,050	950	..	950	
" VI	600	600	..	20	20	The following non-recurring and recurring expenditure will be needed to materialise the scheme.
" VII	500	500	..	..	..	<i>Details of expenditure</i>
" VIII	100	100	..	100	100	Non-Recurring
B.(d) Establishment—								recurring
B.(d) 2	4,970	4,970	..	2,065	2,065	Rs. 400
" 3	1,890	1,800	..	695	695	Rs. 400
" 4	12,240	12,240	..	9,375	9,375	..
		950	20,810	21,760	950	12,655	13,605	..
								950

II. For making of purchaser's timber on the basis of current year's estimate.

V. For purchase of furniture and making hammers.

" VI For clearing office compound and fencing.	..	20	20
" VIII. For making subordinates' uniform.	..	100	100
B.(d). 2. Pay of Chief Forest Officer at Rs.90 per mensem for 5 months.	..	450	450
Special pay of Chief Forest Officer at Rs.20 per mensem for 5 months.	..	100	100
Pay of 3 Foresters at Rs.55 per mensem for 5 months.	..	825	825
Pay of 2 Forest Guards at Rs.20 per mensem for 5 months.	..	200	200
Special pay of Forest Guards at Rs.4 per mensem for 5 months.	..	40	40
1 Orderly at Rs.15 per mensem for 5 months.	..	75	75
1 Clerk at Rs.50 per mensem for 5 months.	..	250	250
Special pay of Clerk at Rs.5 per mensem for 5 months.	..	25	25
Leave Salary of the staff lump sum of Rs.100.	..	100	100
B.(d). 3. Travelling allowance of the staff L.S. Rs.300.	..	300	300

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39.—Public Health— F.—Works— Public Health —Original Works in charge of Civil Officers.	65,514	..	65,514	..	65,514	The Public Health Department dispensaries at Ghillamara, Panigaon, Maskhawa, Bebezia and Hilputa in the Lakhimpur District, Dhemaji, Desangpau in the Sibsagar District and at Kaurital in the Nowgong District were damaged beyond repair by the last earthquake and floods and it is urgently necessary to reconstruct them. The Public Health Department dispensaries at Narayanpur and Dholepur in the Lakhimpur district and Dengaon in the Nowgong District were also damaged by the last earthquake and floods and it is also urgently necessary to carry out special repairs to these dispensaries. Hence provision as detailed below is to be made in the budget for 1951-52.
Ditto. Repairs.	3,705	..	3,705	..	3,705	Repairs to the Public Health Department dispensaries buildings damaged by earthquake.

Estimate of ultimate cost	Estimate of expenditure in 1951-52
Non-recuring	Non-recuring
Rs.	Rs.

Original works— Reconstruction of seven Public Health Department dispensaries damaged by earthquake and floods as detailed above.	65,514	65,514
Repairs of three Public Health Department dispensaries damaged by earthquake and floods as detailed above.	3,705	3,705

Total	..	69,219	69,219
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Major, minor and Sub-head under which provision should be made	Estimate of ultimate cost			Estimate of expenditure during 1951-52			Remarks
	Non-recurring	Recurring	Total	Non-recurring	Recurring	Total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
50.—Civil Works—Establishment Charges—							
A. Direction Charge—							
(a) Chief Engineer and Secretary, P.W.D.							
1. Pay of Officers—	..	—3,000	—3,000	..	—300	—300	Rs.
Deduct—Emergency Cut	—300
2. Pay of Establishment	35,100	35,100	..	3,000	3,000	1,500
3. Allowances and Honoraria	18,300	18,300	..	16,000	16,000	1,000
4. Contingencies	10,500	10,500	..	5,700	5,700	..
5. Grants-in-aid and Contribution.	..	2,500	2,500	..	680	680	300
Total A—Direction Charges	..	63,400	63,400	..	25,080	25,080	200
(a) C. E. and Secy., P.W.D.
3. Allowances and Honoraria							
Travelling Allowance of Officer	8,000
Travelling Allowance of Establishment.	1,000
Dearness allowance	6,500
Winter allowance	500
4. Contingencies	5,700
5. Grants-in-aid and Contribution	680
Total—(a) Chief Engineer and Secretary, Public Works Department.	25,080

Major, minor, and Sub-head under which provision should be made	Estimate of ultimate cost			Estimate of expenditure during 1951-52			Remarks
	Non-recurring	Recurring	Total	Non-recurring	Recurring	Total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
B. Charges on Construction—							
2. Pay of Establishment	3,50,000	3,50,000	..	1,08,000	1,08,000	B.—Charges on Construction— 2. Pay of Establishment— Subdivisional Officer (1) Arrear pay at Rs.69 for 10 months. 690
3. Allowances and Honoraria.	..	2,90,000	2,90,000	..	61,800	61,800	6,500
4. Contingencies	60,000	60,000	..	29,910	29,910	Subdivisional Officer (3) (200—400) [250×12+250×7+250×7].
Total B.—Charges on Construction.	..	7,00,000	7,00,000	..	1,99,710	1,99,710	Subordinate Engineering Service (200—400) 42,664
Total—Gross Establishment	9,39,100	9,39,100	..	2,83,090	2,83,090	(19) (120—275) 4,837
							Accountant (2) (100—355) .. 4,331
							Accounts Assistant (4) (80—150) .. 3,890
							Divisional Head Assistant (2) (150—200).
F. <i>Deduct—Recoveries on account of Establishment for Services rendered to other Governments.</i>	—2,70,000	—2,70,000	Upper Division Assistant and Sub-divisional Head Assistant (8) (100—150). 9,221
6. Assam-Agartola Projects	—2,70,000	—2,70,000	Lower Division Assistant (28) (50—100). 18,919
Total— <i>Deduct—Recoveries</i>	—2,70,000	—2,70,000	
							Computer (2) (200—400) 6,700
							(120—275)

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Draftsman (2)	(200—408)	2,740
	(120—275)	

Tracer (2) (50—100)	..	1,406
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Peon (24) (22—28)	..	6,102
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3. Allowances and Honoraria—

Travelling allowance of Establishment.	154
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Dearness allowance ..	30,732
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Cost of living allowance ..	3,793
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Special Compensatory allowance for Officers.	3,055
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Special Compensatory allowance for Establishment.	24,066
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4. Contingencies ..	29,910
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Total—B.—Charges on Construction	1,99,710
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Total—Establishment ..	2,83,090
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F.—*Deduct*—Recoveries on account of Establishment for Services rendered to other Governments.

6. Assam-Agartala Projects ..	—2,70,000
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Total— <i>Deduct</i> —Recoveries —2,70,000
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Grand total 13,090
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Major, Minor and sub-head under which the provision should be made	Nature of Scheme	Estimate of ultimate cost			Estimate of expenditure in 1951-52			Remarks
		Non-recurring	Recurring	Total	Non-recurring	Recurring	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
57.—Miscellaneous	Grant to the Nalbari Town Committee for the improvement of the new Hathkhol site at Nalbari.	4,888	..	4,888	4,888	..	4,888	For the improvement of a new Hathkhol site at Nalbari, the Nalbari Town Committee was given a loan of Rs. 16,500 in 1950-51. The loan money being quite inadequate even for the earthwork to fill up the low lands, the Town Committee requested Government for a grant of Rs. 20,000 to effect further improvement to the Hathkhol site. Taking all relevant factors into consideration and as the expenditure is an unforeseen one Government have sanctioned an advance out of the contingency fund a grant of Rs. 4,888 only to the Town Committee for the purpose.
“82.—Capital Account, etc.”	(1) Construction of ringwells for Rehabilitation centres.	1,61,000	..	1,61,000	40,000	..	40,000	Minor Works of development of Rehabilitation centre, e.g., provision of drinking water, construction of Primary Schools and improvement of communications which are to be carried out departmentally and provision of adequate teaching staff in these schools and of medical facilities in the rehabilitation centres are estimated to cost about Rs. 55,000 during 1951-52. The Government of India have agreed to re-imburse the State Government the entire amount of these expenditure, on the sanctioned rehabilitation schemes being fully implemented.
	(2) Establishment of Primary Schools for rehabilitation centres.	11,800	5,900	17,700	7,500	500	8,000	
	(3) Improvement of communications in rehabilitation centres.	25,000	..	25,000	2,000	..	2,000	
	(4) Provision for Medical facilities.	7,320	13,680	21,000	3,000	2,000	5,000	
		2,05,120	19,580	2,24,700	52,500	2,500	55,000	

(1) 82.—Capital account, etc.

	1,02,000	..	1,02,000	20,000	..	20,000
Construction of a gravelled road from Kumarikota to Kanli and Dangargaon (8 miles) in Gauhati Subdivision in connection with rehabilitation of displaced persons.						

These schemes are considered urgent from the point of view of resettlement of displaced Agriculturist families.

(2) Ditto .. Construction of a gravelled road from Barpeta to Baghbar (13 miles) in Barpeta subdivision in connection with rehabilitation of displaced persons.

	8,74,000	..	8,74,000	1,62,000	..	1,62,000
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(3) Ditto .. Construction of Abhayapuri-Lenglinga road (4 miles) in Goalpara subdivision in connection with rehabilitation of displaced persons.

	95,000	..	95,000	55,000	..	55,000
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(4) Ditto .. Construction of 2 miles irrigation canal in Dangargaon in Gauhati Subdivision in connection with rehabilitation of displaced persons.

	5,000	..	5,000	200	..	200
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APPENDIX B

Statement showing the advances granted from the Contingency Fund during 1951-52 (*vide* Rule 9 of the Assam Contingency Fund Rules)

Item No.	Major, Minor, Sub, Etc. heads	Amount of advance sanctioned	Reference to Supplementary Demand list authorising expenditure against the advance	Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
		Rs.		
1	Loans and advances. Miscellaneous Loans and advances.	50,000	List of Supplementary demand passed in August/September 1951 Session Page 19.	
2	25.—General Administration—S. General Establishment—Sixth Schedule (Part A) Areas.	29,484	Ditto Pages 4-5.	
3	"Loans and Advances—B—Loans and Advances by the State Government Advances to cultivators".	30,000	August/September Session, Page 19.	
4	"B.—Loans and Advances by the State Government Advances to cultivators".	10,00,000	Ditto	
5	"Loans and Advances—B—Loan and Advances by the State Government—Advances to cultivators".	40,000	Ditto Page 19.	
6	"36.—Scientific Department—B—Museums".	800	Ditto Page 9.	
7	"54.—Famine Relief—Sixth Schedule (Part A) Areas".	375	Ditto Page 15.	
8	"54.—Famine Relief—Sixth Schedule (Part A) Areas".	8,160		
9	"54.—Famine Relief—Sixth Schedule (Part A) Areas".	20,000		
10	40.—Agriculture—E (i) (c)—Deputy Director of Agriculture (Live Stock)—Contingencies.	46,878	August/September Session, Page 11.	
11	40.—Agriculture—E(ii) (a)—Development Schemes—Scientific Staff (Mychological and Entomological Reorganisation Scheme).	1,400	Ditto.	
12	4.—Taxes on Income other than corporation tax—collection of taxes on Agricultural income.	22,574	Ditto Page 1.	
13	10.—Forests—VIII—Miscellaneous ..	1,12,500	Ditto Pages 2-3.	
14	38.—Medical—Hospitals and Dispensaries—Grant for Medical purposes—Schemes for Government Subsidised Medical Practitioners.	10,300	March 1952 Session, Page 16.	
15	25.—General Administration—Works—Original Works—District Administration.	8,000	Ditto Page 8.	

Item No.	Minor Sub-head and detailed Heads	Amount of advance sanctioned	Reference to Supplementary Demand list authorising expenditure against the advance	Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
		Rs.		
16	"54.—Famine Relief—Sixth Areas". Relief—Gratuitous Schedule (Part A)	1,500	March 1952 Session Page 21.	
17	54.—Famine Relief—Sixth Areas. Relief—Gratuitous Schedule (Part A)	1,000	Ditto Page 21.	
18	"47.—Miscellaneous Department—F—Preservation of Ancient Manuscripts—Publication Funds".	3,471	} March 1952 Session, page 18.	
19	"47.—Miscellaneous Department—Preservation and Translation of ancient Manuscript— 1. Pay of Officers—Deputy Director 2. Allowance and Honoraria—C.L.A.".	2,350		
20	"Loans and Advances—B—Loans and Advances by the State Government—Advances to cultivators".	2,000	Ditto, page 30.	
21	"37.—Education (Secondary Education) Works—Secondar Original Works—Sixth Schedule (Part A) Areas.	19,987	Ditto, page 14.	
22	29.—Police—B.—District Executive Establishment—			
	Pay of Establishment ..	Rs. 22,644	} Ditto, page 12.	
	Allowance and Honoraria ..	13,596		
	Contingencies	15,000		
	I.—Works—Original Works	78,000		
23	57.—Miscellaneous—I—C o n tribution to Tangla-Belsiri-Rangapara Railway (Charged).	2,06,779	Ditto, page 34.	
24	"28.—Jails and Convict Settlement—E—Works—Original Works—Charges for Police Custody—Sixth Schedule (Part A) Areas".	300	Ditto, page 11.	
25	57.—Miscellaneous—K—U n f o rescen charges, etc.	531	Ditto, page 24.	
26	54.—Famine Works (General). Relief—(a)—Relief	22,500	Ditto, page 21.	

Item No.	Minor, Sub and Detailed Heads	Amount of advance sanctioned	Reference to Supplementary Demand list authorising expenditure against the advance	Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
		Rs.		
27	54.—Famine Relief—(b)—Gratuitous Relief Sixth Schedule (Part A) Areas.	1,500	March 1952 Session, Page 21.	
28	54.—Famine Relief—(a)—Relief Works (General).	5,000	Ditto, page 21.	
29	54.—Famine Relief—(b)—Gratuitous Relief Sixth Schedule (Part A) Areas.	50,887	Ditto,	
30	B.—Loans and Advances by State Government—Advances to cultivators.	2,50,000	Ditto,	
31	50.—Civil Works—D.—Grants-in-aid for communications—Grants to Municipal and Local Boards—Grants to other funds—Non-recurring.	30,000	Ditto, page 19.	
32	25.—General Administration—X—Works—(a)—Original Works—in charge of Civil Officers.	2,070	Ditto, page 8.	
33	57.—Miscellaneous—I—Contributions—(c)—Miscellaneous Contributions—Other Miscellaneous Contributions.	4,880	Ditto, page 24.	
34	50.—Civil Works—D—Grants-in-aid for communication—2—Grants to Local Boards for communications.	30,000	Ditto, page 19.	
35	“54.—Famine Relief—(b)—Gratuitous Relief—Sixth Schedule (Part A) areas.	2,800	Ditto, page 21.	
36	50.—Civil Works—D.—Grants-in-aid for communications Grants to Municipal and Local Boards for communications—Grants to Local Boards—Non-recurring.	10,000	Ditto, page 19.	
37	37.—Education—C.—Direct grant to non-Government Arts Colleges—repair to earthquake damages and	5,250	Ditto, page 14.	
	G.—Direct grant to non-Government Secondary Schools—Repairs to earthquake damages.	7,44,750	Ditto, page 14.	
38	37.—Education—Direct grants to Non-Government Secondary Schools—Non-recurring grant.	20,000	Ditto, page 14.	
	37.—Education—U.—Scholarships ..	10,000	Ditto, page 14.	
39	64C.—Prepartition Payments—Other Taxes and Duties.	1,000	Ditto, page 26.	

Item	Minor, Sub and Detailed Heads	Amount of advance sanctioned	Reference to Supplementary Demand list authorising expenditure against the advance	Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
		Rs.		
40	10.—Forests—A(d)—Sidli Estate Forest Expenditure.	1,470	March 1952	Session page 4.
	Ditto B(d)—Sidli Estate Forest Expenditure.	12,135	Ditto,	page 4.
41	A(b)—Development Schemes VI—Communications and Buildings.	61,300	Ditto,	page 4.
42	25.—General Administration M(a)—Director of Statistics.	8,000	Ditto,	page 8.
43	27.—Administration of Justice—B—Law Officers—(c)—Muffassil Establish-ment.	750	Ditto,	page 10.
44	38.—Medical—B—Hospitals and Dispensaries—(a)(1)—Ordinary dispensaries.	314	Ditto,	page 16.
	Ditto (c)—Grant for Leprosy Works.	700	Ditto,	page 16.
45	39.—Public Health—B.—Grant for Public Health purposes.	16,000	Ditto,	page 17.
	Ditto F.—Works ..	69,219	Ditto,	page 17.
46	40.—Agriculture—D.—Agricultural Experiment and Research.	3,192	Ditto,	page 17.
47	71.—Capital Outlay, Etc.—A.—Agricultural Engineering Scheme—Mechanised Cultivation.	47,000	Ditto,	page 26.